

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Dated July 30, 2026

Rating:
S&P: “AAA”/“AA-”
PSF Guaranteed
See “OTHER INFORMATION -
Rating” and “THE PERMANENT
SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE
PROGRAM”

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry-Only

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is (i) 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 – Tax Exemption” herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.



\$56,880,000*
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Bell County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026A

Dated: September 2, 2026

Due: February 15, as shown on page 2 hereof

Interest accrues from the Date of Initial Delivery (as defined below)

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the \$56,880,000* Belton Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A (the “Bonds”) will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery (as defined below), will be payable on February 15, 2027, and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“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 distributions of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas (see “THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar”).

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended, an order authorizing the Bonds adopted on June 15, 2026 (the “Bond Order”) by the Board of Trustees of the Belton Independent School District (the “District”) and a pricing certificate to be executed pursuant to the Bond Order by an authorized officer of the District (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”). The Bonds are payable from a continuing direct ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District sufficient to pay debt service on the Bonds, as provided in the Order (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”). **An application has been filed and preliminary approval received for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund (see “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).**

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) refunding a portion of the District’s outstanding obligations (the “Refunded Bonds”) for debt service savings (see “SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS” herein), and (ii) paying the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds (see “PLAN OF FINANCING – Purpose”).

CUSIP PREFIX: 081077
MATURITY SCHEDULE & 9-DIGIT CUSIP
See Page 2 Hereof

LEGALITY . . . The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters named below (the “Underwriters”) and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the opinion of Bracewell LLP, Bond Counsel, Austin, Texas (see “APPENDIX C – Form of Bond Counsel’s Opinion”). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Austin, Texas.

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on September 2, 2026 (the “Date of Initial Delivery”).

HILLTOPSECURITIES

BAIRD

RAYMOND JAMES

*Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE*

Maturity (February 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Numbers ⁽¹⁾
2027	\$ 2,275,000			
***	***			
2030	1,835,000			
2031	1,965,000			
2032	2,295,000			
2033	2,415,000			
2034	2,540,000			
2035	2,575,000			
2036	4,905,000			
2037	5,165,000			
2038	5,425,000			
2039	5,700,000			
2040	6,265,000			
2041	6,590,000			
2042	6,930,000			

(Interest accrues from the Date of Initial Delivery)

*Preliminary, subject to change.

- (1) 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. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters. CUSIP numbers are included herein solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the execution and delivery of the Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part of such maturity or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancements by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of the Bonds. None of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers shown herein.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037 are subject to redemption at the option of the District prior to stated maturity on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds being redeemed plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption.”

MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION . . . If the Underwriters designate two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds as a Term Bond (defined herein), such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. See “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption.”

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

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, SCHEDULE I, and the Appendices hereto, does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation or sale. No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information, or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon.

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 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. See “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency (“TEA”) and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

The 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.

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 THE BONDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, OR EXEMPTED, SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING” STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM 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.

NONE OF THE DISTRICT, THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE UNDERWRITERS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (“DTC”) OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEA DESCRIBED UNDER “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” AS SUCH INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

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

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

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 informed investment decision.

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The cover page hereof, this page, the SCHEDULE I 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. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

THE DISTRICT	The Belton Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) located in Bell County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the “Board”) the members of which serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District covers approximately 197 square miles. See “APPENDIX A – General Information Regarding the District.”
THE BONDS	The Bonds are being issued as \$56,880,000* Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A (the “Bonds”). The Bonds will be issued as serial Bonds maturing on February 15 in each of the years 2027 and 2030 through and including 2042 unless the Underwriters designate two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds as Term Bonds (defined herein). See “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds.”
PAYMENT OF INTEREST	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery to the Underwriters, and will be payable on February 15, 2027, and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 in principal amount for any one maturity. See “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds.”
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE	The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended, an order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District on June 15, 2026 (the “Bond Order”) and a pricing certificate to be executed pursuant to the Bond Order by an authorized officer of the District (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”). See “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance.”
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District. Additionally, the District has applied for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund. See “THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment” and “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.”
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	The District has made application to the Texas Education Agency and received preliminary approval for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund. See “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.”
OPTIONAL REDEMPTION	The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037 are subject to redemption at the option of the District prior to stated maturity on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds being redeemed plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption.”
MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION	If the Underwriters designate two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds as a Term Bond (defined herein), such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption. See “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption.”
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 and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals. See “TAX MATTERS – Tax Exemption” herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

*Preliminary, subject to change.

USE OF PROCEEDS	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) refunding a portion of the District's outstanding obligations (the "Refunded Bonds") for debt service savings (see "SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS" herein), and (ii) paying the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCING – Purpose."
RATING	The Bonds have been rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The Bonds and the outstanding debt of the District have also been rated "AA-" by S&P without regard to credit enhancement. The outstanding debt of the District is also rated "AA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") without regard to credit enhancement. No application has been made to Fitch for a rating on the Bonds. The District also has various issues outstanding which are rated "AAA" by S&P and "AAA" by Fitch by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. See "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "OTHER INFORMATION – Rating."
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. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof in principal amount. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Debt service on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System."
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted in payment of its tax supported debt.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Tax Debt Outstanding at End Of Year	Ratio of Tax Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Debt Per Capita	% of Total Tax Collections
2023	60,633	\$ 5,573,848,702	\$ 91,928	\$ 378,025,000	6.78%	\$ 6,235	99.05%
2024	61,442	5,791,972,302	94,267	369,655,000	6.38%	6,016	99.22%
2025	61,055	6,260,127,719	102,533	359,990,000	5.75%	5,896	99.00%
2026	60,662	5,958,585,831	98,226	354,440,000	5.95%	5,843	98.40%
2027	60,662	6,686,985,930	110,234	337,085,000 ⁽³⁾	5.04% ⁽³⁾	5,557 ⁽³⁾	N/A ⁽⁴⁾

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

(2) Taxable Assessed Values, with the exception of Fiscal Year 2026 values, are reported in the District's audited financial statements. Fiscal Year 2026 is reported by the Tax Appraisal District of Bell County.

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

(4) Unaudited, partial collections as of June 10, 2026.

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DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Board of Trustees</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Chris Flor President	May 2027
Erin Bass Vice President	May 2027
Rucker Preston Secretary	May 2029
Brandon Bozon Boardmember	May 2029
Riley Beck Boardmember	May 2028
Jeff Norwood Boardmember	May 2028
Manuel Alcozer Boardmember	May 2028

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>
Dr. Malinda Golden	Superintendent	2½ Years
Dr. Mike Morgan	Deputy Superintendent	2 Years
Melissa Lafferty	Chief Financial Officer	4½ Years
Carol Malcik	Director of Finance	1½ Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Auditor..... Patillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.
Waco, Texas

Bond Counsel Bracewell LLP
Austin, Texas

Financial Advisor..... Specialized Public Finance Inc.
Austin, Texas

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

Melissa Lafferty Chief Financial Officer Belton Independent School District 400 North Wall Street Belton, Texas 76513 (254) 215-2000 (254) 215-2001 Fax	or	Jennifer Ritter Managing Director Specialized Public Finance Inc. 248 Addie Roy Road, Suite B-103 Austin, Texas 78746 (512) 275-7300 (512) 275-7305 Fax
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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
RELATING TO

\$56,880,000*
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026A**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes SCHEDULE I and the Appendices attached hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of \$56,880,000* Belton Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A (the “Bonds”). Unless otherwise provided herein, capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the order adopted on June 15, 2026 (the “Bond Order”) authorizing the issuance of the Bonds and a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”) to be executed by an authorized officer of the District (the “Authorized Officer”) pursuant to the authority delegated to such officer in the Bond Order.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the District’s Financial Advisor, Specialized Public Finance Inc., Austin, Texas.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The Belton Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) located in Bell County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the “Board”) the members of which serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District covers approximately 197 square miles in Bell County and fully encompasses the City of Belton, the City of Morgan’s Point Resort and a portion of the City of Temple. See “APPENDIX A – GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT.”

PLAN OF FINANCING

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for (i) refunding a portion of the District’s outstanding obligations (the “Refunded Bonds”) for debt service savings (see “SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS” herein), and (ii) paying the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

REFUNDED BONDS . . . The principal and interest due on the Refunded Bonds are to be paid on the scheduled redemption dates of such Refunded Bonds, from funds to be deposited pursuant to an escrow agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas (the “Escrow Agent”). The Order provides that from a portion of proceeds of the sale of the Bonds received from the initial purchasers thereof (the “Underwriters”), together with other funds of the District, the District will deposit with the Escrow Agent the amount that, when invested, will be sufficient to pay all amounts coming due on the Refunded Bonds to their prior redemption date and to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds on their prior redemption date as described in “SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS.” Such funds will be held by the Escrow Agent in an escrow fund (the “Escrow Fund”) and will be used to purchase certain direct noncallable obligations of the United States of America (the “Escrowed Securities”). Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds and amounts therein will not be available to pay the Bonds.

Public Finance Partners LLC (the “Verification Agent”) will issue its report (the “Report”) verifying at the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters the mathematical accuracy of the schedules that demonstrate that the Escrowed Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on their prior redemption date (see “VERIFICATION OF ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS”).

*Preliminary, subject to change.

By the deposit of the Escrowed Securities and cash, if any, with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effected the legal defeasance of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with State law and in reliance upon the Report. As a result of such defeasance, the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Escrow Securities and any cash held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent and such Refunded Bonds will not be deemed as being outstanding obligations of the District payable from taxes or for the purpose of applying any limitation on the issuance of debt, and the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available in the Escrow Fund for the payment of the Refunded Bonds from time to time, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure to receive payment when due on the Escrow Securities. Amounts deposited into the Escrow Fund will not secure and will not be available to pay the Bonds. Upon defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, the payment of the Refunded Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas.

SOURCES AND USES OF PROCEEDS . . . The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, together with other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, are expected to be applied as follows:

Sources:	
Par Amount of Bonds	\$
Transfer from Prior Issue Debt Service Fund	
Reoffering Premium	
Total Sources	\$
Uses:	
Deposit to Escrow Fund	\$
Deposit to Debt Service Fund	
Underwriters' Discount	
Costs of Issuance	
Total Uses	\$

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds are dated September 2, 2026, and mature on February 15 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on page 2 hereof. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of their delivery to the Underwriters (the "Date of Initial Delivery"), will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and will be payable commencing February 15, 2027 and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter 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 and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("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 Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued and the tax levied for their payment pursuant to authority conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended, and the Order.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . The Bonds are secured by and payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District in an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of debt service on the Bonds. Additionally, the District has received conditional approval for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (see "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

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

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2037 are subject to redemption at the option of the District prior to stated maturity on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds being redeemed plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the maturity or maturities and the amounts thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to call by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity and in such principal amounts, for redemption.

MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION . . . If the Underwriters designate two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds as a term bond (each a "Term Bond"), such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION . . . Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. SUBJECT TO THE DISTRICT'S RIGHT TO GIVE A CONDITIONAL NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AS DESCRIBED IN THE NEXT PARAGRAPH, NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

The District reserves the right to give notice of its election or direction to redeem Bonds pursuant to an optional redemption 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 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 Bonds subject to conditional redemption where redemption has been rescinded shall remain Outstanding, and the rescission shall not constitute an Event of Default. Further, in the case of a conditional redemption, the failure of the District to make moneys and/or authorized securities available in part or in whole on or before the redemption date shall not constitute an event of default.

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as the DTC book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds will send any notice of redemption of Bonds, notice of proposed amendment to the Bond Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the beneficial owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on any such notice.

Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Bonds held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its book-entry-only system, a redemption of such Bonds held for the account of DTC participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC participants and then DTC participants and indirect participants may implement a redemption of such Bonds from the beneficial owners. Any such selection of Bonds to be redeemed will not be governed by the Bond Order and will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC participants, indirect participants or the persons for whom DTC participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to DTC participants, indirect participants, or beneficial owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

DEFEASANCE . . . The Order provides that the Bonds may be defeased, discharged or refunded in any manner permitted by applicable law. Under current State law, such discharge may be accomplished either (i) by depositing with the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State a sum of money equal to the principal of and all interest to accrue on the Bonds to maturity or prior redemption (with respect to the Bonds) or (ii) by depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, amounts sufficient to provide for the payment and/or redemption of the Bonds; provided that such deposits may be invested and reinvested only in (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, and (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent. The District may limit these eligible securities, as deemed necessary, in connection with the sale of the Bonds.

Under current State law, upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, that the right to call the Bonds for redemption is not extinguished if the District: (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption; (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements; and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . *This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the debt service on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, while the Bonds are registered in its nominee's 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 believes the source of such information to be reliable, but takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.*

The District cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participant, (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 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 initially as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each stated maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase.

Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction.

Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

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.

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 bond certificates will be issued to the holders and the Bonds will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Order and summarized under "THE BONDS – Transfer, Exchange and Registration" herein.

PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR . . . The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times while any Bonds are outstanding 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 cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

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 expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or its 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. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will be required to transfer or exchange any Bond called for redemption, in whole or in part, within 45 days of the date fixed for redemption; provided, however, such limitation of transfer will not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond. See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT . . . The record date ("Record Date") for determining the party entitled to receipt of the interest payable on Bonds on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month. In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest ("Special Payment Date," which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five business

days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of each Holder of a Bond appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

BONDHOLDERS' REMEDIES . . . The Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds. If the District defaults in the payment of debt service on the Bonds, when due, or defaults in the performance or observance of any other covenant, agreement or obligation of the District, which default materially and adversely affects the rights of the registered owners, including, but not limited to, their prospect or ability to be repaid in accordance with the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of such default is given by any owner to the District, any owner may proceed against the District for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the rights of the owners under the Order, by mandamus or other suit, action or special proceeding in equity or at law, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such right is in addition to any other rights the registered owners of the Bonds may be provided by the laws of the State. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so it rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the Bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. On June 30, 2006, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W. 3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state courts); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and general principles of equity that permits the exercise of judicial discretion.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

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

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

Lawmakers decide if laws pass, and judges decide if those laws pass muster. But our lenient standard of review in this policy-laden area counsels modesty. The judicial role is not to second-guess whether our system is

optimal, but whether it is constitutional. Our Byzantine school funding “system” is undeniably imperfect, with immense room for improvement. But it satisfies minimum constitutional requirements.

