PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATMENT
Dated November 9, 2026

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the Official Statement is delivered in final form. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

HTS Continuing Disclosure Services
A Division of Hilltop Securities.

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry-Only

Enhanced/Unenhanced Ratings:
Moody's: "Aaa" / "Aa2"
PSF Guaranteed
(See "OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and Appendix D herein)

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

$36,370,000*
BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Kendall, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

Dated Date: December 1, 2026
Interest to Accrue from the Date of Delivery (defined below) **Due: February 1, as shown on page 2 hereof**

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the $36,370,000* Boerne Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") will accrue from the Date of Delivery to the Underwriters (defined below), will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2027, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("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 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). The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (see "THE BONDS - Paying Agent/Registrar").

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapters 1207 and 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act") and an order (the "Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Boerne Independent School District (the "District") on September 21, 2026 (see "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance"). In the Order, as permitted by the Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials the ability to execute an approval certificate (the "Approval Certificate") evidencing final sale terms of the Bonds.

SECURITY . . . The Bonds are direct obligations of the District payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District (see "THE BONDS - Security and Source of Payment"). **The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "APPENDIX D – The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program").**

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds shall be utilized to (i) refund certain maturities of the District's currently outstanding indebtedness as disclosed in Schedule I hereto (the "Refunded Bonds") in order to achieve debt service savings, and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds (see "PLAN OF FINANCING - Purpose").

CUSIP PREFIX: 097067
MATURITY SCHEDULE & 9 DIGIT CUSIP
See Schedule on Page 2

LEGALITY . . . The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the initial purchasers thereof named below (the "Underwriters") and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel (see Appendix C, "FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION"). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Escamilla & Poneck, LLP, San Antonio, Texas.

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about Thursday, December 10, 2026 (the "Date of Delivery").

TRB SECURITIES **FROST BANK**

* Preliminary, subject to change.

CUSIP Prefix[(1)]: 097067

MATURITY SCHEDULE*

Principal Amount	Stated Maturity (February 1)	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix[(1)]	Principal Amount	Stated Maturity (February 1)	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix[(1)]
$ 520,000	2027				$ 965,000	2034			
13,825,000	2028				1,015,000	2035			
5,010,000	2029				1,070,000	2036			
5,275,000	2030				1,120,000	2037			
830,000	2031				1,180,000	2038			
875,000	2032				3,765,000	2039			
920,000	2033								

(Interest accrues from the Date of Delivery)

REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. Any Term Bonds (defined herein) will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the Order (see "THE BONDS - Redemption").

_____

* 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. CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of owners of the Bonds. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. None of the District, the Municipal Advisor, or the Underwriters are responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP Numbers set forth herein.

USE OF INFORMATION

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

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

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

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 Municipal Advisor and the Underwriters. This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions, or that they will be realized.

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

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

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

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

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

The agreements of the District and others related to the Bonds are contained solely in the contracts described herein. Neither this Official Statement nor any other statement made in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds is to be construed as constituting an agreement with the purchasers of the Bonds.

THE COVER PAGE CONTAINS CERTAIN INFORMATION FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED AS A SUMMARY OF THIS OFFERING. INVESTORS SHOULD READ THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING THE COVER PAGE, THE SCHEDULE, AND 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 and the 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 Statement.

THE DISTRICT..... The Boerne Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision primarily located in Kendall County in south central Texas (the "State"), with smaller amounts of taxable property in Bexar and Comal Counties Texas. The District is approximately 307.65 square miles in area (see "INTRODUCTION - Description of the District").

THE BONDS..... The District is issuing its $36,370,000* Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are expected to mature on February 1 in each of the years identified in the schedule appearing on page 2 hereof, unless the Underwriters combine two or more consecutive serial maturities into Term Bonds (defined herein).

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ..... Interest on the Bonds accrues from the date of initial delivery to the Underwriters (anticipated to occur on or about December 10, 2026), and is payable initially on February 1, 2027 and on each August 1 and February 1 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption (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, Chapters 1207 and 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act"), and an order (the "Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on September 21, 2026. In the Order, pursuant to the Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials the authority to establish the final sale terms of the Bonds and to execute an approval certificate (the "Approval Certificate") to effectuate the sale of the Bonds (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, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District (see "THE BONDS - Security" and "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE..... The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas upon satisfaction of certain conditions (primarily being the Texas Attorney General's approval of the Bonds) (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

REDEMPTION The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. Any Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption (see "THE BONDS - Redemption").

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

USE OF PROCEEDS..... Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds shall be utilized to (i) refund certain maturities of the District's currently outstanding indebtedness as disclosed in Schedule I hereto (the "Refunded Bonds") in order to achieve debt service savings, and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds (see "PLAN OF FINANCING - Purpose").

* Preliminary, subject to change.

RATINGS	The Bonds have been rated "Aaa" by Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). The Bonds and the presently outstanding unlimited tax-supported debt of the District is rated "Aa2" by Moody's without regard to credit enhancement. The District has eight bond issues outstanding which are rated "Aaa" by Moody's, all by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings"). The District has one issue that is secured and subject to the Permanent School Fund Guarantee, but not rated by any rating agency. The District has received conditional approval from the TEA for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund. (see "THE BONDS – Permanent School Fund Guarantee").
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	The definitive 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. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System".)
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.
LEGAL OPINION.....	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas.
DELIVERY.....	When issued, anticipated on or about Thursday, December 10, 2026.

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SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	Estimated District Population[1]	Taxable Assessed Valuation[2]	Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt	Per Capita Tax Supported Debt	Ratio Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Tax Collections
2023	55,353	$ 10,964,833,457	$ 198,089	$ 377,605,232	$ 6,822	3.44%	99.24%
2024	56,403	12,016,395,913	213,045	411,844,896	7,302	3.43%	99.60%
2025	57,460	12,935,956,681	225,130	384,264,896	6,688	2.97%	99.85%
2026	57,942	13,019,821,263	224,704	356,554,896	6,154	2.74%	99.17%
2027	60,460	13,547,157,070	224,068	327,264,896 [3]	5,413 [3]	2.42% [3]	N/A

(1) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
(2) Source: District Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for years ending 2022 through 2025, and Bexar, Comal, and Kendall Appraisal Districts' Certified Totals for Tax Years 2025 and 2026, subject to change during the ensuing year.
(3) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning Net Position	$ 33,333,554 [2]	$ 34,748,547	$ 10,436,251	$ (4,044,857)	$ (2,892,314) [1]
Total Revenue	176,010,433	159,656,464	161,784,360	137,722,302	123,749,481
Total Expenses	(164,537,525)	(152,133,251)	(137,472,064)	(123,241,194)	(124,902,024)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Net Position	$ 44,806,462	$ 42,271,760	$ 34,748,547	$ 10,436,251	$ (4,044,857)

Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.
(1) In fiscal year 2021, corrections were made to provide for appropriate recognition of revenue, expenditure, premium amortization, and accreted interest items in the government-wide statements in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the beginning net position has been restated.
(2) Restated due to the implementation of GASB 101 elated to compensated absences. See "DEBT INFORMATION – Compensated Absences" herein.

GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	For Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning Balance	$ 28,400,320	$ 28,122,547	$ 23,192,414	$ 19,522,450	$ 20,831,240 [1]
Total Revenue	111,097,327	103,227,400	105,040,015	90,572,752	87,118,917
Total Expenditures	110,188,605	103,642,297	100,732,514	86,902,788	88,511,879
Net Funds Available	908,722	(414,897)	4,307,501	3,669,964	(1,392,962)
Other Sources/Uses	239,237	692,670	622,632	-	84,172
Ending Balance	$ 29,548,279 [2]	$ 28,400,320	$ 28,122,547	$ 23,192,414	$ 19,522,450

Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.
(1) In fiscal year 2021, corrections were made to provide for appropriate recognition of revenue, expenditure, premium amortization, and accreted interest items in the fund level statements in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the beginning General Fund balance has been restated.
(2) For Fiscal Year 2026, the District's estimated Ending General Fund Balance is approximately $32,428,173.

