

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
DATED MARCH 18, 2026**

Ratings (PSF): Moody's:..... "Aaa"
S&P: "AAA"
PSF: ... Conditionally Approved
(See "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings" and
"APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL
FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM")

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry Only

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (defined below) (i) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals. See "TAX MATTERS" herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

\$318,025,000*
ALDINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Harris County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING AND REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

Dated Date: April 15, 2026

Interest Accrual Date: Date of Delivery (defined below)

Due: as shown on page i

This Official Statement is provided to furnish information in connection with the offering by the Aldine Independent School District (the "District") of its \$318,025,000* Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds").

The Bonds will mature as shown on page i hereof. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Date of Delivery (as defined below) and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year commencing August 15, 2026, until maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. 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 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 "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. See "THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar."

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State") including particularly Chapters 1207 and 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held within the District on November 7, 2023, and an order approved by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on February 17, 2026, authorizing the issuance of one or more series of bonds, including the Bonds (the "Bond Order"). The Bond Order authorizes certain District officers to complete the sale of the Bonds through the execution of a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate" and, together with the Bond Order, the "Order"). The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to maximum 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 received preliminary approval for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the State of Texas, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM."**

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) the construction, acquisition and equipment of school buildings in the District; (ii) upgrades in technology for student and staff devices; (iii) construction, acquisition and equipment of a performing arts center in the District; (iv) refunding a portion of the District's outstanding debt, as more particularly described in SCHEDULE I – REFUNDED BONDS (the "Refunded Bonds") to lower the overall debt service requirements of the District; and (v) the payment of costs of issuing the Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCING" herein.

SEE MATURITY SCHEDULE ON PAGE i

The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on or after February 15, 20__ in whole or from time to time 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 consecutive maturities are combined to create one or more term bonds (the "Term Bonds"), such Term Bonds will additionally be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption" herein.

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters listed below (the "Underwriters") and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the opinion of Bracewell LLP, Houston, Texas, Bond Counsel. See Appendix C, "FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION." Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Bracewell LLP, Houston, Texas, Disclosure Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Holland and Knight, LLP, Houston, Texas, Counsel to the Underwriters. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about April 22, 2026 (the "Date of Delivery").

PIPER SANDLER & CO

PNC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC
J.P. MORGAN

RBC CAPITAL MARKETS

WELLS FARGO SECURITIES
LOOP CAPITAL MARKETS

* Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$318,025,000*

ALDINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (Harris County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING AND REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

<u>Maturity</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Reoffering Yield</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>CUSIP No.</u> ⁽³⁾
8/15/2026	\$6,000,000	%	%	
2/15/2027	2,100,000			
2/15/2028	6,855,000			
2/15/2029	7,230,000			
2/15/2030	12,190,000			
2/15/2031	12,810,000			
2/15/2032	13,455,000			
2/15/2033	14,145,000			
2/15/2034	8,590,000			
2/15/2035	9,025,000			
2/15/2036	9,490,000			
2/15/2037	6,510,000			
2/15/2038	6,845,000			
2/15/2039	7,195,000			
2/15/2040	7,565,000			
2/15/2041	7,950,000			
2/15/2042	8,355,000			
2/15/2043	8,790,000			
2/15/2044	9,240,000			
2/15/2045	9,710,000			
2/15/2046	10,170,000			
2/15/2047	10,610,000			
2/15/2048	11,115,000			
2/15/2049	11,685,000			
2/15/2050	12,285,000			
2/15/2051	12,910,000			
2/15/2052	13,575,000			
2/15/2053	14,270,000			
2/15/2054	15,000,000			
2/15/2055	15,775,000			
2/15/2056	16,580,000			

(Interest accrues from Date of Delivery)

* Preliminary, subject to change.

(1) The Bonds maturing on or after February 15, 20__, are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part, on February 15, 20__, or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the par value thereof, plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption" herein. If two or more consecutive maturities are combined to create one or more term bonds (the "Term Bonds"), such Term Bonds will additionally be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption" herein.

(2) The initial reoffering yields are established by, and are the sole responsibility of, the Underwriters and may subsequently be changed.

(3) CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of The American Bankers Association and CUSIP numbers are included solely for convenience of the registered owners of the Bonds. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. Neither of the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriters is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

USE OF INFORMATION IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended (the “Rule”) 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 the Rule.

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

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

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

The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described.

None of the District, the Underwriters, or the Financial Advisor makes any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its Book-Entry-Only System or the affairs of the Texas Education Agency (“TEA”) described in “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM,” as such information has been provided by DTC and TEA, respectively.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement: The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

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 ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING” STATEMENTS. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THE FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. See “OTHER INFORMATION – Forward Looking Statements” herein.

References to website 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 websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for any purpose.

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

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

This summary is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Official Statement (which includes the schedules and appendices hereto). 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 (which includes the schedule and appendices hereto) or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

The District	The Aldine Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Harris County, Texas. The District is approximately 111 square miles in area. See “INTRODUCTION – Description of District.”
The Bonds	The District is issuing its \$318,025,000* Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds mature on August 15, 2026 and thereafter on February 15 in the years and in the amounts indicated on page i of this Official Statement, unless the Underwriters of the Bonds designate one or more maturities as Term Bonds (defined below). See “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds.”
Payment of Interest	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Date of Delivery (as defined on the cover page) and will be payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2026, until maturity or prior redemption. See “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds.”
Authority for Issuance	The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including particularly Chapters 1207 and 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held within the District on November 7, 2023, and an order approved by the Board of Trustees of the District on February 17, 2026, authorizing the issuance of one or more series of bonds, including the Bonds (the “Bond Order”). The Bond Order authorizes certain District officers to complete the sale of the Bonds through the execution of a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate” and, together with the Bond Order, the “Order”). See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance.”
Security for the Bonds	The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to maximum rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order. See “THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment.” Also see “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS” and “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” for a discussion of recent developments in State law affecting the financing of school districts in the State. Additionally, an application has been filed with, and the District has 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, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See “APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.”
Redemption	The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on or after February 15, 20__ in whole or from time to time 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.” If two or more consecutive maturities are combined to create one or more term bonds (the “Term Bonds”), such Term Bonds will additionally be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. See “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption.”
Tax Matters	In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (i) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals. See “TAX MATTERS” herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.
Use of Proceeds	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) the construction, acquisition and equipment of school buildings in the District; (ii) upgrades in technology for student and staff devices; (iii) construction, acquisition and equipment of a performing arts center in the District; (iv) refunding a portion of the District’s outstanding debt, as more particularly described in SCHEDULE I – REFUNDED BONDS (the “Refunded Bonds”) to lower the overall debt service requirements of the District; and (v) the payment of costs of issuing the Bonds. See “PLAN OF FINANCING” herein.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Ratings The Bonds are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Ratings (“Moody’s”) and “AAA” by S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. See “APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The presently outstanding unenhanced tax-supported debt of the District is rated “Aa2” by Moody’s and “AA-” by S&P. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from Moody’s and S&P. 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, by either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. See “OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings.”

Paying Agent/Registrar The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. See “THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar.”

Book-Entry-Only System 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. The Bonds will be issued in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. The principal of the Bonds at maturity or on a prior redemption date 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 “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM.”

Payment Record The District has never defaulted in payment of its bonded indebtedness.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation per Capita	Taxable Supported Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Tax Supported Debt per Capita	
					Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt per Capita
2022	294,311	\$ 24,367,353,462	\$ 82,795	\$ 970,855,000	3.98%	\$ 3,299
2023	279,120	27,141,257,270	97,239	934,570,000	3.44%	3,348
2024	271,209	29,735,295,809	109,640	1,235,855,000	4.16%	4,557
2025	271,595	31,678,687,128	116,639	1,218,970,000	3.85%	4,488
2026	247,850	31,373,809,449	126,584	1,465,250,000 ⁽³⁾	4.67% ⁽³⁾	5,912 ⁽³⁾

(1) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

(2) Established by Harris Central Appraisal District; subject to change during the ensuing year. Net of exemptions.

(3) Projected debt outstanding as of June 30, 2026. Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning General Fund	\$ 397,614,061	\$ 462,314,895	\$ 390,218,261	\$ 308,829,381	\$ 253,039,798
Plus: Total Revenues & Other Sources	694,383,417	694,309,913	658,143,860	650,187,751	669,624,804
Less: Total Expenditures & Other Uses	(721,452,673)	(759,010,747)	(586,047,226)	(568,798,871)	(613,835,221)
Ending General Fund	\$ 370,544,805	\$ 397,614,061	\$ 462,314,895	\$ 390,218,261	\$ 308,829,381

Source: The District’s audited financial statements. See “TABLE 12 – GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY” in Appendix A attached hereto.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

Board of Trustees

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Term Expires November</u>
Dr. Kimberly Booker	President	2027
Mr. Randy Bates, Jr.	Vice President	2027
Mr. Paul Shanklin	Secretary	2027
Ms. Angela Williams	Assistant Secretary	2028
Ms. Nataly Perez	Member	2028
Mr. Steve Moore	Member	2028
Dr. Viola Garcia	Member	2027

Select Administrative Staff

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Service Within District</u>
Dr. LaTonya Goffney	Superintendent of Schools	8 Years
Mr. Timothy Momanyi	Chief Financial Officer	6 Years
Ms. Thania Gonzalez	Assistant Superintendent of Business & Finance	1 Year
Mr. Earl Taylor	Executive Director – Accounting & Finance Services	2 Years
Ms. Pamela Widmier	Director of Budget	3 Years

Consultants and Advisors

Auditors Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.
Houston, Texas

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel.....Bracewell LLP
Houston, Texas

Financial Advisor Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC
Houston, Texas

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

Mr. Timothy Momanyi
Chief Financial Officer
Aldine Independent School District
2520 W.W. Thorne Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77073
(281) 985-6222

or

Mr. Terrell Palmer
President
Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC
820 Gessner Road, Suite 1350
Houston, Texas 77024
(713) 328-0990

OFFICIAL STATEMENT RELATING TO
\$318,025,000*
ALDINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Harris County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING AND REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the schedules and appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance by Aldine Independent School District (the “District”) of its \$318,025,000* Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the order of the District adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on February 17, 2026 (the “Bond Order”), and the pricing certificate authorizing the final terms of the Bonds to be executed by an authorized official of the District pursuant thereto (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”), except as otherwise indicated herein.

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

Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Bonds, the Order, and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained by writing the Aldine Independent School District, 2520 W.W. Thorne Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77073, and, during the offering period, from the District’s Financial Advisor, Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC, 820 Gessner Road, Suite 1350, Houston Texas 77024, upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

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

Description of the District

The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) located in Harris County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board who serve staggered four-year terms with elections being held in November of every other year. Policymaking 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 111 square miles in Harris County. See “CYBERSECURITY,” “WEATHER EVENTS” and “APPENDIX A – FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT.”

PLAN OF FINANCING

Purpose

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) the construction, acquisition and equipment of school buildings in the District; (ii) upgrades in technology for student and staff devices; (iii) construction, acquisition and equipment of a performing arts center in the District; (iv) refunding a portion of the District’s outstanding debt, as more particularly described in SCHEDULE I – REFUNDED BONDS (the “Refunded Bonds”) to lower the overall debt service requirements of the District; and (v) the payment of costs of issuing the Bonds.

Refunded Bonds

A description and identification of the Refunded Bonds appears in Schedule I attached hereto. The Refunded Bonds and the interest due thereon are to be paid on the scheduled redemption date from funds to be deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., (the “Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds”).

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The Order provides that the District will deposit with the Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, in an amount that will be sufficient to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds.

Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC, in its capacity as Financial Advisor to the District, will certify as to the sufficiency of the amount initially deposited with the Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds, without regard to investment, to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on the redemption date (the "Sufficiency Certificate").

By the deposit of the proceeds of the Bonds, together with other lawfully funds of the District, if any, in an amount sufficient to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds on the redemption date, the District will have effected the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended, and the order authorizing the issuance of the Refunded Bonds. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel that as a result of such deposit and in reliance upon the Sufficiency Certificate, firm banking and financial arrangements will have been made and therefore the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the cash held for such purpose by the Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds, and the Refunded Bonds will no longer be outstanding obligations of the District payable from the sources and secured in the manner provided in the order authorizing their issuance.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, together with other available funds, will be applied approximately as follows:

<u>Sources of Funds:</u>	
Par Amount of the Bonds	\$
[Net] Original Issue Premium/Discount	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund	
Total	\$ <u> </u>
 <u>Uses of Funds:</u>	
Deposit to Construction Fund	\$
Deposit with the Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds	
Underwriters' Discount	
Costs of Issuance ⁽¹⁾	
Total	\$ <u> </u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes the fees of Bond Counsel, Disclosure Counsel, the Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, the Paying Agent for the Refunded Bonds, the rating agencies, and other costs related to the issuance of the Bonds.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds mature on August 15, 2026 and thereafter on February 15 in the years and in the amounts indicated on page i hereof. Interest will accrue from the Date of Delivery (as defined on the cover page) of the Bonds to the Underwriters and be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, and will be payable on February 15 and August 15, commencing August 15, 2026, until 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 for each series 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 beneficial owners thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., the initial paying agent/registrars (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 “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended, Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended (“Chapter 1371”), Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held within the District on November 7, 2023, and the Order.

Security and Source of Payment

The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to maximum rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order. In addition, the District has received approval, subject to certain conditions, for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State. See “APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”, “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS” and “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” herein.

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency, and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education, for the guarantee of the Bonds under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program for School District Bonds (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code, as amended). Subject to meeting certain conditions discussed in “APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM,” the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State in accordance with the terms of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program for School District Bonds. In the event of default, registered owners will receive all payments due from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

In the event the District defeases any of the Bonds, the payment of such defeased Bonds will cease to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. See “THE BONDS - Defeasance” herein.

Optional Redemption

The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on or after February 15, 20__ in whole or from time to time 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 shall determine the maturities and the principal amounts (or mandatory sinking fund redemption payments in the case of Term Bonds (defined below)) thereof to be redeemed and direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to call by lot or other customary random selection method such Bonds for redemption. If a Bond (or any portion of the principal sum thereof) shall have been called for redemption and notice of such redemption shall have been given, such Bond (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) shall become due and payable on such redemption date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, provided funds for the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest thereon are held by the Paying Agent/Registrar on the redemption date.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption*

The Underwriters may combine two or more consecutive maturities to create one or more term bonds (the “Term Bonds”). Term Bonds shall be subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The Paying Agent/Registrar will select by lot or by any other customary method that results in a random selection the specific Term Bonds (or with respect to Term Bonds having a denomination in excess of \$5,000, each \$5,000 portion thereof) to be redeemed by mandatory redemption. The principal amount of Term Bonds required to be redeemed on any redemption date pursuant to the foregoing mandatory sinking fund redemption provisions hereof shall be reduced, at the option of the District, by the principal amount of any Term Bonds which, at least forty-five (45) days prior to the mandatory sinking fund redemption date (i) shall have been acquired by the District and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation or (ii) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions of the Order and not previously credited to a mandatory sinking fund redemption.

Notice of Redemption

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the Paying Agent/Registrar, at the direction of 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 (as defined in the Order) 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. UPON THE GIVING OF THE NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND THE DEPOSIT OF THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO REDEEM SUCH BONDS, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND INTEREST ON SUCH BONDS OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER SUCH BONDS ARE SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT.

The District reserves the right, in the case of an optional redemption, to give notice of its election or direction to redeem Bonds conditioned upon the occurrence of subsequent events. Such notice may state (i) that the redemption is conditioned upon the deposit of moneys and/or authorized securities, in an amount equal to the amount necessary to effect the redemption, with the Paying Agent/Registrar, or such other entity as may be authorized by law, no later than the redemption date, or (ii) that the District retains the right to rescind such notice at any time on or prior to the scheduled redemption date if the District delivers a certificate of the District to the Paying Agent/Registrar instructing the Paying Agent/Registrar to rescind the redemption notice and such notice and redemption shall be of no effect if such moneys and/or authorized securities are not so deposited or if the notice is rescinded. The Paying Agent/Registrar shall give prompt notice of any such rescission of a conditional notice of redemption to the affected Owners. Any Bond subject to conditional redemption and such redemption has been rescinded shall remain outstanding.

Defeasance*

The District reserves the right to defease the Bonds in any manner now or hereafter permitted by law. The Permanent School Fund guarantee of the Bonds will be released upon the defeasance of the Bonds.

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. 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 commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State 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 effective date of the change and the name and the mailing address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Principal of the Bonds will be payable to the registered owner at maturity or prior redemption, as applicable, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds at the principal office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check, dated as of the interest payment date, and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the Record Date (see “THE BONDS – Record Date for Interest Payment” herein), or by such other customary banking arrangements acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. If the date for the payment of the

* Preliminary, subject to change.

principal amount or interest on the Bonds shall be a day that is not a Business Day (as defined in the Order), then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding Business Day, and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

Transfer, Exchange, and Registration

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange shall be without 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. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Record Date for Interest Payment

Interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner appearing on the registration and transfer books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last day of the month next preceding each interest payment date (the “Record Date”).

In the event of non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date and for thirty (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. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (“Special Payment Date” which shall be fifteen (15) days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five (5) 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 in the registration and transfer books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice.

Replacement Bonds

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

Bondholders’ Remedies

The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interests 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, in the event of any such failure to perform, the registered owners would be responsible for the initiation and cost of any legal action to enforce performance of the Order. Furthermore, the Order does not establish specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and, under State law, there is no right to the acceleration of maturity of the Bonds upon the failure of the District to observe any covenant under the Order. A registered owner of Bonds could seek a judgment against the District if a default occurred in the payment of principal of or interest on any such Bonds; however, such judgment could not be satisfied by execution against any property of the District and a suit for monetary damages could be vulnerable to the defense of sovereign immunity. A registered owner’s only practical remedy, if a default occurs, is a mandamus or mandatory injunction proceeding to compel the District to levy, assess and collect an annual ad valorem tax sufficient, within the limits prescribed by law, to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as it becomes due or perform other material terms and covenants contained in the Order. However, the enforcement of any such remedy may be difficult and time consuming and a registered owner could be required to enforce such remedy on a periodic basis. Chapter 1371, which forms part of the authority for the issuance of the Bonds, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. However, the District has not waived

the defense of sovereign immunity with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages beyond Chapter 1371, registered owners may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. In addition, the enforcement of a claim for the payment of a Bond would be subject to the applicable provisions of federal bankruptcy laws and any other statutes affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions and may be limited by general principles of equity.

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. The District is also 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 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 registered owners of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, including rights afforded to creditors under the Bankruptcy Code.

Initially, the only registered owner of the Bonds will be DTC. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the duties of DTC with regard to ownership of Bonds.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds 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 security certificate will be issued for the Bonds, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, 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 Standard & Poor’s rating of “AA+”. 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 effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

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

Principal, interest, and redemption 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 the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC’s records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in “street name”, and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, interest, and redemption payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is 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, Bonds 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.

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 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.

Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System. In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by DTC or the use of the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by the District, printed Bonds 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.”

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

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

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

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

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

Although, as a matter of law, the Bonds, upon issuance and delivery, will be entitled to the protections afforded previously existing contractual obligations under the Contract Clauses, the District can make no representations or predictions concerning the effect of future legislation, or any litigation that may be associated with such legislation, on the District’s financial condition, revenues or operations. While the enactment of future legislation to address school funding in Texas could adversely affect the financial condition, revenues or operations of the District, the District does not anticipate that the security for payment of the Bonds, specifically, the District’s obligation to levy an

unlimited debt service tax would be adversely affected by any such legislation. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM.”

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System 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. 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 rate for the purpose of creating a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district’s debt service. School districts are required 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 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 convened on January 14, 2025 and concluded 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 may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor has called and the Legislature has concluded two special sessions since the conclusion of the 89th Regular Session. Additional special sessions may be called by the Governor.

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature adopted a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature increases: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000, and (3) the exemption for tangible personal property used in the production of income from the current \$2,500 to \$125,000. Voters approved constitutional amendments authorizing the new exemptions at a statewide election held on November 4, 2025. Additionally, the Legislature passed legislation authorizing roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and providing districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding beginning September 1, 2025, as well as additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning.

Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature created an Education Savings Account (“ESA”) Program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or are homeschooled. The legislation becomes effective September 1, 2025, when the State fiscal biennium begins, though families will not receive ESA funds until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2025-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires the Legislature to reappropriate funds for the program for each subsequent State fiscal biennium. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District's attendance-based funding.