CURRENT LITIGATION RELATING TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM . . . On July 22, 2026, Midland Independent School District filed a suit in a district court of Travis County, Texas, styled *Midland Independent School District, et al. v. Mike Morath, Commissioner of Education, et al.* (Cause No. TBD), against Mike Morath, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Education, and the State of Texas (“*Morath II*”). The suit is an original action for declaratory judgment and challenges the constitutionality of the Finance System.

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

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW . . . The following language constitutes only a summary of the public school finance system (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 (the “Legislature”) commenced on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025 (the “89th Regular Session”). The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor’s discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor has called and the Legislature has concluded two special sessions since the conclusion of the 89th Regular Session.

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature adopted a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and the procedures of issuing debt affecting school districts, among other legislation affecting 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 home school. The legislation became effective September 1, 2025, when the State fiscal biennium began for purposes of this program, and the amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2025-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. The legislation applies beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. 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 a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district’s Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The SCP is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (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 \$1.00; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district’s MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district’s MCR for the current year, then the school district’s MCR is instead equal to the school district’s prior year MCR, until TEA determines that the difference between the school district’s MCR and any other school district’s MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of school districts as property values increase. During the 2025 Legislative Session, the Legislature took action to reduce the maximum MCR for the 2025-2026 school year. For the 2025-2026 school year, \$0.6322 was established as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 as the floor.

In calculating and making available school districts’ MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year, the TEA 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, other than students in average daily attendance who do not reside in the district and are enrolled in a full-time virtual program, for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as “ADA”). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district’s Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, and demographics of students in ADA to make up most of a school district’s Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR, is \$6,160 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the “GYIA”) for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district’s MCR. The GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at \$55. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further the State’s goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher 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 change to 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment is limited to \$320 million for each year of the 2026-2027 state fiscal biennium.

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district’s Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.72 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied.

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. A school district may use additional state aid received from an IFA award only to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for which the district received the aid. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the 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 that the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold-harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption.

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. During 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.

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

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement. Under Chapter 49, a school district has six (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 Education 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 BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the District was not designated as an “excess local revenue” district under Chapter 49 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 “excess local revenue” must be tested for each future school year and, if it exceeds the maximum permitted level, the District must reduce its wealth per student by the exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District’s wealth per student should exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district’s combined property tax base, and the District’s ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district. For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts” herein.

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TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O TAX RATE LIMITATIONS . . . A school district is authorized to levy M&O taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. 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 April 6, 1963 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, 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").

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

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

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

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

sum of (i) \$0.17 and (ii) the school district's MCR (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein, for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate).

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

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

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

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

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

Through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2026 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5,320,000 (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 "TAX INFORMATION – 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 sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty. Pursuant to a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, voters approved an increase in the residential homestead exemptions as follows: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. These increases are effective and apply retroactively to the 2025 tax year.

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

Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption described in clause (1) above that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027. See "TAX INFORMATION – District Application of Tax Code" herein.

STATE MANDATED FREEZE ON SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES . . . Except for increases attributable to certain improvements, a school district is prohibited from increasing the total ad valorem tax on the homestead of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older or of disabled persons above the amount of tax imposed in the year such homestead qualified for such exemption. This freeze is transferable to a different homestead if a qualifying taxpayer moves and, under certain circumstances, is also transferable to the surviving spouse of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older, but not the disabled.

PERSONAL PROPERTY . . . Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. 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 without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days ("Goods-in-Transit"), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer's motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

A taxpayer may receive only one of the Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions for items of personal property.

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

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PROPERTY DAMAGED BY A DISASTER . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. 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”).

TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS . . . The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended), 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. The 87th Texas Legislature did not take action to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022 (see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts”).

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

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see “TAX INFORMATION – District Application of Tax Code” herein.

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

Owners of certain property (being (i) commercial real and personal property, (ii) real and personal property of utilities, (iii) industrial and manufacturing real and personal property, and (iv) multifamily residential real property) with a taxable value in

excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount,” as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of 1.2 million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at \$62,883,169 for the 2026 tax year, and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF TAX CODE . . . The District does not grant an exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons who are 65 years of age or older or persons who are disabled.

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

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; and the Appraisal District collects taxes for the District.

The District does not permit split payments, and discounts are not allowed.

The District does tax freeport property and goods-in-transit.

The District has not adopted a tax abatement policy.

Pursuant to an election in 2008, voters in the District authorized an increase in the District's M&O tax rate above the rollback rate. As a result of such approval, the District was authorized to levy an M&O tax at a rate of \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable assessed valuation. See "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations" regarding maximum M&O tax rates established by the 2019 legislation.

TABLE 1 – VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2026/27 Market Valuation Established by the Tax Appraisal District of Bell County (excluding totally exempt property)		\$	11,335,374,487
Less Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value:			<u>4,648,388,557</u>
2026/27 Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$	6,686,985,930 ⁽¹⁾
Funded Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of 6/1/2026)		\$	293,460,000 ⁽²⁾
The Bonds			<u>56,880,000</u> ⁽³⁾
Total Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes		\$	350,340,000 ⁽³⁾
Interest and Sinking Fund (as of 6/1/2026)		\$	16,339,983
Ratio Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation			5.24% ⁽³⁾

2026 Estimated Population - 60,662
Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$98,226
Per Capita Net General Obligation Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes - \$5,775

- (1) Includes Frozen Values.
(2) Excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.
(3) Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 2 – VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Funded Debt Outstanding at End Of Year	Ratio of Funded Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Funded Debt Per Capita
2023	60,633	\$ 5,573,848,702	\$ 91,928	\$ 378,025,000	6.78%	\$ 6,235
2024	61,442	5,791,972,302	94,267	369,655,000	6.38%	6,016
2025	61,055	6,260,127,719	102,533	359,990,000	5.75%	5,896
2026	60,662	5,958,585,831	98,226	354,440,000	5.95%	5,843
2027	60,662	6,686,985,930	110,234	337,085,000 ⁽³⁾	5.04% ⁽³⁾	5,557 ⁽³⁾

- (1) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
(2) Taxable Assessed Values, with the exception of Fiscal Year 2026 values, are reported in the District's audited financial statements. Fiscal Year 2026 is reported by the Tax Appraisal District of Bell County.
(3) Projected; includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

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TABLE 3 – TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Tax Rate	General Fund	Interest and Sinking Fund	Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2022	\$ 1.3571	\$ 0.9603	\$ 0.3968	\$ 62,183,791	98.14%	98.61%
2023	1.3371	0.9429	0.3942	72,990,916	98.77%	99.05%
2024	1.1517	0.7575	0.3942	64,909,565	98.63%	99.22%
2025	1.1494	0.7552	0.3942	70,137,458	98.58%	99.00%
2026	1.1494	0.7869	0.3625	68,723,902	96.81% ⁽¹⁾	98.40% ⁽¹⁾

(1) Unaudited, partial collections as of June 10, 2026.

TABLE 4 – TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	2025/26 Taxable Assessed	% of Total Taxable Assessed
	Valuation	Valuation ⁽¹⁾
Oncor Electric Delivery Co. LLC	\$ 88,722,292	1.49%
Belton Independent School District	57,070,736	0.96%
Sutton Place Owner LLC	43,847,345	0.74%
Turtle Creek Investments Ltd.	41,493,867	0.70%
SCP18 Partners LP	38,775,660	0.65%
River Springs at Barge Ranch LP	36,029,995	0.60%
The Belton Industrial QOZB I LP	34,000,000	0.57%
Legacy Landing Group Ltd.	30,112,819	0.51%
Dickson Chester E ETUX Linda Diane	29,336,940	0.49%
Colonial Crossing Company Ltd.	26,954,038	0.45%
	<u>\$ 426,343,692</u>	<u>7.16%</u>

(1) Percentages calculated using the 2025 Taxable Assessed Value of \$5,958,585,831.

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TABLE 5 – ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

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

Taxing Jurisdiction	Total Tax Supported Debt	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt as of 6/30/2026
Bell County	\$ 122,675,000	20.55%	\$ 25,209,713
Bell County MUD #1	21,040,000	100.00%	21,040,000
City of Belton	41,665,000	97.63%	40,677,540
City of Morgan's Point Resort	1,739,948	100.00%	1,739,948
Temple JCD	115,115,000	24.98%	28,755,727
City of Temple	484,575,000	25.47%	123,421,253
Belton ISD	350,340,000 ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	350,340,000 ⁽¹⁾
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt			\$ 591,184,180 ⁽¹⁾
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation			8.84% ⁽¹⁾
Per Capita Overlapping Tax Supported Debt			\$ 9,746 ⁽¹⁾

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

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DEBT INFORMATION

TABLE 6 – PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾			The Bonds ⁽²⁾			Total Debt Service Requirements
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2026	\$ 9,995,000	\$ 14,944,325	\$ 24,939,325	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,939,325
2027	10,980,000	12,287,269	23,267,269	2,275,000	2,652,825	4,927,825	28,195,094
2028	11,680,000	11,406,363	23,086,363	-	2,730,250	2,730,250	25,816,613
2029	12,235,000	10,857,738	23,092,738	-	2,730,250	2,730,250	25,822,988
2030	10,670,000	10,319,963	20,989,963	1,835,000	2,684,375	4,519,375	25,509,338
2031	11,165,000	9,788,238	20,953,238	1,965,000	2,589,375	4,554,375	25,507,613
2032	10,645,000	9,257,588	19,902,588	2,295,000	2,482,875	4,777,875	24,680,463
2033	11,140,000	8,764,519	19,904,519	2,415,000	2,365,125	4,780,125	24,684,644
2034	11,615,000	8,287,006	19,902,006	2,540,000	2,241,250	4,781,250	24,683,256
2035	12,300,000	7,792,744	20,092,744	2,575,000	2,113,375	4,688,375	24,781,119
2036	10,625,000	7,322,581	17,947,581	4,905,000	1,926,375	6,831,375	24,778,956
2037	11,040,000	6,900,081	17,940,081	5,165,000	1,674,625	6,839,625	24,779,706
2038	11,465,000	6,484,275	17,949,275	5,425,000	1,409,875	6,834,875	24,784,150
2039	11,900,000	6,051,250	17,951,250	5,700,000	1,131,750	6,831,750	24,783,000
2040	7,130,000	5,692,700	12,822,700	6,265,000	832,625	7,097,625	19,920,325
2041	6,440,000	5,426,000	11,866,000	6,590,000	511,250	7,101,250	18,967,250
2042	6,705,000	5,163,100	11,868,100	6,930,000	173,250	7,103,250	18,971,350
2043	14,650,000	4,736,000	19,386,000	-	-	-	19,386,000
2044	15,250,000	4,138,000	19,388,000	-	-	-	19,388,000
2045	15,875,000	3,515,500	19,390,500	-	-	-	19,390,500
2046	16,520,000	2,867,600	19,387,600	-	-	-	19,387,600
2047	17,200,000	2,193,200	19,393,200	-	-	-	19,393,200
2048	8,520,000	1,678,800	10,198,800	-	-	-	10,198,800
2049	8,870,000	1,331,000	10,201,000	-	-	-	10,201,000
2050	9,230,000	969,000	10,199,000	-	-	-	10,199,000
2051	9,610,000	592,200	10,202,200	-	-	-	10,202,200
2052	10,000,000	200,000	10,200,000	-	-	-	10,200,000
	<u>\$ 303,455,000</u>	<u>\$ 168,967,038</u>	<u>\$ 472,422,038</u>	<u>\$ 56,880,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,249,450</u>	<u>\$ 87,129,450</u>	<u>\$ 559,551,488</u>

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

(2) Interest calculated at an assumed rate for purposes of illustration. Preliminary, subject to change.

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TABLE 7 – INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION

Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2026 ⁽¹⁾		\$	24,939,325
Interest and Sinking Fund, August 31, 2025	\$	16,339,980	
Budgeted Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Collections		<u>21,599,874</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>37,939,854</u>
Estimated Balance, August 31, 2026		\$	13,000,529

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

(2) Based on the I&S tax rate of \$0.3625.

TABLE 8 – AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS - NONE

ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE OF UNLIMITED TAX DEBT . . . The District does not expect to issue bonds within the next six months. See “TABLE 8 – Authorized but Unissued Unlimited Tax Bonds.” The District may incur debt and other financial obligations payable from and secured by a pledge of its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, payable from delinquent taxes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS . . . See Note H in the Financial Statement which describes current leases of the District. See “APPENDIX B – Excerpts from the District’s Annual Financial Report.”

PENSION FUND AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS . . . Pension funds for employees of Texas school districts, and any employee in public education in Texas, are administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (the “System”). The individual employees contribute a fixed amount of their salary to the System, currently 7.7%, and the State of Texas contributes funds to the System based on statutory required minimum salary for certified personnel, except any District personnel paid by Federally funded programs. For more detailed information concerning the retirement plan, see “APPENDIX B – Excerpts from the District’s Annual Financial Report.”

As a result of its participation in the System and having no other post-retirement benefit plan, the District generally does not offer any post-employment retirement benefits and has no liabilities for “Other Post Employment Retirement Benefits” as defined in GASB Statement No. 45.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 9 – CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Fiscal Years Ended August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 103,552,720	\$ 112,434,980	\$ 210,450,817	\$ 246,058,713	\$ 71,751,151
Capital assets	434,023,475	432,244,291	344,818,475	302,066,592	303,712,202
Total Assets	<u>\$ 537,576,195</u>	<u>\$ 544,679,271</u>	<u>\$ 555,269,292</u>	<u>\$ 548,125,305</u>	<u>\$ 375,463,353</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	33,782,702	40,873,961	34,156,051	29,578,868	24,319,477
Other Liabilities	\$ 22,359,790	\$ 19,011,830	\$ 20,788,760	\$ 15,581,331	\$ 12,587,161
Long-term Liabilities	469,203,577	476,239,396	470,829,784	469,565,081	315,091,451
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 491,563,367</u>	<u>\$ 495,251,226</u>	<u>\$ 491,618,544</u>	<u>\$ 485,146,412</u>	<u>\$ 327,678,612</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:	27,254,404	34,673,119	37,212,655	42,661,542	27,410,108
Net Position:					
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	\$ 67,076,165	\$ 66,736,585	\$ 57,362,953	\$ 60,852,231	\$ 60,207,232
Restricted	19,895,379	16,849,594	13,600,899	13,139,219	8,800,420
Unrestricted	(34,430,418)	(27,957,292)	(10,369,708)	(24,095,231)	(24,313,542)
Total Net position	<u>\$ 52,541,126</u>	<u>\$ 55,628,887</u>	<u>\$ 60,594,144</u>	<u>\$ 49,896,219</u>	<u>\$ 44,694,110</u>

Source: District's Annual Financial Reports.