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

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Chief Financial Officer, CPA, RTSBA
Boerne Independent School District
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michelle.aragon@hilltopsecurities.com

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DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Board of Trustees	Length of Service	Term Expires	Occupation
Courtney Darter-Bruce President, Place 3	2 Years	May 2027	Sales
Richard Sena Vice President, Place 7	12 Years	May 2029	Insurance Broker
Sarah Faulkenberry Secretary, Place 4	1 Year	May 2028	Volunteer
Carlin Friar Trustee, Place 1	11 Years	May 2027	Banker
Dallas Pipes Trustee, Place 2	2 Years	May 2027	Realtor
Garrett Wilson Trustee, Place 5	5 Years	May 2028	Banker
Kristi Schmidt Trustee, Place 6	3 Years	May 2029	Retired Educator

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS	POSITION
Kristin Craft, Ed.D.	Superintendent of Schools
Dr. John O'Hare	Associate Superintendent
Wesley Scott	Chief Financial Officer
Jill Rhodes Pruin	Chief Human Resources Officer
Larissa Flores	Chief Instructional Officer
Rick Goodrich	Chief of Safety & Security
Krista Pomeroy	Chief of Student Support Services
Ramiro Guerrero	Chief Operations Officer
Yvette Reyna	Chief of Community Engagement, Strategic Partnerships, and Communication
Ann Seiter	Director of Special Education
Stan Leech	Director of Athletics

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

General Counsel..... Walsh, Gallegos, Trevino, Russo & Kyle, Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

Certified Public Accountants ..... Whitley Penn, LLP
San Antonio, Texas

Bond Counsel ..... McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.
San Antonio, Texas

Municipal Advisor ..... Hilltop Securities Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

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PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RELATING TO
$36,370,000*
BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Kendall, Bexar and Comal Counties)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, maturity schedule, Schedule I, and Appendices hereto, provides certain information pertaining to the issuance of $36,370,000* Boerne Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds"). Except as otherwise indicated herein, capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Order (defined herein) adopted by the Board (defined herein) on September 21, 2026 authorizing the issuance of the Bonds.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the Boerne Independent School District (the "District") and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the District's Municipal Advisor, Hilltop Securities Inc. ("HilltopSecurities"), San Antonio, Texas by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, handling, and delivery charges.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The District is a political subdivision primarily located in Kendall County in south central Texas (the "State"), with smaller amounts of taxable property in Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board") who serve overlapping three-year terms with elections being held annually in May. 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 307.65 square miles.

PLAN OF FINANCING

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds shall be used to (i) refund certain maturities of the District's currently outstanding indebtedness as disclosed in Schedule I hereto (the "Refunded Bonds") in order to achieve debt service savings, and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds. See Schedule I for a detailed listing of the Refunded Bonds.

REFUNDED BONDS . . . The Refunded Bonds, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on the scheduled redemption date from funds to be deposited with BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Escrow Agent") pursuant to an Escrow and Trust Agreement, dated as of September 21, 2026 (the "Escrow Agreement") between the District and the Escrow Agent.

The Order provides that the District will deposit certain proceeds of the sale of the Bonds along with other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, with the Escrow Agent in the amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds. Such funds shall be held by the Escrow Agent in a separate escrow account (the "Escrow Fund"), and used to purchase direct obligations of the United States of America or other permitted defeasance securities (the "Federal Securities"). Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds.

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

Public Finance Partners LLC (the "Verification Agent") will verify at the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters thereof the mathematical accuracy of the schedules that demonstrate the Federal Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds, if any, in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. Such maturing principal of and interest on the Federal Securities will not be available to pay the Bonds (see "OTHER INFORMATION - Verification of Mathematical Computations").

* Preliminary, subject to change.

By the deposit of the Federal Securities and cash, if necessary, with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effected the defeasance of all of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with the law. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel that as a result of such defeasance and in reliance upon the Report (defined herein), the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Federal 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 nor for the purpose of applying any limitation on the issuance of debt.

The District has covenanted in the Escrow Agreement to make timely deposits to the Escrow Fund, from lawfully available funds, of any additional amounts required to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds, if for any reason, the cash balances on deposit or scheduled to be on deposit in the Escrow Fund be insufficient to make such payment.

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

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds are dated December 1, 2026 and mature on February 1 in each of the years and in the principal amounts shown in the table appearing on page 2 hereof. Interest accrues from the Bonds' date of initial delivery to the Underwriters (expected to occur on or about December 10, 2026) (the "Date of Delivery"), will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, and will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2027 until stated maturity or prior redemption. The definitive Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of $5,000 for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System" herein).

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including Chapters 1207 and 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act") and an order (the "Order") adopted by the Board on September 21, 2026. In the Order, as permitted by the Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials the authority to establish the final sale terms of the Bonds and to execute an approval certificate (the "Approval Certificate") to effectuate the sale of the Bonds.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . All taxable property within the District is subject to a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds.

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

TAX RATE LIMITATION . . . For debt service of unlimited tax debt, there is no limitation on the tax rate (Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended); provided, however, with respect to "new debt", the District must demonstrate to the Attorney General of Texas the ability to pay all such "new debt" with a debt service tax not to exceed $0.50 per $100 assessed valuation in compliance with Section 45.0031, Texas Education Code, as amended. The Bonds are refunding bonds and are not, therefore, subject to the $0.50 threshold tax rate test. For a more detailed description of the $0.50 test, and the exceptions therefrom, see "AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – Tax Rate Limitations" herein.

REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of Bonds to be redeemed. If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed. If a Bond (or any portion of the principal sum thereof) shall have been called for redemption and notice of such redemption shall have been given, such Bond (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) shall become due and payable on such redemption date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, provided funds for the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest thereon are held by the Paying Agent/Registrar on the redemption date.

If two or more consecutive serial maturities of Bonds are grouped into a single maturity (the "Term Bonds") by the Underwriters, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with applicable provisions of the Order.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION . . . Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, 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.

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

AMENDMENTS . . . The District, may, without the consent of or notice to any holders of the Bonds, from time to time and at any time, amend the Order in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the holders of the Bonds, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission herein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of holders of the Bonds holding a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding affected thereby, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Order; provided, however, that, without the consent of all holders of outstanding Bonds, no such amendment, addition, or rescission shall (1) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount thereof, the redemption price therefor, or the rate of interest thereon, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, (2) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (3) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held by holders for consent to any such amendment, addition, or rescission.

DEFEASANCE . . . The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, redemption, or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment, (2) Government Obligations (defined below) that mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, or (3) a combination of money and Government Obligations together so certified sufficient to make such payment. The sufficiency of deposits shall be made by the District's Municipal Advisor, an independent accounting firm, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or another qualified financial institution as specified in the Order. The District has additionally reserved the right in the Order, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Government Obligations for the Government Obligations originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested money on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District money in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Order provides that "Government Obligations" means (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, or (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. District officials may further restrict eligible defeasance securities at the time of the sale of the Bonds. There is no assurance that the ratings for United States Treasury securities acquired to defease any Bonds, or those for any other Government Obligations, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current State law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of those securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Bonds ("Defeasance Proceeds"), though the District has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Order does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the

District to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Bonds, registered owners of Bonds are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities, notwithstanding the fact that such defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified under State law as permissible defeasance securities.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds will no longer be regarded to be outstanding obligations for purposes of applying any limitation on indebtedness or for purposes of taxation. 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 District's right to redeem Bonds defeased to stated maturity is not extinguished if the District has reserved the option, to be exercised at the time of the defeasance of the Bonds, to call for redemption, at an earlier date, those Bonds which have been defeased to their stated maturity date, if the District: (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption; (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements; and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

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

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

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

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee). One fully-registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of each such maturity and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest 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, 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" and, together with the Direct Participants, the "DTC Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings rating of "AA+". The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, 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 the Bonds, except in the event that use of the Book-Entry-Only System for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. 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 the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds and principal and interest 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 dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by DTC Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as in 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 DTC Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds and principal and interest to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC, is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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 DTC 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.

Information concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been obtained from DTC and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Underwriters.

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

PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR . . . The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, 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 until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State of Texas or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest will be paid (i) by check sent United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Principal of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at the stated maturity or earlier redemption upon presentation to the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions are authorized to close, then the date for such payment will be the next succeeding day which is not such a day, and payment on such date will have the same force and effect as if made on the date payment was due. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made as described in "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System," above.