Local Funding for School Districts

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

State Compression Percentage. The "State Compression Percentage" or "SCP" is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (i) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (ii) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (iii) the prior year SCP. For any year, the maximum SCP is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the SCP is set at 63.22%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The "Maximum Compressed Tax Rate" or 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 (described below) 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 100; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year'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 2023-2024 school year, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6880 as the maximum rate and \$0.6192 as the floor. For the 2025-2026 school year, \$0.6322 was established as the maximum tax rate and \$0.5689 as the floor.

In calculating and making available school districts' MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year, the TEA calculated and made 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. At a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, voters approved constitutional amendments which 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. Such constitutional amendments take effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

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

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

School districts may levy an Enrichment Tax Rate at a level of their choice, subject to the limitations described under "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate." However, to levy any of the Enrichment Tax Rate in a given year, a school district must levy a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR for such 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 calculated 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 amended (see “– Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement”)), and in some instances is required to be used for that purpose (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein), Tier Two funding may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

The 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 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 Legislature.

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of programmatic funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the “Basic Allotment”) for each student in “Average Daily Attendance” (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as “ADA”). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, the demographics of students in ADA, and the educational programs the students are being served in, 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 a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district’s MCR. The GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at \$55. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further the State’s goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher compensation incentive allotment to increase teacher retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district’s total Tier One funding, divided by the district’s Basic Allotment, is a school district’s measure of students in “Weighted Average Daily Attendance” (“WADA”), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

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

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district’s Basic Allotment

multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Copper Penny levied of \$49.72 per student in WADA.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment. The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since the program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Education 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 Education Commissioner. 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 Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the 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 Legislature). In general, a school district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the school district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium, or (ii) the school district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A school district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the school district receives IFA funding. Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the State Legislature for the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption. A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities or a renovated portion of an instructional facility to be used for the first time to provide high-cost and undersubscribed career and technology education programs, as determined by the Education Commissioner. In the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity. The Education 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 Education Commissioner may also adjust a school district's ADA as it relates to State funding where disaster, flood, extreme weather or other calamity has a significant effect on a school district's attendance.

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

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlements (a "Chapter 49 school district"), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of Texas Education Code, as amended ("Chapter 49"). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district's Golden Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue 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," below. 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.

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 Education Commissioner to delay the date of the election otherwise required to be ordered before September 1. The Education Commissioner shall set a date by which each district that receives approval to delay an election must order the election and requires the Education 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 Education 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 Education 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 Education Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

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

A district's local revenue levels must be tested for each future school year and, if local revenues exceed the district's entitlements, the district must reduce its wealth per student by the exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District's local revenues should exceed its entitlements in future school years, it will be required to exercise one or more of the permitted options to reduce local revenues.

If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a district not designated as an excess local revenue district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district's combined property tax base, and the District's ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of an annexing district (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level in Excess Entitlement" herein).

For the State fiscal year ending in 2026 (the 2025-2026 school year), the SCP was set at \$0.6322 and the MCR for the District is \$0.6169 per \$100 of taxable value. For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State funding for School Districts" herein.

For the 2024-2025 fiscal year the District realized a budget deficit of approximately \$55.5 million, prior to the use of fund balance. This was a reduction from the approximately \$98 million deficit included in the District's adopted budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year due to increases in State aid and sale of excess land, among other factors.

The adopted District budget included an approximately \$48.4 million deficit for the 2025-2026 fiscal year, prior to utilizing fund balance. The District expects to reduce the deficit for future fiscal years through reducing expenditures, consolidation and closure of school campuses to align with expected enrollment decline. The District's actual enrollment was approximately 2,375 students less than forecasted enrollment, due in part to shifts in federal immigration policy, and enrollment decline is expected to continue over at least the next two years, due in part to declining birth rate resulting in smaller kindergarten cohorts.

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Reference is made to Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the "Property Tax Code"), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Session" for a discussion of certain legislation affecting ad valorem taxation.

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 Harris Central Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District"). Except as 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 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 (see "- District and Taxpayer Remedies").

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 (the "10% Homestead Cap"). The 10% increase is cumulative, meaning the maximum increase is 10% times the number of years since the property was last appraised.

Through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2025 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5,160,000 (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market

value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year's increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

State law provides that eligible owners of both agricultural land and open-space land, including open-space land devoted to farm or ranch purposes or open-space land devoted to timber production, may elect to have such property appraised for property taxation on the basis of its productive capacity. The same land may not be qualified as both agricultural and open-space land.

The appraisal values set by the Appraisal District are subject to review and change by the Appraisal Review Board. The appraisal rolls, as approved by the Appraisal Review Board, are used by taxing units, such as the District, in establishing their tax rolls and tax rates (see “– District and Taxpayer Remedies”).

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$140,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$60,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

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

Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption 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.

The total amount of ad valorem taxes that may be imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes on the residence homestead of a person who is 65 years old or older or disabled may be adjusted to reflect any statutory reduction from the preceding tax year in the MCR of the M&O taxes imposed for those purposes on the homestead.

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Legislation passed by the Legislature during the 89th Regular Session and approved by voters provides a person 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 damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. The governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. The Texas Legislature amended Section 11.35, Tax Code to clarify that “damage” for purposes of such statute is limited to “physical damage.” For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Property Tax Code.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

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

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

The District participates in one TIRZ created by the City of Houston. The District's participation in such TIRZ will expire in 2028. For additional information on payments to the tax increment fund by the District, see "THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT" and "TABLE 12 – GENERAL FUND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY" in Appendix A attached hereto.

Tax Limitation Agreements

The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Property Tax Code), allows 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 may only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district's property that is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts." During the Regular Session of the 88th Texas Legislature, House Bill 5, codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas Government Code ("Chapter 403T") was enacted into law. Chapter 403T is intended as a replacement of former Chapter 313, Property Tax Code ("Chapter 313"), but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313. Under Chapter 403T, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for M&O property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403T also provides a 100% abatement of M&O taxes for eligible property during a project's construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt services taxes securing the Bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403T. Eligible projects must relate to manufacturing, provision of utility services, dispatchable electric generation (such as nonrenewable energy), development of natural resources, critical infrastructure, or research and development for high-tech equipment or technology, and projects must create and maintain jobs and meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District is still in the process of reviewing Chapter 403T and cannot make any representations as to what impact, if any, Chapter 403T will have on its finances or operations.

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

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

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

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the District. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early

payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the District may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances.

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.

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as the other taxing units in the area. The Appraisal District is governed by a board of ten directors, members of which are both appointed by the governing bodies of various political subdivisions that participate in the Appraisal District and elected by voters within Harris County, Texas. The District's taxes are collected by the Aldine I.S.D. Tax Assessor-Collector.

The District grants a state mandated \$140,000 general residence homestead exemption.

The District grants a state mandated \$60,000 residence homestead exemption for persons 65 years of age or older or the disabled.

The District has not granted any part of the local option, additional exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homestead 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 nonbusiness personal property.

The District has granted the freeport property tax exemption.

The District taxes "goods-in-transit."

The District has not entered into tax abatement agreements.

The District is a participant in the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone Number 11 City of Houston, Texas (the "Zone"). In fiscal year 2025, the District contributed \$11,123,856 to the Zone, which may be used for projects including school facilities, per the terms of an interlocal agreement between the Zone and the District. The District does not elect to set aside funds into an instructional facilities account.

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 March 7, 1959 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784g, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

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 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. For any year, the highest possible MCR for a school district is \$0.93. See "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Funding for School Districts" herein.

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" herein.

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 ("Chapter 1207"), 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. A portion of the Bonds is issued for new money purposes and such portion is subject to the 50-cent Test. The District has not used projected property values or State assistance (other than EDA or IFA allotment funding) to satisfy this threshold test. A portion of the Bonds is issued as refunding bonds and such portion is not subject to the 50-cent Test but is included in the calculations as described above.

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), Texas 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) of the Texas Education Code, and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code 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.

EXPOSURE TO OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

In the past, the greater Houston area has been particularly affected by adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry, and adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry and spillover effects into other industries could adversely impact the businesses of ad valorem property taxpayers and the property values in the District, resulting in a reduction in

property tax revenue. The Bonds are secured by an ad valorem tax, and a reduction in property values may require an increase in the ad valorem tax rate required to pay the Bonds. Reductions in oil and gas revenues may also have an adverse effect on State revenues available during the next biennium, which may impact how the State funds education.

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like other school districts in the State, utilizes technology in conducting its operations. As a user of technology, the District potentially faces cybersecurity threats (e.g., hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and ransomware) on its technology systems. Accordingly, the District may be the target of a cyber-attack on its technology systems that could result in adverse consequences to the District. The District employs a multi-layered approach to combating cybersecurity threats. While the District deploys layered technologies and requires employees to receive cybersecurity training, as required by State law, among other efforts, cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruptions to the District's finances or operations. The costs of remedying such breaches or protecting against future cyber-attacks could be substantial and there is no assurance that these costs will be covered by insurance. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the District to litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the District to incur other costs related to such legal claims or proceedings. To date, the District has not been the victim of any cyber-attack that has had a material adverse effect on its operations or financial condition.

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to, and land in the District has experienced on several occasions in the last five years, high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. 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.

The District has taken steps to address the resiliency of its finances and facilities in connection with future weather events, including infrastructure improvements, flood control projects and watershed improvements, incorporating flood resilient design features for new facilities including building elevations above flood plain elevations to reduce flood risk, elevating certain mechanical and electrical systems to reduce risk of flood damage, and flood insurance coverage for certain school sites, among other items.

PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Pension Funds

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State of Texas. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"). State contributions are made to cover costs of the TRS retirement plan up to certain statutory limits.

The District is obligated for a portion of TRS costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the State contributed \$29,045,802 to TRS on behalf of the District, District employees paid \$45,745,062 and other contributions into the plan made from federal and private grants and the District for salaries above the statutory minimum were \$25,025,704. For more detailed information concerning the Plan, see Note 10 to the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 attached hereto as Appendix D.

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued GASB Statements No. 68, No. 73, and No. 82 regarding pension issues. The implementation of these statements is reflected in the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to its participation in the TRS, the District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health

care plan. TRS-Care provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the TRS. Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. For more detailed information concerning the District's funding policy and contributions in connection with TRS-Care, see Note 11 to the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 attached hereto as Appendix D.

In June 2015, Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75 (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions – which supersedes GASB Statement No. 45) was issued to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for post-employment benefits other than pensions (“OPEB”). GASB Statement No.75 requires reporting entities, such as the District, to recognize their proportionate share of the net OPEB liability in the TRS-Care Plan and a deferred outflow for the contributions made by the District subsequent to the measurement date in the Statement of Net Position, a government-wide financial statement. The changes related to OPEB in the Statement of Net Position to implement GASB 75 are reflected in the Statement of Activities, a government-wide financial statement. The changes related to the OPEB affect only the government-wide financial statements and do not affect the General Fund balance. The calculation of OPEB contributions is unaffected by the change. Such reporting began with the District's fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. To date, the District has met all funding requirements of the TRS-Care Plan.

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

FINANCIAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting – The accounting policies of the District substantially comply with the rules prescribed in the Texas State Board of Education's Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governmental units.

General Fund – The District accounts for financial resources used for general operations in this fund. It is a budgeted fund, and any fund balances are considered resources available for current operations.

Special Revenue Funds – The District uses these funds to account for resources restricted to, or committed for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal financial assistance often is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund (“SRF”). In many SRFs, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods. The District budgets SRFs and uses project accounting for them in order to maintain integrity for the various sources of funds.

Debt Service Fund – The District accounts for revenues collected to pay interest on, and retire, long-term debt – including bonds, long-term mortgage notes, etc. – in the Debt Service Fund. This is a budgeted fund.

Budgetary Procedures – The District's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. The Board of Trustees approves the final budget in June at a duly advertised public meeting. The budget is properly amended by the Board of Trustees as needed throughout the year.

INVESTMENTS

The District invests its investable funds (including bond proceeds and money pledged to the payment of or as security for bonds or other indebtedness issued by the District or obligations under a lease, installment sale, or other agreement of the District) in investments authorized by State law in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change. See Table 13 in Appendix A for a description of the District's investments.

Legal Investments

Under State law, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by, or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and

instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (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 District selects from a list the governing body of the District or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in the State that the District 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 District’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 District appoints as the District’s custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District’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 SEC and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates meeting the requirements of Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code (the “Public Funds Investment Act”), that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or their respective successors, and are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State 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), Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC 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 as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clauses (1) or (13) in this paragraph, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, either directly or through a joint account (an account maintained by a custodian bank and established on behalf of two or more parties to engage in aggregate repurchase of agreement transactions) approved by the District and held in the District’s name either directly or through a joint account approved by the District, 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 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; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less; (12) certain bankers’ acceptances with stated maturity of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated not less than “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 365 days or less that is rated not less than “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 United States or state bank; (14) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC 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 (15) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and have either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. 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.

A political subdivision such as the District may enter into securities lending programs if (i) 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, other than the prohibited obligations described below, (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) above, 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; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

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

As a school district that qualifies as an issuer under Chapter 1371, the District is also authorized to purchase, sell and invest its funds in corporate bonds that, at the time of purchase, are rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm "AA-" or the equivalent and have a stated final maturity that is not later than the third anniversary of the date the corporate bonds were purchased. State law defines "corporate bonds" as senior secured debt obligations issued by a domestic business entity and rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. The term does not include unsecured debt obligations or debt obligations that, on conversion, would result in the holder becoming a stockholder or shareholder in the entity that issued the debt obligation. The District may not (1) invest in the aggregate more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance, excluding funds held for the payment of debt service, in corporate bonds or (2) invest more than 25% of the funds invested in corporate bonds in any one domestic business entity, including subsidiaries and affiliates of the entity. The investment officer of the District must sell any corporate bonds not later than seven days after a nationally recognized investment rating firm (1) issues a release that places the corporate bonds or the entity that issued the corporate bonds on negative credit watch or the equivalent, if the corporate bonds are rated "AA-" or the equivalent at the time the release is issued; or (2) changes the rating on the corporate bonds to a rating lower than "AA-" or the equivalent. The District may invest its funds in corporate bonds only if the Board (1) amends its investment policy to authorize corporate bonds as an eligible investment; (2) adopts procedures to provide for the monitoring of rating changes in corporate bonds and liquidating the investment in corporate bonds; and (3) identifies the funds eligible to be invested in corporate bonds.

Investment Policies

Under State law, the District is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management; and that include a list of authorized investments for District funds, the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment and 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 Texas Public Funds Investment Act. All District funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each fund's investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement will describe its objectives concerning: (1) suitability of investment type, (2)

preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

Under State law, the District's 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 District's investment officers must submit an investment report to the Board detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, and any additions and changes to market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the beginning and end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategies and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board.

Additional Provisions

Under State law the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) adopt a written instrument by rule, order, ordinance, or resolution stating that it has reviewed the investment policy and investment strategies and that the written instrument so adopted shall record any changes made to either the investment policy or investment strategies; (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 Education; (4) require the registered principal of firms seeking to sell securities to the District to: (a) receive and review the District's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude imprudent investment activities, and (c) deliver a written statement 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 repurchase agreement; (8) restrict the investment in non-money market 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.

TAX MATTERS

The following discussion of certain federal income tax considerations is for general information only and is not tax advice. Each prospective purchaser of the Bonds should consult its own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (i) is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals.

The Code imposes a number of requirements that must be satisfied for interest on state or local obligations, such as the Bonds, to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These requirements include limitations on the use of bond proceeds and the source of repayment of bonds, limitations on the investment of bond proceeds prior to expenditure, a tax requirement that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of bond proceeds be paid periodically to the United States and a requirement that the issuer file an information report with the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"). The District has covenanted in the Order that it will comply with these requirements.

Bond Counsel's opinion will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Order pertaining to those sections of the Code that affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and, in addition, will rely on representations by the District and other parties involved with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District and other such parties, respectively, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. If the District should fail to comply with the covenants in the Order or if the foregoing representations should be determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income from the Date of Delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to the amount or timing of interest on the Bonds or, except as stated above, any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or acquisition, ownership or disposition of, the Bonds. Certain actions may be taken or omitted subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Order upon the advice or with the approving opinion of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel will express no opinion with respect to Bond Counsel's ability to render an opinion that such actions, if taken or omitted, will not adversely affect the excludability of interest of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel's opinion is based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinion is further based on Bond Counsel's knowledge of facts as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of results and is not binding on the Service; rather, such opinion represents Bond Counsel's legal judgment based upon its review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that it deems relevant to such opinion. 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 as to whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Owners may not have a right to participate in such audit. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds regardless of the ultimate outcome of the audit.

Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations

Collateral Tax Consequences. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences, including but not limited to those noted below. Therefore, prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

An "applicable corporation" (as defined in section 59(k) of the Code) may be subject to a 15% alternative minimum tax imposed under section 55 of the Code on its "adjusted financial statement income" (as defined in section 56A of the Code) for such taxable year. Because interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, is included in a corporation's "adjusted financial statement income," ownership of the Bonds could subject certain corporations to alternative minimum tax consequences.

Ownership of tax-exempt obligations also may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to financial institutions, life insurance and property and casualty insurance companies, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, low and middle income taxpayers otherwise qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit and individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit. In addition, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States may be subject to the "branch profits tax" on their effectively connected earnings and profits, including tax-exempt interest such as interest on the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also be aware that, under the Code, taxpayers are required to report on their returns the amount of tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Bonds, received or accrued during the year.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Premium. If the issue price of a maturity of the Bonds exceeds the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds, such Bonds (the "Premium Bonds") are considered for federal income tax purposes to have "bond premium" equal to the amount of such excess. The basis of a Premium Bond in the hands of an initial owner is reduced by the amount of such excess that is amortized during the period such initial owner holds such Premium Bond in determining gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. This reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain or decrease the amount of any loss recognized for federal income tax purposes on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond by the initial owner. No corresponding deduction is allowed for federal income tax purposes for the reduction in basis resulting from amortizable bond premium. The amount of bond premium on a Premium Bond that is amortizable each year (or shorter period in the event of a sale or disposition of a Premium Bond) is determined using the yield to maturity on the Premium Bond based on the initial offering price of such Premium Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Premium Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules that differ from those described above. All owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state, and local income tax purposes of amortized bond premium upon the

redemption, sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond and with respect to the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and sale, redemption or other disposition of such Premium Bonds.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount. If the issue price of a maturity of the Bonds is less than the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds (the “OID Bonds”), the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of each OID Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such OID Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such OID Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such OID Bond in the initial public offering of the Bonds. Generally, such initial owner is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in Section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such OID Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such OID Bond continues to be owned by such owner. Because original issue discount is treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, the discussion regarding interest on the Bonds under the captions “TAX MATTERS – Tax Exemption” and “TAX MATTERS – Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations - *Collateral Tax Consequences*” and “- *Tax Legislative Changes*” generally applies, and should be considered in connection with the discussion in this portion of the Official Statement.

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

The foregoing discussion assumes that (i) the Underwriters have purchased the Bonds for contemporaneous sale to the public and (ii) all of the OID Bonds have been initially offered, and a substantial amount of each maturity thereof has been sold, to the general public in arm’s-length transactions for a price (and with no other consideration being included) not more than the initial offering prices thereof stated on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Neither the District nor Bond Counsel has made any investigation or offers any comfort that the OID Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each OID Bond accrues 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 OID 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 (i) 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 (ii) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such OID Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and redemption, sale or other disposition of OID 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 OID Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state, and local income tax purposes of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such OID Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such OID Bonds.

Tax Legislative Changes. Current law may change so as to directly or indirectly reduce or eliminate the benefit of the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation, whether or not enacted, could also affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any recently-enacted, proposed, pending or future legislation.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an “obligated person” with respect to the Bonds, within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB. This information will be available free of charge from the MSRB via EMMA system at www.emma.msrb.org. See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” for a description of the continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State of Texas.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in Appendix A to this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 6 and 8 through 13, and in Appendix D. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, the District will provide unaudited financial statements within such 12-month period and audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix D or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

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

Event Notices

The District will provide to the MSRB, in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (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; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, 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. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement, or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide financial information and operating data in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports." The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (A) 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, (B) as used in clauses (15) and (16) in the immediately preceding paragraph, "Financial Obligation" means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) guarantee of a debt obligation or any such derivative instrument; provided that "financial

obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in Rule 15c2-12) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12, and (C) the District intends the words used in clauses (15) and (16) and the definition of Financial Obligation to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018 (the “2018 Release”) and any further written guidance provided by the SEC or its staff with respect to the amendments to Rule 15c2-12 effected by the 2018 Release.