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TABLE 9A – GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY

	Fiscal Year Ending August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning Balance	\$ 36,152,885	\$ 40,124,844	\$ 39,184,066	\$ 39,459,420	\$ 37,713,692
<u>Revenues:</u>					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 49,263,794	\$ 46,292,160	\$ 54,377,849	\$ 44,802,184	\$ 39,889,902
State Sources	93,788,492	97,489,613	80,955,568	85,208,443	87,503,225
Federal Sources	1,581,372	1,743,138	2,029,498	3,080,345	3,122,757
Total Revenues	\$ 144,633,658	\$ 145,524,911	\$ 137,362,915	\$ 133,090,972	\$ 130,515,884
<u>Expenditures:</u>					
Instruction	\$ 83,297,746	\$ 82,362,007	\$ 74,081,517	\$ 74,730,976	\$ 71,879,789
Instructional Resources & Media	1,653,809	1,702,011	2,047,410	1,689,388	1,736,684
Curriculum & Staff Development	3,797,008	4,068,094	3,828,090	4,302,749	4,383,121
Instructional Leadership	2,575,663	2,590,043	2,582,190	2,270,126	2,031,040
School Leadership	9,164,464	9,190,411	8,217,131	7,882,500	7,850,838
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation	6,228,391	6,595,893	6,001,328	5,758,932	5,962,404
Social Work Services	192,641	351,629	383,077	158,745	377,162
Health Services	2,285,181	2,355,926	2,163,176	2,172,977	2,161,326
Student Transportation	5,696,024	6,382,507	5,733,815	5,318,443	4,727,189
Food Service	-	93,029	-	-	-
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	5,570,277	5,744,883	5,810,974	5,771,924	5,885,508
General Administration	4,526,532	4,374,328	4,459,966	3,788,218	3,720,467
Plant Maintenance & Operations	14,441,769	14,627,904	13,763,793	13,518,306	12,700,804
Security & Monitoring Services	2,674,283	3,180,545	1,821,581	1,455,137	1,370,786
Data Processing	4,713,117	5,219,983	4,990,603	3,626,743	2,832,914
Community Services	-	-	4,927	6,281	6,815
Facilities Acquisition & Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	276,976	878,642	105,690	222,659	-
Payments to Shared Service Agreements	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	952,570	971,122	804,909	184,843	1,068,200
Other Intergovernmental Charges	746,754	709,772	678,678	618,980	569,075
Tax Increment	493,459	478,695	400,299	189,964	119,039
Payments to JJAEP	-	-	-	5,665	9,724
Total Expenses	\$ 149,286,664	\$ 151,877,424	\$ 137,879,154	\$ 133,673,556	\$ 129,392,885
Net Revenues	\$ (4,653,006)	\$ (6,352,513)	\$ (516,239)	\$ (582,584)	\$ 1,122,999
Other Changes to Fund Balance	\$ 2,106,182	\$ 2,380,554	\$ 1,457,017	\$ 307,230	\$ 622,729
Prior Period Adjustments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Fund Balance on August 31	\$ 33,606,061	\$ 36,152,885	\$ 40,124,844	\$ 39,184,066	\$ 39,459,420

Source: The District's Annual Financial Reports.

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FINANCIAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting . . . The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for the Governmental Fund Types, the Expendable Trust Funds, and Agency Funds. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. All primary revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual.

General Fund Balance . . . The Board has set as one of its goals, to maintain an operating fund balance equal to 2½ months of the operating expenditures. This balance will enable the district to: (1) avoid borrowing large sums of money, especially at the beginning of the school year; (2) have ample capital to meet unforeseen circumstances; (3) take advantage of discounts that vendors offer through prompt payments; (4) capitalize upon investment opportunities; and (5) secure and maintain good bond ratings.

Budgetary Procedures . . . The school district budget is developed using a combination of techniques such as per pupil allocations, zero based budgeting (ZBB) and program budgeting. Per pupil allocations are determined each year by the superintendent. The amount allocated is a function of per pupil cost and student membership. Zero based planning and budgeting involves decision making from the lowest levels of management to the top. For example, departmental grade level chairpersons are required to analyze each capital outlay item - whether already existing or newly proposed - so that the starting point for the development of the budget is zero. On the other hand, program budgeting is a “top down” process designed by the board and management. Goals and objectives are developed:

- Before designing programs;
- In a hierarchical manner; and
- Not necessarily in clear or singular relation to the existing organizational structure.

In using the various budgeting techniques, certain basic principles concerning preparation and administration of the budget are followed. These include, as a minimum, the following:

1. The Superintendent of Schools should administer the school budget. In this, he is responsible for preparing or causing for the preparation of the budget document; he involves administrative and other school staff members, and also citizens and groups in the community in its preparation; and he is responsible to present and defend the proposed budget to the school board and the public.

2. The Board has legal responsibility for the formal adoption of the budget; and holds the Superintendent responsible for its administration.

3. Preparation of the budget is a continuous process which proceeds in three phases:

- Determination of the educational plan/program;
- Calculation of the cost of the proposed program; and
- Determination of the plan for obtaining the necessary revenue.

4. The proposed budget is reviewed in open hearings where all citizens have an opportunity to study it and make recommendations and comments concerning it. The hearings are held soon enough for adjustments to be made by the board should they choose to do so as a result of public reaction. The first budget is operable on the first day of the fiscal year to which it applies.

5. The approved budget is included with the minutes of the board meeting as official verification of its acceptance.

6. Continuous appraisal by all parties concerned is necessary in order to assure yearly budgetary improvements.

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INVESTMENTS

The District may invest 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 governing body of the District. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change.

AUTHORIZED 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, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) securities lending programs if (i) the 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, if the governing body of the District authorizes such investment in the particular pool by order, ordinance, or resolution and the investment pool complies with the requirements of Section 2256.016, Texas Government Code.

The District may also contract with an investment management firm (x) registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or (y) 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 or resolution.

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS . . . Under State law the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) 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; (3) 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; (4) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District's investment policy; (5) provide specific investment training for the treasurer, chief financial officer and investment officers; (6) 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; (7) restrict the investment in mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 80% of the District's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service and further restrict the investment in non-money market mutual funds of any portion of bond proceeds, reserves and funds held for debt service and to no more than 15% of the entity's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service; and (8) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements.

TABLE 10 – CURRENT INVESTMENTS (AS OF MAY 31, 2026)

Investments	Market Value	% of Total
TexPool	\$ 26,796,478	29.62%
Lone Star	29,637,621	32.76%
TexSTAR	18,032,610	19.93%
Bank Accounts/CDs	5,424,428	6.00%
Texas Class	10,571,872	11.69%
	<u>\$ 90,463,009</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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 Bracewell LLP, 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 proceeds and the source of repayment, limitations on the investment of proceeds prior to expenditure, a requirement that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of proceeds be paid periodically to the United States, and 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 opinions will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Order pertaining to those sections of the Code which 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 such parties, 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 are 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 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 opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on Bond Counsel’s knowledge of facts as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions 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 opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Service; rather, such opinions represent 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 opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given 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.

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 "Original Issue Discount Bonds"), the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such Original Issue Discount Bond continues to be owned by such owner. Because original issue discount is treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, the discussions 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 apply 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 Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

The foregoing discussion assumes that (i) the Underwriters have purchased the Bonds for contemporaneous sale to the public and (ii) all of the Original Issue Discount 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 page 2 of this Official Statement. Neither the District nor Bond Counsel has made any investigation or offers any comfort that the Original Issue Discount Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (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 Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount 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 Original Issue Discount Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds.

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.**

CYBERSECURITY RISKS

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 .

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement while it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified material events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"). This information will be available from the MSRB free of charge at www.emma.msrb.org. See "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" for a description of the TEA's continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of specified material events related to the guarantee to the MSRB.

As used in this section, the term "Financial Obligation" means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) 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 Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule")) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement in Tables numbered 1 through 4 and 6 through 10 and in APPENDIX B. 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 the Rule. 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 by the required time, the District will provide unaudited financial statements by the required time, and will provide audited financial statements when and if an audit report becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in "APPENDIX B – EXCERPTS FROM THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT" 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 August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day of February 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.

NOTICE OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District shall provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner and not more than 10 business days after the occurrence of the event:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (ii) nonpayment related defaults, if material;
- (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

- (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (vi) 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;
- (vii) modifications to rights of Owners, if material;
- (viii) bond calls, if material and tender offers;
- (ix) defeasance;
- (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (xi) rating changes;
- (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below;
- (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into of a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or the change of name of a paying agent/registrar, if material;
- (xv) 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
- (xvi) 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.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (xii) 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, and (b) the District has expressed its intent in the Bond Order that the words used in clauses (xv) and (xvi) in the preceding paragraph and in the definition of Financial Obligation in this section to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885, dated August 20, 2018.

The District shall notify the MSRB, in a timely manner, of any failure by the District to provide financial information or operating data in accordance with its agreement by the required time.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION. . . The SEC implemented amendments to the Rule which approved the establishment by the MSRB of Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) which is now the sole national municipal securities information repository. All information and documentation filing required to be made by the District pursuant to the Rule will be made with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org.

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

This 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 the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount (or any greater amount required by any other provision of the Bond Order that authorizes such an amendment) of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized Bond Counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the registered owners and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and operating data so provided.

VERIFICATION OF ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS

The Verification Agent will deliver to the District, on or before the settlement date of the Bonds, its Report indicating that it has verified the mathematical accuracy of the mathematical computations of the adequacy of the cash and/or the maturing principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities, to pay, when due, the maturing principal of, interest on and related call premium requirements, if any, of the Refunded Bonds.

The Verification Agent relied on the accuracy, completeness and reliability of all information provided to it by, and on all decisions and approvals of, the District. In addition, the Verification Agent has relied on any information provided to it by the District's retained advisors, consultants or legal counsel.

OTHER INFORMATION

RATING . . . The Bonds have been rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The Bonds and the outstanding debt of the District have also been rated "AA-" by S&P without regard to credit enhancement. The outstanding debt of the District is also rated "AA" by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") without regard to credit enhancement. No application has been made to Fitch for a rating on the Bonds. The District also has various issues outstanding which are rated "AAA" by S&P and "AAA" by Fitch by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the respective view of such organization and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by either of such rating company, if in the judgment of such company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

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

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE . . . The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration provisions.

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 of Texas. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See "OTHER INFORMATION – Rating" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at 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 ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District and the approving legal opinions of Bond Counsel, to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein for a description of the opinions of Bond Counsel. The Form of Bond Counsel's Opinion is attached hereto as APPENDIX C. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System.

Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the District. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel did not take part in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information in this Official Statement relating to the Bonds and the Bond Order appearing under the captions and subcaptions "PLAN OF FINANCING – Refunded Bonds," "THE BONDS" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee," "Book-Entry-Only-System" and "Bondholders Remedies" as to which no opinion is expressed), "STATE

AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS,” “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM,” “TAX MATTERS,” “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION” and under the subcaptions “Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale,” “Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas” and “Legal Matters” (excluding the last sentence of the second paragraph thereof) under the caption “OTHER INFORMATION” to confirm that the information relating to the Bonds and the Bond Order contained under such captions and subcaptions is a fair and accurate summary of the provisions thereof and is correct as to matters of law. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Austin, Texas, whose fee is also contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR . . . Specialized Public Finance Inc. is employed as Financial Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor’s fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. Specialized Public Finance Inc., in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the legal documents with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds, or the possible impact of any present, pending or future actions taken by any legislative or judicial bodies.

The Financial Advisor to the District 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 equal to the initial yields to the public, as shown on page 2 of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of \$ _____. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

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

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

USE OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT . . . The Bond Order authorized the Authorized Officer to approve, and in the Pricing Certificate the Authorized Officer will approve, the issuance of the Bonds, the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and will authorize further use of this Official Statement in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Purchaser.

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

CERTIFICATION OF THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT . . . At the time of payment for and delivery of the Bonds, the District will furnish a certificate, executed by proper officers, acting in their official capacity, to the effect that to their knowledge and belief: (a) the descriptions and statements of or pertaining to the District contained in its Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, on the date of such Official Statement, on the date of sale of said Bonds and the acceptance of the best bid therefor, and on the date of the delivery, were and are true and correct in all material respects; (b) insofar as the District and its affairs, including its financial affairs, are concerned, such Official Statement did not and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (c) insofar as the descriptions and statements, including financial data, of or pertaining to entities, other than the District, and their activities contained in such Official Statement are concerned, such

statements and data have been obtained from sources which the District believes to be reliable and the District has no reason to believe that they are untrue in any material respect; and (d) there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the District since the date of the last audited financial statements of the District.

This Official Statement has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule codified at 17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c2-12, as amended.

Pricing Officer
Belton Independent School District

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS*

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2017		
Amount	Maturity	Coupon
\$ 2,040,000	2/15/2027	5.000%
***	***	***
2,155,000	2/15/2030	5.000%
2,290,000	2/15/2031	4.000%
2,610,000	2/15/2032	4.000%
2,720,000	2/15/2033	4.000%
2,830,000	2/15/2034	4.000%
2,865,000	2/15/2035	5.000%
5,210,000	2/15/2036	5.000%
5,485,000	2/15/2037	5.000%
5,760,000	2/15/2038	5.000%
6,055,000	2/15/2039	5.000%
6,640,000	2/15/2040 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%
6,980,000	2/15/2041 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%
7,340,000	2/15/2042 ⁽¹⁾	5.000%
<u>\$ 60,980,000</u>		

Redemption Date: 10/2/2026

Redemption Price: 100%

*Preliminary, subject to change.

(1) Term Bonds.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

The Belton Independent School District encompasses an area of 197 square miles in Bell County. The District is located in the central region of the State of Texas. Cities located within the District include the City of Belton (the “City”), the City of Morgan’s Point Resort, and the west side of the City of Temple. Belton, the largest city totally within the District, is located 45 miles south of Waco and 60 miles north of Austin.

The District has eighteen educational campuses consisting of an early education center (Pre-K), ten elementary schools (grades K through 5), four middle schools (grades 6, 7, & 8), and three high schools (grades 9 through 12). The District has a separate administration building, support facility, special education office and transportation facility, and various athletic facilities all located in Belton.

GENERAL ECONOMY

The economy of the area is primarily based on agriculture, manufacturing, the Baylor Scott and White hospital system, Federal military activities (Fort Hood), and the rapidly growing retail square footage in Bell County. Fort Hood is expected to maintain its level of troops and the new joint-use military/civilian airport facility in Killeen is in use. A small percentage of the District’s students are uniformed military dependents and others are dependents of civilian employees of the base or military retirees. The Belton area benefits as a recreational center with Lake Belton and Stillhouse Hollow Lake located in the immediate vicinity. The City of Belton, population estimate 23,845 in 2021, is the county seat of Bell County. The City is also the home the University of Mary Hardin Baylor, a four year college with graduate programs.