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION . . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, 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 his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of $5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System" above for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall 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 shall not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT. . . The record date ("Record Date") for determining the person to whom the interest on the Bonds is payable on any interest payment date means the close of business on the 15th 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 (the "Special Payment Date", which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of each holder of a Bond appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

BONDHOLDERS' REMEDIES . . . If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or Order and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. 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. Chapter 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code ("Chapter 1371"), which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. Notwithstanding its reliance upon the provisions of Chapter 1371 in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (as further described under the caption "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance"), the District has not waived the defense of sovereign immunity with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages beyond Chapter 1371, 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 United States Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general

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

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS . . . The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds and the District's contribution, if any, will be applied approximately as follows:

Sources of Funds:		
Principal Amount of Bonds	$	-
[Net] Reoffering Premium		-
District Contribution		
Total Sources of Funds	$	-
Uses of Funds:		
Deposit to the Escrow Fund	$	-
Underwriters' Discount		-
Cost of Issuance and Contingency		-
Total Uses of Funds	$	-

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 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 become both a floor and a ceiling, denying school districts meaningful discretion in setting their tax rates. In response to the Texas Supreme Court decisions, the Legislature enacted multiple laws which made substantive changes in the way the Finance System is funded, in efforts to address decisions declaring the Finance System unconstitutional.

On May 13, 2016, the Texas Supreme Court issued its opinion in the most recent litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer and Student Fairness Coalition, et al.*, No. 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 Texas Supreme Court, violated article VII, section 1 and article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution. In its opinion, the Texas Supreme Court held that "[d]espite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements." The Court also noted that:

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

CURRENT LITIGATION RELATING TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM . . . On July 22, 2026, Midland Independent School District filed a suit in the 126th Judicial District Court of Travis County, Texas styled Midland Independent School District v. Mike Morath, Commissioner of Education, et al. (Cause No. D-1-GN-26-006002) against Mike Morath, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Education, and the State of Texas ("*Morath II*"). 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. The District can make no representations or predictions concerning the outcome of this litigation, how the State Legislature may respond to such litigation, or the effect, if any, that this litigation or future legislation 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* 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 litigation, or how such legislation or future court orders may affect the District's financial condition, revenues or operations. While the disposition of any possible future litigation or the enactment of future legislation to address school funding in Texas could substantially adversely affect the financial condition, revenues or operations of the District, as noted herein, 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 litigation or legislation. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM."

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW . . . The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System. The information contained under the captions "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" is subject to change, and only reflects the District's understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each school district's boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a maintenance and operations ("M&O") tax to pay current expenses and an interest and sinking fund ("I&S") tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts are prohibited from levying an M&O tax at a rate intended to create a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district's debt service. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed $0.50 per $100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations" herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize, on a per student basis, local funding generated by a school district's M&O tax rate.

2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION . . . The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the "89th Regular Session") commenced on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025. The Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda (such special sessions, together with the 89th Regular Session hereinafter referred to as the "2025 Legislative Sessions"). The Governor has called and the Legislature has concluded two special sessions since the conclusion of the 89th Regular Session.

Enacted legislation increased: (1) effective January 1, 2025, the State-mandated general homestead exemption from $100,000 to $140,000, (2) effective January 1, 2025, the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from $10,000 to $60,000, and (3) effective January 1, 2026, the exemption for tangible personal property used in the production of income from $2,500 to $125,000. Voters approved constitutional amendments authorizing the new exemptions at a statewide election held on November 4, 2025. Additionally, enacted legislation authorized roughly $8.5 billion

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

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular Session. At this time, the District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. The District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or future session of the Legislature. However, the District does intend to monitor any such legislation.

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

State Compression Percentage. The State Compression Percentage (the "SCP") is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of $1.00 per $100 that is used to determine a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The SCP is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the State Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year SCP. For any year, the maximum SCP is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%. For the State fiscal year ending 2027, the SCP is set at 62.54%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the "MCR") is the tax rate per $100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of two alternative calculations: (1) the school district's current year SCP multiplied by $1.00; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then 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. The MCR for the 2025-2026 school year is $0.6322 and the floor is $0.5689. For the 2026-2027 school year, the MCR was established with $0.6254 as the maximum rate and $0.5628 as the floor.

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

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

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

STATE FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . State funding for school districts is provided through the two-tiered Foundation School Program, which guarantees certain levels of funding for school districts in the State. School districts are entitled to a legislatively appropriated guaranteed yield on their Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate. When a school district's Tier One Tax Rate and

Enrichment Tax Rate generate tax revenues at a level below the respective entitlement, the State will provide "Tier One" funding or "Tier Two" funding, respectively, to fund the difference between the school district's entitlements and the actual M&O revenues generated by the school district's respective M&O tax rates.

The first level of funding, Tier One, is the basic level of funding guaranteed to all school districts based on a school district's Tier One Tax Rate. Tier One funding may then be "enriched" with Tier Two funding. Tier Two provides a guaranteed entitlement for each cent of a school district's Enrichment Tax Rate, allowing a school district increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a level of the school district's own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as discussed herein), and in some instances is required to be used for that purpose (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - I&S Tax Rate Limitations"), Tier Two funding may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

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

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

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the "Basic Allotment") for each student in "Average Daily Attendance" (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance, other than students in average daily attendance who do not reside in the district and are enrolled in a full-time virtual program, for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is $6,160 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the "GYIA") for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. The GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at $55. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further Texas' goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding, divided the district's Basic Allotment is a school district's measure of students in "Weighted Average Daily Attendance" ("WADA"), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

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

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

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment. The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been $35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules

adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) $100,000 or (b) $250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. A school district may use additional state aid received from an IFA award only to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for which the district received the aid. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student percent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the State Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

State financial assistance is provided for certain existing eligible debt issued by school districts through the EDA program. The EDA guaranteed yield (the "EDA Yield") is the lesser of (i) $40 per student in ADA or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation; or (ii) the amount that would result in a total additional EDA of $60 million more than the EDA to which school districts would have been entitled to if the EDA Yield were $35. The portion of a school district's local debt service rate that qualifies for EDA assistance is limited to the first $0.29 of its I&S tax rate (or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation by the State Legislature). In general, a school district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the school district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium, or (ii) the school district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A school district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the school district receives IFA funding.

Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the State Legislature for the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption. See " State Funding For School Districts – Tax Rate and Funding Equity" below.

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities or a renovated portion of an instructional facility to be used for the first time to provide high-cost and undersubscribed career and technology education programs, as determined by the Commissioner. In the 2025 Legislative Sessions, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of $150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

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

For the 2026-2027 school year, school districts will be held harmless and entitled to additional state aid to the extent that state and local revenue used to service eligible debt is less than the state and local revenue that would have been available to the district under state law providing for state aid to districts to account for increases in the general residence homestead exemption and the elderly or disabled tax ceiling 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, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as "recapture", which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district's funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption "Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement". Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program, although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

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

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

Furthermore, a school district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective local revenue level is at or below the level that would produce its guaranteed entitlement under the Foundation School Program. If a school district fails to exercise a permitted option, the Commissioner must reduce the school district's local revenue level to the level that would produce the school district's guaranteed entitlement, by detaching certain types of property from the school district and annexing the property to a property-poor school district or, if necessary, consolidate the school district with a property-poor school district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the 2026-2027 fiscal year, the District was designated as an "excess local revenue" district by the TEA. Accordingly, based on currently available information from TEA, the District is subject to recapture and, therefore, the District is required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. The District has notified TEA that it intends to reduce its wealth per student pursuant to Option 3, an agreement to purchase attendance credits pursuant to Chapter 49, Texas Education Code, as amended.

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.

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

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

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. . . The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the "Appraisal Review Board") responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Kendall, Bexar, and Comal Appraisal Districts (together, the "Appraisal District"). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of

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

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

Unless extended by the Legislature, through December 31, 2026 an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2026 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than $5.32 million dollars (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year's increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

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

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS. . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a $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.

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

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

PERSONAL PROPERTY. . . Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session will provide a person to an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of $125,000 of the appraised value of the tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit. A person who leases tangible personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of $125,000, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit.

FREEPORT AND GOODS-IN-TRANSIT EXEMPTIONS. . . Certain goods that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded outside the State and are detained in the State for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication ("Freeport Property") are exempt from ad valorem taxation unless a taxing unit took official action to tax Freeport Property before April 1, 1990 and has not subsequently taken official action to exempt Freeport Property. Decisions to continue taxing Freeport Property may be reversed in the future; decisions to exempt Freeport Property are not subject to reversal.

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days ("Goods-in-Transit"), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as retail manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer's motor vehicle, vessel and outboard motor, or heavy equipment inventory.

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

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

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PROPERTY DAMAGED BY A DISASTER . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. The Legislature amended Section 11.35 Tax Code to clarify that "damage" for the purposes of such statute is limited to "physical damage." For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code, as amended.