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 continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the District 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 District, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such amendment as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal 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 the 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 and the District also may amend the provisions of the continuing disclosure agreement in its discretion in any other manner or circumstance, 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, giving effect to (a) such provisions as so amended and (b) any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12. 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 the type of information and data provided.

OTHER INFORMATION

Ratings

The Bonds are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Ratings (“Moody’s”) and “AAA” by S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The presently outstanding unenhanced tax-supported debt of the District is rated “Aa2” by Moody’s and “AA-” by S&P. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from Moody’s and S&P. 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, by either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of either or both ratings 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 statements or operations of the District.

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the SEC 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 registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be offered, sold, or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration and qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions in such other jurisdictions.

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 governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See “OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings” herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at capital of one million dollars or more, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. No review by the District has been made of the laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

Legal Matters

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual direct annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to maximum rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District and the approving legal opinion of Bond Counsel, in substantially the form attached hereto as APPENDIX C.

Bond Counsel has reviewed the statements and information contained in the Official Statement under the captions and sub-captions “PLAN OF FINANCING” (except for the information under the sub-caption “– Sources and Uses of Funds,” as to which no opinion is expressed), “THE BONDS” (except for the information under the sub-captions “– Permanent School Fund Guarantee” and “– Bondholders’ Remedies,” as to which no opinion is expressed) and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION,” and Bond Counsel is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein fairly and accurately reflect the provisions of the Order; further, Bond Counsel has reviewed the statements and information contained in the Official Statement under the captions and sub-captions “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS,” “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM,” “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations” (first paragraph only), “TAX MATTERS,” “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 two sentences of the second paragraph), and Bond Counsel is of the opinion that the statements and information contained therein fairly and accurately describe the laws and legal issues addressed therein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Bracewell LLP, Houston, Texas, as Disclosure Counsel. The legal fees to be paid for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Holland and Knight, LLP, Houston, Texas, Counsel to the Underwriters. The legal fees of such firms are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

Authenticity of Financial Data and Other Information

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 resolutions contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and resolutions. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. Reference is made to original documents in all respects.

Financial Advisor

In its role as Financial Advisor, Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC has relied on the District for certain information concerning the District and the Bonds. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make an independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information in this Official Statement.

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

Underwriting

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at a price of \$ _____ (representing the principal amount of the Bonds, plus a net original premium of \$ _____, 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.

Additionally, the Underwriters may receive additional compensation from the District for additional services rendered including but not limited to the provision of certain investment services either directly or through a subsidiary.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this official statement pursuant to their responsibilities to investors under the 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. Certain of 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.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates also may communicate independent investment recommendations, market advice, or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or other financial instruments and at any time may hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and other financial instruments.

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), an underwriter of the Bonds, 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.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which conducts

its municipal securities sales, trading and underwriting operations through the Wells Fargo Bank, NA Municipal Finance Group, a separately identifiable department of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a municipal securities dealer pursuant to Section 15B(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting through its Municipal Finance Group ("WFBNA"), one of the underwriters of the Bonds, has entered into an agreement (the "WFA Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC (which uses the trade name "Wells Fargo Advisors") ("WFA"), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Certificates. Pursuant to the WFA Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting or remarketing agent compensation, as applicable, with respect to the Certificates with WFA. WFBNA has also entered into an agreement (the "WFSLLC Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFSLLC"), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the Certificates. Pursuant to the WFSLLC Distribution Agreement, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC's expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

PNC Capital Markets LLC and PNC Bank, National Association are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. PNC Capital Markets LLC is not a bank, and is a distinct legal entity from PNC Bank, National Association. PNC Bank, National Association has/may have other banking and financial relationships with the Issuer.

PNC Capital Markets LLC may offer to sell to its affiliate, PNC Wealth Management LLC ("PNCWM"), securities in PNCCM's inventory for resale to PNCWM's customers, including securities such as those to be offered by the Issuer. PNCCM may share with PNCWM a portion of the fee or commission paid to PNCCM if any Bonds are sold to customers of PNCWM.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P., the District's independent auditor, has not reviewed, commented on, or approved, and is not associated with, this Official Statement. The excerpts from the report of Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P. relating to the District's financial statements are included in this Official Statement in Appendix D; however, Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P. has not performed any procedures on such financial statements since the date of such report, and has not performed any procedures on any other financial information of the District, including without limitation any of the information contained in this Official Statement, and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report, or otherwise be associated with this Official Statement.

Miscellaneous

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements, and other sources that 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 resolutions contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents, and resolutions. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. Reference is made to original documents in all respects.

Concluding Statement

The Order delegated to certain authorized officials of the District the authority to approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplements or amendments thereto and the use of this Official Statement in the offering of the Bonds by the Underwriters.

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS*

Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2017

Original Maturity	Interest Rate	Principal Outstanding	Principal Refunded	Redemption Date	Redemption Price
2/15/2027	5.000%	\$ 4,335,000	\$ 4,335,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2028	5.000%	4,550,000	4,550,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2029	4.000%	4,780,000	4,780,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2030	4.000%	4,975,000	4,975,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2031	4.000%	5,170,000	5,170,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2032	4.000%	5,380,000	5,380,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
2/15/2033	4.000%	5,595,000	5,595,000	4/24/2026	100.000%
		34,785,000	34,785,000		

* Preliminary, subject to change.

SCHEDULE II

PRO-FORMA DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERIODS ENDING AUGUST 31

Period Ending (8/31)	Outstanding Debt Service Requirements ^(a)	Less: Refunded Bonds*	Plus: The Refunding Bonds*			Plus: The New Money Bonds*			Total Debt Service Requirements*
			Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2026	\$ 92,079,900	\$ (740,125)	\$ -	\$ 498,926	\$ 498,926	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 4,443,380	\$ 10,443,380	\$ 102,282,081
2027	93,116,900	(5,706,875)	-	1,589,500	1,589,500	2,100,000	13,803,400	15,903,400	104,902,925
2028	93,094,650	(5,699,750)	4,645,000	1,473,375	6,118,375	2,210,000	13,695,650	15,905,650	109,418,925
2029	93,688,900	(5,720,400)	4,905,000	1,234,625	6,139,625	2,325,000	13,582,275	15,907,275	110,015,400
2030	93,681,700	(5,720,300)	5,155,000	983,125	6,138,125	7,035,000	13,348,275	20,383,275	114,482,800
2031	93,216,350	(5,712,400)	5,415,000	718,875	6,133,875	7,395,000	12,987,525	20,382,525	114,020,350
2032	93,700,500	(5,711,400)	5,690,000	441,250	6,131,250	7,765,000	12,608,525	20,373,525	114,493,875
2033	93,703,200	(5,706,900)	5,980,000	149,500	6,129,500	8,165,000	12,210,275	20,375,275	114,501,075
2034	93,211,950	-	-	-	-	8,590,000	11,791,400	20,381,400	113,593,350
2035	93,209,181	-	-	-	-	9,025,000	11,351,025	20,376,025	113,585,206
2036	93,190,544	-	-	-	-	9,490,000	10,888,150	20,378,150	113,568,694
2037	76,816,956	-	-	-	-	6,510,000	10,488,150	16,998,150	93,815,106
2038	77,898,794	-	-	-	-	6,845,000	10,154,275	16,999,275	94,898,069
2039	76,802,712	-	-	-	-	7,195,000	9,803,275	16,998,275	93,800,987
2040	76,838,531	-	-	-	-	7,565,000	9,434,275	16,999,275	93,837,806
2041	73,605,550	-	-	-	-	7,950,000	9,046,400	16,996,400	90,601,950
2042	74,957,800	-	-	-	-	8,355,000	8,638,775	16,993,775	91,951,575
2043	76,033,850	-	-	-	-	8,790,000	8,210,150	17,000,150	93,034,000
2044	76,064,350	-	-	-	-	9,240,000	7,759,400	16,999,400	93,063,750
2045	61,391,100	-	-	-	-	9,710,000	7,285,650	16,995,650	78,386,750
2046	33,554,400	-	-	-	-	10,170,000	6,826,788	16,996,788	50,551,188
2047	33,554,000	-	-	-	-	10,610,000	6,385,213	16,995,213	50,549,213
2048	33,552,800	-	-	-	-	11,115,000	5,881,875	16,996,875	50,549,675
2049	23,174,200	-	-	-	-	11,685,000	5,311,875	16,996,875	40,171,075
2050	23,176,600	-	-	-	-	12,285,000	4,712,625	16,997,625	40,174,225
2051	23,169,600	-	-	-	-	12,910,000	4,082,750	16,992,750	40,162,350
2052	23,172,400	-	-	-	-	13,575,000	3,420,625	16,995,625	40,168,025
2053	23,173,400	-	-	-	-	14,270,000	2,724,500	16,994,500	40,167,900
2054	23,176,400	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	1,992,750	16,992,750	40,169,150
2055	-	-	-	-	-	15,775,000	1,223,375	16,998,375	16,998,375
2056	-	-	-	-	-	16,580,000	414,500	16,994,500	16,994,500
	<u>\$ 1,936,007,219</u>	<u>\$ (40,718,150)</u>	<u>\$ 31,790,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,089,176</u>	<u>\$ 38,879,176</u>	<u>\$ 286,235,000</u>	<u>\$ 254,507,105</u>	<u>\$ 540,742,105</u>	<u>\$ 2,474,910,350</u>

* Preliminary, subject to change.

^(a) The District's fiscal year end is June 30. For a schedule of debt service requirements calculated with a year end of June 30, see Table 8 of Appendix A.

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

TABLE 1 – VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS, AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2025/26 Appraised Valuation Established by Harris Central Appraisal District <i>(Excludes Fully Exempt Property)</i>	\$	44,975,454,718
Less: Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value		
Disability	\$	(67,343,055)
Freeport		(2,834,383,422)
Foreign Trade Zone		(300,051,666)
Interstate or Foreign Commerce		(42,602,388)
Over 65 Exemption		(522,725,935)
Homestead Exemption		(4,832,386,535)
Pollution Control		(33,674,075)
Prorated		(481,049)
Personal Use Vehicle (Lease)		(45,285,298)
Surviving Spouse Exemption		(4,074,320)
Disabled Veterans Exemption		(46,524,296)
Totally Exempt Property		(4,847,289,753)
Miscellaneous Exempt		<u>(24,823,477)</u>
Total Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value	\$	<u>(13,601,645,269)</u>
2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation Established by Harris Central Appraisal District	\$	<u>31,373,809,449</u> ^(a)
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes:		
Outstanding Unlimited Tax Bonds (as of March 18, 2026)	\$	1,218,970,000
Plus: The Bonds		318,025,000 *
Less: The Refunded Bonds		<u>(34,785,000) *</u>
Total Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	<u>1,502,210,000 *</u>
Less: Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, June 30, 2025		<u>(55,292,592)</u> ^(b)
Net Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	<u>1,446,917,408</u>
Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation		4.79%
2025/26 Estimated Population		247,850 ^(c)
Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$	126,584
Per Capita Tax Supported Debt	\$	6,061

* Preliminary, subject to change.

^(a) Certified values established by the Harris Central Appraisal District and subject to change during ensuing year. Values include the application of a State mandated \$140,000 general homestead exemption \$60,000 exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled.

^(b) Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

^(c) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

TABLE 2 – TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY

Type of Property	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026 ^(a)		2025 ^(b)		2024 ^(b)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 12,199,311,765	27.12%	\$ 11,837,028,188	27.39%	\$ 11,233,714,029	27.70%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,028,003,545	4.51%	1,985,033,564	4.59%	2,072,113,923	5.11%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	910,394,831	2.02%	993,438,329	2.30%	963,300,930	2.38%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	206,878,852	0.46%	126,293,024	0.29%	153,581,328	0.38%
Real, Farm & Ranch Improvements	1,637,231	0.00%	2,163,182	0.01%	2,068,108	0.01%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	12,926,280,599	28.74%	12,126,911,083	28.06%	11,621,308,812	28.65%
Real, Oil, Gas & Other Mineral Reserves	6,862,303	0.02%	9,614,581	0.02%	4,951,373	0.01%
Real & Tangible Personal Utilities	564,597,089	1.26%	529,159,214	1.22%	456,251,432	1.12%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	11,076,315,591	24.63%	10,601,630,133	24.53%	9,183,482,601	22.64%
Tangible Personal, Other	106,220,484	0.24%	108,091,696	0.25%	105,025,420	0.26%
Real Property Inventory	116,879,532	0.26%	121,887,252	0.28%	130,094,223	0.32%
Exempt	4,832,072,896	10.74%	4,774,258,481	11.05%	4,633,111,102	11.42%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 44,975,454,718	100.00%	\$ 43,215,508,727	100.00%	\$ 40,559,003,281	100.00%
Less: Exemptions/Reductions	(13,601,645,269)		(11,536,821,599)		(10,823,707,472)	
Total A.V.	\$ 31,373,809,449		\$ 31,678,687,128		\$ 29,735,295,809	

Type of Property	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 9,672,717,688	27.45%	\$ 8,342,579,352	26.55%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	1,693,065,861	4.80%	1,514,141,425	4.82%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	174,858,291	0.50%	719,512,866	2.29%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	629,678,726	1.79%	153,504,293	0.49%
Real, Farm & Ranch Improvements	151,207,801	0.43%	2,072,104	0.01%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	10,120,047,231	28.72%	8,929,629,779	28.42%
Real, Oil, Gas & Other Mineral Reserves	3,694,572	0.01%	3,055,127	0.01%
Real & Tangible Personal Utilities	423,075,031	1.20%	396,584,152	1.26%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	8,037,663,689	22.81%	7,275,923,281	23.16%
Tangible Personal, Other	83,364,132	0.24%	79,642,852	0.25%
Real Property Inventory	91,947,285	0.26%	77,205,031	0.25%
Exempt	4,157,633,190	11.80%	3,927,417,618	12.50%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 35,238,953,497	100.00%	\$ 31,421,267,880	100.00%
Less: Exemptions/Reductions	(8,097,696,227)		(7,053,914,418)	
Total A.V.	\$ 27,141,257,270		\$ 24,367,353,462	

Source: Municipal Advisory of Texas.

NOTE: Valuations shown are taxable assessed values reported by the Harris Central Appraisal District to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts. Values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and the Appraisal District updates records and may differ from those shown in prior financial statements and elsewhere in the Official Statement.

^(a) Values include the application of a \$140,000 state mandated general homestead exemption and a \$60,000 state-mandated residence homestead exemption for persons 65 years of age or older pursuant to constitutional amendments approved by voters at a statewide election held on November 4, 2025.

^(b) Values include the application of a \$100,000 State mandated general homestead exemption and a \$10,000 state-mandated residence homestead exemption for persons 65 years of age or older.

TABLE 3 – VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	Estimated Population ^(a)	Taxable Assessed Valuation ^(b)	Taxable Assessed Valuation per Capita	Taxable Supported Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt per Capita
2022	294,311	24,367,353,462	82,795	\$ 970,855,000	3.98%	\$ 3,299
2023	279,120	27,141,257,270	97,239	\$ 934,570,000	3.44%	\$ 3,348
2024	271,209	29,735,295,809	109,640	\$ 1,235,855,000	4.16%	\$ 4,557
2025	271,595	31,678,687,128	116,639	\$ 1,218,970,000	3.85%	\$ 4,488
2026	247,850	31,373,809,449	126,584	\$ 1,465,250,000 ^(c)	4.67% ^(c)	\$ 5,912 ^(c)

^(a) Source: Municipal Advisory of Texas.

^(b) Established by the Harris Central Appraisal District. Subject to change during ensuing year.

^(c) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 4 – TAX RATE, LEVY, AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year							Collections	
Ended		General	Interest & Sinking	Net Tax		% Current	% Total	
6/30	Tax Rate	Fund	Fund	Levy ^(a)		Net Tax Levy	Net Tax Levy	
2022	\$ 1.26690	\$ 0.96440	\$ 0.30250	\$ 299,258,852		98.80%	98.67%	
2023	1.22170	0.91920	0.30250	322,597,828		99.76%	98.59%	
2024	1.03630	0.73380	0.30250	298,967,921		98.85%	97.92%	
2025	1.03400	0.73150	0.30250	314,383,013		96.16%	96.16%	
2026	1.03400	0.73150	0.30250	322,099,654		----- (In Process) -----		

^(a) Source: The District's internal records. Reflects ongoing adjustments.

TABLE 5 – PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS^(a)

Principal Taxpayer	Type of Property	2025/26	% of Total
		Taxable Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation
United Airlines Inc.	Airlines	\$ 1,100,365,531	3.51%
Amazon.com Services Inc.	Wholesale Supplier / Distribution	433,571,054	1.38%
Eastgroup Properties LP	Commercial Real Estate	308,489,088	0.98%
Coca-Cola Southwest Beverages LLC	Beverage Manufacturing Plant	271,515,327	0.87%
Centerpoint Energy Inc.	Electric Utility / PowerPlant	236,232,152	0.75%
MAPS 10550 Ella Blvd Houston LP	Storage Units/Warehouses	179,691,515	0.57%
Prologis Logistics Services Inc.	Logistics	172,056,103	0.55%
EAN Holdings LLC	Automobile Rental / Leasing	167,324,599	0.53%
AVIS Budget Car Rental	Automobile Rental / Leasing	150,048,135	0.48%
Teachers Insurance	Insurance	144,761,646	0.46%
		<u>\$ 3,164,055,150</u>	<u>10.09%</u>

^(a) Source: Harris Central Appraisal District. Represents taxpayers in the District with the ten largest taxable assessed valuations of property. Due to various exemptions, these taxpayers may not represent the greatest sources of tax revenue to the District.

TABLE 6 – TAX ADEQUACY

2026 Principal and Interest Requirements.....	\$ 91,155,900 ^(a)
Less: Payment from other sources.....	<u>(8,000,000)</u>
Net Principal and Interest Requirements.....	83,155,900
\$0.2790 Tax Rate on 2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95.0% Collection Produces.....	83,156,282
Estimated Average Annual Debt Service Requirements (2025/26 – 2055/56).....	\$ 78,946,787 ^(a)
Less: Payment from other sources.....	<u>(8,000,000)</u>
Net Average Annual Debt Service Requirements (2025/26 – 2055/56).....	70,946,787
\$0.2381 Tax Rate on 2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95.0% Collections Produces.....	70,965,988
Estimated Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2031/32).....	\$ 113,609,000 ^(a)
Less: Payment from other sources.....	<u>(8,000,000)</u>
Net Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2031/32).....	105,609,000
\$0.3544 Tax Rate on 2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation at 95.0% Collections Produces.....	105,629,342

^(a) Preliminary, subject to change. Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds.

TABLE 7 – ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

Taxing Jurisdiction	Gross Tax Debt as of 12/31/2025	Overlapping Debt	
		Percentage Overlapping	Overlapping Amount
Fallbrook UD	\$ 7,155,000	100.00%	\$ 7,155,000
Forest Hills MUD	10,750,000	100.00%	10,750,000
Greens Parkway MUD	15,095,000	100.00%	15,095,000
Harris Co	2,257,734,736	4.02%	90,760,936
Harris Co Dept of Ed	28,960,000	4.02%	1,164,192
Harris Co Flood Control Dist	937,165,000	4.02%	37,674,033
Harris Co Hosp Dist	867,820,000	4.02%	34,886,364
Harris Co MUD # 5	27,295,000	49.78%	13,587,451
Harris Co MUD # 11	23,465,000	100.00%	23,465,000
Harris Co MUD # 26	28,650,000	100.00%	28,650,000
Harris Co MUD # 33	17,040,000	100.00%	17,040,000
Harris Co MUD # 96	15,365,000	0.23%	35,340
Harris Co MUD #118	7,085,000	33.29%	2,358,597
Harris Co MUD #119	15,764,999	34.92%	5,505,138
Harris Co MUD #154	12,120,000	20.47%	2,480,964
Harris Co MUD #182	590,000	100.00%	590,000
Harris Co MUD #220	5,765,000	5.70%	328,605
Harris Co MUD #321	50,435,000	100.00%	50,435,000
Harris Co MUD #393	7,560,000	0.96%	72,576
Harris Co MUD #406	64,590,000	100.00%	64,590,000
Harris Co MUD #461	16,010,000	100.00%	16,010,000
Harris Co UD # 15	8,285,000	100.00%	8,285,000
Harris Co UD # 16	26,460,000	70.99%	18,783,954
Harris Co WC&ID # 74	7,165,000	100.00%	7,165,000
Houston, City of	3,843,710,000	3.67%	141,064,157
Hunter's Glen MUD	50,305,000	100.00%	50,305,000
Intercontinental Crossing MUD	15,090,000	100.00%	15,090,000
Inverness Forest ID	7,380,000	96.34%	7,109,892
Lone Star College Sys	434,530,000	8.75%	38,021,375
Memorial Hills UD	9,785,000	100.00%	9,785,000
Mount Houston Road MUD	28,390,000	100.00%	28,390,000
North Belt UD	6,685,000	100.00%	6,685,000
North Park PUD	6,595,000	9.85%	649,608
NW Park MUD	21,210,000	58.14%	12,331,494
Northwood MUD # 1	2,070,000	100.00%	2,070,000
Pine Forest MUD	9,230,000	77.44%	7,147,712
Pt of Houston Auth	386,074,397	4.02%	15,520,191
Richey Rd MUD	1,505,000	100.00%	1,505,000
Sequoia Imp Dist	770,000	100.00%	770,000
Southeast Regional Management District	110,675,000	5.33%	5,898,978
Timber Lane UD	83,180,000	18.62%	15,488,116
Woodcreek MUD	4,875,000	100.00%	4,875,000
Total Estimated Overlapping Debt.....			\$ 819,574,671
Aldine ISD			\$ 1,502,210,000 ^(a)
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt.....			\$ 2,321,784,671
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt % of 2026 Assessed Valuation.....			7.40%
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt per Capita.....			\$ 9,368 ^(b)
Fiscal Year 2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita.....			\$ 126,584 ^(b)

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

^(a) Preliminary, subject to change. Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds.