The City is the economic and trade center of the District and is extremely aggressive in competing for new business and industry. A new Super WalMart and a Walgreens pharmacy have been completed in the City and there is the possibility for a large format HEB grocery in the District. This illustrates the retail industry’s expectation for the City and the surrounding regions. The District is on the Interstate Highway 35 and Highway 190 corridor (Interstate Highway 14) and has many areas available for and under development. Several road expansions and improvements are underway in the area and region.

Multiple new home developments, including those by KB Homes and DR Horton, are underway in the District, in and around the City of Belton. The City operates the water and wastewater systems in the area, contracting its wastewater treatment to the Brazos River Authority.

There are a number of other medium sized cities located in the immediate area of the District, these being the city of Temple, immediately adjacent to the north east, with a population of over 85,000 and the cities of Killeen and Harker Heights located some 10 miles to the west with a combined population of over 185,000.

The area has five major health facilities within the surrounding cities.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	Bell County	
	June 2026	June 2025
Total Civilian Labor Force	167,903	168,151
Total Employment	158,591	160,302
Total Unemployment	9,312	7,849
Percent Unemployed	5.5%	4.7%

	State of Texas	
	June 2026	June 2025
Total Civilian Labor Force	15,921,944	15,866,465
Total Employment	15,140,964	15,193,245
Total Unemployment	780,980	673,220
Percent Unemployed	4.9%	4.2%

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM THE
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended August 31, 2025

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Belton Independent School District Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended August 31, 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees
Belton Independent School District
Belton, 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 Belton Independent School District, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Belton Independent School 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 Belton Independent School District, as of August 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter - Change of Accounting Principle

As described in the notes to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2025 Belton Independent School District adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Belton Independent School District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 Belton Independent School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement due date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

OFFICE LOCATIONS

TEXAS | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston
NEW MEXICO | Albuquerque

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 other 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 GASB, 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 Belton Independent School District's basic financial statements. The combining statements, required TEA schedules, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Information Included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR). 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 basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2026 on our consideration of Belton Independent School 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 Belton Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.

Waco, Texas
January 26, 2026

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Belton Independent School District's annual comprehensive financial report presents management's narrative overview and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which begin on page 12.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$52,541,126 (*net position*).
- The District's net position decreased by \$235,778 as a result of this year's operations which was a decrease of approximately 95% from the decrease in the prior year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$79,591,867, a decrease of \$11,794,649 in comparison with the prior year. This decrease is primarily a result of the District spending down bond funds in its capital projects fund, as well as a budgeted decrease in the General Fund.
- The General Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$33,606,061, a decrease of \$2,546,824 from prior year.
- The resources available for appropriation were \$503,672 more than budgeted for the General Fund, primarily driven by higher-than-expected miscellaneous local revenues and state funding entitlements.
- The total cost of the District's programs was \$188,898,351 in this fiscal year, compared to the previous year's cost of \$198,384,292, a decrease of \$9,485,941.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The table below summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each statement.

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a long-term view of the District's property and obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget. The remaining statements, fiduciary statements, provide financial information about activities for which the District acts solely as a trustee.

The notes to the financial statements provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full understanding of the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements.

The combining statements for nonmajor funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information and contain even more information about the District's individual funds. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that provides a budgetary schedule for the General Fund. The sections labeled TEA Required Schedules and Federal Awards Section contain data used by monitoring or regulatory agencies.

Type of Statements	Government-Wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire district's government (except fiduciary funds) and the district's component units	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Instances in which the district is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required Financial Statements	Statement of net position, Statement of activities	Balance sheet, Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balance	Statement of fiduciary net position, Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the Agency's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of deferred outflows/inflows	A consumption or acquisition of net assets applicable to a future period	A consumption or acquisition of fund balance applicable to a future period	A consumption or acquisition of net assets applicable to a future period
Type of inflows/outflows information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Reporting the District as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the District's overall financial condition and operations begins with the statement of net position and statement of activities. Their primary objective is to show whether the District is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all the District's assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities while the Statement of Activities includes all the revenue and expenses generated by the District's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting, which is the same method used by most private sector companies.

All of the current year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The District's revenue is divided into those provided by outside parties who share the costs of some programs, such as tuition received from students from outside the District and grants provided by the U. S. Department of Education to assist children with disabilities or from disadvantaged backgrounds (program revenue), and general revenue provided by the taxpayers or by TEA in equalization funding processes (general revenue). All of the District's assets and deferred outflows (inflows) of resources are reported whether they serve the current year or future years. Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are considered regardless of whether they must be paid in the current or future years.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in them. The District's net position (the difference between assets, deferred outflows (inflows) of resources and liabilities) provide one measure of the District's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To fully assess the overall health of the District, however, you should consider nonfinancial factors as well, such as changes in the District's average daily attendance or its property tax base and the condition of the District's facilities.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the District has one kind of activity:

Governmental Activities – All of the District’s basic services are reported here, including instruction, counseling, co-curricular activities, food services, transportation, maintenance, community services and general administration. Property taxes, tuition, fees, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Reporting the District’s Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The Fund financial statements begin on page 15 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the District as a whole. Laws and contracts require the District to establish some funds, such as grants received under ESEA Title I from the U. S. Department of Education. The District’s administration establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like campus activities). The District has two fund types - governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds – The District reports most of its basic services in governmental funds. These funds use modified accrual accounting (a method that measures the receipt and disbursement of cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash) and they report balances that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District’s general operations and the basic services it provides. We describe the differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation schedules following each of the governmental fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds – The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for money raised by student activities. All of the District’s fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these resources from the District’s other financial statements because the District cannot use them to support its operations. The District is only responsible for holding the assets reported in these funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a complete understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information includes budgetary comparison information and pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The following analysis focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the District's governmental activities.

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased from \$55,628,887 to \$52,541,126, indicating a reduction in the District's financial position. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was (\$34,430,418) at August 31, 2025. This deficit is not an indication that the District has insufficient resources available to meet financial obligations next year, but rather the result of having long-term commitments that are more than currently available resources. The decline in net position was driven largely by an \$8.8 million reduction in current assets and other assets as bond cash proceeds continued to be depleted. This was offset by a \$9.9 million decrease in long-term liabilities, though that gain was reduced by a \$2.9 million increase in compensated absences.

TABLE 1
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		%
	2025	2024	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 103,552,720	\$ 112,434,980	(8)%
Capital assets	<u>434,023,475</u>	<u>432,244,291</u>	0 %
Total assets	<u>537,576,195</u>	<u>544,679,271</u>	(1)%
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>33,782,702</u>	<u>40,873,961</u>	(17)%
Long-term liabilities	469,203,577	476,239,396	(1)%
Other liabilities	<u>22,359,790</u>	<u>19,011,830</u>	18 %
Total liabilities	<u>491,563,367</u>	<u>495,251,226</u>	(1)%
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>27,254,404</u>	<u>34,673,119</u>	(21)%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	67,076,165	66,736,585	1 %
Restricted	19,895,379	16,849,594	18 %
Unrestricted	<u>(34,430,418)</u>	<u>(27,957,292)</u>	(23)%
Total net position	<u>\$ 52,541,126</u>	<u>\$ 55,628,887</u>	(6)%

TABLE 2
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		%
	2025	2024	Change
REVENUES			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 6,275,468	\$ 6,077,253	3 %
Operating grants and contributions	21,911,904	26,493,786	(17)%
Capital grants and contributions	1,636,695	-	100 %
General revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	45,970,527	42,935,445	7 %
Debt service taxes	23,944,583	22,266,996	8 %
Grants and contributions not restricted	85,639,472	89,680,268	(5)%
Investment earnings	2,845,299	5,567,162	(49)%
Miscellaneous	438,625	398,125	10 %
Total revenues	<u>188,662,573</u>	<u>193,419,035</u>	(2)%
EXPENSES			
Instruction	91,967,003	97,626,153	(6)%
Instructional resources and media services	1,764,242	2,277,088	(23)%
Curriculum and instructional staff development	5,012,240	5,021,707	(0)%
Instructional leadership	2,681,232	2,745,405	(2)%
School leadership	8,973,855	9,270,808	(3)%
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	7,589,212	8,278,551	(8)%
Social work services	407,438	632,677	(36)%
Health services	2,225,588	2,374,731	(6)%
Student (pupil) transportation	6,306,879	7,132,659	(12)%
Food services	8,932,504	8,935,223	(0)%
Co-curricular/extra curricular activities	8,034,444	8,333,433	(4)%
General administration	4,659,902	4,529,868	3 %
Plant maintenance and operations	15,414,867	15,404,126	0 %
Security and monitoring services	3,656,700	3,507,477	4 %
Data processing services	5,478,425	6,316,910	(13)%
Community services	167,928	33,187	406 %
Debt service - interest on long-term debt	14,016,369	14,429,604	(3)%
Payments related to shared services arrangements	369,310	346,218	7 %
Payments to Tax Increment Fund	493,459	478,695	3 %
Other intergovernmental charges	746,754	709,772	5 %
Total expenses	<u>188,898,351</u>	<u>198,384,292</u>	(5)%
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(235,778)	(4,965,257)	(95)%
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	<u>55,628,887</u>	<u>60,594,144</u>	(8)%
RESTATEMENT - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	<u>(2,851,983)</u>	<u>-</u>	
NET POSITION, ENDING	<u>\$ 52,541,126</u>	<u>\$ 55,628,887</u>	(6)%

The district's total revenue fell by \$4.7 million, largely driven by the loss of ESSER federal funds and investment earnings from bond proceeds.

Total expenditures for governmental activities decreased \$9.5 million from last year. This was primarily due to a \$5.6 million net reduction in instructional expenses, from savings of \$2.4 million in payroll reductions netted with a pay increase and \$3.1 million of start-up costs for campuses impacted by construction paid from bond funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

General Fund revenue decreased \$891,253 from the prior year from decreased state & local property tax funding. General Fund expenditures decreased by \$2,590,760 across multiple functions due to staffing and operating budget reductions. The net decrease to fund balance was \$2,546,824.

The Debt Service Fund revenue increased \$2,079,915 over the previous year from increased property tax revenues and state entitlements for homestead exemption increases. Expenditures increased \$879,530 due to an increase in debt service requirements for the current year. The net increase to fund balance was \$3,782,531.

The Capital Projects Fund revenue decreased \$3,466,678 in investment earnings. Expenditures significantly reduced by \$84,470,451, as construction projects are either completed or nearing completion. The net decrease to fund balance was \$12,533,269.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the past year, the Board of Trustees amended the District's budget and approved several changes in appropriations. Significant budget amendments are described in the notes to the required budgetary schedules.

In the current year, the district adopted a deficit budget of \$8,156,903. Total revenues increased \$1.9 million from budget adoption. Local revenues reduced \$540,000 from lower-than-expected property tax collections and increased investment earnings. State entitlement compensated for the decreased property tax collections mentioned above and increased TRS On-behalf payments led to \$1,670,000 increase in state program revenues. Federal Medicare reimbursements increased federal program revenues by \$300,000. In addition, the district realized \$1,600,000 from selling property during the year.

The district aggressively reduced budgeted expenditures \$7.5 million going into the 2024-2025 school year. Actual spending of supply budgets slowed as well. These reduction efforts led to \$1.5 million in savings in payroll and supply budgets. This combined with the revenue increases mentioned above lessened the negative impact on the fund balance by \$5.6 million.

Actual revenues exceeded the final budget by \$503,672 and actual expenditures were less than the final budget by \$4,212,440, respectively. Positive variances were widespread.

FUND BALANCES

Fund balance is the accumulated excess of revenues over expenditures during the life of a school District. At any given point, the amount in fund balance represents the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities. Although fund balance may change drastically during the business cycle of a school District, the standard measuring point is at the fiscal year end.

The amount maintained in fund balance is critical. First, such balances indicate financial stability. This is especially important when the District issues bonds. Second, by maintaining this balance at August 31, operations can continue without requiring debt until state funds and taxes are received. State funds are generally received in the first three and last five months of the fiscal year. Local property taxes are received primarily from early October through the end of January. The Appraisal District mails tax statements in early October.

The District records five types of fund balance categories. The non-spendable portion of General Fund balance may be comprised of inventories and prepaid items that cannot be converted to cash and spent. Restricted fund balance is the amount that is restricted to a specific purpose. The constraint on the use of these funds is externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations. Committed fund balance is the amount that can only be used for specific purposes that the Board of Trustees determines through formal action. Assigned fund balance is the amount that the District intends to use on a specific purpose. The Superintendent or designee has the authority to assign fund balance and does not need formal board approval. The remaining fund balance is unassigned and may be used for any purpose without constraints.

The General Fund unassigned fund balance of \$33,492,036 is equivalent to approximately 2.7 months of expenditures. The unassigned fund balance minimizes the likelihood that the District would be required to enter the short-term debt market to pay for current operating expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Capital Assets

At the end of 2025, the District had approximately \$434 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including instructional facilities and equipment, transportation facilities and equipment, athletic facilities, and administrative and maintenance buildings and equipment.

Accumulated activity for the fiscal year-ended August 31, 2025 is as follows:

Additions to capital assets	\$ 16,714,202
Decreases/reclassifications to capital assets	(4,026,130)
Depreciation expense	(14,286,717)
Accumulated Depreciation Disposed	<u>3,377,829</u>
Net increase to capital assets	<u>\$ 1,779,184</u>

This amount represents a net increase of approximately \$1.78 million which is due to the additions to capital assets exceeding the depreciation expense for the year-ended August 31, 2025. Depreciation is comparable to prior year. The District expects total assets to increase in the coming years as construction continues with new bond funding.

More detailed information about the District’s capital assets is presented in Note II-E in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At year-end, the District had \$469,203,577 in bonds, leases outstanding, software agreements, net pension liability (NPL) and net OPEB liability versus \$476,239,396 in the prior year. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in long-term debt.

More detailed information about the District’s long-term liabilities is presented in Note II-H in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR’S BUDGETS AND RATES

Belton Independent School District is located along the 1-35 corridor and part of the Killeen -Temple-Fort Hood metropolitan area. The community's rapid growth is supported by a mild climate, a low cost of living, and proximity to regional medical facilities, an airport, and various recreational lakes. While the District continues to see significant residential development in its northwest and southwest sectors, student enrollment saw a slight year-over-year decrease of 1%. Moving forward, the district projects low-to-moderate enrollment growth over the next five years.