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

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

TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS. . . The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended) allowed school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the school district. Generally, during the last eight (8) years of the ten-year term of a tax limitation agreement, a school district could only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district's property that is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts"). The 87th Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see " -District Application of Tax Code" herein.

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

In the 88th Legislative Session, House Bill 5 ("HB 5" or "The Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology, and Innovation Act") was adopted to create an economic development program, subject to state oversight, which would attract jobs and investment to Texas through school district property tax abatement agreements with businesses. HB5 was codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas Government Code ("Chapter 403") and had an effective date of January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project's construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt 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 "-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 one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at $62,883,169 for the 2026 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations. . . 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 June 15, 2002 in accordance with the provisions of Section 45.003, Texas Education Code, as amended.

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

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations. . . A school district is also authorized to issue bonds and levy taxes for payment of bonds subject to voter approval of one or more propositions submitted to the voters under Section 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, which provides a tax unlimited as to rate or amount for the support of school district bonded indebtedness (see "THE BONDS – Security 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 pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt". In connection with prior bond issues, the District has not used State financial assistance (other than EDA or IFA allotment funding) or projected property values to satisfy this threshold test.

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

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, or (b) the rate of $0.05 per $100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district's current I&S tax rate. A school district's M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) $0.17 and (ii) the school district's MCR (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein, for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate).

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF TAX CODE . . . The District grants an exemption to the appraised value of the residence homestead of $140,000; the District has not granted an additional exemption of 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District grants an additional exemption to the appraised value of the residence homestead to persons 65 years of age or older of $60,000. Disabled persons are granted an additional exemption of $60,000 until age 65, after which time only the 65 years of age or older exemption applies.

Disabled veterans are granted an exemption according to their percent (%) of disability.

100 percent and unemployed disable veterans and surviving spouses homestead properties are fully exempt from ad valorem taxation.

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

The District does tax non-business personal property, and the District's Tax Assessor-Collector collects the District's taxes.

The District does not permit split payments.

The District does permit discounts; 3% if paid in full in October; 2% if paid in full in November, and 1% if paid in full in December.

The District has exempted freeport property and, therefore, does not tax freeport property. On December 15, 2011, the Board adopted a resolution authorizing the continued taxation of goods-in transit for the 2012 tax year and beyond.

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TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2026/27 Market Valuation Established by Bexar, Comal, and Kendall Appraisal Districts (includes exempt property)		$ 20,141,084,427
Less Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value:		
$140,000 Residential Homestead Exemptions (State Mandated)[(1)]	$2,649,240,161	
Over-65 Homestead Exemptions[(1)]	435,621,394	
Disabled Veterans	757,763,596	
Disabled Persons	8,340,376	
Productivity Loss	2,245,667,590	
Freeport	18,472,722	
Value Lost to 10% Residential Cap	362,707,594	
Circuit Breaker	69,429,506	
First Responder Surviving Spouse	468,960	
Leased and Personal Property Vehicle	11,631,410	
Historical	1,043,430	
Member Armed Services Surviving Spouse	2,648,231	
Solar	314,550	
Medical	30,577,837	6,593,927,357
2026/27 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		$ 13,547,157,070
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes as of September 30, 2026		
Unlimited Tax Bonds[(2)]	$ 319,089,896	
The Bonds[(3)]	36,370,000	
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes		$ 355,459,896
Interest and Sinking Fund as of September 30, 2026[(4)]		$ 6,098,544
Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation		2.62%

2027 Estimated Population - 60,460

Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation - $224,068

Per Capita Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes - $5,879

(1) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Session" herein for a discussion of the increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from $100,000 to $140,000 and increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from $10,000 to $60,000.

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

(3) Preliminary, subject to change.

(4) Unaudited.

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TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY

	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2027		2026		2025	
Category	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	$ 13,742,739,559	68.23%	$ 13,391,578,807	68.41%	$ 12,773,465,084	68.23%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	393,148,203	1.95%	334,397,484	1.71%	319,873,886	1.71%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	461,768,160	2.29%	473,016,209	2.42%	471,651,119	2.52%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	2,292,904,902	11.38%	2,238,346,781	11.44%	2,218,566,407	11.85%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	1,101,433,443	5.47%	1,092,853,549	5.58%	1,062,979,806	5.68%
Real, Commercial	1,414,953,421	7.03%	1,360,167,253	6.95%	1,233,708,621	6.59%
Real, Industrial	36,559,370	0.18%	34,105,210	0.17%	33,639,890	0.18%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	70,324,105	0.35%	68,312,110	0.35%	61,044,428	0.33%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	251,507,979	1.25%	243,440,133	1.24%	213,115,091	1.14%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	108,787,653	0.54%	96,420,545	0.49%	88,775,799	0.47%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	8,745,477	0.04%	8,882,640	0.05%	8,957,330	0.05%
Residential Inventory	134,886,300	0.67%	113,536,607	0.58%	132,801,019	0.71%
Special Inventory	106,980,000	0.53%	101,954,570	0.52%	101,719,360	0.54%
Other	16,345,855	0.08%	17,240,427	0.09%	627,576	0.00%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	$ 20,141,084,427	100.00%	$ 19,574,252,325	99.91%	$ 18,720,925,416	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(6,593,927,357)		(6,554,431,062)		(5,784,968,735)	
Taxable Assessed Value	$ 13,547,157,070		$ 13,019,821,263		$ 12,935,956,681	

	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			
	2024		2023	
Category	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	$ 12,346,580,342	67.67%	$ 10,250,710,103	67.28%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	293,850,925	1.61%	238,701,762	1.57%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	450,097,751	2.47%	424,510,898	2.79%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	2,255,049,289	12.36%	1,969,506,165	12.93%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	971,902,056	5.33%	763,284,917	5.01%
Real, Commercial	1,222,552,289	6.70%	988,501,305	6.49%
Real, Industrial	32,293,950	0.18%	30,043,000	0.20%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	55,938,395	0.31%	58,961,178	0.39%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	217,929,084	1.19%	196,514,329	1.29%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	78,023,128	0.43%	81,845,653	0.54%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	8,638,100	0.05%	8,572,870	0.06%
Residential Inventory	202,888,478	1.11%	125,609,080	0.82%
Special Inventory	110,073,190	0.60%	98,961,030	0.65%
Other	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	$ 18,245,816,977	100.00%	$ 15,235,722,290	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(6,229,421,064)		(4,270,888,833)	
Taxable Assessed Value	$ 12,016,395,913		$ 10,964,833,457	

NOTE: Valuations shown are certified taxable assessed values reported by the Appraisal District. Certified values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and the Appraisal District update records.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	Estimated Population[1]	Taxable Assessed Valuation[2]	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Net Tax Supported Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Ratio of Net Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2023	55,353	$ 10,964,833,457	$ 198,089	$ 377,605,232	3.44%	$ 6,822
2024	56,403	12,016,395,913	213,045	411,844,896	3.43%	7,302
2025	57,460	12,935,956,681	225,130	384,264,896	2.97%	6,688
2026	57,942	13,019,821,263	224,704	356,554,896	2.74%	6,154
2027	60,460	13,547,157,070	224,068	327,264,896 [3]	2.42% [3]	5,413 [3]

(1) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
(2) Source: District Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for years ending 2022 through 2025, and Bexar, Comal, and Kendall Appraisal Districts' Certified Totals for Tax Years 2025 and 2026, subject to change during the ensuing year.
(3) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 6/30	Tax Rate	Local Maintenance	Interest and Sinking Fund	Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2023	$ 1.17860	$ 0.85460 [1]	$ 0.32400	$ 124,613,521	98.42%	99.24%
2024	0.99320	0.66920 [1]	0.32400	106,035,002	98.44%	99.60%
2025	0.99090	0.66690 [1]	0.32400	114,573,175	99.09%	99.85%
2026	1.01090	0.69690 [1][2]	0.31400 [2]	116,601,122	98.89%	99.17%
2027	1.00650	0.69250 [1][2]	0.31400 [2]	120,392,442	In process of collection	

(1) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Funding for School Districts" for a discussion regarding the calculation of the District's tax rate pursuant to the provisions of HB3.
(2) The District called a successful Voter Approval Tax Rate Election which was held on November 4, 2025 thereby increasing the District's tax rate by two cents in 2026 and decreasing the District's tax rate by approximately one cent thereafter.