^(b) Based on the 2025/26 estimated population of 247,850.

Table 8
PRO-FORMA OUTSTANDING TAX DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending (6/30)	Outstanding Debt Service Requirements	Less: Refunded Bonds*	Plus: The Refunding Bonds*			Plus: The New Money Bonds*			Total Debt Service Requirements*
			Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2026	\$ 91,155,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 91,155,900
2027	92,120,775	\$ (5,815,250)	-	\$ 1,293,676	\$ 1,293,676	\$ 8,100,000	\$ 11,371,330	\$ 19,471,330	107,070,531
2028	92,049,275	(5,813,500)	\$ 4,645,000	1,589,500	6,234,500	2,210,000	13,750,900	15,960,900	108,431,175
2029	92,600,300	(5,816,000)	4,905,000	1,357,250	6,262,250	2,325,000	13,640,400	15,965,400	109,011,950
2030	92,561,525	(5,819,800)	5,155,000	1,112,000	6,267,000	7,035,000	13,524,150	20,559,150	113,567,875
2031	92,053,425	(5,815,800)	5,415,000	854,250	6,269,250	7,395,000	13,172,400	20,567,400	113,074,275
2032	92,586,850	(5,819,000)	5,690,000	583,500	6,273,500	7,765,000	12,802,650	20,567,650	113,609,000
2033	92,560,075	(5,818,800)	5,980,000	299,000	6,279,000	8,165,000	12,414,400	20,579,400	113,599,675
2034	92,083,066	-	-	-	-	8,590,000	12,006,150	20,596,150	112,679,216
2035	91,949,862	-	-	-	-	9,025,000	11,576,650	20,601,650	112,551,512
2036	91,873,750	-	-	-	-	9,490,000	11,125,400	20,615,400	112,489,150
2037	75,780,375	-	-	-	-	6,510,000	10,650,900	17,160,900	92,941,275
2038	76,790,753	-	-	-	-	6,845,000	10,325,400	17,170,400	93,961,153
2039	75,563,122	-	-	-	-	7,195,000	9,983,150	17,178,150	92,741,272
2040	75,537,041	-	-	-	-	7,565,000	9,623,400	17,188,400	92,725,441
2041	72,294,175	-	-	-	-	7,950,000	9,245,150	17,195,150	89,489,325
2042	73,755,825	-	-	-	-	8,355,000	8,847,650	17,202,650	90,958,475
2043	74,604,100	-	-	-	-	8,790,000	8,429,900	17,219,900	91,824,000
2044	74,607,725	-	-	-	-	9,240,000	7,990,400	17,230,400	91,838,125
2045	60,237,750	-	-	-	-	9,710,000	7,528,400	17,238,400	77,476,150
2046	33,044,200	-	-	-	-	10,170,000	7,042,900	17,212,900	50,257,100
2047	33,023,400	-	-	-	-	10,610,000	6,610,675	17,220,675	50,244,075
2048	33,001,000	-	-	-	-	11,115,000	6,159,750	17,274,750	50,275,750
2049	22,807,900	-	-	-	-	11,685,000	5,604,000	17,289,000	40,096,900
2050	22,795,600	-	-	-	-	12,285,000	5,019,750	17,304,750	40,100,350
2051	22,773,500	-	-	-	-	12,910,000	4,405,500	17,315,500	40,089,000
2052	22,760,400	-	-	-	-	13,575,000	3,760,000	17,335,000	40,095,400
2053	22,744,900	-	-	-	-	14,270,000	3,081,250	17,351,250	40,096,150
2054	22,730,700	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	2,367,750	17,367,750	40,098,450
2055	-	-	-	-	-	15,775,000	1,617,750	17,392,750	17,392,750
2056	-	-	-	-	-	16,580,000	829,000	17,409,000	17,409,000
	<u>\$ 1,908,447,269</u>	<u>\$ (40,718,150)</u>	<u>\$ 31,790,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,089,176</u>	<u>\$ 38,879,176</u>	<u>\$ 286,235,000</u>	<u>\$ 254,507,105</u>	<u>\$ 540,742,105</u>	<u>\$ 2,447,350,400</u>

* Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 9 – INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION

Interest and Sinking Fund Balance, June 30, 2025	\$ 55,292,592 ^(a)
Plus: 2025/26 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy	91,255,452 ^(b)
Plus: 2025/26 Budgeted Delinquent Taxes, Penalties & Interest	500,000 ^(b)
Plus: 2025/26 Budgeted Earnings on Investments	1,000,000 ^(b)
Plus: Capitalized Interest on the Bonds	7,000,000 *
Less: Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026	<u>(91,155,900) *</u>
Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund Balance June 30, 2026	<u><u>\$ 63,892,144</u></u>

* Preliminary, subject to change.

^(a) Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

^(b) Based on the District's proposed budget for the 2025/26 fiscal year. Subject to change.

TABLE 10 – AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

Purpose	Date Authorized	Amount Authorized	Authorization Used to Date	Authorization Used This Issue* ^(a)	Unused Authorization*
School Buildings	11/7/2023	\$ 1,622,325,676	\$ 378,901,712	\$ 152,717,033	\$ 1,090,706,931
Technology	11/7/2023	67,547,500	11,098,288	35,000,000	21,449,212
Performing Arts	11/7/2023	122,282,967	10,000,000	112,282,967	-
		<u>\$ 1,812,156,143</u>	<u>\$ 400,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 300,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,156,143</u>

* Preliminary, subject to change.

^(a) Includes premium charged against voted authorization.

TABLE 11 – OTHER OBLIGATIONS

In fiscal year 2025, the District reported several leases in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87 Leases. The District is the lessee for copiers, postage meters, and a building space. The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2025, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended (6/30)	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 1,540,592	\$ 68,905	\$ 1,609,497
2027	1,584,250	25,221	1,609,471
	<u>\$ 3,124,842</u>	<u>\$ 94,126</u>	<u>\$ 3,218,968</u>

Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

In fiscal year 2025, the District reported several subscription-based information technology arrangements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 96 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA). The District is under contract for various professional and educational software. The future principal and interest SBITA payments as of June 30, 2025 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended (6/30)	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 702,713	\$ 37,323	\$ 740,036
2027	640,680	18,070	658,750
	<u>\$ 1,343,393</u>	<u>\$ 55,393</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,786</u>

Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

TABLE 12 – GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES HISTORY

GENERAL OPERATING FUND	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 246,383,465	\$ 239,846,126	\$ 264,052,025	\$ 234,471,568	\$ 239,208,133
State Sources	408,015,378	425,171,635	368,045,106	392,156,742	416,666,740
Federal Sources	9,070,507	14,051,114	25,597,703	23,277,199	12,440,948
Total Revenues	\$ 663,469,350	\$ 679,068,875	\$ 657,694,834	\$ 649,905,509	\$ 668,315,821
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 390,414,901	\$ 376,848,569	\$ 288,648,813	\$ 291,421,734	\$ 364,651,883
Instruction Resources and media services	1,184,773	1,214,000	1,319,252	1,340,789	1,425,207
Curriculum and Staff Development	17,605,673	16,187,548	13,711,792	12,611,142	4,885,809
Instructional Leadership	15,711,049	14,617,760	14,997,587	11,527,893	10,920,233
School Leadership	47,760,957	46,420,054	44,830,230	45,148,195	43,826,031
Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	34,846,021	32,301,884	24,270,794	30,165,248	18,532,542
Social Work Services	3,126,831	2,695,349	2,604,279	2,025,793	1,484,619
Health Services	7,379,181	7,145,167	2,682,537	6,659,845	6,513,889
Student Transportation	43,388,383	48,111,774	39,035,283	33,552,004	29,238,064
Extracurricular activities	10,789,732	9,743,036	10,402,804	8,952,998	7,862,838
General Administration	20,533,492	19,321,702	19,437,411	17,048,394	16,364,359
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	68,385,683	79,081,199	69,647,057	65,078,621	63,889,452
Security and Monitoring Services	13,889,897	13,651,133	10,290,420	9,937,549	8,841,920
Data Processing Services	16,667,238	16,012,049	11,014,450	10,180,683	13,377,639
Community Services	766,145	772,715	172,704	326,662	275,161
Debt Service	4,064,423	1,450,145	1,545,335	981,528	-
Payments Related to Shared Services Agreements	1,301,512	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	7,722,267	59,713,706	11,185,126	1,735,757	3,591,047
Payments to Tax Increment Fund	11,123,856	11,119,426	9,586,280	7,969,848	7,497,879
Intergovernmental Charges	2,282,331	2,520,817	2,306,304	2,150,472	2,138,461
Total Expenditures	\$ 718,944,345	\$ 758,928,033	\$ 577,688,458	\$ 558,815,155	\$ 605,317,033
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ (55,474,995)	\$ (79,859,158)	\$ 80,006,376	\$ 91,090,354	\$ 62,998,788
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Real or Personal Property	\$ 27,871,207	\$ 11,299,339	\$ 286,604	\$ 282,242	\$ 1,308,983
Other Proceeds	3,042,860	3,941,699	162,422	-	-
Transfers Out	(2,508,328) ^(a)	(82,715)	(8,358,768) ^(b)	(9,983,716) ^(c)	(8,518,188) ^(d)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ 28,405,739	\$ 15,158,323	\$ (7,909,742)	\$ (9,701,474)	\$ (7,209,205)
Net Change in General Fund Balance	\$ (27,069,256)	\$ (64,700,835)	\$ 72,096,634	\$ 81,388,880	\$ 55,789,583
Beginning General Fund Balance – July 1	397,614,060	462,314,895	390,218,261	308,829,381	253,039,798
Ending General Fund Balance – June 30^(e)	\$ 370,544,804	\$ 397,614,060	\$ 462,314,895	\$ 390,218,261	\$ 308,829,381

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

- ^(a) Interfund transfers in the amount of \$2,441,299 were made from the general fund to the internal service fund to cover the operating deficit.
- ^(b) Interfund transfers in the amount of \$8,000,000 were made from the general fund to the self-insurance internal service fund to cover deficits as a result of increased claims. Interfund transfers in the amount of \$358,768 were made from the general fund to a nonmajor government fund to cover catering costs. See "Note 6 – Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers" in the District's Annual Consolidated Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.
- ^(c) Interfund transfers in the amount of \$9,700,000 were made from the general fund to a nonmajor proprietary fund to cover deficits as a result of increased claims expense. Interfund transfers in the amount of \$283,716 were made from the general fund to a nonmajor government fund to cover catering costs. See "Note 5 – Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers" in the District's Annual Consolidated Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.
- ^(d) Interfund transfers in the amount of \$3,218,188 were made from the general fund to a nonmajor governmental fund to cover child nutrition negative balances and catering services losses. Interfund transfers in the amount of \$5,300,000 were made from the general fund to a nonmajor proprietary fund to cover deficits as a result of increased claims expense. See "Note 5 – Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers" in the District's Annual Consolidated Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.
- ^(e) During fiscal years 2023 through 2025, the District used a total of approximately \$70.2 million of the general fund balance to pay for capital improvements to W. W. Thorne Stadium. These improvements were completed in August 2024.

TABLE 13 – CURRENT INVESTMENTS

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

Description	Book Value	Market Value	Percent of Total Market Value
Local Government Investment Pools	\$274,406,484	\$274,406,484	33.31%
Money Market Funds	2,304,866	2,304,866	0.28%
Commercial Paper	112,236,680	112,236,680	13.62%
U.S. Treasuries	298,213,931	301,362,055	36.58%
U.S. Agencies	82,544,848	83,173,683	10.10%
Municipal Bonds	49,677,433	50,367,785	6.11%
	\$819,384,242	\$823,851,553	100.00%

Source: The District's records. Unaudited.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

THE DISTRICT

The District is located approximately 15 miles north of downtown Houston and covers 111 square miles of north Harris County, encompassing Bush Intercontinental Airport and Greenspoint Mall. The District includes a variety of communities including rural, suburban, commercial and industrial.

The District is the 11th largest school district in the State of Texas and is home to 81 academic campuses. The District's total enrollment for the 2025-26 school year is approximately 56,000 students.

FACILITIES

School Classification	Number of Facilities	Current Student Capacity
Traditional High Schools	8	17,404
Early College High Schools	2	645
Ninth Grade Centers	5	4,725
Middle Schools	14	17,406
Elementary Schools	30	24,229
Early Childhood / Pre-K Centers	10	7,783
Alternative Education	1	489
Special Program Facilities	5	1,011
Total	75	73,692

ENROLLMENT

School Year	Weighted Average Daily Attendance	Number of Students	Change from Prior Year
2013-14	84,855	67,381	2.58%
2014-15	88,080	69,716	3.47%
2015-16	88,190	70,417	1.01%
2016-17	87,764	69,768	-0.92%
2017-18	88,167	67,331	-3.49%
2018-19	86,199	66,854	-0.71%
2019-20	85,062	67,259	0.61%
2020-21	84,552	63,302	-5.88%
2021-22	81,054	61,633	-2.64%
2022-23	79,020	60,074	-2.53%
2023-24	78,542	57,844	-3.71%
2024-25	76,874	56,419	-2.46%

Source: The District.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The District is largely urban in character and is overlapped in its southern portion by the City of Houston (the "City"). Approximately 60% of accounts on the District's tax roll are single family residences, which account for 33% of the District's tax levy. The average single-family home in the District has a taxable value of approximately \$222,807. Approximately 40% of the District's tax accounts are commercial and business properties and constitute 67% of the local taxable value within the District. Recent building activity within the District has been primarily commercial, light industrial, and multi-family residential. The location of Bush Intercontinental Airport within the District has encouraged residential and commercial development. Oil exploration and production contributes to the District's economy. See "EXPOSURE TO OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY."

COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Harris County (the “County”) is located in southeastern Texas and is a major component of the Houston Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. The economy is based on petroleum refining, chemicals, shipping, manufacturing, medicine and education. The County is a major center for energy, space and medical research. The Texas Almanac designates cattle, rice and forest production as the principal sources of agricultural income.

POPULATION

	2020 <u>Official Census</u>	2010 <u>Official Census</u>
City of Houston	2,304,580	2,100,263
Harris County	4,731,145	4,092,459

LABOR STATISTICS

City of Houston				
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2020	1,023,330	1,123,901	100,571	8.9%
2021	1,060,984	1,132,244	71,260	6.3%
2022	1,107,816	1,156,517	48,701	4.2%
2023	1,142,836	1,198,036	55,200	4.6%
2024	1,229,291	1,179,639	49,652	4.0%
2025	1,239,249	1,188,089	51,160	4.1%
Harris County				
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2020	2,070,430	2,274,838	204,408	9.0%
2021	2,146,642	2,292,623	145,981	6.4%
2022	2,241,382	2,341,765	100,383	4.3%
2023	2,312,228	2,414,902	102,674	4.3%
2024	2,519,911	2,416,783	103,128	4.1%
2025	2,542,859	2,434,077	108,782	4.3%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission Texas Local Area Unemployment Statistics Report.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

BRACEWELL

[CLOSING DATE]

We have represented the Aldine Independent School District (the “District”) as its bond counsel in connection with an issue of bonds described as follows:

ALDINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING AND REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026 in the aggregate principal amount of \$_____, dated April 15, 2026 (the “Bonds”).

The Bonds mature, bear interest, are subject to redemption prior to maturity, and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Bonds and in the Order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District authorizing their issuance (the “Bond Order”) and the pricing certificate executed pursuant thereto (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”).

We have acted as bond counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. We have not investigated or verified original proceedings, records, data or other material, but have relied solely upon the transcript of proceedings described in the following paragraph. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the District or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the District’s Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined are used with the meanings assigned to such terms in the Order.

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have participated in the preparation of and have examined a transcript of certified proceedings pertaining to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds and the refunding and defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, on which we have relied in giving our opinion.

The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the District; a certification from Post Oak Municipal Advisors LLC certifying as to the sufficiency of the deposit of funds with The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the “Refunded Bonds Paying Agent”) for the defeasance and redemption of the Refunded Bonds (the “Sufficiency Certification”); customary certificates of officers, agents and representatives of the District, and other public officials; and other certified showings relating to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds and the refunding of the Refunded Bonds. We have also analyzed such laws, regulations, guidance, documents and other materials as we have deemed necessary to render the opinions herein. Moreover, we have examined executed Bond No. I-1.

In providing the opinions set forth herein, we have relied on representations and certifications of the District and other parties involved with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District and such parties, which we have not independently verified. In addition, we have assumed for purposes of this opinion continuing compliance with the covenants in the Order, including, but not limited to, covenants relating to the tax-exempt status of the Bonds.

Bracewell LLP

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bracewell.com

Based on such examination and in reliance on such representations, certifications and assumptions, it is our opinion that:

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

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

(3) Firm banking and financial arrangements have been made for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the Order and the Sufficiency Certification, and therefore the Refunded Bonds are deemed to be fully paid and no longer outstanding except for the purpose of being paid from the funds deposited with the Refunded Bonds Paying Agent for such purposes; and

(4) Interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals, but we observe that such interest is taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

The rights of the owners of the Bonds are subject to the applicable provisions of the federal bankruptcy laws and any other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions generally, and may be limited by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

We express no opinion as to the amount or timing of interest on the Bonds or, except as stated above, any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition, ownership, or disposition of the Bonds. This opinion is specifically limited to the laws of the State of Texas and, to the extent applicable, the laws of the United States of America. Further, in the event that the representations of the District and other parties upon which we have relied are determined to be inaccurate or incomplete or the District fails to comply with the covenants of the Order, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes from the date of the original delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Our opinions are based on existing law and our knowledge of the facts as to the date hereof and may be affected by certain actions that may be taken or omitted on a later date. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions, and this opinion letter may not be relied upon in connection with any changes to the law or facts, or actions taken or omitted, after the date hereof.

APPENDIX D

EXCERPTS FROM THE DISTRICT'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Aldine Independent School District Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2025, 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.

The District has not requested Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P. to reissue its audited financial statements and Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P. has not performed any procedures in connection with the Official Statement.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Aldine Independent School District
Houston, Texas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the basic financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2025, the District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Beginning net position has been restated as a result of the implementation of this statement. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District’s basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Supplementary Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information Included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the Introductory Section and Statistical Section but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 12, 2025 on our consideration of the District’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

The Woodlands, Texas
November 12, 2025



Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Aldine Independent School District (the District), we offer readers of the accompanying report this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Financial Highlights

- Assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at year-end by \$187,618,689 (net position).
- The District's total net position decreased by \$46,031,194 from current operations and \$8,245,201 from the implementation of GASB 101, *Compensated Absences*.
- As of the close of the year, the District's governmental funds had combined ending fund balances of \$832,662,159, a decrease of \$29,650,127 as compared to the preceding year.
- At the end of the year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$348,692,651 or 48.5 percent of the year's total general fund expenditures.
- The District's total bonded debt decreased by \$27,378,486 during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report contains required 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* (Exhibit A-1) presents information on all the District's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of how the financial position of the District is changing.

The *Statement of Activities* (Exhibit B-1) presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the year. Changes in net position are reported upon occurrence of the underlying event giving rise to the change, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some transactions that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused sick leave).

The government-wide financial operations (*governmental activities*) of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. 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, Issuance Costs and Fees, Facilities Repair and Maintenance, Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements, Payments to Tax Increment Fund, and Other Intergovernmental Charges*.

The business-type activities included activities of the District's catering and daycare operations. The District closed the fund in fiscal year 2024.