In response to widespread budgetary pressures and economic uncertainty at both the state and federal levels, Belton ISD has taken a proactive approach to fiscal management. While the District maintains healthy fund balances in its General and Debt Service funds, leadership has aggressively implemented expenditure reductions:

- FY 2024-2025: \$7.5 million in budgeted reductions.
- FY 2025-2026: An additional \$5.6 million in planned reductions.
- FY 2026-2027: Additional efficiencies are anticipated.

To further protect taxpayers, the district has utilized the early retirement of high-interest bonds. This strategy reduces future debt service obligations and allows the Interest and Sinking (I&S) rate to remain stable, regardless of future fluctuations in assessed property values.

On August 11, 2023, the District issued \$166,240,000 in Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds (Series 2022). These voter-approved funds are dedicated to:

- New Facilities: Construction of two elementary schools and new agricultural and Delta program facilities.
- Renovations: Upgrades to Belton High School, Southwest Elementary, and Lake Belton Middle School.
- District-wide Infrastructure: Safety and security enhancements, technology device refreshes, and bus purchases. As of August 31, 2025, the District remains committed to \$10,758,022 in remaining expenditures to complete these projects.

The 86th Texas Legislature passed a school finance bill, House Bill 3, in 2019 that mandated a decrease in the tier 1 portion of the maintenance and operations tax rate. The tax rate is further compressed for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. However, to address recovery needs from the May 2024 storms, the Board approved a \$0.0317 one-time increase to the tier 2 maintenance and operations tax rate as authorized by tax code section 26.042(e) to cover costs of damages from the disaster. The resulting tax rates for the 2025-26 school year are \$0.7869 for maintenance and operations and \$0.3625 for debt service rate a total tax rate of \$1.1494.

The district's net taxable property value for the 2025-2026 school year budget decreased approximately 3% from the previous year due to a 40% increase in the homestead exemption passed by the 89th legislature. Through disciplined planning and strategic reductions, the 2025-2026 General Fund budget was adopted as a balanced budget.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's business office at Belton Independent School District, P.O. Box 269, Belton, Texas 76513.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT A-1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94,312,829
1220 Delinquent property taxes receivables	2,513,445
1230 Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(1,156,185)
1240 Due from other governments	7,532,132
1290 Other receivables (net)	296
1300 Inventories	350,203
Capital assets:	
1510 Land	12,521,512
1520 Buildings and improvements, net	302,807,987
1530 Furniture and equipment, net	13,191,133
1553 Right to use assets - SBITA, net	930,902
1559 Right to use assets - equipment, net	433,255
1580 Construction in progress	104,138,686
1000 Total assets	<u>537,576,195</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701 Deferred loss on bond refunding	2,045,153
1705 Deferred outflow related to NPL	13,651,715
1706 Deferred outflow related to OPEB	18,085,834
1700 Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>33,782,702</u>
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts payable	10,131,961
2140 Interest payable	654,927
2150 Payroll deductions and withholdings	1,321,877
2160 Accrued wages payable	6,680,826
2180 Due to other governments	3,176,212
2300 Unearned revenue	393,987
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	
2501 Long-term debt	10,710,922
2501 Compensated absences	722,881
Due in more than one year	
2502 Long-term debt	377,258,152
2502 Compensated absences	2,168,641
2502 Arbitrage liability	3,687,170
2540 Net pension liability	44,620,065
2545 Net OPEB liability	30,035,746
2000 Total liabilities	<u>491,563,367</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2601 Deferred gain on bond refunding	461,470
2605 Deferred inflow related to NPL	1,238,380
2606 Deferred inflow related to OPEB	25,554,554
2600 Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>27,254,404</u>
NET POSITION	
3200 Net investment in capital assets	67,076,165
Restricted for:	
3820 Federal and state programs	3,817,637
3850 Debt service	16,077,742
3900 Unrestricted	(34,430,418)
3000 Total net position	<u>\$ 52,541,126</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1	Program Revenues
		Expenses	3 Charges for Services
	Primary government:		
	<u>Governmental activities:</u>		
11	Instruction	\$ 91,967,003	\$ 351,763
12	Instructional resources and media services	1,764,242	4,629
13	Curriculum and staff development	5,012,240	4,628
21	Instructional leadership	2,681,232	-
23	School leadership	8,973,855	-
31	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	7,589,212	-
32	Social work services	407,438	-
33	Health services	2,225,588	-
34	Student transportation	6,306,879	92,569
35	Food service	8,932,504	2,477,298
36	Extracurricular activities	8,034,444	3,291,564
41	General administration	4,659,902	-
51	Facilities maintenance and operations	15,414,867	16,653
52	Security and monitoring services	3,656,700	-
53	Data processing services	5,478,425	27,107
61	Community services	167,928	9,257
72	Interest on long-term debt	14,016,369	-
93	Payments related to shared services arrangements	369,310	-
97	Payments to tax increment fund	493,459	-
99	Other intergovernmental charges	746,754	-
	[TG] Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 188,898,351</u>	<u>\$ 6,275,468</u>
	<u>General revenues:</u>		
	Taxes:		
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes		
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service		
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs		
IE	Investment earnings		
MI	Miscellaneous		
TR	Total general revenues		
CN	Change in net position		
NB	Net position, beginning		
	Restatement - change in accounting principle		
NB	Net position, beginning, as restated		
NE	Net position, ending		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Program Revenues		Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in in Net Position
4	5	6
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
\$ 5,817,480	\$ 1,636,695	\$ (84,161,065)
56,316	-	(1,703,297)
1,398,468	-	(3,609,144)
166,641	-	(2,514,591)
292,752	-	(8,681,103)
1,836,986	-	(5,752,226)
223,117	-	(184,321)
74,636	-	(2,150,952)
208,070	-	(6,006,240)
5,358,566	-	(1,096,640)
101,894	-	(4,640,986)
110,166	-	(4,549,736)
255,505	-	(15,142,709)
1,152,849	-	(2,503,851)
223,835	-	(5,227,483)
166,926	-	8,255
4,085,472	-	(9,930,897)
382,225	-	12,915
-	-	(493,459)
-	-	(746,754)
<u>\$ 21,911,904</u>	<u>\$ 1,636,695</u>	<u>(159,074,284)</u>

45,970,527
 23,944,583
 85,639,472
 2,845,299
438,625
158,838,506

(235,778)

55,628,887

(2,851,983)

52,776,904

\$ 52,541,126

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes		10	51
		General	Debt Service
	ASSETS		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39,377,983	\$ 16,625,891
1220	Property taxes - delinquent	1,786,243	727,202
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(821,672)	(334,513)
1240	Due from other governments	6,549,089	-
1260	Due from other funds	514,147	-
1290	Other receivables	296	-
1300	Inventories	114,025	-
1000	Total assets	<u>47,520,111</u>	<u>17,018,580</u>
	LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts payable	1,257,452	-
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	1,321,877	-
2160	Accrued wages payable	6,519,460	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-
2180	Due to other governments	2,890,301	285,911
2300	Unearned revenue	61,659	-
2000	Total liabilities	<u>12,050,749</u>	<u>285,911</u>
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
	Unavailable revenue	<u>1,863,301</u>	<u>392,689</u>
2600	Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,863,301</u>	<u>392,689</u>
	FUND BALANCES		
	Nonspendable:		
3410	Inventories	114,025	-
	Restricted for:		
3450	Federal or state grant restrictions	-	-
3470	Capital acquisitions and contractual obligations	-	-
3480	Retirement of long-term debt	-	16,339,980
	Committed for:		
3545	Campus activities	-	-
3600	Unassigned	<u>33,492,036</u>	<u>-</u>
3000	Total fund balances	<u>33,606,061</u>	<u>16,339,980</u>
4000	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 47,520,111</u>	<u>\$ 17,018,580</u>

60		98
Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 31,542,036	\$ 6,766,919	\$ 94,312,829
-	-	2,513,445
-	-	(1,156,185)
-	983,043	7,532,132
-	-	514,147
-	-	296
-	236,178	350,203
<u>31,542,036</u>	<u>7,986,140</u>	<u>104,066,867</u>
8,542,039	332,470	10,131,961
-	-	1,321,877
-	161,366	6,680,826
7,276	506,871	514,147
-	-	3,176,212
-	332,328	393,987
<u>8,549,315</u>	<u>1,333,035</u>	<u>22,219,010</u>
-	-	2,255,990
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,255,990</u>
-	96,606	210,631
-	3,817,637	3,817,637
22,992,721	-	22,992,721
-	-	16,339,980
-	2,738,862	2,738,862
-	-	33,492,036
<u>22,992,721</u>	<u>6,653,105</u>	<u>79,591,867</u>
<u>\$ 31,542,036</u>	<u>\$ 7,986,140</u>	<u>\$ 104,066,867</u>

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BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**EXHIBIT C-2****RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION****AUGUST 31, 2025**

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 79,591,867
1 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	434,023,475
2 Uncollected property taxes are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet, but are recognized as a revenue in the statement of activities.	1,357,260
3 Other receivables are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds balance sheet, but are recognized as a revenue in the statement of activities.	898,730
4 Long-term liabilities, including bonds, accreted interest and leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Also, the losses on refunding of bonds and the premium on issuance of bonds payable are not reported on the balance sheet in the funds.	(392,964,083)
5 Interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.	(654,927)
6 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$13,651,715, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$1,238,380, and a net pension liability in the amount of \$44,620,065. This resulted in a decrease to net position.	(32,206,730)
7 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability required by GASB 75. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$18,085,834, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$25,554,554, and a net OPEB liability in the amount of \$30,035,746. This resulted in a decrease to net position.	<u>(37,504,466)</u>
29 Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 52,541,126</u>

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes		10	51
		General	Debt Service
	REVENUES		
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 49,263,794	\$ 24,921,032
5800	State program	93,788,492	4,085,472
5900	Federal program	<u>1,581,372</u>	<u>-</u>
5020	Total revenues	<u>144,633,658</u>	<u>29,006,504</u>
	EXPENDITURES		
	Current:		
0011	Instruction	83,297,746	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	1,653,809	-
0013	Curriculum and staff development	3,797,008	-
0021	Instructional leadership	2,575,663	-
0023	School leadership	9,164,464	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	6,228,391	-
0032	Social work services	192,641	-
0033	Health services	2,285,181	-
0034	Student transportation	5,696,024	-
0035	Food service	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	5,570,277	-
0041	General administration	4,526,532	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	14,441,769	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	2,674,283	-
0053	Data processing services	4,713,117	-
0061	Community services	-	-
	Debt service:		
0071	Principal on long-term debt	887,201	9,665,000
0072	Interest on long-term debt	65,369	15,528,238
0073	Bond issuance costs and fees	-	30,735
0081	Capital outlay	276,976	-
	Intergovernmental:		
0093	Payments related to shared service arrangements	-	-
0097	Payments to tax increment fund	493,459	-
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	<u>746,754</u>	<u>-</u>
6030	Total expenditures	<u>149,286,664</u>	<u>25,223,973</u>
1100	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(4,653,006)</u>	<u>3,782,531</u>
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
7912	Sale of property	1,601,078	-
7913	Issuance of leases/SBITAs	505,104	-
7915	Transfers in	-	-
8911	Transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
7080	Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,106,182</u>	<u>-</u>
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2,546,824)	3,782,531
0100	FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	<u>36,152,885</u>	<u>12,557,449</u>
3000	FUND BALANCES, ENDING	<u>\$ 33,606,061</u>	<u>\$ 16,339,980</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

60		98
Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 1,636,695	\$ 5,766,912	\$ 81,588,433
-	2,553,100	100,427,064
-	10,647,216	12,228,588
<u>1,636,695</u>	<u>18,967,228</u>	<u>194,244,085</u>
946,773	3,523,802	87,768,321
-	89,386	1,743,195
-	1,281,601	5,078,609
-	93,294	2,668,957
-	57,824	9,222,288
-	1,517,725	7,746,116
-	217,321	409,962
-	-	2,285,181
-	1,530	5,697,554
-	9,099,649	9,099,649
-	1,835,750	7,406,027
-	1,055	4,527,587
13,390	-	14,455,159
-	1,111,075	3,785,358
-	98,067	4,811,184
-	166,926	166,926
-	-	10,552,201
-	-	15,593,607
-	-	30,735
13,209,801	-	13,486,777
-	369,310	369,310
-	-	493,459
-	-	746,754
<u>14,169,964</u>	<u>19,464,315</u>	<u>208,144,916</u>
<u>(12,533,269)</u>	<u>(497,087)</u>	<u>(13,900,831)</u>
-	-	1,601,078
-	-	505,104
-	27,941	27,941
-	(27,941)	(27,941)
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,106,182</u>
(12,533,269)	(497,087)	(11,794,649)
<u>35,525,990</u>	<u>7,150,192</u>	<u>91,386,516</u>
<u>\$ 22,992,721</u>	<u>\$ 6,653,105</u>	<u>\$ 79,591,867</u>

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RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (11,794,649)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	16,714,202
Depreciation expense	(14,286,717)

In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the book value of the capital asset sold.

(648,301)

Some receivables are not considered available revenues and are reported as deferred inflows in the governmental funds.

(465,474)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the statement of activities.

Issuance of leases	(83,957)
Issuance of SBITAs	(421,147)
Principal repayments:	
General obligation bonds	9,665,000
Leases	253,406
SBITAs	659,887
Amortization of:	
Premium on bond issuance	1,697,263
Deferred gain/loss on bond refunding	(145,081)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Accrued interest payable on long-term debt	29,903
Accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds	(4,847)
Compensated absences	(39,539)
Arbitrage liability	(531,706)

GASB 68 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$4,020,783. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net pension liability. This caused a decrease in net position totaling \$4,116,289. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS pension expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net pension expense decreased the change in net position by \$3,811,470. The net result is a decrease in the change in net position.

(3,906,976)

GASB 75 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$860,357. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net OPEB liability. This caused a decrease in net position totaling \$898,367. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS OPEB expense in the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net OPEB expense increased the change in net position by \$3,110,965. The net result is an increase in the change in net position.