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	2026/27 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
AMFP V Napa Oaks LLC	Apartments	$ 48,500,000	0.36%
San Antonio 2026 One Partners LP	Apartments	42,000,000	0.31%
Rustico at Fair Oaks LLC	Apartments	41,000,000	0.30%
Vantage At Fair Oaks LLC	Apartments	40,501,000	0.30%
HEB Grocery Company LP	Grocery Store	33,476,025	0.25%
Albany Engineered Composites	Manufacturing	27,665,092	0.20%
AHC Lemon Creek Ranch Owner LLC	Apartments	26,314,590	0.19%
VBM Acquisition LLC	Auto Dealership	25,350,080	0.19%
Napa Oaks IH-10 Developers LTD	Apartments	24,095,000	0.18%
River Road Boerne TX BTR LP	Apartments	22,053,390	0.16%
		$ 330,955,177	1.77%

TAX-SUPPORTED DEBT LIMITATION . . . A district must demonstrate to the Attorney General of the State of Texas in connection with his required approval of the district's bonds its ability to pay all "new debt" (bonds authorized by an election after April 1, 1991 and/or issued after September 1, 1992) with a debt service tax not to exceed $0.50 per $100 assessed valuation. The Attorney General will take into account state equalization payments in satisfying such requirement and, if compliance with such requirement is contingent on receiving state assistance, a district may not adopt a tax rate for a year for purposes of paying the principal of and interest on the bonds unless the district credits to the interest and sinking fund of the bond the amount of state assistance received or to be received in that year. The Bonds are refunding bonds and are not, therefore, subject to the $0.50 threshold tax rate test. For a more detailed description of the $0.50 test, and the exceptions therefrom (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations" herein).

TABLE 6 - TAX ADEQUACY

2026-2027 Principal and Interest Requirements on Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Bonds[(1)]	$ 41,046,569
Less: State Aid for Homestead Exemption	(4,667,684)
Net: 2026-2027 Principal and Interest Requirements - Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Debt	$ 36,378,885
$0.3140 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Rate @ 98.5% Collections	$ 36,995,706

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

TABLE 7 - 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	2026/2027 Taxable Assessed Value	2026/2027 Tax Rate	Total Tax Supported Debt	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt As of 10/31/2026	Authorized But Unissued Debt As Of 10/31/2026
Alamo Community College District	$266,581,624,857	$0.1667	$ 924,810,000	1.81%	$ 16,739,061	$ 611,000,000
Bexar County	242,216,229,910	0.2860	2,078,020,000	1.81%	37,612,162	-
Bexar County Hospital District	246,558,938,515	0.2762	1,184,305,000	1.81%	21,435,921	-
Boerne, City of	4,017,505,803	0.4790	83,950,000	100.00%	83,950,000	14,000,000
Comal County	41,504,574,297	0.2730	85,745,000	0.58%	497,321	-
Fair Oaks Ranch, City of	647,954,876	0.3118	29,135,000	94.18%	27,439,343	6,415,000
Kendall County	12,999,395,424	0.3730	24,260,000	85.48%	20,737,448	2,500,000
Kendall Co MUD #1	115,595,321	0.6500	6,385,000	100.00%	6,385,000	196,775,000
Kendall Co WC&ID #3A	157,262,962	1.1000	16,990,000	100.00%	16,990,000	359,357,500
Kendall Co WC&ID #2A	464,011,518	0.9500	58,470,000	100.00%	58,470,000	247,013,575
Kendall Co WC&ID #2B	115,628,697	0.9500	8,645,000	100.00%	8,645,000	566,084,923
Miralomas MUD	66,729,452	1.0000	2,415,000	100.00%	2,415,000	314,102,000
San Antonio, City of	159,358,609,421	0.5629	2,898,950,000	0.09%	2,609,055	281,155,000
Boerne Independent School District	13,547,157,070	1.0065	355,459,896 [(1)]	100.00%	355,459,896 [(1)]	-
Total Direct and Overlapping Net Tax Supported Debt					$ 659,385,206	
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Net Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation					4.87%	
Per Capita Overlapping Net Tax Supported Debt					10,906	

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

TABLE 8 - PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Period Ending 8/31[1]	Outstanding Debt[2]			The Bonds[3]			Total	Percent of Principal
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal		Total	Debt Service	Retired
2027	$ 27,675,000	$ 11,697,698	$ 39,372,698	$ 520,000	$ 1,153,871	$ 1,673,871	$ 41,046,569	
2028	13,395,000	12,782,149	26,177,149	13,825,000	1,446,875	15,271,875	41,449,024	
2029	13,620,000	12,980,000	26,600,000	5,010,000	976,000	5,986,000	32,586,000	
2030	10,000,220	16,482,873	26,483,093	5,275,000	718,875	5,993,875	32,476,968	
2031	10,219,676	16,187,467	26,407,143	830,000	566,250	1,396,250	27,803,393	28.24%
2032	14,385,000	11,608,284	25,993,284	875,000	523,625	1,398,625	27,391,909	
2033	14,860,000	11,062,212	25,922,212	920,000	478,750	1,398,750	27,320,962	
2034	15,210,000	10,477,144	25,687,144	965,000	431,625	1,396,625	27,083,769	
2035	15,285,000	9,859,992	25,144,992	1,015,000	382,125	1,397,125	26,542,117	
2036	12,985,000	9,254,189	22,239,189	1,070,000	330,000	1,400,000	23,639,189	50.06%
2037	14,840,000	8,641,839	23,481,839	1,120,000	275,250	1,395,250	24,877,089	
2038	15,070,000	7,991,392	23,061,392	1,180,000	217,750	1,397,750	24,459,142	
2039	12,890,000	7,368,104	20,258,104	3,765,000	94,125	3,859,125	24,117,229	
2040	13,385,000	6,779,605	20,164,605	-	-	-	20,164,605	
2041	10,260,000	6,243,787	16,503,787	-	-	-	16,503,787	70.46%
2042	13,395,000	5,710,792	19,105,792	-	-	-	19,105,792	
2043	13,465,000	5,117,500	18,582,500	-	-	-	18,582,500	
2044	9,580,000	4,560,825	14,140,825	-	-	-	14,140,825	
2045	9,440,000	4,048,525	13,488,525	-	-	-	13,488,525	
2046	9,960,000	3,523,425	13,483,425	-	-	-	13,483,425	86.17%
2047	11,190,000	2,956,275	14,146,275	-	-	-	14,146,275	
2048	5,175,000	2,477,475	7,652,475	-	-	-	7,652,475	
2049	5,440,000	2,105,950	7,545,950	-	-	-	7,545,950	
2050	5,720,000	1,715,350	7,435,350	-	-	-	7,435,350	
2051	6,015,000	1,304,625	7,319,625	-	-	-	7,319,625	95.60%
2052	6,320,000	872,900	7,192,900	-	-	-	7,192,900	
2053	6,650,000	418,950	7,068,950	-	-	-	7,068,950	
2054	2,660,000	93,100	2,753,100	-	-	-	2,753,100	100.00%
	$ 319,089,896	$ 194,322,426	$ 513,412,322	$ 36,370,000	$ 7,595,121	$ 43,965,121	$ 557,377,443	

(1) The District's fiscal year is June 30, however for purposes of tax rate levy the table shown above utilizes the period ending August 31.

(2) Interest on the District's Fixed and Variable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2022 is calculated at the term rate of 3.85% through November 30, 2027 and the stepped rate of 7.00% per annum thereafter. Interest on the District's Variable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 is calculated at the Initial Rate of 3.125% through January 31, 2027 and at the Stepped Rate of 7.00% per annum thereafter. Interest on the variable rate portion of the District's Fixed and Variable Rate Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024 is calculated at the Initial Rate of 4.000% through January 31, 2028 and at the Stepped Rate of 7.00% per annum thereafter. Excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

(3) Interest calculated at assumed rates for purposes of illustration only. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 9 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION

2027-2028 Principal and Interest Requirements on Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Bonds[1]	$ 41,449,024
Less: Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption	(5,100,000)
Net: 2027-2028 Principal and Interest Requirements - Unlimited Ad Valorem Tax Debt	$ 36,349,024
$0.3140 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Rate @ 98.5% Collection[2]	$ 37,365,663

(1) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.
(2) Assumes an estimated $12,081,109,431 Net Taxable Freeze Adjusted Value in 2026-2027.

TABLE 10 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS . . . The District has no authorized but unissued debt. The District may, however, incur other financial obligations payable from 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, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes

ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE OF UNLIMITED TAX DEBT . . The District does not anticipate the issuance of additional unlimited tax bonds within the next twelve months.