The government-wide financial statements can be found as noted in the table of contents 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 or objectives. The District, as do other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All 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 cash resources*, as well as on *balances of cash resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds financial statements 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 effect of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District maintained thirty individual governmental funds during the year. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twenty-seven governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation titled *total nonmajor funds*.

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

The basic governmental fund financial statements are noted in the table of contents of this report.

Proprietary Funds. The District maintains one type of proprietary fund. An internal service fund is a type of proprietary fund that uses an accounting process which accumulates and allocates costs internally among the District's various funds and functions. The District uses the internal service fund to account for its self-funded health insurance program. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental operations, their financial activities have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide essentially the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The internal service fund financial statements are provided with the basic financial statements and provide information for the self-funded health insurance fund.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements are noted in the table of contents of this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of students and employees. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs and activities. A statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position are presented for fiduciary funds, as noted in the table of contents of this report.

Notes to the Basic 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 basic financial statements are noted in the table of contents of this report.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents required supplementary information and other supplementary information, including schedules required by the Texas Education Agency. Such information is noted in the table of contents of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As mentioned earlier, net position may, over time, serve as an indicator of a District's changing financial position. At the close of the District's most recent fiscal year, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$187,618,689.

Aldine Independent School District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Current and other assets	\$ 976,274,512	\$ 1,007,489,411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 976,274,512	\$ 1,007,489,411
Capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization	1,182,964,428	1,219,535,985	-	-	1,182,964,428	1,219,535,985
Total assets	2,159,238,940	2,227,025,396	-	-	2,159,238,940	2,227,025,396
Total deferred outflows of resources	152,069,124	187,142,183	-	-	152,069,124	187,142,183
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,779,369,129	1,794,101,020	-	-	1,779,369,129	1,794,101,020
Other liabilities	122,270,157	124,973,359	-	-	122,270,157	124,973,359
Total liabilities	1,901,639,286	1,919,074,379	-	-	1,901,639,286	1,919,074,379
Total deferred inflows of resources	222,050,089	253,198,116	-	-	222,050,089	253,198,116
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	235,642,534	234,348,508	-	-	235,642,534	234,348,508
Restricted	69,756,700	60,210,186	-	-	69,756,700	60,210,186
Unrestricted	(117,780,545)	(52,663,610)	-	-	(117,780,545)	(52,663,610)
Total net position	\$ 187,618,689	\$ 241,895,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,618,689	\$ 241,895,084

The largest portion of the District's net position of \$235,642,534 reflects net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, right-to-use leased assets, right-to-use subscription assets, and construction in progress), less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The related debt is adjusted for capital project funds that were expended, but not capitalized. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Net position of \$69,756,700 is restricted for grants related to state, federal, and local grant programs and debt service.

The remaining balance of net position may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to students and creditors. At the end of the current fiscal year, the District reported a deficit balance in unrestricted net position of \$117,780,545 due to the District recording the pension and OPEB liabilities and related amounts as well as the implementation of GASB 101, *Compensated Absences* (GASB 101). The District implemented GASB 101 in fiscal year 2025 resulting in a restatement which decreased beginning net position by \$8,245,201. Because the restatement is the result of a change in accounting principle, the information for 2024 in the tables in the MD&A have not been restated in accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. See Note 1 for more information.

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities decreased the District’s net position by \$46,031,194 from current operations. Key elements of this change are as follows:

Aldine Independent School District’s Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 5,394,411	\$ 4,751,751	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,394,411	\$ 4,751,751
Operating grants and contributions	181,068,664	216,973,583	-	-	181,068,664	216,973,583
General revenues:						
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	222,383,181	207,563,330	-	-	222,383,181	207,563,330
Property taxes, levied for debt service	89,511,920	85,703,563	-	-	89,511,920	85,703,563
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	370,919,347	388,835,005	-	-	370,919,347	388,835,005
Investment earnings	39,995,502	29,984,649	-	-	39,995,502	29,984,649
Miscellaneous	3,280,130	13,290,193	-	(41,528)	3,280,130	13,248,665
Gain on sale of capital asset	6,309,168	-	-	-	6,309,168	-
Total revenues	918,862,323	947,102,074	-	(41,528)	918,862,323	947,060,546
Expenses						
Instruction	489,752,947	492,324,389	-	-	489,752,947	492,324,389
Instructional resources and media services	1,375,787	1,522,709	-	-	1,375,787	1,522,709
Curriculum and instructional staff development	42,176,015	51,636,326	-	-	42,176,015	51,636,326
Instructional leadership	17,566,152	17,666,386	-	-	17,566,152	17,666,386
School leadership	46,874,401	47,589,763	-	-	46,874,401	47,589,763
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	41,068,657	36,781,769	-	-	41,068,657	36,781,769
Social work services	4,269,787	4,536,925	-	-	4,269,787	4,536,925
Health services	7,133,331	7,612,786	-	-	7,133,331	7,612,786
Student transportation	44,814,471	41,783,266	-	-	44,814,471	41,783,266
Food services	49,249,808	52,576,986	-	-	49,249,808	52,576,986
Extracurricular activities	12,310,024	11,178,127	-	-	12,310,024	11,178,127
General administration	20,863,863	20,379,342	-	-	20,863,863	20,379,342
Facilities maintenance and operations	72,002,611	79,663,639	-	-	72,002,611	79,663,639
Security and monitoring services	15,179,530	14,222,746	-	-	15,179,530	14,222,746
Data processing services	21,134,242	22,393,099	-	-	21,134,242	22,393,099
Community services	6,784,423	5,171,278	-	-	6,784,423	5,171,278
Interest on long-term debt	45,567,507	40,751,374	-	-	45,567,507	40,751,374
Issuance costs and fees	3,022,309	2,589,876	-	-	3,022,309	2,589,876
Facilities repair and maintenance	9,039,953	2,823,374	-	-	9,039,953	2,823,374
Payments related to shared services arrangements	1,301,512	-	-	-	1,301,512	-
Payments to tax increment fund	11,123,856	11,119,426	-	-	11,123,856	11,119,426
Other intergovernmental charges	2,282,331	2,520,817	-	-	2,282,331	2,520,817
Total expenses	964,893,517	966,844,403	-	-	964,893,517	966,844,403
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	(46,031,194)	(19,742,329)	-	(41,528)	(46,031,194)	(19,783,857)
Transfers	-	234,889	-	(234,889)	-	-
Change in net position	(46,031,194)	(19,507,440)	-	(276,417)	(46,031,194)	(19,783,857)
Net position - beginning	241,895,084	261,402,524	-	276,417	241,895,084	261,678,941
Implementation of GASB 101, <i>Compensated Absences</i>	(8,245,201)	-	-	-	(8,245,201)	-
Net position - beginning, as restated	233,649,883	261,402,524	-	276,417	233,649,883	261,678,941
Net position - ending	\$ 187,618,689	\$ 241,895,084	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,618,689	\$ 241,895,084

Revenue aggregating \$918,862,323 were generated primarily from two sources. Property taxes of \$311,895,101 represent 34 percent of total revenues while grants and contributions, including those not restricted for specific program use as well as for general operations, total \$551,988,011 and represent 60 percent of total revenues. The increase in property taxes is the result of an increase in taxable values. The decrease in grants and contributions is the result of a decrease in ESSER and TCLAS Grant funding and Foundation revenue allotment. The remaining 6 percent is generated from investment earnings, charges for services, gain on sale of capital asset and miscellaneous revenues.

The primary functional expenses of the District are *Instruction* \$489,752,947, which represents 52 percent of total expenses, and *Facilities maintenance and operations* \$72,002,611, which represents 7 percent of total expenses. All remaining expense categories are individually 5 percent or less of total expenses. Expenditures in total decreased 0.3 percent from prior year.

Business-type activities. The decrease in business-type activities was due to the fund closing into the general fund in fiscal year 2024.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. At the end of the fiscal year, the District's governmental funds had a combined ending fund balance of \$832,662,159, a decrease of \$29,650,127 from the preceding year. Analysis of each individual major fund's change in fund balance follows.

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the District. At year-end, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$348,692,651, while total fund balance was \$370,544,804. To evaluate the general fund's liquidity, it may be helpful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 48.5 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 51.5 percent of that same total. The fund balance of the general fund decreased \$27,069,256 during the year, primarily due to the decrease in State Foundation revenue.

The debt service fund ended the year with a total fund balance of \$55,292,592, all of which is restricted for the payment of principal and interest on debt. The debt service fund balance increased \$7,292,590 during the year, primarily due to an increase in property tax revenue as a result of an increase in taxable values.

The capital projects fund ended the year with a total fund balance of \$376,064,103, all of which is restricted for capital acquisitions and contractual obligations. The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the capital projects fund was \$9,882,432 due to an increase in facilities acquisition and construction expenditures.

Governmental funds financial statements may be found by referring to the table of contents.

Proprietary Funds. The District's proprietary fund financial statements reflect the District's internal service fund created for its self-funded health insurance program. The net change in assets of the internal service fund is eliminated and allocated to the governmental expenses in the government-wide financial statements.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

Aldine Independent School District's General Fund Budgetary Highlights

	Budget	
	Original Amount	Final Amount
Total revenues	\$ 625,698,487	\$ 650,725,047
Total expenditures	723,749,275	738,941,376
Net change in fund balance	\$ (98,050,788)	\$ (88,216,329)

The District amends the budget as needed throughout the year. Amendments were made to the original adopted budget for revenue for an increase in State funding. Amendments were made to the original adopted budget for expenditures for an increase in payroll expenditures.

At year end, actual revenues were more than final budgeted amounts by \$12,744,303 primarily due to higher-than-expected budgeted state funding. Operating expenditures were \$19,997,031 less than final budgeted amounts due to student transportation and facilities maintenance and operations expenditures were significantly lower than budgeted.

Capital Assets and Long-term Liabilities

Capital Assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2025, was \$1,182,964,428 (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, right-to-use leased assets - equipment, right-to-use subscription assets, and construction in progress. The decrease in investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$36,571,557.

Aldine Independent School District's Capital Assets

(net of depreciation/amortization)

	Governmental Activities					
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Land	\$ 108,564,136	9	\$ 129,424,020	11	\$ (20,859,884)	(16)
Buildings and improvements	982,244,681	84	953,925,153	78	28,319,528	3
Furniture and equipment	68,683,830	6	60,218,042	5	8,465,788	14
Right-to-use leased assets - equipment	2,742,546	-	4,179,825	-	(1,437,279)	(34)
Right-to-use subscription assets	3,409,083	-	2,788,924	-	620,159	22
Construction in progress	17,320,152	1	69,000,021	6	(51,679,869)	(75)
Totals	\$ 1,182,964,428	100	\$ 1,219,535,985	100	\$ (36,571,557)	

Commitments. At the end of the current fiscal year, the District's commitments with construction contractors totaled \$26,881,494.

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of the notes to the financial statements.

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

Aldine Independent School District's Long-term Liabilities Outstanding

	Governmental Activities					
	June 30, 2025		June 30, 2024		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,334,588,952	76	\$ 1,361,967,438	76	\$ (27,378,486)	(2)
Compensated absences payable	19,645,326	1	10,750,778	1	8,894,548	83
Leases payable	3,124,842	-	3,083,302	-	41,540	1
Subscription liabilities	1,343,393	-	2,259,505	-	(916,112)	(41)
Self-insured health claims	5,662,000	-	4,731,000	-	931,000	20
Arbitrage rebate payable	4,759,178	-	-	-	4,759,178	-
Net pension liability	255,505,529	14	294,335,873	16	(38,830,344)	(13)
Net OPEB liability	154,739,909	9	116,973,124	7	37,766,785	32
Totals	\$ 1,779,369,129	100	\$ 1,794,101,020	100	\$ (14,731,891)	

The District's general obligation bonds decreased by \$27,378,486 (2 percent) during the current fiscal year, which resulted from schedule bond payments.

Additional information on the District's long-term debt, net pension liability, and OPEB liability can be found in Note 7, Note 10 and Note 11, respectively in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

In preparing the District's budget for the 2025–2026 fiscal year, several key economic and operational factors were carefully considered. These included a projected enrollment of 54,569 students and an average daily attendance (ADA) estimate of 46,169, representing a 1.76% decrease from the prior year. Additional considerations included state funding formulas, local property valuations, and legislative actions impacting public education funding.

The 89th Texas Legislature (2025) authorized an increase in the basic allotment of \$55. Property values within the District are projected to increase by 3.02% over the previous year, contributing to the District's overall financial stability.

For the 2025–2026 fiscal year, the Board of Trustees approved a total property tax rate of \$1.034 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The Maintenance and Operations (M&O) tax rate will remain at \$0.7315, and the Interest and Sinking (I&S) tax rate will remain at \$0.3025.

Despite enrollment declines, the District continues to demonstrate financial resilience and organizational strength. This stability is supported by the steadfast leadership of the Board of Trustees, the professionalism and dedication of District staff, the commitment of students to their academic success, and the continued engagement of community stakeholders. The District remains recognized for its operational efficiency and prudent stewardship of resources, ensuring the maximization of benefits for students and the advancement of its educational mission.

Requests for Information

This financial report is intended to provide a general overview of the District's finances for those with an interest in this information. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Assistant Superintendent of Business and Finance, Aldine Independent School District, 2520 W.W. Thorne Blvd., Houston, Texas 77073.



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

Exhibit A-1

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 338,979,249
1120	Investments	483,974,764
1220	Property taxes receivables	73,547,694
1230	Allowance for uncollectable taxes	(37,360,979)
1240	Due from other governments	106,964,398
1250	Accrued interest	4,469,272
1290	Other receivables	145,314
1300	Inventories	2,607,941
1410	Prepaid items	2,946,859
	Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized	
1510	Land	108,564,136
1580	Construction in progress	17,320,152
	Capital assets net of depreciation/amortization	
1520	Buildings and improvements	982,244,681
1530	Furniture and equipment	68,683,830
1551	Right-to-use leased assets	2,742,546
1553	Right-to-use subscription assets	3,409,083
1000	Total assets	2,159,238,940
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
1705	Deferred outflows - pension	71,194,354
1706	Deferred outflows - OPEB	79,254,051
1710	Deferred charge on refunding	1,620,719
1700	Total deferred outflows of resources	152,069,124
LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts payable	11,964,545
2140	Interest payable	20,669,964
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	8,385,162
2160	Accrued wages payable	76,536,272
2180	Due to other governments	820,614
2200	Accrued expenses	328,381
2300	Unearned revenue	3,565,219
	Noncurrent liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	42,645,002
2502	Due in more than one year	1,326,478,689
2540	Net pension liability	255,505,529
2545	Net OPEB liability	154,739,909
2000	Total liabilities	1,901,639,286
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
2605	Deferred inflows - pension	23,391,721
2606	Deferred inflows - OPEB	173,752,876
2610	Deferred gain on refunding	24,905,492
2600	Total deferred inflows of resources	222,050,089
NET POSITION		
3200	Net investment in capital assets	235,642,534
3820	Restricted for grants and state mandated programs	25,883,282
3850	Restricted for debt service	43,873,418
3900	Unrestricted	(117,780,545)
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 187,618,689

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit B-1

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1	3	4	6
		Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental activities:					
0011	Instruction	\$ 489,752,947	\$ 26,048	\$ 68,468,100	\$ (421,258,799)
0012	Instructional resources and media services	1,375,787	-	11,686	(1,364,101)
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	42,176,015	-	20,181,476	(21,994,539)
0021	Instructional leadership	17,566,152	-	3,227,322	(14,338,830)
0023	School leadership	46,874,401	-	2,724,646	(44,149,755)
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	41,068,657	-	9,489,382	(31,579,275)
0032	Social work services	4,269,787	-	1,544,399	(2,725,388)
0033	Health services	7,133,331	-	312,105	(6,821,226)
0034	Student transportation	44,814,471	-	1,058,440	(43,756,031)
0035	Food services	49,249,808	1,768,052	47,605,569	123,813
0036	Extracurricular activities	12,310,024	2,765,236	151,990	(9,392,798)
0041	General administration	20,863,863	-	7,281,129	(13,582,734)
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	72,002,611	835,075	905,171	(70,262,365)
0052	Security and monitoring services	15,179,530	-	2,947,277	(12,232,253)
0053	Data processing services	21,134,242	-	2,335,841	(18,798,401)
0061	Community services	6,784,423	-	6,331,644	(452,779)
0072	Interest on long-term debt	45,567,507	-	8,681	(45,558,826)
0073	Issuance costs and fees	3,022,309	-	6,444,116	3,421,807
0081	Facilities repair and maintenance	9,039,953	-	39,690	(9,000,263)
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	1,301,512	-	-	(1,301,512)
0097	Payments to tax increment fund	11,123,856	-	-	(11,123,856)
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	2,282,331	-	-	(2,282,331)
TG	Total governmental activities	964,893,517	5,394,411	181,068,664	(778,430,442)
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 964,893,517</u>	<u>\$ 5,394,411</u>	<u>\$ 181,068,664</u>	<u>(778,430,442)</u>
General revenues:					
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				222,383,181
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				89,511,920
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				370,919,347
IE	Investment earnings				39,995,502
MI	Miscellaneous				3,280,130
GS	Gain on sale of capital asset				6,309,168
TR	Total general revenues				<u>732,399,248</u>
CN	Change in net position				(46,031,194)
NB	Net position - beginning				241,895,084
PA	Implementation of GASB 101, <i>Compensated Absences</i>				<u>(8,245,201)</u>
	Net position - beginning, as restated				<u>233,649,883</u>
NE	NET POSITION - ENDING				<u>\$ 187,618,689</u>

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

Aldine Independent School District

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		199	599
		General Fund	Debt Service Fund
ASSETS			
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,384,644	\$ 55,292,592
1120	Investments	228,367,363	-
1220	Property taxes receivables	57,615,661	15,932,033
1230	Allowance for uncollectable taxes	(30,679,736)	(6,681,243)
1240	Due from other governments	95,592,932	-
1250	Accrued interest	2,044,119	-
1260	Due from other funds	2,458,188	-
1290	Other receivables	5,957	-
1300	Inventories	1,744,904	-
1410	Prepaid items	107,249	-
1000	Total assets	<u>471,641,281</u>	<u>64,543,382</u>
1000a	TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 471,641,281</u>	<u>\$ 64,543,382</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110	Accounts payable	\$ 3,620,155	\$ -
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings payable	8,385,162	-
2160	Accrued wages payable	59,276,026	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-
2180	Due to other governments	595,057	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	3,589	-
2300	Unearned revenue	2,280,563	-
2000	Total liabilities	<u>74,160,552</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2600	Unavailable revenue - property taxes	26,935,925	9,250,790
2602	Unavailable revenue - grants	-	-
	Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>26,935,925</u>	<u>9,250,790</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
3410	Inventories	1,744,904	-
3430	Prepaid items	107,249	-
Restricted for:			
3450	Grants	-	-
3470	Capital acquisitions and contractual obligations	-	-
3480	Retirement of long-term debt	-	55,292,592
Committed to:			
3540	Self-insurance	20,000,000	-
3545	Other	-	-
3600	Unassigned	348,692,651	-
3000	Total fund balances	<u>370,544,804</u>	<u>55,292,592</u>
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 471,641,281</u>	<u>\$ 64,543,382</u>

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

Exhibit C-1

699		98
Capital Projects	Total	Total
Fund	Nonmajor	Governmental
Fund	Funds	Funds
\$ 122,230,529	\$ 41,406,332	\$ 333,314,097
255,607,401	-	483,974,764
-	-	73,547,694
-	-	(37,360,979)
-	11,371,466	106,964,398
2,425,153	-	4,469,272
-	-	2,458,188
-	139,357	145,314
-	863,037	2,607,941
2,839,610	-	2,946,859
<u>383,102,693</u>	<u>53,780,192</u>	<u>973,067,548</u>
<u>\$ 383,102,693</u>	<u>\$ 53,780,192</u>	<u>\$ 973,067,548</u>
\$ 6,327,218	\$ 2,014,020	\$ 11,961,393
-	-	8,385,162
181,238	17,079,008	76,536,272
238,100	2,220,088	2,458,188
-	225,557	820,614
292,034	32,758	328,381
-	1,284,656	3,565,219
<u>7,038,590</u>	<u>22,856,087</u>	<u>104,055,229</u>
-	-	36,186,715
-	163,445	163,445
<u>-</u>	<u>163,445</u>	<u>36,350,160</u>
-	-	1,744,904
2,839,610	-	2,946,859
-	25,883,282	25,883,282
373,224,493	-	373,224,493
-	-	55,292,592
-	-	20,000,000
-	4,877,378	4,877,378
-	-	348,692,651
<u>376,064,103</u>	<u>30,760,660</u>	<u>832,662,159</u>
<u>\$ 383,102,693</u>	<u>\$ 53,780,192</u>	<u>\$ 973,067,548</u>