3,072,955

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (235,778)</u>
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BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**EXHIBIT E-1**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND

AUGUST 31, 2025

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 152,225
Total assets	<u>152,225</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	<u>246</u>
Total liabilities	<u>246</u>
NET POSITION	
Restricted for student groups	<u>151,979</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 151,979</u>

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**EXHIBIT E-2****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	<u>Custodial Fund</u>
ADDITIONS	
Collections from student groups	<u>\$ 104,924</u>
Total additions	<u>104,924</u>
DEDUCTIONS	
Payments on-behalf of student groups	<u>110,095</u>
Total deductions	<u>110,095</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	(5,171)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING	<u>157,150</u>
NET POSITION, ENDING	<u>\$ 151,979</u>

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BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2025

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Belton Independent School District (the "District") is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board") elected by registered voters of the District. The District prepares its financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and it complies with the requirements of the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (the "Resource Guide") and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") is elected by the public and it has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the District is a financial reporting entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

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 nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are supported by taxes, state foundation funds and intergovernmental revenue.

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

The fund financial statements provide reports on the financial condition and results of operations for two fund categories – governmental and fiduciary. Since the resources in the fiduciary funds cannot be used for District operations, they are not included in the government-wide statements. The District considers some governmental funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column.

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenue is 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 revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be *available* when it is collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenue to be available if it is collectible within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt services expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt is reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, state foundation funds, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenue when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). 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 resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest in long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

The **Capital Projects Fund** is used to account for the activity related to the use of the bond proceeds which includes the construction of capital facilities and purchase of capital equipment.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

The **Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds** are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than those identified as a major fund) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes.

The **Custodial Fund** accounts for resources held for others in a custodial capacity. The District's Custodial Fund is Student Activities.

During the course of operations, the District has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds. 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 the governmental activities 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 included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, Net Position/Fund Balance, Revenues and Expenditure/Expenses

1. Cash and Investments

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

Investments for the District are reported at fair value, except for the position in investment pools. The District's investments in Pools are reported at the net asset value per share (which approximates fair value) even though it is calculated using the amortized cost method.

2. Receivables

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General and Debt Service Funds are based on historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

3. Inventories

Inventories of supplies on the balance sheet are stated at weighted average cost, while inventories of food commodities are recorded at acquisition values supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services. Inventory items are recorded as expenditures when they are consumed. Supplies are used for almost all functions of activity, while food commodities are used only in the food service program. Although commodities are received at no cost, their acquisition value is supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services and recorded as inventory and unearned revenue when received. When requisitioned, inventory and unearned revenue are relieved, expenditures are charged, and revenue is recognized for an equal amount. Inventories also include plant maintenance and operation supplies as well as instructional supplies.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible and intangible assets, which include land, buildings, furniture and equipment, are reported in the governmental activity column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. As the District constructs or acquires capital assets each period they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	5-50
Furniture and equipment	3-50
Right to use equipment	3-50
Right to use software	1-3

5. Leases and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The District is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of equipment and subscription-based IT arrangements (SBITAs). The District recognizes a liability and an intangible right-to-use asset in the government-wide financial statements.

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

Key estimates and judgments related to leases and SBITAs include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) agreement term, and (3) agreed upon 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.
- The agreement term includes the noncancellable period of the lease or SBITA.
- The agreed upon payments included in the measurement of the 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 or SBITA and will remeasure the asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liability.

The right to use assets are reported with other capital assets and liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

6. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts 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.

7. Compensated Absences

The District provides employees with compensation benefits for vacation, sick leave, and personal days off. These balances are recorded as a liability in the basic financial statements to the extent that management estimates they are more likely than not to be used based upon historical data.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of a government's net assets (a decrease in assets in excess of any related decrease in liabilities or an increase in liabilities in excess of any related increase in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District had the following deferred outflows of resources:

- Deferred outflows of resources for refunding – Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows of resources for pension – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability, the results of differences between expected and actual experience, changes in actuarial assumptions, and the changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year.

- Deferred outflows of resources for OPEB – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability, changes in actuarial assumptions, the differences between projected and actual investment earnings, and changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions. The deferred outflows related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year.

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

- Deferred inflow of resources for unavailable revenues – Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, for unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of revenues in the period that the amounts become available. During the current year, the District recorded deferred inflow of resources as unavailable revenues – property taxes and unavailable revenues – School Health and Related Services (SHARS).
- Deferred inflow of resources for pensions – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result from differences between expected and actual economic experience, changes in actuarial assumptions, differences between projected and actual investment earnings, as well as changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions.
- Deferred inflow of resources for OPEB – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result from differences between expected and actual economic experience and changes in actuarial assumptions.

9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

10. Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan

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

11. Net Position

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

12. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond and 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 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 Assumption

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.

14. Fund Balance Policies

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

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Trustees is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation. Committed fund balance also should include contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board of Trustees has by resolution authorized the Superintendent and the Chief Financial Officer to assign fund balance. The Board of Trustees may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

The unassigned fund balance classification includes the residual classification of the General Fund and includes all amounts not contained in other classifications. This portion of the total fund balance in the general fund is available to finance operating expenditures. Only the General Fund will have unassigned amounts. By accounting for amounts in other funds, the District has implicitly assigned the funds for purposes of those particular funds.

15. Program Revenue

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

16. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied as of October 1 on property values assessed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property located in the District in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the following year. On January 31 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed.

17. 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 data base policy development and funding plans.

18. Estimates

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

19. Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year 2025, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of the accounting change has been recognized in a restatement of beginning net position for the year ended August 31, 2025.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

The funds of the District must be deposited and invested under the terms of a contract, contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank places approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank 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.

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) Mutual Funds (8) Investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The District is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act (the "Act"), Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code.

In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the fair value of its underlying investment portfolio within one-half of one percent of the value of its shares. The Act authorizes the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies, fully collateralized repurchase agreements, public fund investment pools, SEC-registered no-load money market mutual funds, municipal securities of any state rated A or better, certificates of deposit (fully collateralized, insured, and standby letters of credit backed), and commercial paper rated not less than A-1 or P-1 with a stated maturity of no more than 270 days. The District's investment policy may further restrict those investment options.

The District utilizes a pooled investment concept for some of its funds to maximize its investment program. Investment income from this internal pooling is allocated to the respective funds based upon the sources of funds invested.

Custodial Credit Risk (Deposits) – In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. As of August 31, 2025, the District's deposit balance was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the District's name or covered by FDIC insurance.

Interest Rate Risk – The risk that changes in interest rates could adversely affect the value of investments. To reduce this risk, the District utilizes final and weighted-average-maturity limits and diversification. Any internally created pool fund group of the District shall have a maximum dollar weighted average maturity of 365 days. The maximum allowable stated maturity of any other individual investment owned by the District shall not exceed three years from the time of purchase.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The investment portfolio shall be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions to reduce risk of loss resulting from overconcentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments) – It is the District's policy to limit its investments to investment types with an investment quality rating not less than A or its equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District's investment pools and commercial paper are rated as follows by Standard and Poor's Investors Service.

As of August 31, 2025, the District had the following investment pools:

Investment	Reported Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)	Percent of Total Investments	Rating
TexPool	\$ 12,731,346	42	14.04%	AAAm
TexPool Prime	10,844,788	45	11.96%	AAAm
Tex Star	29,587,861	47	32.62%	AAAm
Texas Class	10,188,718	44	11.23%	AAAm
Lonestar	<u>27,351,801</u>	26	30.15%	AAAf/S1+
Total	<u>\$ 90,704,514</u>			

Portfolio weighted average maturity 39

The investment pools each have a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pools' authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national state of emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

B. Due to/from Other Governments

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the state through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2025, are summarized below. Amounts due to other governments include \$2,890,301 in the general fund and \$285,911 in the debt service fund. This represents overpayments of state entitlement programs.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>State Entitlements</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Total</u>
General	\$ 6,549,089	\$ -	\$ 6,549,089
Other nonmajor governmental	-	983,043	983,043
Total	<u>\$ 6,549,089</u>	<u>\$ 983,043</u>	<u>\$ 7,532,132</u>

C. Interfund Balances and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of August 31, 2025, consisted of the following:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Capital Projects	\$ 7,276
General	Nonmajor governmental	506,871
Total		<u>\$ 514,147</u>

Balances resulted from the lag between the dates that 1) interfund goods and services are provided on reimbursable expenditures occur, and 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and 3) payments between funds are made.

Interfund transfers for the year ended August 31, 2025 consisted of the following:

<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Nonmajor governmental fund	Nonmajor governmental fund	\$ 27,941
Total		<u>\$ 27,941</u>

The transfer of \$27,941 was from the National Breakfast and Lunch Program to the Summer Feeding Program to cover the negative equity in the fund.

D. Other Receivables

Other receivables consisted of the following balances as of August 31, 2025:

<u>Receivable</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Total</u>
Miscellaneous	\$ 296	\$ 296
Total	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>

E. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,705,997	\$ 867,414	\$ (51,899)	\$ 12,521,512
Construction in progress	<u>141,865,334</u>	<u>10,378,144</u>	<u>(48,104,792)</u>	<u>104,138,686</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>153,571,331</u>	<u>11,245,558</u>	<u>(48,156,691)</u>	<u>116,660,198</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	387,166,427	51,136,048	(2,047,432)	436,255,043
Furniture and equipment	41,848,992	1,932,283	(1,291,460)	42,489,815
Right to use assets - equipment	1,151,452	83,957	-	1,235,409
Right to use assets - IT asset	<u>2,334,063</u>	<u>421,148</u>	<u>(635,339)</u>	<u>2,119,872</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>432,500,934</u>	<u>53,573,436</u>	<u>(3,974,231)</u>	<u>482,100,139</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(126,231,635)	(8,738,045)	1,522,624	(133,447,056)
Furniture and equipment	(25,997,464)	(4,559,573)	1,258,355	(29,298,682)
Right to use assets - equipment	(437,311)	(364,843)	-	(802,154)
Right to use assets - IT asset	<u>(1,161,564)</u>	<u>(624,256)</u>	<u>596,850</u>	<u>(1,188,970)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(153,827,974)</u>	<u>(14,286,717)</u>	<u>3,377,829</u>	<u>(164,736,862)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>278,672,960</u>	<u>39,286,719</u>	<u>(596,402)</u>	<u>317,363,277</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 432,244,291</u>	<u>\$ 50,532,277</u>	<u>\$ (48,753,093)</u>	<u>\$ 434,023,475</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$ 9,372,595
Instructional resources and media services	81,321
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	22,418
Instructional leadership	77,145
School leadership	28,222
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	15,121
Health services	16,344
Student transportation	780,733
Food service	292,245
Extracurricular activities	808,922
General administration	215,719
Facilities maintenance and operations	1,290,666
Security and monitoring services	172,917
Data processing services	<u>1,112,349</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 14,286,717</u>

F. Deferred Inflows of Resources

At August 31, 2025, the District reported the following deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds:

	Unavailable Revenue	General	Debt Service	Total
Property taxes		\$ 964,571	\$ 392,689	\$ 1,357,260
SHARS cost settlement		<u>898,730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>898,730</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,863,301</u>	<u>\$ 392,689</u>	<u>\$ 2,255,990</u>

G. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at year-end consisted of the following:

Unearned Revenue	General	Other Governmental	Totals
Fees collected for school year 2025-2026	\$ 61,659	\$ -	\$ 61,659
Commodities inventory	-	139,572	139,572
Grant receipts in excess of expenditures	-	15,288	15,288
Prepayment for food service meals	-	177,468	177,468
Totals	<u>\$ 61,659</u>	<u>\$ 332,328</u>	<u>\$ 393,987</u>

H. Long-term Liabilities

The District issues Bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities or to refund prior debt issuances. The Bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. Bonds outstanding as of August 31, 2025 are as follows:

Description	Interest Rate	Amounts Original Issue	Interest Current Year	Amounts Outstanding
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2014	2.0-3.5%	\$ 8,560,000	\$ 20,475	\$ 45,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015	2.0-3.5%	7,840,000	297,900	7,505,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	2.0-3.5%	6,430,000	257,200	6,430,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2017	2.0-5.0%	117,400,000	4,887,750	108,915,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2017	2.0-5.0%	49,145,000	1,796,000	41,215,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2019	3.0-5.0%	18,870,000	395,450	11,475,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020	4.0-5.0%	13,610,000	410,050	7,535,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2021	1.0-5.0%	17,395,000	550,138	16,285,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022	4.0-5.0%	<u>166,240,000</u>	<u>6,913,275</u>	<u>160,585,000</u>
Total		<u>\$ 405,490,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,528,238</u>	<u>\$ 359,990,000</u>

The future debt service requirements for the District's bonds are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 10,130,000	\$ 15,063,325	\$ 25,193,325
2027	10,645,000	14,562,238	25,207,238
2028	11,150,000	14,053,213	25,203,213
2029	11,655,000	13,547,438	25,202,438
2030	12,200,000	13,001,638	25,201,638
2031-2035	69,845,000	56,166,619	126,011,619
2036-2040	81,310,000	39,846,138	121,156,138
2041-2045	73,240,000	23,703,600	96,943,600
2046-2050	60,340,000	9,039,600	69,379,600
2051-2052	<u>19,610,000</u>	<u>792,200</u>	<u>20,402,200</u>
	360,125,000	<u>\$ 199,776,009</u>	<u>\$ 559,901,009</u>
Less: accreted interest	(135,000)		
Principal outstanding	<u>\$ 359,990,000</u>		

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the general obligation bond indenture. Management has indicated that the District is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions at August 31, 2025.

The District's outstanding bonds payable contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts will be paid from the corpus of the Texas Permanent School Fund. In the event of default, the outstanding leases and SBITAs payable are secured by the related assets.

Changes in the District's long-term liabilities for the year ended August 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<u>Long-term debt</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 369,655,000	\$ -	\$ (9,665,000)	\$ 359,990,000	\$ 10,130,000
Premiums	28,298,948	-	(1,697,263)	26,601,685	-
Accreted interest	127,683	4,847	-	132,530	-
Leases	644,039	83,957	(253,406)	474,590	232,130
SBITAs	1,009,009	421,147	(659,887)	770,269	348,792
Total	399,734,679	509,951	(12,275,556)	387,969,074	10,710,922
<u>Other long-term liabilities</u>					
Arbitrage liability	3,155,464	531,706	-	3,687,170	-
Compensated absences	2,851,983	39,539	-	2,891,522	722,881
Net pension liability	51,106,435	-	(6,486,370)	44,620,065	-
Net OPEB liability	22,242,818	8,691,825	(898,897)	30,035,746	-
Total	79,356,700	9,263,070	(7,385,267)	81,234,503	722,881
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 479,091,379	\$ 9,773,021	\$ (19,660,823)	\$ 469,203,577	\$ 11,433,803

The current year activity for the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change. The net pension and OPEB liabilities are typically liquidated by the General Fund.