TABLE 11 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS

LEASE PAYABLE . . . On July 1, 2023, the District entered a 60-month lease for the use of copier/printers. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $560,186. On July 1, 2025, the lease was modified and increased by $60,434 due to additions. As of June 30, 2026, the value of the lease liability is $265,953. The District is required to make annual fixed payments of $137,544. The lease has an interest rate of 3.22%. The value of the right to use the asset as of June 30, 2026, is $265,953 with accumulated amortization of $361,655. The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2026, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 130,869	$ 6,675	$ 137,544
2028	135,084	2,461	137,545
	$ 265,953	$ 9,136	$ 275,089

SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITA) . . .The District has entered a SBITA that allows the right-to-use the SBITA vendor's information technology software over the subscription term of three years. The District is required to make annual payments at its incremental borrowing rate or the interest rate stated or implied within the SBITAs. The SBITA recorded in November 2022 with an initial subscription liability of $313,078 ended November 30, 2024. Initial subscription liabilities were recorded in the amount of $231,343 in July 2024, $213,482 and $255,625 in July 2025. The SBITAs have implied interest rates of 3.297%, 3.109%, and 3.109%, respectively, and annual fixed payments of $79,629, $73,350, and $87,830, respectively, with the agreements ending June 2027, June 2028, and June 2028, respectively. As of June 30, 2026, the subscription liability is $394,984, of which $235,949 is due within one year. The value of the right-to-use subscription assets as of June 30, 2026, is $700,449, with accumulated amortization of $256,630.

PENSION FUND AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT RETIREMENT BENEFITS . . . The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State of Texas. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"). State contributions are made to cover costs of the Plan up to certain statutory limits. The District is obligated for a portion of TRS costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the State contributed $4,438,596 to TRS on behalf of the District's employees and the District paid additional State contributions of $2,293,830. The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by TRS. TRS-Care provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under TRS. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State contributed $742,566 to TRS-Care, District employees paid $490,827, and other contributions to the plan made from the District were $501,462.

On August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of $28,019,973 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:	$ 28,019,973
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District:	48,111,971
Total:	$ 76,131,944

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

On August 31, 2024, the District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0458711%, compared to 0.0010233% as of August 31, 2023.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES . . . On June 30, 2025, the District reported a liability of $7,893,768 for compensated absences. This liability reflects leave balances that are attributable to services already rendered, accumulate and may be carried forward, and are more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid. The District provides vacation, non-duty, compensatory, sick, and personal leave benefits in accordance with Board policy.

Vacation, Non-Duty, and Compensatory leave accumulate, are subject to limits, and are paid upon separation or retirement; therefore, the entire balance is reported as a liability. Sick and personal leave accumulate without limit but are not paid upon separation. The District records a liability for the portion of sick and personal leave that is more likely than not to be used in the future, based on historical usage patterns.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 12 - CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
Revenues:	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	$ 4,190,025	$ 3,742,862	$ 3,543,543	$ 1,769,004	$ 2,901,070
Operating Grants and Contributions	24,681,739	22,665,643	25,964,364	25,515,403	15,286,558
General Revenues:	-	-			
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	75,331,402	68,884,454	88,025,288	75,592,588	73,714,375
Debt Service Taxes	36,537,129	33,399,554	33,275,583	27,802,842	24,652,131
Investment Earnings	5,843,582	7,083,759	3,307,356	142,720	144,254
State Aid - Grants and Contributions	26,121,505	23,441,435	7,135,837	6,404,667	6,140,939
Miscellaneous	3,305,051	438,757	532,389	495,078	481,211
Insurance Proceeds from Winter Storm	-	-	-	-	534,172
Operating Transfer to Custodial Fund	-	-	-	-	(105,229)
Total Revenues	$176,010,433	$159,656,464	$161,784,360	$137,722,302	$123,749,481
Expenses:					
Instruction	$ 76,146,566	$ 72,437,345	$ 66,578,214	$ 62,682,087	$ 61,304,730
Instructional Resources & Media Services	1,641,591	1,348,689	1,272,647	1,287,564	1,252,214
Curriculum & Staff Development	3,487,220	3,504,085	3,397,154	3,058,357	2,817,859
Instructional Leadership	1,694,271	1,644,269	1,518,607	1,334,183	1,347,941
School Leadership	6,993,222	6,811,609	6,163,158	5,849,796	6,259,304
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	5,660,098	5,131,134	4,839,799	4,324,899	4,382,545
Health Services	1,441,462	1,336,925	1,218,911	1,162,670	1,335,471
Student Transportation	4,644,753	3,859,543	3,669,719	3,484,979	3,156,341
Food Services	5,240,414	4,726,271	4,660,723	5,024,345	3,592,139
Co-curricular/Extracurricular Activities	5,083,886	5,180,777	4,969,478	4,611,532	4,425,202
General Administration	4,302,766	4,528,720	3,978,418	3,974,448	3,809,047
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	25,626,917	18,182,023	11,438,324	12,080,887	10,706,826
Security and Monitoring Services	3,108,353	2,960,499	1,680,131	1,130,245	1,190,892
Data Processing Services	4,939,545	5,661,924	3,805,342	3,336,667	5,509,873
Community Services	19,288	44,118	49,737	44,923	54,329
Debt Service	13,286,161	13,713,408	9,929,045	9,002,399	10,820,626
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay			-	-	-
Contracted Instrucitonal Services between Schools	-	-	7,485,147	-	2,176,662
Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	-	-	-	-	-
Other Intergovermental Charges	1,221,012	1,061,912	817,510	851,213	760,023
Total Expenses	$164,537,525	$152,133,251	$137,472,064	$123,241,194	$124,902,024
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	11,472,908	7,523,213	24,312,296	14,481,108	(1,152,543)
Net Position - July 1 (Beginning)	33,333,554 [2]	34,748,547	10,436,251	(4,044,857)	(2,892,314) [1]
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Net Position - June 30 (Ending)	$ 44,806,462	$ 42,271,760	$ 34,748,547	$ 10,436,251	$ (4,044,857)

Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.

(1) In fiscal year 2021, corrections were made to provide for appropriate recognition of revenue, expenditure, premium amortization, and accreted interest items in the government-wide statements in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the beginning net position has been restated.

(2) Restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 101 related to compensated absences.

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TABLE 12-A - GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY

	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 78,599,350	$ 73,297,970	$ 90,575,193	$ 76,620,642	$ 75,035,856
State Sources	32,322,421	29,231,203	12,466,612	11,518,387	11,011,634
Federal Sources	175,556	698,227	1,998,210	2,433,723	1,071,427
Total Revenues	$ 111,097,327	$ 103,227,400	$ 105,040,015	$ 90,572,752	$ 87,118,917
Expenditures:					
Instruction	$ 61,800,222	$ 58,318,995	$ 52,803,048	$ 48,552,633	$ 48,389,643
Inst. Resources and Media	1,111,912	1,076,083	980,141	1,005,102	983,260
Curriculum and Staff Development	2,932,498	2,869,079	3,105,958	2,701,511	2,428,364
Instructional Leadership	1,689,734	1,627,777	1,469,840	1,282,925	1,263,696
School Leadership	6,096,729	5,973,577	5,323,460	5,079,123	5,248,898
Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	4,596,785	4,116,408	3,940,846	3,602,820	3,413,255
Health Services	1,257,173	1,136,996	992,041	994,890	1,058,797
Student Transportation	4,070,151	3,234,716	3,000,196	2,835,040	3,114,739
Food Services	120,058	134,757	78,994	18,444	85,466
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	2,866,804	3,174,077	2,906,087	2,751,194	2,719,967
General Administration	4,075,383	4,258,215	3,695,027	3,643,390	3,475,245
Facilities Maintenance and Operation	12,626,133	11,172,300	10,049,033	10,204,854	9,508,523
Security and Monitoring Services	2,023,469	2,093,850	1,415,747	868,287	899,119
Data Processing Services	3,212,295	2,961,662	2,343,241	2,298,348	2,774,938
Community Services	12,523	23,292	43,031	39,895	38,879
Debt Service	475,549	408,251	282,992	173,119	170,284
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	175	350	175	-	175
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	1,946
Contracted Instructional Services Between Public Schools	-	-	7,485,147	-	2,176,662
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements			-	-	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,221,012	1,061,912	817,510	851,213	760,023
Total Expenditures	$ 110,188,605	$ 103,642,297	$ 100,732,514	$ 86,902,788	$ 88,511,879
Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	$ 239,237	$ 692,670	$ 622,632	$ -	$ 84,172
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	$ 1,147,959	$ 277,773	$ 4,930,133	$ 3,669,964	$ (1,308,790)
Beginning Fund Balance on July 1	$ 28,400,320	$ 28,122,547	$ 23,192,414	$ 19,522,450	$ 20,831,240 (1)
Ending Fund Balance on June 30(3)	$ 29,548,279 (2)	$ 28,400,320	$ 28,122,547	$ 23,192,414	$ 19,522,450

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Source: The District's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.