Aldine Independent School District
 Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
 to the Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2025

Exhibit C-1R

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (EXHIBIT C-1) \$ 832,662,159

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

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

Governmental capital assets costs	\$ 2,043,679,613	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization of governmental capital assets	<u>(860,715,185)</u>	1,182,964,428

Property taxes are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore, are deferred in the funds. 36,186,715

Grants receivable, which will be collected subsequent to year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds. 163,445

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

Bonds payable, at original par	\$ (1,218,970,000)	
Premium on bonds payable	(115,618,952)	
Compensated absences payable	(19,645,326)	
Leases payable	(3,124,842)	
Subscription liabilities	(1,343,393)	
Arbitrage rebate payable	(4,759,178)	
Accrued interest on the bonds	(20,669,964)	
Net pension liability	(255,505,529)	
Net OPEB liability	<u>(154,739,909)</u>	(1,794,377,093)

Deferred charge on refunding is reported as deferred outflow in the statement of net position and is not reported in the governmental funds due to it is not a current financial resource available to pay for current expenditures. 1,620,719

Deferred gain on refunding is reported as deferred inflow in the statement of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. (24,905,492)

Deferred outflows of resources for pension represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then. 71,194,354

Deferred inflows of resources for pension represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. (23,391,721)

Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then. 79,254,051

Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. (173,752,876)

TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (EXHIBIT A-1) \$ 187,618,689

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		199	599
		General Fund	Debt Service Fund
REVENUES			
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 246,383,465	\$ 90,421,209
5800	State program revenues	408,015,378	6,444,116
5900	Federal program revenues	9,070,507	-
5020	Total revenues	663,469,350	96,865,325
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
0011	Instruction	390,414,901	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	1,184,773	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	17,605,673	-
0021	Instructional leadership	15,711,049	-
0023	School leadership	47,760,957	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	34,846,021	-
0032	Social work services	3,126,831	-
0033	Health services	7,379,181	-
0034	Student transportation	43,388,383	-
0035	Food services	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	10,789,732	-
0041	General administration	20,533,492	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	68,385,683	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	13,889,897	-
0053	Data processing services	16,667,238	-
0061	Community services	766,145	-
Debt service:			
0071	Principal on long-term debt	3,776,764	33,630,000
0072	Interest on long-term debt	175,424	53,282,323
0073	Issuance costs and fees	112,235	2,762,778
Capital outlay:			
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	7,722,267	-
Intergovernmental:			
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	1,301,512	-
0097	Payments to tax increment fund	11,123,856	-
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	2,282,331	-
6030	Total expenditures	718,944,345	89,675,101
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(55,474,995)	7,190,224
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
7901	Refunding bonds issued	-	259,415,000
7911	Capital-related debt issued (regular bonds)	-	-
7912	Sale of real and personal property	27,871,207	-
7913	Issuance of right-to-use leases and subscription assets	3,042,860	-
7915	Transfers in	-	-
7916	Premium on issuance of bonds	-	32,392,121
8911	Transfers out	(2,508,328)	-
8940	Payment to bond refunding escrow agent	-	(291,704,755)
7080	Total other financing sources (uses)	28,405,739	102,366
1200	Net change in fund balances	(27,069,256)	7,292,590
0100	Fund balances - beginning	397,614,060	48,000,002
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 370,544,804</u>	<u>\$ 55,292,592</u>

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

699	Total	98
Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 21,073,742	\$ 11,543,425	\$ 369,421,841
-	11,840,231	426,299,725
-	135,725,981	144,796,488
21,073,742	159,109,637	940,518,054
19,277,331	58,508,981	468,201,213
-	228,633	1,413,406
6,762,800	19,584,083	43,952,556
-	2,981,196	18,692,245
-	2,184,744	49,945,701
-	8,678,367	43,524,388
-	1,481,851	4,608,682
-	173,603	7,552,784
5,799,860	485,073	49,673,316
-	50,427,089	50,427,089
495,472	1,731,297	13,016,501
290,013	1,146,721	21,970,226
7,396,452	336,888	76,119,023
1,129,643	2,803,262	17,822,802
257,482	2,204,256	19,128,976
-	6,186,420	6,952,565
257,482	9,231	37,673,477
2,938	-	53,460,685
147,296	-	3,022,309
29,396,887	16,000	37,135,154
-	-	1,301,512
-	-	11,123,856
-	-	2,282,331
71,213,656	159,167,695	1,039,000,797
(50,139,914)	(58,058)	(98,482,743)
-	-	259,415,000
40,000,000	-	40,000,000
-	-	27,871,207
257,482	-	3,300,342
-	67,029	67,029
-	-	32,392,121
-	-	(2,508,328)
-	-	(291,704,755)
40,257,482	67,029	68,832,616
(9,882,432)	8,971	(29,650,127)
385,946,535	30,751,689	862,312,286
\$ 376,064,103	\$ 30,760,660	\$ 832,662,159

Aldine Independent School District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit C-3

TOTAL NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (EXHIBIT C-2) \$ (29,650,127)

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

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

Capital assets <i>increased</i>	\$ 46,810,829	
Depreciation/amortization expense	<u>(61,820,347)</u>	(15,009,518)

The net effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (transfers, adjustments and dispositions) is a decrease to net position. (21,562,039)

Property taxes and grant receivables, that will not be collected until after the District's fiscal year end, are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred inflows for taxes and other revenues increased by this amount. 644,464

Financed leases and subscriptions provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. (3,300,342)

Issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

Bonds payable/par value	\$ (299,415,000)	
Bonds payable premium	<u>(32,392,121)</u>	(331,807,121)

Repayment of bond principal, lease and subscription liabilities is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 37,804,914

Payment to escrow agent to refund bonds from refunding proceeds. 291,704,755

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

Accrued interest on current interest bonds payable	\$ (171,532)	
Amortization of bond premium	7,594,101	
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding	(578,671)	
Amortization of deferred gain on refunding	<u>1,001,146</u>	7,845,044

The increase in compensated absences is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. (649,347)

The increase in arbitrage rebate payable is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. (4,759,178)

An internal service fund is used by the District to charge the costs of health insurance benefits to the individual funds. The net activity of the internal service fund was reported in the government-wide statements. (265,502)

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

Deferred outflows decreased	\$ (58,651,794)	
Deferred inflows decreased	13,896,330	
Net pension liability decreased	<u>38,830,344</u>	(5,925,120)

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

Deferred outflows increased	\$ 24,507,519	
Deferred inflows decreased	42,157,189	
Net OPEB liability increased	<u>(37,766,785)</u>	<u>28,897,923</u>

CHANGE IN NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (EXHIBIT B-1) \$ (46,031,194)

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

Aldine Independent School District

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2025

Exhibit D-1

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,665,152
Total assets	5,665,152
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	3,152
Total current liabilities	3,152
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Claims payable - due in more than one year	5,662,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,662,000
Total liabilities	5,665,152
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	-
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ -

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes
in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit D-2

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services	\$ 48,365,830
Total operating revenues	48,365,830
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchases and contracted services	637,911
Claims expense and other operating expenses	50,551,102
Total operating expenses	51,189,013
Operating loss	(2,823,183)
NONOPERATING REVENUES	
Investment earnings	116,382
Total nonoperating revenues	116,382
Loss before transfers	(2,706,801)
Transfers in	2,441,299
Change in net position	(265,502)
Net position - beginning	265,502
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ -

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit D-3

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from user charges	\$ 48,365,830
Cash payments for insurance claims	(45,711,785)
Cash payments for contracted services and supplies and materials	<u>(692,249)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,961,796
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers from other funds	<u>2,441,299</u>
Net cash (used for) noncapital financing activities	2,441,299
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest and dividends received on investments	116,382
Sale of investments	<u>50,513</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>166,895</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,569,990
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>1,095,162</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u><u>\$ 5,665,152</u></u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating loss	\$ (2,823,183)
Change in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase)decrease in due from other funds	3,908,317
Increase(decrease) in accounts payable	(54,338)
Increase(decrease) in claims payable	<u>931,000</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u><u>\$ 1,961,796</u></u>

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2025

Exhibit E-1

	Custodial Fund
	<hr/>
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 524,746
Other receivables	4,720
	<hr/>
Total assets	529,466
 LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accrued wages payable	67
Accrued expenditures	13,546
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	13,613
 NET POSITION	
Restricted for:	
Student activities	515,853
	<hr/>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ 515,853</u></u>

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

Aldine Independent School District
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit E-2

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS	
Dues and contributions from student activities	\$ 672,055
Total additions	672,055
DEDUCTIONS	
Payroll costs	1,714
Student activities	648,462
Administrative expense	28,646
Beneficiary payments	12,087
Total deductions	690,909
Net change in fiduciary net position	(18,854)
Net position - beginning	534,707
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 515,853

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



Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Aldine Independent School District (District) is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (Board), which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the District. Because members of the Board are elected by the public; have authority to make decisions; appoint management and significantly influence operations; and have primary accountability for fiscal matters; the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the Aldine Independent School District (the primary government) and its component unit. Aldine Independent School District Public Facility Corporation was created by the Board of Trustees of the District in December 1997 as a non-profit public corporation. The Corporation's Board of Directors and Officers are comprised of members of the Board of Trustees. The Corporation's stated purpose is to provide for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of schools along with the related financing of such purposes. The Public Facility Corporation does not issue separate financial statements. The Corporation is considered a blended component unit and has been inactive since the debt matured in fiscal year 2020.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to students or users who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide, proprietary funds, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related 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.

Interfund activities between governmental funds, and between governmental funds and proprietary funds, appear in the governmental and proprietary fund financial statements. However, all interfund transactions between governmental funds have been eliminated on the government-wide statements. Interfund transactions between governmental funds and internal service funds have not been eliminated to the extent that services have been provided and used. Interfund transactions remain in the government-wide statements for activities between governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *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 property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days and all other revenues to be available if they are collected within 150 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Grant revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *debt service fund* is used to account for revenues from debt service taxes and earnings on investments which are used for payment of interest and principal on the District's bonded indebtedness.
- The *capital projects fund* is used to account for proceeds from sales of bonds and other revenues to be used for authorized construction and technology projects/enhancements.

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental fund types:

- The *special revenue funds* are used to account for resources restricted or committed for specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a special revenue fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods.

The District reports the following proprietary fund types:

- The *internal service fund* accounts for health services provided to employees of the District on a cost reimbursement basis.

The District reports the following fiduciary fund types:

- The *custodial fund* is used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student organizations. Custodial funds report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust.

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

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

D. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* (GASB 101), improves the information needs of financial statements users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences under a unified model and amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 101 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2025 financial statements with a restatement of (\$8,245,201) to net position as of July 1, 2024 to reflect the changes adopted to conform to the new standard.

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* (GASB 102), improves financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information regarding certain concentrations of constraints and related events that have occurred or have begun to occur that make a government vulnerable to a substantial impact. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 102 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2025 financial statements with no impact to amounts or disclosures previously reported.

E. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets* (GASB 104), establishes requirements for certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures. It also establishes requirements for capital assets held for sale, including additional disclosures for those capital assets. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 104 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2026 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

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

1. Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, investment pools and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The District's investments, except for certain investment pools, are reported at fair value.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Property tax receivables include unpaid property taxes at year-end and are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Allowances for uncollectible taxes receivable are based on the District's historical experience in collecting property taxes. Revenues from property taxes are recognized when levied to the extent they are available. The District considers property taxes as available if collected within 60 days after the close of the fiscal year. However, not all outstanding property taxes are expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories consisting of supplies and materials such as maintenance, transportation, office and instructional supplies, are valued at weighted average cost. Inventories consisting of expendable supplies and vehicle repair parts are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased, also known as the consumption method. A portion of fund balance is reported as nonspendable to reflect minimum inventory quantities considered necessary for the District's continuing operations.

Food service commodities are charged to expenditures when distributed to user locations. Food service commodities are recorded at fair market value on the date received. Commodities are recognized as revenues in the period received when all the eligibility requirements are met.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide and fund financial statements and reported as an expense when consumed rather than when purchased.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), right-to-use leased assets, and right-to-use subscription assets are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost that equals or exceeds \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost (except for right-to-use leased assets and right-to-use subscription assets, the measurement of which is described in Note 1.F.8. and Note 1.F.9, respectively) or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, right-to-use leased assets, and right-to-use subscription assets of the District are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Capital Asset Class</u>	<u>Lives</u>
Buildings and improvements	20 - 50
Furniture and equipment	2 - 20
Right-to-use leased assets	2 - 5
Right-to-use subscription assets	2 - 5

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

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

6. *Compensated Absences*

The District recognizes a liability for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for compensated absences is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured because of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable. Based on the criteria listed, the following types of leave qualify for liability recognition for compensated absences – vacation, local and state leave.

State Personal Leave

The District is required under Texas Education Code 22.003 to provide eligible employees with a minimum of five days of personal leave per year (state leave) with no limit on accumulation and no restrictions on transfer between Districts.

Local Leave

The District's policy provides eligible employees with five to seven days of local personal leave per year (local leave) with no limit on accumulation.

Vacation

The District's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, with no limit on accumulation.

District does not have a monetary obligation for accumulated leave benefits upon separation from service. However, a liability for the estimated value of leave benefits that will be used by employees as time off is included in the liability for compensated absences.

7. *Long-term Obligations*

The District's long-term obligations consist of bonded indebtedness, compensated absences, leases payable, subscription liabilities, self-insured health claims, net pension liability and net OPEB liability. In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The contributions for pension and OPEB are paid by the funds that pay the employees' salaries. These funding sources include the General Fund and Special Revenue funds. 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. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest expenditures are accounted for in the debt service fund. The current requirements for compensated absences, leases payable, subscription liabilities, pension liability, and OPEB liability are accounted for in the governmental funds. The requirements for self-insured health claims are accounted for in the internal service fund.

8. Leases

Lessee: The District is a lessee for noncancellable leases of equipment. The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$50,000 or more.

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

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

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease.
- Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

9. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The District has noncancellable contracts with SBITA vendors for the right to use information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets). The District recognizes a subscription liability, reported with long-term debt, and a right-to-use subscription asset (an intangible asset), reported with other capital assets, in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$50,000 or more.

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA.
- Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments, variable payments fixed in substance or that depend on an index or a rate, termination penalties if the District is reasonably certain to exercise such options, subscription contract incentives receivable from the SBITA vendor, and any other payments that are reasonably certain of being required based on an assessment of all relevant factors.

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

10. Pensions

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

11. Other Postemployment Benefits

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

12. Net Position Flow Assumptions

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

13. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. Fund Balance Classifications

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. As such, the inventory and prepaid items have been properly classified in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Exhibit C-1). However, if the use of the proceeds from the sale of the inventory is restricted, committed, or assigned, then the applicable amounts are included in the appropriate fund balance classification, rather than nonspendable fund balance.

Restricted fund balance – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of local, state, or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. The fund balances for the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, and certain nonmajor governmental funds are classified as restricted.

Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., the Board of Trustees). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the District takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance – amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates the authority.

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive numbers are reported only in the general fund.

The District establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a commitment of the fund. Per Policy CE local, assigned fund balance amounts are established by the Superintendent or their designee.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to students or users for goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and investment income.

2. Property Taxes

Property values are determined by the Harris County Central Appraisal District as of January 1 of each year. The amount of net assessed values for fiscal year 2025 (tax year 2024) were \$30,404,546,712. Prior to July 1 of each year, the District must adopt its annual budget and as soon thereafter as practicable, shall adopt a tax rate thus creating the tax levy. The District's combined tax rate for fiscal year was \$1.0340, which included \$0.7315 for maintenance and operations and \$0.3025 for debt service. Property taxes for the current calendar year are levied on approximately October 1 of each year and are payable by January 31 of the following year. The total levy for the 2025 fiscal year was \$314,383,013. Property tax receivables are recorded as of the date levied. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on February 1 and a tax lien on real property is created as of July 1 of each year. Delinquent taxes collected are prorated between the general fund and the debt service fund based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Deferred inflows of resources are recorded in an amount equal to the net taxes receivable.

3. Proprietary Funds Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District's internal service fund are charges to the funds and/or employees for self-funded health services. Operating expenses for the internal service fund include the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

H. Data Control Codes

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

I. Use of Estimates

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

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the National School Breakfast and Lunch Program special revenue fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

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

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

B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year-end are reported as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances as appropriate. The encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

	Encumbrances Included in: <u>Restricted</u> <u>Fund Balance</u>
Capital projects fund	<u>\$ 27,849,319</u>
Total encumbrances	<u>\$ 27,849,319</u>

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 3. Deposits and Investments

As of June 30, 2025, the District had the following deposits and investments:

	<u>Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Years)</u>
Deposits		
Cash	\$ 17,437,473	
Cash Equivalents		
Money Market/Commercial Paper	76,169,745	
Texas Connect	80,235,260	0.15
Lone Star Corporate Overnight Fund	55,447,691	0.09
TexasDAILY	14,809,902	0.12
Lone Star Corporate Overnight Plus Fund	66,889,469	0.12
Texas CLASS	27,989,709	0.23
Total	\$ 338,979,249	
Investments		
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 340,536,038	1.72
FFCB	37,796,156	2.35
FHLB	55,208,875	0.97
FHLM	643,494	0.27
Municipal Bonds	49,790,201	2.61
Total	\$ 483,974,764	
Portfolio weighted average maturity		1.22

A. Deposits

The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the Texas School Depository Act. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities are approved by the TEA and shall be in an amount sufficient to protect District funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance.

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. On June 30, 2025, the District's banks' balances, including fiduciary funds, were not exposed to custodial credit risk because it was fully insured and collateralized with securities held by the District's agent in the District's name.

Local Government Investment Pools

The Connect Investment Trust (the "Trust") established Texas Connect (the "Pool") under the Public Funds Investment Act (the "Act") of the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256. U.S Bank National Association serves as the custodial bank, Mutual Funds Service Company d/b/a Public Funds Administrators serves as the Administrator, and Meeder Public Funds, Inc. serves as the pool's investment advisor.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The primary objective of the Pool is the preservation and safety of invested principal. Therefore, all investments made in Pool will be in accordance with the established processes and procedures for maintaining a stable net asset value ("NAV") of \$1.00 per share. To maintain sufficient liquidity to allow for same-day deposits and redemptions, Texas Connect only invests in high-quality, short-term securities denominated in U.S. dollars. Additionally, Texas Connect maintains a dollar-weighted average maturity of no more than 60 days and a dollar-weighted average life of no more than 90 days. Unless specifically prohibited by law or elsewhere by the Pool's Investment Policy, funds of the Pool may be invested and reinvested only in investments authorized by the Act or any successor statute thereto.

The Pool has a redemption notice period of one day and no maximum transaction amounts. The Pool may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

Lone Star is duly chartered by the State of Texas Interlocal Cooperation Act, is administered by First Public, LLC, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards, and managed by Mellon Investments Corporation and American Beacon Advisors. State Street Bank and Trust Company is the custodial bank.

The investment pool has a redemption notice period of one day and no maximum transaction amounts. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

The objective of the Lone Star Corporate Overnight Fund and the Lone Star Corporate Overnight Plus Fund is to provide safety of principal, daily liquidity, and the highest possible rate of return. These funds seek to maintain a net asset value of one dollar, and its dollar-weighted average maturity is 60 days or fewer (Lone Star Corporate Overnight Fund) or 120 days or fewer (Lone Star Corporate Overnight Plus Fund). The funds may invest in all securities authorized under the Public Funds Investment Act; however, the funds have additional restrictions for SEC regulated money market mutual funds and fully collateralized repurchase agreements.

Texas CLASS was created in accordance with the requirements contained in section 2256.016 of the PFIA. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment, and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust, Public Trust Advisors, LLC as Program Administrator, and UMB Bank, N.A. as Custodian.

Texas CLASS is an external investment pool measured at fair value, i.e., net asset value. The investment pool's strategy is to seek preservation of principal, liquidity and current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of short-term marketable securities. There are no unfunded commitments related to the investment pool. Texas CLASS has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool's authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pool's liquidity. The Texas CLASS portfolio consists of U.S. Government securities; collateralized repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; AAA rated money market mutual funds; and commercial paper.