Leases Payable

The District has entered into various lease agreements for copier equipment through a single vendor. The lease terms are each 60 months, carry interest rates of 4%, and have fixed monthly payments ranging from \$38 to \$1,522. The leases mature in fiscal years 2025 through 2028. Current year interest payments were \$38,025.

Principal and interest requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 232,130	\$ 25,299	\$ 257,429
2027	203,775	12,464	216,239
2028	38,685	397	39,082
Total	<u>\$ 474,590</u>	<u>\$ 38,160</u>	<u>\$ 512,750</u>

Subscriptions Payable

The District entered into various subscriptions (12-months to 36-months) for right to use software. The District is required to make annual fixed payments between \$10,622 and \$191,387 and have interest rates between 1.710% to 3.238%. Current year interest payments were \$27,344.

Principal and interest requirements to maturity are as follows:

<u>Year Ending August 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Requirements</u>
2026	\$ 348,792	\$ 23,765	\$ 372,557
2027	218,588	12,566	231,154
2028	160,130	6,085	166,215
2029	<u>42,759</u>	<u>1,282</u>	<u>44,041</u>
Total	<u>\$ 770,269</u>	<u>\$ 43,698</u>	<u>\$ 813,967</u>

Arbitrage

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment 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 (IRS) at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed, or not performed correctly, it could result in a substantial liability to the District. The District has engaged an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with IRS rules and regulations and the District has reported an arbitrage liability at year end in the amount of \$3,687,170.

I. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the TRS website at www.trs.state.tx.us by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, PO 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 percent (multiplier) times the average of the five highest annual creditable salaries times years of credited service to arrive at the annual standard annuity except for members who are grandfathered, the three highest annual salaries are used. The normal service retirement is at age 65 with 5 years of credited service or when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals 80 or more years. Early retirement is at age 55 with 5 years of service credit or earlier than 55 with 30 years of service credit. There are additional provisions for early retirement if the sum of the member's age and years of service credit total at least 80, but the member is less than age 60 or 62 depending on date of employment, or if the member was grandfathered in under a previous rule. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description above. Accordingly, the 2023 Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 10 and House Joint Resolution (HJR) 2 to provide eligible retirees with a one-time stipend and an ad hoc cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA).

One-Time Stipends. Stipends, regardless of annuity amount, were paid in September 2023 to annuitants who met the qualifying age requirement on or before August 31, 2023:

- A one-time \$7,500 stipend to eligible annuitants who are 75 years of age and older.
- A one-time \$2,400 stipend to eligible annuitants age 70 to 74.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment. A cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was dependent on Texas voters approving a constitutional amendment (Proposition 9) to authorize the COLA. Voters approved the amendment in the November 2023 election and the following COLA was applied to eligible annuitants' payments beginning with their January 2024 payment:

- 2% COLA for eligible retirees who retired between September 1, 2013 through August 31, 2020.
- 4% COLA for eligible retirees who retired between September 1, 2001 through August 31, 2013.
- 6% COLA for eligible retirees who retired on or before August 31, 2001.

Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if, as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS' unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action.

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

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

	Contribution Rates	
	2024	2025
Member	8.25%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
Employers	8.25%	8.25%
Current fiscal year employer contributions	\$	4,020,783
Current fiscal year member contributions		8,772,897
2024 measurement year NECE on-behalf contributions		6,208,788

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

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 that fiscal year reduced by the amounts described below which are paid by the employers. Employers (public school, junior college, other entities or the State of Texas as the employer for senior universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

- On the portion of the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part 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 additional surcharges an employer is subject to.

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.8 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2023, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.
- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employer after retirement surcharge.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was rolled forward to August 31, 2024 and was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2023. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2023.

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation ²	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return ³	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 ¹	14.0%	6.7%	1.2%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Absolute Return	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0%	3.0%	0.2%
Real Return			
Real Assets	15.0%	6.6%	1.2%
Energy and Natural Resources	6.0%	5.6%	0.4%
Commodities	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8.0%	4.0%	0.4%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0%	1.3%	-0.1%
Inflation Expectation			2.4%
Volatility Drag ⁴			-0.7%
Total	100.0%		7.9%

¹ Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments

² Target allocations are based on the FY2024 policy model.

³ Capital Market Assumptions come from 2024 SAA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/2023)

⁴ The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability: \$	71,269,550	\$ 44,620,065	\$ 22,539,072

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$44,620,065 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 were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 44,620,065
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>67,299,892</u>
Total	<u>\$ 111,919,957</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 of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

On August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0730468478%, which was a decrease of 0.0013543375% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of \$15,971,221 and revenue of \$8,043,462 for support provided by the State.

On August 31, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences	\$ 2,459,397	\$ 348,372
Changes in actuarial assumptions	2,303,829	308,865
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	271,229	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	4,596,477	581,143
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	4,020,783	-
Totals	<u>\$ 13,651,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,238,380</u>

\$4,020,783 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending August 31, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal year Ended August 31,	Pension Expense Amount
2026	\$ 1,730,043
2027	6,083,118
2028	1,316,133
2029	(806,300)
2030	69,558

J. Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

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

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

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately-issued TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.state.tx.us>; by writing to TRS at P.O. Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling (800) 223-8778.

Benefits Provided. TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage (TRS-Care 1), at no cost to all retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional education service centers and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension plan. Optional dependent coverage is available for an additional fee.

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

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

	TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates	
	Medicare	Non-Medicare
Retiree*	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree* and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999
* or surviving spouse		

Contributions. Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established in state statute by the Texas Legislature, and there is no continuing obligation to provide benefits beyond each fiscal year. The TRS-Care plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is subject to change based on available funding. Funding for TRS-Care is provided by retiree premium contributions and contributions from the state, active employees, and school districts based upon 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 .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 public. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75 percent of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2024. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	Contributions Rates	
	2024	2025
Member	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding Remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
Current fiscal year employer contributions		\$ 860,357
Current fiscal year member contributions		690,362
2024 measurement year NECE on-behalf contributions		1,126,306

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 employers hire a TRS retiree, they are required to pay to TRS Care, a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

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

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021. The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2023 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024:

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

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

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Individual Entry Age Normal	
Inflation	2.30%
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"
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claim costs
Projected Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95%
Healthcare Trend Rates	4.25 to 7.75%
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65. 30% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 3.87% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was a decrease of 0.26 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

Because the investments are held in cash and there is no intentional objective to advance fund the benefits, the Single Discount Rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index", as of August 31, 2024.

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.87%)	Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.87%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 35,683,870	\$ 30,035,746	\$ 25,471,746

Healthcare Cost Trend Sensitivity Analysis. The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 24,459,656	\$ 30,035,746	\$ 37,301,947

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$30,035,746 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 30,035,746
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>37,634,382</u>
Total	<u>\$ 67,670,128</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 of that date. The employer's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 thru August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024 the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.0989595709% which is a decrease of 0.0015125183% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

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

- The discount rate changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2024, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
- The tables used to model the impact of aging on the underlying claims were revised.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of (\$7,104,373) and revenue of (\$4,891,775) for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences	\$ 5,756,844	\$ 14,989,466
Changes in actuarial assumptions	3,844,221	9,800,316
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	-	84,110
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	7,624,412	680,662
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	860,357	-
Totals	<u>\$ 18,085,834</u>	<u>\$ 25,554,554</u>

\$860,357 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the measurement year ended August 31, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year Ended August 31,	OPEB Expense
2026	\$ (2,993,860)
2027	(1,633,510)
2028	(2,107,809)
2029	(1,645,825)
2030	(653,147)
Thereafter	705,074

K. **Deferred Compensation Plan**

The District offers its employees deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b). The trust agreement establishes that all assets and income of the trust are for the exclusive benefit of eligible employees and their beneficiaries. The District does not have any fiduciary responsibility or administrative duties relating to the deferred compensation plan other than remitting employee's contribution to the trustee. Accordingly, the District has not presented the assets and income from the plan in these financial statements. The deferred compensation investments are held by an outside trustee. Plan investments are chosen by the individual (employee) participant and include mutual funds whose focus is on stocks, bonds, treasury securities, money market-type investments or a combination of these.

The plan, available to all permanent District employees, permits them to defer until future years up to 100% of annual gross earnings not to exceed \$23,500. Employees over age 50 can contribute an additional \$7,500. The District does not allow for any other catch-up provisions. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

Additionally, the District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with IRC 457. The plan, available to all permanent District employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are solely the property and rights of the participants. Participants' rights under the plan are in an amount equal to the fair value of the deferred account for each participant. Investments that are held by an outside trustee in the deferred compensation plan are not reported in the District's financial statements as the District maintains no fiduciary responsibility for such assets.

L. Active Employee Health Care Coverage

During the period ended August 31, 2025, employees of the District were covered by a state-wide health care plan, TRS Active Care with AETNA, Scott & White, and First Care. The District's participation in this plan is renewable annually. The District paid into the Plan \$410 per month per employee. Employees, at their option, pay premiums for any coverage above these amounts as well as for dependent coverage.

The Teachers Retirement System (TRS) manages TRS Active Care. The medical plan is administered by AETNA, FIRSTCARE and Scott and White HMO. Medco Health administers the prescription drug plan. The latest financial information on the state-wide plan may be obtained by writing to the TRS Communications Department, 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701, by calling the TRS Communications Department at 1-800-223-8778, or by downloading the report from the TRS Internet website, www.trs.state.tx.us, under the TRS Publications heading.

M. Medicare Part D Coverage

Medicare Part D – On-behalf Payments. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare Part D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. These on-behalf payments of \$791,050, \$578,800, and \$543,577 were recognized for the years ended August 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, as equal revenues and expenditures.

N. Risk Management

State law allows school districts to retain risk through its own risk management program (i.e., a "self-insurance" program), insure through a commercial carrier, or insure through a public entity risk pool. The District has insurable risks in various areas, including property, casualty, automobile, comprehensive liability, unemployment, and workmen's compensation. During the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the District obtained insurance against such risk through a public entity risk pool (TASB). Administration believes the amount and types of coverage are adequate to protect the District from losses which could reasonably be expected to occur.

The District pays annual premiums to the pool for workers' compensation and property/casualty coverage. The pool handles all claims and provides defense as is necessary. The risk of loss is effectively transferred to the insurer and the District is not responsible for claims in excess of premium paid.

O. Commitments and Contingencies

The District can be a defendant in a lawsuit from time to time. In the opinion of the District's legal counsel, the District has no significant legal actions that could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

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

The District has active construction projects as of August 31, 2025. The projects are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Spent-to-Date</u>	<u>Remaining Commitment</u>
Elementary School #12 construction	\$ 38,720,831	\$ -
Elementary School #13 construction	39,359,589	189,543
Delta Program Facility	3,887,355	957,636
Southwest Elementary Addition	15,195,769	2,350,841
Belton High School Addition	32,386,935	2,640,933
Lake Belton Middle School Addition	11,537,889	853,214
Agriculture Facility	3,828,923	-
HVAC Replacements	43,847	3,765,855
Total	<u>\$ 144,961,138</u>	<u>\$ 10,758,022</u>

P. Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year 2025, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The adoption of this standard resulted in the recognition of additional liabilities for compensated absences. The cumulative effect of the accounting change increased compensated absences liabilities and decreased beginning net position by \$2,851,983 in the Governmental Activities as of the beginning of fiscal year 2025.

Q. Related Party Transactions

In fiscal year 2025, the District purchased goods and services from a vendor in the amount of \$25,772. The family business of a member of the Board of Trustees has done work for the District throughout the year. The board member has followed all appropriate conflict of interest laws and District policies. Further, when approving the vendor, the member of the Board of Trustees abstained from voting.

R. New Accounting Standards

Significant new accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) not yet implemented by the District includes the following:

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* – The objective of this Statement is to improve 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. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets* – The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be presented separately in the note disclosures, including right-to-use assets related to leases, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, and public-private or public-public partnerships. Other intangible assets are also required to be presented separately by major class. Additional disclosures have also been required for capital assets held for sale. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No 105, *Subsequent Events* – The objective of this Statement is to improve the financial reporting requirements for subsequent events, thereby enhancing consistency in their application and better meeting the information needs of financial statement users. This Statement will become effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2026, and the impact has not yet been determined.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT G-1

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final		
	REVENUES				
5700	Local and intermediate sources	\$ 49,638,740	\$ 49,098,154	\$ 49,263,794	\$ 165,640
5800	State program	91,789,048	93,456,832	93,788,492	331,660
5900	Federal program	1,275,000	1,575,000	1,581,372	6,372
5020	Total revenues	<u>142,702,788</u>	<u>144,129,986</u>	<u>144,633,658</u>	<u>503,672</u>
	EXPENDITURES				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	82,799,213	84,978,778	83,297,746	1,681,032
0012	Instructional resources and media services	1,681,820	1,720,296	1,653,809	66,487
0013	Curriculum and staff development	3,493,446	3,953,351	3,797,008	156,343
0021	Instructional leadership	2,585,959	2,629,448	2,575,663	53,785
0023	School leadership	8,926,278	9,180,971	9,164,464	16,507
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	6,493,757	6,495,940	6,228,391	267,549
0032	Social work services	190,642	220,642	192,641	28,001
0033	Health services	2,317,384	2,392,384	2,285,181	107,203
0034	Student transportation	7,445,559	6,120,495	5,696,024	424,471
0036	Extracurricular activities	5,772,042	5,707,862	5,570,277	137,585
0041	General administration	4,234,706	4,684,816	4,526,532	158,284
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	15,320,734	14,822,759	14,441,769	380,990
0052	Security and monitoring services	2,873,362	2,684,165	2,674,283	9,882
0053	Data processing services	4,805,106	5,282,062	4,713,117	568,945
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	354,683	989,314	887,201	102,113
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	65,369	65,369	-
0081	Capital outlay	-	298,019	276,976	21,043
	Intergovernmental:				
0095	Payments to juvenile justice alternative education programs	15,000	-	-	-
0097	Payments to tax increment fund	750,000	502,433	493,459	8,974
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	800,000	770,000	746,754	23,246
6030	Total expenditures	<u>150,859,691</u>	<u>153,499,104</u>	<u>149,286,664</u>	<u>4,212,440</u>
1100	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(8,156,903)</u>	<u>(9,369,118)</u>	<u>(4,653,006)</u>	<u>4,716,112</u>
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
7912	Sale of Property	-	1,601,878	1,601,078	(800)
7913	Issuance of leases/SBITAs	-	679,611	505,104	(174,507)
7080	Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>2,281,489</u>	<u>2,106,182</u>	<u>(175,307)</u>
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u>(8,156,903)</u>	<u>(7,087,629)</u>	<u>(2,546,824)</u>	<u>4,540,805</u>
0100	FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING	<u>36,152,885</u>	<u>36,152,885</u>	<u>36,152,885</u>	<u>-</u>
3000	FUND BALANCES, ENDING	<u>\$ 27,995,982</u>	<u>\$ 29,065,256</u>	<u>\$ 33,606,061</u>	<u>\$ 4,540,805</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of this schedule.