(1) In Fiscal Year 2021, corrections were made to provide for appropriate recognition of revenue, expenditure, premium amortization, and accreted interest items in the fund level statements in accordance with GAAP. As a result, the beginning General Fund balance has been restated.

(2) For Fiscal Year 2026, the District's estimated Ending General Fund Balance is approximately $32,428,173.

(3) For the current fiscal year, the District adopted a deficit budget in the amount of $2,382,121.

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INVESTMENTS

The District invests its investable funds in investments authorized by State law, including Chapter 2256, as amended, Texas Government Code (the "Texas Public Funds Investment Act"), and in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board of the District. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Under Texas law and subject to certain limitations, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued and secured by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities; (5) "A" or better rated obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) federally insured interest-bearing bank deposits, brokered pools of such deposits, and collateralized certificates of deposit and share certificates; (8) fully collateralized United States government securities repurchase agreements; (9) one-year or shorter securities lending agreements secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above or (11) through (14) below or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by an "A" or better rated state or national bank; (10) 270-day or shorter bankers' acceptances, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its holding company are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (11) commercial paper rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (12) SEC-registered no-load money market mutual funds that are subject to SEC Rule 2a-7; (13) SEC-registered no-load mutual funds that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years; (14) "AAA" or "AAAm"-rated investment pools that invest solely in investments described above; and (15) in the case of bond proceeds, guaranteed investment contracts that are secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above and, except for debt service funds and reserves, have a term of 5 years or less.

The District may not, however, invest in (1) interest only obligations, or non-interest bearing principal obligations, stripped from mortgage-backed securities; (2) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a remaining term that exceeds 10 years; and (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that bear interest at an index rate that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index. In addition, the District may not invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds and debt service funds and reserves) in mutual funds described in clause (13) above or make an investment in any mutual fund that exceeds 10% of the fund's total assets.

Except as stated above or inconsistent with its investment policy, the District may invest in obligations of any duration without regard to their credit rating, if any. If an obligation ceases to qualify as an eligible investment after it has been purchased, the District is not required to liquidate the investment unless it no longer carries a required rating, in which case the District is required to take prudent measures to liquidate the investment that are consistent with its investment policy.

As a school district that qualifies as an "issuer" under Chapter 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code, the District may also invest up to 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds and debt service funds and reserves) in "AA-" or better rated corporate bonds with a remaining term of three years or less. Not more than 25% of its funds invested in corporate bonds may be invested in any single issuer and its affiliates. Corporate bonds must be sold if downgraded below the required rating or placed on negative credit watch.

INVESTMENT POLICIES . . . Under State law, the District is required to adopt and annually review written investment policies and must invest its funds in accordance with its policies. The policies must identify eligible investments and address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management. For investments whose eligibility is rating dependent, the policies must adopt procedures to monitor ratings and liquidate investments if and when required. The policies must require that all investment transactions settle on a delivery versus payment basis. The District is required to adopt a written investment strategy for each fund group to achieve investment objectives in the following order of priority: (1) suitability, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability, (5) diversification, and (6) yield.

State law requires the District's investments 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." The District is required to perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and compliance with its investment policies and provide regular training for its investment officers.

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TABLE 13 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS

As of September 30, 2026*, the District's investable funds were invested in the following categories:

Description	% of Funds Invested	Book Value	Market Value
Lone Star	26.08%	$ 16,505,289	$ 16,505,289
TexPool	32.75%	20,732,134	20,732,134
Texas Range	0.31%	193,829	193,829
Texas Class	37.65%	23,831,137	23,831,137
U.S. Securities	3.21%	2,033,185	2,033,185
Total	100.00%	$ 63,295,574	$ 63,295,574

* Unaudited.

As of such date, 96.8% of the District's investment portfolio will mature within 12 months. The market value of the investment portfolio was approximately 100.0% of its purchase price. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities; i.e, securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

TAX MATTERS

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

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon the Report and (a) the District's federal tax certificate, (b) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage, the application of the proceeds to be received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and certain other matters,, and (c) the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance.

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

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

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") by the District with respect to the Bonds or the property financed with proceeds of the Bonds. No assurances can be given as to whether the IRS will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the IRS would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an IRS audit is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT . . . The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the principal amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds"). In such event, the difference between (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond would constitute original issue discount. The "stated

redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

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

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

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

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

COLLATERAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES . . . The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on Existing Law, which is subject to change or modification, retroactively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located in South Central Texas and within 150 miles from the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, tornadic activity, heavy rain and flooding caused by rain events, hurricanes, and other tropical disturbances. If a future weather-related event were to significantly damage all or part of the improvements within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase the District's tax rate. Texas law allows school districts to increase property tax rates without voter approval upon the occurrence of certain disasters such as floods and upon a gubernatorial or presidential declaration of disaster. See "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate." There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District or be sufficient for such purposes. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like other school districts in the State, utilizes technology in conducting its operations. As a user of technology, the District potentially faces cybersecurity threats (e.g., hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and ransomware) on its technology systems. Accordingly, the District may be the target of a cyber-attack on its technology systems that could result in adverse consequences to the District. The District employs a multi-layered approach to combating cybersecurity threats. While the District deploys layered technologies and requires employees to receive cybersecurity training, as required by State law, among other efforts, cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruptions to the District's finances or operations. The costs of remedying such breaches or protecting against future cyber-attacks could be substantial and there is no assurance that these costs will be covered by insurance. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the District to litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the District to incur other costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") through its EMMA system, where it will be available to the general public, free of charge, at www.emma.msrb.com.

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will file certain updated financial information and operating data with the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 6 and 8 through 13 and in Appendix B. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year ending in and after 2026.

The financial information and operating data to be provided may be set forth in full in one or more documents or may be included by specific reference to any document available to the public on the MSRB's EMMA Internet Web site or filed with the SEC, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (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 audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is June 30. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by December in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will file notice of the change with the MSRB.

NOTICES OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District will file with the MSRB notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner (and not more than 10 business days after occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into 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; (14) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or the change of name of a paying agent/registrar, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except with respect to the Permanent School Fund guarantee), redemption prior to stated maturity of the Fixed Rate Bonds, or liquidity enhancement. In the Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (A) any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, and (B) the District intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) and in the definition of Financial Obligation above to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION . . . Effective July 1, 2009 (the "EMMA Effective Date"), the SEC implemented amendments to the Rule which approved the establishment by the MSRB of EMMA, which is now the sole successor to the national municipal securities information repositories with respect to filings made in connection with undertakings made under the Rule after the EMMA Effective Date. Commencing with the EMMA Effective Date, all information and documentation filing required to be made by the District in accordance with its undertaking made for the Bonds 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. With respect to debt of the District issued prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the District remains obligated to make annual required filings, as well as notices of material events, under its continuing disclosure obligations relating to those debt obligations (which includes a continuing obligation to make such filings with the Texas state information depository (the "SID")). Prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas (the "MAC") had been designated by the State and approved by the SEC staff as a qualified SID. Subsequent to the EMMA Effective Date, the MAC entered into a Subscription Agreement with the MSRB pursuant to which the MSRB makes available to the MAC, in electronic format, all Texas-issuer continuing disclosure documents and related information posted to EMMA's website simultaneously with such posting. Until the District receives notice of a change in this contractual agreement between the MAC and EMMA or of a failure of either party to perform as specified thereunder, the District has determined, in reliance on guidance from the MAC, that making its continuing disclosure filings solely with the MSRB will satisfy its obligations to make filings with the SID pursuant to its continuing disclosure agreements entered into prior to the EMMA Effective Date.

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement 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, if (i) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding

Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial information and operating data so provided.