The Texas Range Investment Program "the Pool" was organized as the TexasTERM Local Government Investment Pool in conformity with the State of Texas Interlocal Cooperation Act and is administered by PFM Asset Management, LLC. U.S. Bank serves at the Pool's custodial bank. The Pool operates three separate investment Portfolios, Texas DAILY, Texas DAILY Select, and Texas TERM.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The primary objective of the Texas DAILY portfolio is to produce the highest income consistent with preserving principal and maintaining liquidity. The portfolio will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity that does not exceed 60 days and seeks to maintain a net asset value of \$1.00 per share. Texas DAILY may invest in securities including obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the United States, certificates of deposit issued by FDIC insured banks, money-market mutual funds, and repurchase agreements involving obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities which meet the requirements of the PFIA.

The Texas DAILY portfolio has a redemption notice period of one day and no maximum transaction amounts. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pools' liquidity.

B. Investments

The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA), the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. The District further limits its investments to obligations of the U.S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U.S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, collateralized mortgage obligations, no-load money market mutual funds, certain municipal securities, qualified commercial paper, repurchase agreements, or investment pools.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District invested in U.S. Treasury Notes, FFCB, FHLB, FHLM and municipal bonds.

At June 30, 2025, the District's investment balances, and the weighted average maturity of such investments are as follows:

Investment Type	June 30, 2025	Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Percent of Total Investments	Credit Risk*
Investments measured at Fair Value, subject to level reporting:					
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 340,536,038	\$ 340,536,038	\$ -	71%	NR
FFCB	37,796,156	-	37,796,156	8%	AA+
FHLB	55,208,875	-	55,208,875	11%	AA+
FHLM	643,494	-	643,494	0%	AA+
Municipal Bonds	49,790,201	-	49,790,201	10%	AA-,AAA,AA,AA+
Total	\$ 483,974,764	\$ 340,536,038	\$ 143,438,726	100%	

*Standard & Poor's Rating

Fair Value Measurement

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

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

U.S. Treasury Notes are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. FFCB, FHLB, FHLM and Municipal Bonds are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities’ relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the District was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio, as a whole, shall not exceed three years. The maximum allowable stated maturity of any other individual investment owned by the District shall not exceed five years from the time of purchase. The Board may specifically authorize a longer maturity for a given investment, within legal limits.

At June 30, 2025, the District’s exposure to interest rate risk as measured by the segmented time distribution by investment type is summarized below:

	Fair Value	Investment Maturity (in Years)	
		Less than 1 year	Within 1-5 years
Investment Type:			
U.S. Treasury Notes	\$ 340,536,038	\$ 68,099,031	\$ 272,437,007
FFCB	37,796,156	6,367,421	31,428,735
FHLB	55,208,875	36,334,997	18,873,878
FHLM	643,494	643,494	-
Municipal Bonds	49,790,201	6,852,225	42,937,976
	<u>\$ 483,974,764</u>	<u>\$ 118,297,168</u>	<u>\$ 365,677,596</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The District’s investment policy requires the investment portfolio to be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District’s investments are held by the District’s agent in the District’s name for the benefit of the District.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4. Receivables and Unearned Revenues

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

Change in uncollectibles related to general fund property taxes	\$ 807,790
Change in uncollectibles related to debt service property taxes	<u>(535,072)</u>
Total change in uncollectibles of the current fiscal year	<u>\$ 272,718</u>

Approximately 75% of the outstanding balance of property taxes is not anticipated to be collected within the next year.

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the fiscal year 2025, the various components of unearned revenues reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	<u>Unearned Revenue</u>
Unearned local revenue	\$ 3,541,975
Unearned state revenue	<u>23,244</u>
	<u>\$ 3,565,219</u>

Note 5. Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements, Transfers, and Adjustments</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 129,424,020	\$ 523,683	\$ (21,383,567)	\$ 108,564,136
Construction in progress	69,000,021	12,840,491	(64,520,360)	17,320,152
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	198,424,041	13,364,174	(85,903,927)	125,884,288
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings and improvements	1,607,818,794	7,666,288	64,520,360	1,680,005,442
Furniture and equipment	206,393,631	22,480,026	(1,970,413)	226,903,244
Right-to-use leased assets - equipment	9,126,241	1,465,653	(5,184,542)	5,407,352
Right-to-use subscription assets	4,263,278	1,834,688	(618,679)	5,479,287
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	1,827,601,944	33,446,655	56,746,726	1,917,795,325
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(653,893,641)	(43,867,120)	-	(697,760,761)
Furniture and equipment	(146,175,589)	(13,825,205)	1,781,380	(158,219,414)
Right-to-use leased assets - equipment	(4,946,416)	(2,902,932)	5,184,542	(2,664,806)
Right-to-use subscription assets	(1,474,354)	(1,225,090)	629,240	(2,070,204)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(806,490,000)</u>	<u>(61,820,347)</u>	<u>7,595,162</u>	<u>(860,715,185)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>1,021,111,944</u>	<u>(28,373,692)</u>	<u>64,341,888</u>	<u>1,057,080,140</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,219,535,985</u>	<u>\$ (15,009,518)</u>	<u>\$ (21,562,039)</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,964,428</u>

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Governmental activities:	
11 Instruction	\$ 49,297,986
12 Instructional resources and media services	862
13 Curriculum and instructional staff development	131,592
21 Instructional leadership	7,333
23 School leadership	1,670
31 Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	54,994
32 Social work services	4,057
33 Health services	14,067
34 Student transportation	3,078,816
35 Food services	827,693
36 Extracurricular activities	179,787
41 General administration	269,323
51 Facilities maintenance and operations	801,286
52 Security and monitoring services	1,389,573
53 Data processing services	5,633,720
61 Community services	<u>127,588</u>
Total depreciation/amortization expense-governmental activities	<u>\$ 61,820,347</u>

The District has active construction projects as of June 30, 2025. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's commitments with contractors are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Remaining Commitment</u>
Aldine Middle School Rebuild	\$ 11,350,063
Carver High School Rebuild	7,061,888
Education & Performing Arts Center	5,110,947
Roofing Projects	2,036,562
Other improvements	<u>1,322,034</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 26,881,494</u>

The commitment for construction and equipment of school facilities is being financed by general obligation bonds, secured by tax revenues, and local funds.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Receivables/Payables

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

Funds	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General fund	\$ 2,458,188	\$ -
Capital project fund	-	238,100
Nonmajor governmental fund	-	2,220,088
Totals	<u>\$ 2,458,188</u>	<u>\$ 2,458,188</u>

Transfers

Interfund transfers are defined as “flows of assets without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment.” The following is a summary of the District’s transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025:

Transfers Out	Transfer In	Amount
General fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 67,029
General fund	Internal Service Fund	<u>2,441,299</u>
		<u>\$ 2,508,328</u>

Interfund transfers in the amount of \$2,441,299 were made from the general fund to the internal service fund to cover the operating deficit. Interfund transfers in the amount of \$67,029 were made from the general fund to the nonmajor governmental fund for auction proceeds.

Note 7. Long-term Liabilities

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas through 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.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation bonds, par	\$ 1,235,855,000	\$ 299,415,000	\$ (316,300,000)	\$ 1,218,970,000	\$ 36,960,000
Issuance premiums (CIB's)	126,112,438	32,392,121	(42,885,607)	115,618,952	-
Total bonds payable	1,361,967,438	331,807,121	(359,185,607)	1,334,588,952	36,960,000
Compensated absences payable*	18,995,979	649,347	-	19,645,326	3,441,697
Leases payable	3,083,302	1,465,654	(1,424,114)	3,124,842	1,540,592
Subscription liabilities	2,259,505	1,834,688	(2,750,800)	1,343,393	702,713
Self-insured health claims	4,731,000	51,482,102	(50,551,102)	5,662,000	-
Arbitrage rebate payable	-	4,759,178	-	4,759,178	-
Net pension liability	294,335,873	26,324,304	(65,154,648)	255,505,529	-
Net OPEB liability	116,973,124	45,944,021	(8,177,236)	154,739,909	-
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$ 1,802,346,221	\$ 464,266,415	\$ (487,243,507)	\$ 1,779,369,129	\$ 42,645,002

*Compensated absences are reported as a net change for the year as allowed under the provisions of GASB 101, paragraph 30. Beginning balance is restated for the implementation of GASB 101, *Compensated Absences*.

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. These are issued as current interest bonds and term bonds with various amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Issue	Original Issue Amount	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015	\$ 50,000,000	3.00-5.00%	2040	\$ 26,405,000
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	266,840,000	3.00-5.00%	2044	61,400,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2017	101,050,000	2.00-5.00%	2033	42,610,000
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A	381,750,000	4.00-5.00%	2045	241,180,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2018	148,000,000	4.00-5.00%	2048	135,615,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	73,590,000	3.00-5.00%	2036	73,590,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bond, Series 2024	344,550,000	4.00-5.00%	2054	338,755,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2024A	114,160,000	3.00-5.00%	2042	114,160,000
Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2024B	185,255,000	4.00-5.00%	2054	185,255,000
Totals				\$ 1,218,970,000

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 36,960,000	\$ 55,119,900	\$ 92,079,900
2027	39,845,000	53,271,900	93,116,900
2028	41,815,000	51,279,650	93,094,650
2029	44,500,000	49,188,900	93,688,900
2030	46,670,000	47,011,700	93,681,700
2031 - 2035	266,000,000	201,041,181	467,041,181
2036 - 2040	259,435,000	142,112,538	401,547,538
2041 - 2045	282,635,000	79,417,650	362,052,650
2046 - 2050	116,995,000	30,017,000	147,012,000
2051 - 2054	84,115,000	8,576,800	92,691,800
Totals	<u>\$ 1,218,970,000</u>	<u>\$ 717,037,219</u>	<u>\$ 1,936,007,219</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the District had \$1,412,156,143 in authorized but unissued bonds remaining from the November 7, 2023 bond election.

Refunding Debt Issued

In October 2024 the District issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2024A, in the par amount of \$114,160,000. The Bonds refunded \$109,665,000 of Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A and \$10,335,000 of Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2018, and were issued to lower overall annual debt service requirements of the District and to pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds. Additionally, the District contributed cash of \$1,207,992. The refunding transaction yielded a reduction in debt service of \$14,436,350 and an economic gain of \$10,060,952 (present value of the debt service savings). The net carrying value of the old debt was more than the reacquisition price by \$7,232,009. This amount is amortized over the life of the new debt as a deferred gain on refunding. The Bonds are scheduled to mature from February 15, 2031 to February 15, 2042.

In November 2024 the District issued Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2024B, in the par amount of \$185,255,000. The Bonds refunded \$10,460,000 of Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015 and \$152,210,000 of Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2016, and were issued for the construction, acquisition and equipment of school buildings, purchase of new school buses, to lower overall annual debt service requirements of the District and to pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds. Additionally, the District contributed cash of \$2,113,314. The refunding transaction yielded a reduction in debt service of \$19,979,750 and an economic gain of \$14,978,719 (present value of the debt service savings). The net carrying value of the old debt was more than the reacquisition price by \$18,674,629. This amount is amortized over the life of the new debt as a deferred gain on refunding. The Bonds are scheduled to mature from February 15, 2026 to February 15, 2054.

Defeased Debt

Over the years the District defeased certain general obligation debt by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. Accordingly, trust account assets and liabilities for the defeased debt are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2025, there was no defeased debt outstanding.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Federal Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed or are not performed correctly, a liability to the District could result. The District identified an arbitrage liability as of June 30, 2025 of \$4,759,178 accrued for in the governmental activities.

Leases Payable

The District has entered into multiple lease agreements as lessee. The leases allow the right-to-use equipment over the term of the lease. The District is required to make monthly or annual payments at its incremental borrowing rate or the interest rate stated or implied within the leases. The lease rate, term and ending lease liability are as follows:

Governmental activities	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Liability at Commencement</u>	<u>Lease Term in Years</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Copiers	1.22% - 3.07%	\$ 5,439,867	3 - 5	<u>\$ 3,124,842</u>
Total governmental activities				<u><u>\$ 3,124,842</u></u>

The future principal and interest lease payments as of fiscal year end are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 1,540,592	\$ 68,905	\$ 1,609,497
2027	<u>1,584,250</u>	<u>25,221</u>	<u>1,609,471</u>
Total governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 3,124,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 94,126</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,218,968</u></u>

The value of the right-to-use leased equipment assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$5,407,352 and had accumulated amortization of \$2,664,806.

Subscription Liabilities

The District has entered into multiple SBITAs that allow the right-to-use the SBITA vendor's information technology software over the subscription term. The District is required to make monthly or annual payments at its incremental borrowing rate. The SBITA rate, term and ending subscription liabilities are as follows:

Governmental activities	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Liability at Commencement</u>	<u>SBITA Term in Years</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Software subscriptions	1.58% - 2.88%	\$ 5,483,275	2 - 5	<u>\$ 1,343,393</u>
Total governmental activities				<u><u>\$ 1,343,393</u></u>

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The future principal and interest SBITA payments as of fiscal year end are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 702,713	\$ 37,323	\$ 740,036
2027	640,680	18,070	658,750
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,343,393	\$ 55,393	\$ 1,398,786

The value of the right-to-use subscription assets as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$5,479,287 and had accumulated amortization of \$2,070,204.

Note 8. Revenues from Local and Intermediate Sources

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

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals
Property taxes	\$ 218,595,413	\$ 88,708,085	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 307,303,498
Investment earnings	20,923,719	1,713,124	21,073,742	927,713	44,638,298
Co-curricular student activities	803,234	-	-	3,751,977	4,555,211
Donations	5,825	-	-	5,095,683	5,101,508
Food sales	-	-	-	1,768,052	1,768,052
TIRZ drawdown	3,698,127	-	-	-	3,698,127
Other	2,357,147	-	-	-	2,357,147
Totals	\$ 246,383,465	\$ 90,421,209	\$ 21,073,742	\$ 11,543,425	\$ 369,421,841

Note 9. General Fund Federal Source Revenues

Program or Source	Assistance Listing Number	Amount
Medicaid SHARS	N/A	\$ 1,849,039
E-Rate Reimbursements	N/A	441,752
JROTC	N/A	638,782
FEMA	97.036	210,155
Indirect Costs	Various	5,930,779
		\$ 9,070,507

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 10. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

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

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TRS's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications> by writing to TRS at P.O. Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	Contribution Rates	
	2025	2024
Member	8.25%	8.25%
Non-employer contributing entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
Employers (District)	8.25%	8.25%

The contribution amounts for the District’s fiscal year 2025 are as follows:

District contributions	\$ 25,025,704
Member contributions	45,745,062
NECE on-behalf contributions (State)	29,045,802

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

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

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

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there are two surcharges an employer is subject to:

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment-after-retirement surcharge.
- Public education employer contribution - all public schools, charter schools and regional education service centers must contribute 1.9% of the member’s salary beginning in fiscal year 2024, gradually increasing to 2.0% in fiscal year 2025.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

On June 30, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$255,505,529 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 255,505,529
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	<u>302,954,353</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 558,459,882</u></u>

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

At the measurement date of August 31, 2024, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.41828% which was a decrease of 0.01021% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of \$67,158,933 and revenue of \$36,208,109 for support provided by the State.

On June 30, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 14,083,116	\$ 1,994,863
Changes of assumptions	13,192,297	1,768,636
Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,553,129	-
Changes in proportion and difference between District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	20,853,550	19,628,222
District contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date	<u>21,512,262</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 71,194,354</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,391,721</u></u>

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

\$21,512,262 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Year Ending June 30,	
	2026	\$ 1,086,138
	2027	30,692,212
	2028	3,583,496
	2029	(9,323,293)
	2030	<u>251,818</u>
	Total	<u>\$ 26,290,371</u>

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total pension liability was performed as of August 31, 2023. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2024 and was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Single discount rate	7.00%
Long-term expected rate of return	7.00%
Municipal bond rate as of August 2024	3.87% - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Last year ending August 31 in projection period (100 years)	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None
Active mortality rates	The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale ("U-MP"). The active mortality rates were based on the published PUB(2010) Mortality Tables for Teachers, below median, also with full generational mortality.

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Discount Rate and Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation**	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global equity:			
U.S.	18.0%	4.4%	1.0%
Non-U.S. developed	13.0%	4.2%	0.8%
Emerging markets	9.0%	5.2%	0.7%
Private equity	14.0%	6.7%	1.2%
Stable value:			
Government bonds	16.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Absolute return*	-	4.0%	-
Stable value hedge funds	5.0%	3.0%	0.2%
Real return:			
Real estate	15.0%	6.6%	1.2%
Energy, natural resources and infrastructure	6.0%	5.6%	0.4%
Commodities	-	2.5%	-
Risk parity:			
Risk parity	8.0%	4.0%	0.4%
Asset allocation leverage:			
Cash	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Asset allocation leverage cash	-6.0%	1.3%	-0.1%
Inflation expectation			2.4%
Volatility drag****			-0.7%
Total	100.0%		7.9%

*Absolute return includes credit sensitive investments.

** Target allocations are based on the FY 2024 policy model.

*** Capital market assumptions (CMA) come from 2024 SAA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/2023).

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 408,107,071	\$ 255,505,529	\$ 129,064,302

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

Note 11. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

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

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications>; by writing to TRS at P.O. Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

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.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in TRS-Care Standard, a high-deductible health plan. Eligible Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in the TRS-Care Medicare Advantage medical plan and the TRS-Care Medicare Rx prescription drug plan. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic cost of living adjustments (COLAs). The Board of Trustees of TRS is granted the authority to establish basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants as well as to amend benefit terms as needed under Chapter 1575.052.

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

TRS-Care Monthly Plan Premium Rates

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

Contributions

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

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

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	Contribution Rates	
	2025	2024
Active employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-employer contribution entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers (District)	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private funding*	1.25%	1.25%

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2025 are as follows:

District contributions	\$ 4,835,098
Member contributions	3,604,190
NECE on-behalf contributions (State)	6,378,510

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

The State of Texas also contributed \$3,897,935, \$2,950,321 and \$2,627,871 in 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, for on-behalf payments for Medicare Part D.

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

On June 30, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$154,739,909 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided by the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 154,739,909
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	<u>193,887,007</u>
Total	<u>\$ 348,626,916</u>

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

At the measurement date of August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.50983% which was a decrease of 0.01855% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized net OPEB revenue of \$49,264,558 due to recognition of deferred inflows in excess of deferred outflows and current year expense. OPEB revenue of \$(25,201,733) was recognized for support provided by the State.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

On June 30, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS' deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 29,658,445	\$ 77,223,603
Changes of assumptions	19,804,881	50,489,842
Difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	433,322
Changes in proportion and difference between District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	25,702,056	45,606,109
District contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date	<u>4,088,669</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 79,254,051</u>	<u>\$ 173,752,876</u>

\$4,088,669 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense(income) as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2026	\$ (27,799,272)
2027	(20,790,969)
2028	(21,372,113)
2029	(14,542,657)
2030	(8,078,922)
Thereafter	<u>(6,003,561)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (98,587,494)</u>

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total OPEB liability was performed as of August 31, 2023. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2024.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The following assumptions used for the valuation of the TRS-Care OPEB liability are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2023 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024:

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

See Note 10 for detail on these assumptions. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

The initial medical trend rate was 6.75 percent for non-Medicare retirees. For Medicare retirees, trend rates are higher in the first two years due to anticipated growth but thereafter match those of non-Medicare retirees. The initial prescription drug trend rate was 7.25 percent for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25 percent over a period of 11 years.

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

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Single discount rate	3.87% as of August 31, 2024
Aging factors	Based on the Society of Actuaries' 2013 Study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death".
Election rates	Normal retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% after age 65. Pre-65 retirees: 30% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.87% was used to measure the total OPEB liability at August 31, 2024. This was a decrease of 0.26% in the discount rate since the August 31, 2023 measurement date. The plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan and based on the assumption that contributions are made at the statutorily required rates, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments to current plan members and therefore, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source for the rate is the same used for the pension plan.

Sensitivity Analysis of Rates

Discount Rate

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the TRS-Care net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.87%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (2.87%)	Current Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase (4.87%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 183,838,243	\$ 154,739,909	\$ 131,228,017

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Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

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

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 126,012,682	\$ 154,739,909	\$ 192,174,348

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

- The discount rate changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87% as of August 31, 2024. Additionally, the tables used to model the impact of aging on the underlying claims were revised.

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

Note 12. Risk Management

Property/Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property/liability losses for which the District carries commercial insurance.

Health Insurance

The District establishes a limited risk management program for health insurance. Partial employee contributions are required for certain types of personal coverage, and total employee contributions are required for dependent coverage. The District contributes \$497 per employee participating in the plan. Premiums are paid into an internal service fund by all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs of the program. These interfund premiums are reported as revenues in the internal service fund.

Liabilities of the fund are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities also include an estimated amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is based on the District's historical experience. An excess coverage insurance policy covers individual claims in excess of \$500,000 for each participant. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior period.