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO REQUIRED BUDGETARY SCHEDULE

AUGUST 31, 2025

Budgetary Information

The Board of Trustees adopts an "appropriated budget" for the General Fund, the National School Breakfast and Lunch Program Fund, and the Debt Service Fund. The District is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures for each of these funds. The District compares the final amended budget to actual revenues and expenditures. The District presented the General Fund comparison schedule as required supplementary information. The Debt Service Fund and National School Breakfast and Lunch Program Fund budgetary comparison schedules are presented as required TEA schedules.

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

1. Prior to August 20 the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning September 1. The opening budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days' public notice of the meeting must be given.

Prior to September 1, the budget is legally enacted by a motion to adopt by the Board. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, several amendments were necessary during the year. Amendments were made throughout the year for transfers to and from other funds and for transfers to and from other functions. The following amendments were significant.

- Budgeted local revenue in the General Fund was decreased by \$540,586 to account for decreased property tax collections resulting from the homestead exemption increase.
 - Budgeted state revenue in the General Fund increased by \$1,667,784 to compensate for the lost tax collections through a hold-harmless provision provided by the State. In addition to increased TRS On-Behalf revenues.
 - Budgeted federal revenue in the General Fund increased \$300,000 to account for an unforeseen increase in SHARS reimbursements from the State.
 - General Fund budgeted expenditures increased \$2,639,413 for salaries and contracted services.
 - Other financing sources in the General Fund increased \$2,281,489 to account for the sale of two major properties in addition to the issuance of new leases.
3. Each budget is controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at year end.

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM****FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025**

Measurement year ended August 31,	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0730468%	0.0744012%	0.0658065%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 44,620,065	\$ 51,106,435	\$ 39,067,629
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the District	<u>67,299,892</u>	<u>74,441,182</u>	<u>69,794,520</u>
Total	<u>\$ 111,919,957</u>	<u>\$ 125,547,617</u>	<u>\$ 108,862,149</u>
District's covered payroll	\$ 107,479,305	\$ 101,010,246	\$ 94,665,326
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	41.52%	50.60%	41.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%

<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
0.0637225%	0.0561062%	0.0532919%	0.0500841%	0.0500031%	0.0472361%	0.0453525%
\$ 16,227,867	\$ 30,049,360	\$ 27,702,785	\$ 27,567,478	\$ 15,988,290	\$ 17,849,838	\$ 16,031,505
<u>30,895,110</u>	<u>58,301,421</u>	<u>49,189,169</u>	<u>53,853,569</u>	<u>32,111,147</u>	<u>38,914,098</u>	<u>44,415,509</u>
<u>\$ 47,122,977</u>	<u>\$ 88,350,781</u>	<u>\$ 76,891,954</u>	<u>\$ 81,421,047</u>	<u>\$ 48,099,437</u>	<u>\$ 56,763,936</u>	<u>\$ 60,447,014</u>
\$ 89,363,827	\$ 77,446,712	\$ 68,749,686	\$ 65,657,907	\$ 63,726,646	\$ 61,341,434	\$ 58,463,299
18.16%	38.80%	40.30%	41.99%	25.09%	29.10%	27.42%
88.79%	75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.43%	78.43%

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Fiscal year ended August 31,	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 4,020,783	\$ 4,116,289	\$ 3,824,398
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(4,020,783)</u>	<u>(4,116,289)</u>	<u>(3,824,398)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
District's covered payroll	\$ 106,209,515	\$ 107,479,305	\$ 101,010,246
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	3.79%	3.83%	3.79%

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
\$ 3,070,726	\$ 2,719,447	\$ 2,295,618	\$ 1,867,871	\$ 1,688,704	\$ 1,515,430	\$ 1,638,666
<u>(3,070,726)</u>	<u>(2,719,447)</u>	<u>(2,295,618)</u>	<u>(1,867,871)</u>	<u>(1,688,704)</u>	<u>(1,515,430)</u>	<u>(1,638,666)</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 94,665,326	\$ 89,363,827	\$ 77,446,712	\$ 68,749,686	\$ 65,657,907	\$ 63,726,646	\$ 61,341,434
3.24%	3.04%	2.96%	2.72%	2.57%	2.38%	2.67%

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Mesasurement year ended August 31,	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0989596%	0.1004721%	0.0927696%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 30,035,746	\$ 22,242,818	\$ 22,212,770
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) associated with the District	<u>37,634,382</u>	<u>26,839,378</u>	<u>27,096,089</u>
Total	<u>\$ 67,670,128</u>	<u>\$ 49,082,196</u>	<u>\$ 49,308,859</u>
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 107,479,305	\$ 101,010,246	\$ 94,665,326
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	27.95%	22.02%	23.46%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	13.70%	11.94%	11.52%

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information but the information prior to 2017 is not available.

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
0.0921432%	0.0848058%	0.0815581%	0.0793815%	0.0785869%
\$ 35,543,766	\$ 32,238,498	\$ 38,569,841	\$ 39,635,918	\$ 34,174,480
<u>47,620,726</u>	<u>43,320,813</u>	<u>51,250,692</u>	<u>56,028,057</u>	<u>49,471,494</u>
<u>\$ 83,164,492</u>	<u>\$ 75,559,311</u>	<u>\$ 89,820,533</u>	<u>\$ 95,663,975</u>	<u>\$ 83,645,974</u>
\$ 89,363,827	\$ 77,446,712	\$ 68,749,686	\$ 65,657,907	\$ 63,726,646
39.77%	41.63%	56.10%	60.37%	53.63%
6.18%	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Fiscal year ended August 31,	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 860,357	\$ 898,367	\$ 863,179
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(860,357)</u>	<u>(898,367)</u>	<u>(863,179)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 106,209,515	\$ 107,479,305	\$ 101,010,246
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.81%	0.84%	0.85%

Note: This schedule is required to have 10 years of information but the information prior to 2018 is not available.

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
\$ 761,955	\$ 719,898	\$ 645,728	\$ 580,418	\$ 549,224
<u>(761,955)</u>	<u>(719,898)</u>	<u>(645,728)</u>	<u>(580,418)</u>	<u>(549,224)</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 94,665,326	\$ 89,363,827	\$ 77,446,712	\$ 68,749,686	\$ 65,657,907
0.80%	0.81%	0.83%	0.84%	0.84%

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

BRACEWELL

[Closing Date]

\$ _____
BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS,
SERIES 2026A

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

BELTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026A, dated September 2, 2026.

The Bonds mature, bear interest, 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 a pricing certificate executed pursuant to the authority delegated in the Bond Order (the “Pricing Certificate,” and together with the Bond Order, the “Order”). The Bonds are [not] subject to redemption prior to stated maturity.

We have represented the District 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 (the “State”) and with respect to 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, unless otherwise defined, have the meanings set forth in the Order.

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have participated in the preparation of and have examined a transcript of certain proceedings pertaining to the Bonds and the bonds being refunded (the “Refunded Bonds”), on which we have relied in giving our opinion. The transcript of proceedings contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the District; a certain escrow agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) between the District and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, National Association, Houston, Texas as escrow agent (the “Escrow Agent”); a report of Public Finance Partners LLC (the “Report”), verifying (i) the sufficiency of the deposits made with the Escrow Agent for the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, and (ii) the mathematic accuracy of certain computations of the yield on the Bonds and obligations acquired

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[Closing Date]

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with the proceeds of the Bonds; customary certificates and other documents executed by officers, agents and representatives of the District and other parties involved with the Bonds and the refunding of the Refunded Bonds. We also have 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. T-1 of this issue.

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. We have further relied upon the Report regarding the mathematical accuracy of certain computations.

Based on such examination, and in reliance on such representations and certifications and subject to the assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth herein, 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 that 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, and the total indebtedness of the District, including the Bonds, does not exceed any constitutional, statutory or other limitations;
- (3) Firm banking and financial arrangements have been made for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the Escrow Agreement 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 provided therefor in the Escrow Agreement; 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

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[Closing Date]

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State and, to the extent applicable, the laws of the United States of America. Further, in the event that the information submitted to us or the representations of the District or other parties upon which we have relied or the Report 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 facts as of 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.

IM-#11093092.2

APPENDIX D

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The information below concerning the Permanent School Fund and the Guarantee Program for School District Bonds has been provided by the Texas Education Agency and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation of, the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters.

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 Governor called for a special session on June 23, 2025, which is set to begin on July 21, 2025, and may last no longer than 30 days. The Texas Governor may call one or more special sessions at the conclusion of the regular session. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”), the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”), the Act, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation monitor and analyze legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

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

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

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

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

While the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program relate to different types of bonds issued for different types of Texas public schools, and have different program regulations and requirements, a bond guaranteed under either part of the Guarantee Program has the same effect with respect to the guarantee obligation of the Fund

thereto, and all guaranteed bonds are aggregated for purposes of determining the capacity of the Guarantee Program (see “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program”). The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as enacted by State law has not been reviewed by any court, nor has the Texas Attorney General (the “Attorney General”) been requested to issue an opinion, with respect to its constitutional validity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment shifted administrative costs of the Fund from the ASF to the PSF, providing that expenses of managing the PSF are to be paid “by appropriation” from the PSF. In January 2005, the Attorney General issued a

legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. GA-0293 (2005), stating that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment does not require the SBOE to pay from such appropriated PSF funds the indirect management costs deducted from the assets of a mutual fund or other investment company in which PSF funds have been invested.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTIONS TO THE AVAILABLE SCHOOL FUND⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023⁽²⁾	2024
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	-	300	600	600 ⁽³⁾	415	115	-
Per Student Distribution	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	332	440	430

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPARATIVE INVESTMENT SCHEDULE – PSF(CORP)

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

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

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

Investment Schedule – PSF(SLB)⁽¹⁾

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024

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

- (1) Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.
- (2) Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2024 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,730.24; Discretionary Internal Investments \$318,902,420.97; Other Lands \$37,290,818.76; and Minerals \$13,437,063.73.
- (3) Includes an estimated 1,000,000.00 acres in freshwater rivers.
- (4) Includes an estimated 1,747,600.00 in excess acreage.
- (5) Cash in State Treasury is managed by the Treasury Operations Division of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas.
- (6) Future Net Revenues discounted at 10% and then adjusted for risk factors. A mineral reserve report is prepared annually by external third-party petroleum engineers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed charter district bonds will receive all payments as and when they become due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires a charter district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment and provides that immediately following receipt of notice that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on a guaranteed bond, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the Charter District Reserve Fund to the district’s paying agent an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal or interest, as applicable. If money in the Charter District Reserve Fund is insufficient to pay the amount due on a bond for which a notice of default has been received, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the PSF to the district’s paying agent the amount necessary

to pay the balance of the unpaid maturing or matured principal or interest, as applicable. If a total of two or more payments are made under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program on charter district bonds and the Education Commissioner determines that the charter district is acting in bad faith under the program, the Education Commissioner may request the Attorney General to institute appropriate legal action to compel the charter district and its officers, agents, and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in regard to the guaranteed bonds. As is the case with the School District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act provides a funding “intercept” feature that obligates the Education Commissioner to instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid with respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, plus interest, from the first State money payable to a charter district that fails to make a guaranteed payment on its bonds. The amount withheld will be deposited, first, to the credit of the PSF, and then to restore any amount drawn from the Charter District Reserve Fund as a result of the non-payment.

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

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

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

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

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

Guaranteed Bonds” below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population has grown from 3.53%

in September 2012 to 7.86% in February 2025. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATINGS OF BONDS GUARANTEED UNDER THE GUARANTEE PROGRAM . . . Moody's Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch Ratings, Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF "Aaa," "AAA" and "AAA," respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See the applicable rating section within the offering document to which this is attached

for information regarding a district's underlying rating and the enhanced rating applied to a given series of bonds.

VALUATION OF THE PSF AND GUARANTEED BONDS

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

- (1) SLB managed assets are included in the market value and book value of the Fund. In determining the market value of the PSF from time to time during a fiscal year, the current, unaudited values for PSF investment portfolios and cash held by the SLB are used. With respect to SLB managed assets shown in the table above, market values of land and mineral interests, internally managed real estate, investments in externally managed real estate funds and cash are based upon information reported to the PSF Corporation by the SLB. The SLB reports that information to the PSF Corporation on a quarterly basis. The valuation of such assets at any point in time is dependent upon a variety of factors, including economic conditions in the State and nation in general, and the values of these assets, and, in particular, the valuation of mineral holdings administered by the SLB, can be volatile and subject to material changes from period to period.
- (2) At August 31, 2024, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.2 million, and \$318.9 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,540.6 million, \$277.4 million, \$153.1 million, and \$457.0 million, respectively.

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

- (1) Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program. The TEA does not maintain records of the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.
- (2) At August 31, 2024 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$196,294,405,488, of which \$70,478,423,885 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2024, there were \$125,815,981,603 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$169,961,518,160 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of January 31, 2025, 7.69% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of January 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.33% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). January 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category ⁽¹⁾						
School District Bonds			Charter District Bonds			Totals
FYE 8/31	No. of Issues	Principal Amount	No. of Issues	Principal Amount	No. of Issues	Principal Amount
2020	3,296	\$ 87,800,478,245	64	\$2,536,202,000	3,360	\$ 90,336,680,245
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024 ⁽²⁾	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603

- (1) Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program.
- (2) At January 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$129,723,799,121 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,437 school district issues, aggregating \$124,794,149,121 in principal amount and 109 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,929,650,000 in principal amount. At January 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$39,780,221,830 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

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

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

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

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024⁽¹⁾

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	Benchmark <u>Return⁽²⁾</u>
Total PSF (CORP) Portfolio	10.12	9.28
Domestic Large Cap Equities	27.30	27.14
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	18.35	18.37
International Equities	18.82	18.08
Private Credit	1.41	0.93
Core Bonds	7.08	7.30
Absolute Return	11.50	8.87
Real Estate	(6.42)	(7.22)
Private Equity	4.62	4.23
High Yield	12.03	12.53
Natural Resources	12.36	6.42
Infrastructure	4.41	3.63
Bank Loans	3.02	3.23
Short Term Investment Portfolio	2.42	2.28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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