For each of the past three fiscal years, settlements for certain individual claims have exceeded coverage; the following schedule summarizes the excess coverage by claim:

Fiscal Year	Threshold of coverage of Individual Claims	Paid Claims	Excess Coverage
2025	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 9,608,798	\$ 7,108,798
2024	500,000	2,878,447	2,378,447
2023	2,000,000	2,642,448	642,448

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past three years are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Beginning of Year Accrual</u>	<u>Current Year Estimates</u>	<u>Claims Payments</u>	<u>End of Year Accrual</u>
2025	\$ 4,731,000	\$ 51,482,102	\$ (50,551,102)	\$ 5,662,000
2024	4,127,000	44,542,778	(43,938,778)	4,731,000
2023	4,137,000	43,634,884	(43,644,884)	4,127,000

Note 13. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the District's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

Note 14. Nonmonetary Transactions

During fiscal year 2025, the District received goods purchased by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) through the Food Distribution Program (commodities). These commodities have been recorded in the amount of \$3,654,406 in a special revenue fund as federal revenues, which represents the amount of consideration given by TDA.

Note 15. Change in Major Fund

In fiscal year 2025, the District experienced a change in reporting of major funds when applying the quantitative threshold for such reporting under GASB 34, paragraph 76. In fiscal year 2024, the District reported ESSA, Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs as a major fund. In fiscal year 2025, ESSA, Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs is reported as a nonmajor fund. The change in major funds has no effect on beginning fund balance as the fund does not carry a fund balance.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Aldine Independent School District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit G-1

Data Control Codes		1	2	3	Variance with Final Budget
		Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final		
REVENUES					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 244,396,690	\$ 241,510,620	\$ 246,383,465	\$ 4,872,845
5800	State program revenues	372,301,797	401,076,246	408,015,378	6,939,132
5900	Federal program revenues	9,000,000	8,138,181	9,070,507	932,326
5020	Total revenues	625,698,487	650,725,047	663,469,350	12,744,303
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	383,310,299	393,032,424	390,414,901	2,617,523
0012	Instructional resources and media services	1,373,365	1,232,628	1,184,773	47,855
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	18,032,040	18,662,091	17,605,673	1,056,418
0021	Instructional leadership	17,307,271	16,454,495	15,711,049	743,446
0023	School leadership	45,176,466	48,907,242	47,760,957	1,146,285
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	34,533,024	35,290,795	34,846,021	444,774
0032	Social work services	2,948,578	3,155,488	3,126,831	28,657
0033	Health services	7,010,644	7,651,307	7,379,181	272,126
0034	Student transportation	50,576,341	50,104,136	43,388,383	6,715,753
0036	Extracurricular activities	9,284,071	11,148,615	10,789,732	358,883
0041	General administration	25,931,391	22,121,308	20,533,492	1,587,816
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	72,495,401	71,606,261	68,385,683	3,220,578
0052	Security and monitoring services	14,003,335	14,204,702	13,889,897	314,805
0053	Data processing services	16,023,216	17,891,387	16,667,238	1,224,149
0061	Community services	420,375	839,365	766,145	73,220
Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	100,000	2,450,618	3,776,764	(1,326,146)
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	175,424	(175,424)
0073	Issuance costs and fees	-	93,716	112,235	(18,519)
Capital outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	11,731,234	9,387,098	7,722,267	1,664,831
Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	1,301,512	1,301,512	-
0097	Payments to tax increment fund	12,000,000	11,123,857	11,123,856	1
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	1,492,224	2,282,331	2,282,331	-
6030	Total expenditures	723,749,275	738,941,376	718,944,345	19,997,031
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(98,050,788)	(88,216,329)	(55,474,995)	32,741,334
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
7912	Sale of real and personal property	-	27,403,605	27,871,207	467,602
7913	Issuance of right-to-use leases and subscription assets	-	1,321,880	3,042,860	1,720,980
8911	Transfers out	-	-	(2,508,328)	(2,508,328)
7080	Total other financing sources (uses)	-	28,725,485	28,405,739	(319,746)
1200	Net change in fund balance	(98,050,788)	(59,490,844)	(27,069,256)	32,421,588
0100	Fund balance - beginning	397,614,060	397,614,060	397,614,060	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 299,563,272</u>	<u>\$ 338,123,216</u>	<u>\$ 370,544,804</u>	<u>\$ 32,421,588</u>

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

Aldine Independent School District

Exhibit G-2

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

Year	District's Proportion of Net Pension Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	Total	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2025	0.4182843%	\$ 255,505,529	\$ 302,954,353	\$ 558,459,882	\$ 541,590,894	47.18%	77.51%
2024	0.4284967%	294,335,873	318,062,352	612,398,225	495,492,803	59.40%	73.15%
2023	0.4622975%	274,454,118	277,258,653	551,712,771	482,958,523	56.83%	75.62%
2022	0.3933030%	100,160,353	140,706,788	240,867,141	483,953,130	20.70%	88.79%
2021	0.3547000%	189,964,192	348,459,585	538,423,777	471,897,002	40.26%	75.54%
2020	0.3976000%	206,674,704	311,587,597	518,262,301	445,866,459	46.35%	75.24%
2019	0.4632000%	254,937,909	360,808,095	615,746,004	482,387,673	52.85%	73.74%
2018	0.5232000%	167,304,825	208,993,215	376,298,040	487,279,181	34.33%	82.17%
2017	0.4990000%	188,553,116	251,451,970	440,005,086	462,800,129	40.74%	78.00%
2016	0.4739000%	167,504,016	237,695,490	405,199,506	426,876,003	39.24%	78.43%

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

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

Exhibit G-3

Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2025	\$ 25,025,704	\$ (25,025,704)	\$ -	\$ 554,488,488	4.51%
2024	22,594,108	(22,594,108)	-	529,537,248	4.27%
2023	25,889,405	(25,889,405)	-	504,906,631	5.13%
2022	22,794,060	(22,794,060)	-	482,615,799	4.72%
2021	17,632,413	(17,632,413)	-	477,645,486	3.69%
2020	17,417,066	(17,417,066)	-	466,722,979	3.73%
2019	15,521,284	(15,521,284)	-	449,288,459	3.45%
2018	16,789,393	(16,789,393)	-	485,083,250	3.46%
2017	16,981,413	(16,981,413)	-	483,384,495	3.51%
2016	15,545,056	(15,545,056)	-	458,225,455	3.39%

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

Aldine Independent School District

Exhibit G-4

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

Year	District's Proportion of Net OPEB Liability	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Associated with the District	Total	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2025	0.5098257%	\$ 154,739,909	\$ 193,887,007	\$ 348,626,916	\$ 541,590,894	28.57%	13.70%
2024	0.5283743%	116,973,124	141,146,054	258,119,178	495,492,803	23.61%	14.94%
2023	0.5783700%	138,484,945	168,929,876	307,414,821	482,958,523	28.67%	11.52%
2022	0.5149212%	198,628,115	266,117,409	464,745,524	483,953,130	41.04%	6.18%
2021	0.5141000%	195,448,921	262,636,499	458,085,420	471,897,002	41.42%	4.99%
2020	0.5168000%	244,402,754	324,756,591	569,159,345	445,866,459	54.82%	2.66%
2019	0.5714000%	285,285,181	409,829,013	695,114,194	482,387,673	59.14%	1.57%
2018	0.5957000%	259,028,182	369,966,941	628,995,123	487,279,181	53.16%	0.91%

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

Aldine Independent School District
 Schedule of the District's Contributions to the
 Teacher Retirement System of Texas OPEB Plan
 For the Last Ten Fiscal Years *

Exhibit G-5

Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	District's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2025	\$ 4,835,098	\$ (4,835,098)	\$ -	\$ 554,488,488	0.87%
2024	4,173,318	(4,173,318)	-	529,537,248	0.79%
2023	5,254,754	(5,254,754)	-	504,906,631	1.04%
2022	4,915,098	(4,915,098)	-	482,615,799	1.02%
2021	4,031,345	(4,031,345)	-	477,645,486	0.84%
2020	4,085,528	(4,085,528)	-	466,722,979	0.88%
2019	3,910,421	(3,910,421)	-	449,288,459	0.87%
2018	3,994,399	(3,994,399)	-	485,083,250	0.82%
2017	3,049,277	(3,049,277)	-	483,384,495	0.63%
2016	3,361,893	(3,361,893)	-	458,225,455	0.73%

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Note 1. Budget

A. Budgetary Information

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

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

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

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

B. Variance Between Original and Final Budget

The District's final general fund budget differs from the original budget due to budget revisions that were made during the fiscal period. The increase in budgeted revenues of \$25,026,560 was primarily due to an increase in State funding. The increase in budgeted expenditures of \$15,192,101 was primarily due to an increase in payroll expenditures.

C. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following functions:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
General Fund	Principal on long-term debt	\$ 2,450,618	\$ 3,776,764	\$ (1,326,146)
General Fund	Interest on long-term debt	-	175,424	(175,424)
General Fund	Issuance costs and fees	93,716	112,235	(18,519)

The District exceeded its final budget for the above listed functions due to lease and subscription liability payments. In total, the District operated within the approved final budget.

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Note 2. Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability

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

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Inputs

Measurement Date August 31,	Net Pension Liability		Net OPEB Liability
	Discount Rate	Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Discount Rate
2024	7.000%	7.000%	3.870%
2023	7.000%	7.000%	4.130%
2022	7.000%	7.000%	3.910%
2021	7.250%	7.250%	1.950%
2020	7.250%	7.250%	2.330%
2019	7.250%	7.250%	2.630%
2018	6.907%	7.250%	3.690%
2017	8.000%	8.000%	3.420%
2016	8.000%	8.000%	
2015	8.000%	8.000%	

Changes in Demographic and Economic Assumptions

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

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

Changes in Benefit Terms

For measurement date August 31, 2024 – Net Pension Liability:

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

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

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

Aldine Independent School District

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Other Changes

For measurement date August 31, 2024 – Net OPEB Liability:

- The tables used to model impact of aging on the underlying claims were revised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) convened on January 14, 2025, and concluded on June 2, 2025. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor’s discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025, and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025, and ended on September 4, 2025 (the regular session together with the special sessions may hereinafter be referred to as the “89th Legislative Session”). The TEA, the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”), and the Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”) are in the process of monitoring the implementation of legislation signed by the Governor and make no representation regarding any actions taken by the Legislature in the 89th Legislative Session that may materially impact themselves, the Guarantee Program, the Act, and Texas school finance in general.

History and Purpose

The PSF supports the State’s public school system in two major ways: distributions to the constitutionally established Available School Fund (the “ASF”), as described below, and the guarantee of school district and charter district issued bonds through the Guarantee Program. The PSF was created in 1845 and received its first significant funding with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Legislature in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas, with the sole purpose of assisting in the funding of public education for present and future generations. The Constitution of 1876 described that the PSF would be “permanent,” and stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF. In 1953, the U.S. Congress passed the

Submerged Lands Act that relinquished to coastal states all rights of the U.S. navigable waters within state boundaries. If the State, by law, had set a larger boundary prior to or at the time of admission to the Union, or if the boundary had been approved by Congress, then the larger boundary applied. After three years of litigation (1957-1960), the U.S. Supreme Court on May 31, 1960, affirmed Texas' historic three marine leagues (10.35 miles) seaward boundary. Texas proved its submerged lands property rights to three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico by citing historic laws and treaties dating back to 1836. All lands lying within that limit belong to the PSF. The proceeds from the sale and the mineral-related rental of these lands, including bonuses, delay rentals and royalty payments, become the corpus of the Fund. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitutional provision under which the Fund was established and administered, which occurred on September 13, 2003 (the "Total Return Constitutional Amendment"), and which is further described below, only the income produced by the PSF could be used to complement taxes in financing public education, which primarily consisted of income from securities, capital gains from securities transactions, and royalties from the sale of oil and natural gas. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that interest and dividends produced by Fund investments will be additional revenue to the PSF.

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

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

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

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

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the "Annual Report"), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The Texas School Land Board's (the "SLB") land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the "GLO") that is included in the annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the "Message") and the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2025, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12") of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2025, is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2025, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2025, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2025 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2025 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation's Investment Policy Statement (the "IPS"), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the "Web Site Materials") on the PSF Corporation's web site at <https://texaspsf.org> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund's holdings of securities as required by Section 13(f), are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund's equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation's web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund's securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

The Texas Constitution provides that the Fund shall be managed through the exercise of the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income therefrom as well as the probable safety of their capital (the "Prudent Person Standard"). In accordance with the Texas Constitution, the SBOE views the PSF as a perpetual endowment, and the Fund is managed as an endowment fund with a long-term investment horizon. For a detailed description of the PSFC Board's investment objectives, as well as a description of the PSFC 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 internal and external legal counsel to advise it as to its duties with respect to the Fund, including specific actions regarding the investment of the PSF to ensure compliance with fiduciary standards, and to provide transactional advice in connection with the investment of Fund assets in non-traditional investments. TEA's General Counsel provides legal advice to the SBOE but will not provide legal advice directly to the PSF Corporation.

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

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

Corporation, but such authorization does not affect the State Auditor’s authority to conduct an audit of the PSF Corporation in accordance with State laws.

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

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

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

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023²</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-	-
Per Student Distribution	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430	428

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

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

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

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

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

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2026-27</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate</u> ¹	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

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

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

The PSFC Board sets the asset allocation policy for the Fund, including determining the available asset classes for investment and approving target percentages and ranges for allocation to each asset class, with the goal of delivering a long-term risk adjusted return through all economic and market environments. The IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets and allows for the use of derivatives and other leverage. The IPS provides that the Fund’s investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate continuous distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain purchasing power, after spending, inflation, and student population growth, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support distributions and BGP obligations; and
- Strive to maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a Nationally Recognized Securities Rating Organization.

The table below sets forth the current strategic asset allocation of the Fund that was adopted, effective January 1, 2026 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Range¹
Cash Equivalent	3.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	9.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (Bank Loans)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Large Cap U.S. Equity	15.0%	+/- 5.0%
Small/Mid-Cap U.S. Equity	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-U.S. Developed Equity	8.0%	+/- 5.0%
Absolute Return	6.0%	+/- 5.0%
Private Debt (Liquid Substitute)	9.5%	+/- 5.0%
Private Equity (Liquid Substitute)	20.0%	+/- 10.0%
Real Estate	10.5%	+/- 5.0%
Natural Resources	4.0%	+/- 5.0%
Infrastructure	6.0%	+/- 5.0%

¹ Range reflect threshold approved by the Board. Subtracted results will not go below zero.

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2024 and 2025, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2025 fiscal year. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF(SLB) were generally combined (referred to herein as the PSF(CORP)) for investment management and accounting purposes.

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Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025 and 2024

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

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

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

	<u>Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025</u>
	As of <u>8-31-25</u>
Investment Type	
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 279.84
Discretionary Internal Investments	989.22
Other Lands	153.17
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,872.77</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,294.99
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	575.70
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 6,870.70

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

The School District Bond Guarantee Program requires an application be made by a school district to the Education Commissioner for a guarantee of its bonds. If the conditions for the School District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of

the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

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

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

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

Generally, the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the "SDBGP Rules") limit guarantees to certain types of notes and bonds, including, with respect to refunding

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2026 fiscal year, the ratio is 8.17%. At February 23, 2026, there were 182 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,027 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 41 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 986 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program.” The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

In accordance with the Act, the Education Commissioner may not approve charter district bonds for guarantee if such guarantees will result in lower bond ratings for public school district bonds that are guaranteed under the School District Bond Guarantee Program. To be eligible for a guarantee, the Act provides that a charter district’s bonds must be approved by the Attorney

General, have an unenhanced investment grade rating from a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and satisfy a limited investigation conducted by the TEA.

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

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

The CDBGP Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the Attorney

General (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

The CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 "CDBGP 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 CDBGP Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBGP 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 December 31, 2025

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

As of December 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$181,696,286,251, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit for the Fund.

Since July 1991, when the SBOE amended the Guarantee Program Rules to broaden the range of bonds that are eligible for guarantee under the Guarantee Program to encompass most Texas school district bonds, the principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program has increased sharply. In addition, in recent years a number of factors have caused an increase in the amount of bonds issued by school districts in the State. See the table “Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds” below. Effective March 1, 2023, the Act provides that the SBOE may establish a percentage of the Capacity Limit to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds (the “Capacity Reserve”). The 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 December 2025. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

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

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the “Charter District Reserve Fund”). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At December 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$153,914,605, which represented approximately 2.61% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. The Reserve Fund is held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF Corporation staff.

Charter District Risk Factors

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

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

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

As described above, the Act includes a funding "intercept" function that applies to both the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. However, school districts are viewed as the "educator of last resort" for students residing in the geographical territory of the district, which makes it unlikely that State funding for those school districts would be discontinued, although the TEA can require the dissolution and merger into another school district if necessary to ensure sound education and financial management of a school district. That is not the case with a charter district, however, and open-enrollment charter schools in the State have been dissolved by TEA from time to time. If a charter district that has bonds outstanding that

are guaranteed by the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program should be dissolved, debt service on guaranteed bonds of the district would continue to be paid to bondholders in accordance with the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, but there would be no funding available for reimbursement of the PSF by the Comptroller for such payments. As described under “The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program,” the Act established the Charter District Reserve Fund, to serve as a reimbursement resource for the PSF.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

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

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value⁽¹⁾	Market Value⁽¹⁾
2021	38,699,895,545	55,582,252,097
2022	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757
2023	43,915,792,841	59,020,536,667
2024	47,047,688,784	62,766,382,537
2025 ⁽²⁾	50,832,583,937	66,549,781,438

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2025, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.3 million, and

\$830.7 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,872.7 million, \$279.8 million, \$153.1 million, and \$989.2 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
<u>At 8/31</u>	<u>Principal Amount⁽¹⁾</u>
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603
2025	143,940,955,098 ⁽²⁾

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2025 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$230,761,751,555, of which \$86,820,796,457 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2025, there were \$143,940,955,098 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$181,696,286,251 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of December 31, 2025, 7.86% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of December 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 79.16% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). December 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended <u>8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603
2025 ⁽²⁾	3,444	138,140,381,098	113	5,800,574,000	3,557	143,940,955,098

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

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$143,822,038,077 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,456 school district issues, aggregating \$137,938,824,077 in principal amount and 114 charter district issues, aggregating \$5,883,214,000 in principal amount. At December 31, 2025

the projected guarantee capacity available was \$32,174,623,697 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

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

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2025, including the Message from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and other schedules contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, as filed with the MSRB, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the PSF Corporation are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(CORP). The Fund's non-financial real assets are managed by the SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$60.6 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued updating and implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation aims to pursue the objectives of the Fund at an acceptable risk level. The PSF(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid and illiquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted, and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2025, net of fees, were 8.20%, 7.95%, and 7.40%, respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)" for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2025.

Effective February 1, 2024, Texas PSF transitioned into a new strategic asset allocation. The new allocation of the PSF Corporation updated the strategic asset allocation among public equities, fixed income, and alternative assets, as discussed herein. Alternative assets now include private credit¹, absolute return, private equity, real estate, natural resources, and infrastructure. For a description of the accrual basis of accounting and more information about performance, including comparisons to established benchmarks for certain periods, please see the 2025 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

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¹ The Private Credit asset class was renamed Private Debt, beginning in October 2024.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2025¹

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

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(CORP) investment assets. Does not include SLB managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

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

The SLB is responsible for the investment of money in the Real Estate Special Fund Account (RESFA) of the PSF (also referred to herein as the PSF(SLB)). Pursuant to applicable law, money in the PSF(SLB) may be invested in land, mineral and royalty interest, and real property holdings. For more information regarding the investments of the PSF(SLB), please see the 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. In fiscal year 2025, \$2.2 billion was distributed to the ASF, \$600 million of which was distributed by the PSF(CORP) on behalf of the SLB.

Other Events and Disclosures

State ethics laws govern the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. The SBOE code of ethics provides ethical standards for SBOE members, the Education Commissioner, TEA staff, and persons who provide services to the SBOE relating to the Fund. The PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy that provides basic ethical principles, guidelines, and standards of conduct relating to the management and investment of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of §43.058 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The SBOE code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.4 et seq. and is available on the

TEA web site at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>. The PSF Corporation's ethics policy is posted to the PSF Corporation's website at texaspsf.org.

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

As of August 31, 2025, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

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

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

Annual Reports

The PSF Corporation, on behalf of the TEA, and the TEA will annually provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Guarantee Program and

the PSF of the general type included in this offering document under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The information also includes the Annual Report. The PSF Corporation will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

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

Event Notices

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

by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

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

are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

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

SEC Exemptive Relief

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