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

OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS

The Bonds have been rated "Aaa" by Moody's Ratings ("Moody's") by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). The Bonds and the presently outstanding unlimited tax-supported debt of the District is rated "Aa2" by Moody's without regard to credit enhancement. The District has eight bond issues outstanding which are rated "Aaa" by Moody's, all by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The District has one issue that is secured and subject to the Permanent School Fund Guarantee, but not rated by any rating agency. The District has received conditional approval from the TEA for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The ratings reflect only the respective views of such organizations and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by any or all of such rating companies, if in the judgment of any or all of such companies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

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

LITIGATION

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

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

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

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

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments 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 - Ratings" herein). In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with capital of at least 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.

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

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE

The Texas Legislature meets in regular session in odd-numbered years, for 140 days. The 90th Texas Legislature will convene on January 12, 2027 and conclude on May 31, 2027. When the regular Texas Legislature is not in session, the Governor of Texas may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's direction, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The District can make no representations or predictions regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take during any session concerning the substance or the effect of any legislation that previously passed or may be passed.

LEGAL MATTERS

The District will furnish the Underwriters with a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State 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 limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approval of certain legal matters by Bond Counsel, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District and, subject to the qualifications set forth herein under "TAX MATTERS," the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, published rulings, regulations, and court decisions. Bond Counsel has been retained by and only represents the District. A form of Bond Counsel's opinion appears in Appendix C attached hereto.

Though it represents the Underwriters and the Municipal Advisor from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under the federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel 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 (other than any financial, technical, or statistical data therein) reviewed the information in this Official Statement appearing under the captions and subcaptions "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 RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations" (first paragraph only) "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings", as to which no opinion is expressed), "OTHER INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale", "OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", and "OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Matters" (excluding the last sentence of the second paragraph thereof), and such firm is of the opinion that the information contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinion will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel Escamilla & Poneck, LLP, San Antonio, Texas, whose fee is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

VERIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS

The Verification Agent will deliver to the District, on or before the settlement date of the Bonds, its verification report (the "Report") indicating that it has verified the mathematical accuracy of the mathematical computations of the adequacy of the cash and the maturing principal of and interest on the Federal Securities, as applicable, 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 and legal counsel.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLOSURE

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.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at the prices indicated on page 2 hereof, less an underwriting discount of $_____, and no accrued interest. 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 responsibility to investors under federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

The Order approved the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and authorize its further use in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Underwriters. This Official Statement was approved by the Board of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission Rule codified at 17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c2-12.

Whitley Penn, LLP, being the independent auditor of the District that prepared the financial statements attached hereto as Appendix B, has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statement addressed in that report. Whitley Penn, LLP also has not performed any procedures related to the Official Statement.

/s/
President, Board of Trustees
Boerne Independent School District

ATTEST:

/s/
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Boerne Independent School District

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS*

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2017

Original Dated Date	Maturity (February 1)	Interest Rate	Amount
August 1, 2017	2039	5.000%	$ 2,525,000
	2040	5.000%	3,010,000
	2043[(1)]	5.000%	11,880,000
	2048[(2)]	4.000%	20,050,000
			$ 37,465,000

These Refunded Bonds are to be called on February 1, 2027

(1) Represents a Term Bond maturing in 2043.
(2) Represents portions of a Term Bond maturing in 2048.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

GENERAL

The District consists of 307.65 square miles or 230,093 acres in Kendall, Bexar and Comal Counties. The majority of the District lies within Kendall County and includes the City of Boerne, Texas ("Boerne"), the county seat. Just 14 miles north of San Antonio's city limits, Boerne is nestled in the scenic Texas Hill Country at the crossroads of Interstate Highway 10 and State Highway 46.

ADMINISTRATION

Policy making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of and are vested in a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Members of the Board serve three-year staggered terms with elections being held each year on the second Saturday in May. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCREDITATION

The District is focused on preparing all students for the world they will face following graduation. In a community where public education is a top priority, the District works hand-in-hand with parents, business leaders and community supporters to help students achieve their full potential and chart a course for their future that draws from the cumulative experiences of their Boerne ISD education. A wide array of Career and Technical Education courses help equip students with marketable workforce skills. Across the spectrum of educational offerings, there are numerous opportunities for students to develop intellectual, social, physical, economic, and occupational competencies.

The District has worked closely with its community to define the academic proficiencies and personal qualities each Boerne ISD learner should possess. Each student should be academically prepared, think critically and inquisitively, be an active, effective communicator, be an engaged member of the community and hold a deep sense of self-awareness. Boerne ISD is fully accredited by the Texas Education Agency. The District focuses on intensive interaction in basic academic skills with a variety of additional programs designed to supplement the core curriculum.

The District is recognized consistently at state and national levels for academic and extracurricular successes. US News & World Report, Newsweek and the Niche report all have sited the District and its various schools as being among the best in Texas and the United States.

Boerne ISD students consistently perform well above regional and state in performance testing, according to data from the Texas Education Agency. Eighty-nine percent of BISD students met the standard for STAAR testing, according to the most recent data, versus 75 percent statewide. The District's bi-lingual education program merits similar results for its students when compared to regional and state averages.

With a four-year graduation rate consistently tracking above 98 percent, the District outpaces the statewide rate of 90 percent. In terms of post-secondary readiness, Boerne ISD students score well above state and national averages on SAT and ACT college placement exams. The District supports an active program for College Board Advanced Placement exams, where record numbers of students achieve college credit for qualified high school academic achievement.

Students are challenged by a comprehensive University Interscholastic League program that includes academics, athletics, band, drama, music, and literary competitions. More than 80 percent of Boerne ISD high school students participate in at least one school-sponsored extracurricular activity. A few of these organizations include FFA, FCCLA, Air Force Junior ROTC, Technology Students Association, Honor Choir, Student Council, Academic Decathlon, and many more.

Boerne ISD students are also involved in community service initiatives that include the areas of environmental issues, humanitarian support, and drug abuse prevention activities. There is something for almost every interest as the District and community work together to keep students involved and motivated.

BUDGET AND PERSONNEL

The budget for the 2026-2027 school year is $123,300,889. The sources of revenue are as follows: 68.31% (local), 31.57% (state), 0.12% (federal). 1,432 individuals comprise the District's professional and support staff. The District's payroll budget total is $104,425,859 or 85%.

SCHOLASTIC MEMBERSHIP AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

The District enjoys an excellent academic reputation which makes it very desirable to people relocating from other places. Because the District is located on Interstate Highway 10 near major employers such as USAA, University of Texas at San Antonio and South Texas Medical Center, the District attracts a substantial number of professional persons and their families. In addition, many people commute to industrial and civil service jobs in San Antonio. Following are scholastic membership and average daily attendance figures for the past ten years.

School Year	Membership	Average Daily Attendance	Percent ADA Increase
2016-17	8,330	7,943	4.38%
2017-18	8,688	8,271	4.13%
2018-19	9,170	8,690	5.07%
2019-20	9,579	9,109	4.82%
2020-21	9,617	9,302	0.32%
2021-22	10,327	9,623	3.45%
2022-23	10,763	10,058	4.52%
2023-24	10,911	10,291	2.32%
2024-25	11,101	10,444	1.49%
2025-26	11,123	10,530	0.82%

* As of June 30, 2026.

PRESENT FACILITIES

School Facility	Grade Span	Present Capacity	Membership at 10-1-2026
Cibolo Creek Elementary	PreK-5	800	488
Curington Elementary	PreK-5	700	609
Fabra Elementary	PreK-5	800	686
Fair Oaks Elementary	PreK-5	800	772
Herff Elementary	PreK-5	800	537
Kendall Elementary	PreK-5	800	530
Van Raub Elementary	PreK-5	800	734
Viola Wilson Elementary	PreK-5	800	521
Boerne Middle School North	6th-8th	1,000	916
Boerne Middle School South	6th-8th	1,200	968
Mark T. Voss Middle School	6th-8th	1,200	759
Boerne High School	9th-12th	1,900	1,582
Boerne Champion High School	9th-12th	2,600	2,049
TOTAL			11,151

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In addition to a well-rounded core curriculum, the District offers students opportunities to be challenged beyond the basics and to pursue individualized interests. While small enough to enable each student to be recognized individually, the District is large enough to offer a wide range of excellent programs. A few special programs are:

- At Risk services on all campuses
- Content mastery program for Special Education students
- Counseling, guidance, and testing services at all campuses
- Numerous anti-drug education and prevention programs
- English-As-A-Second Language program K-3
- Dual Language Two-way Program PK-5
- Food Service program for all campuses
- Foreign language instruction beginning at grade 6
- Full day Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten
- Health services for all campuses
- GT, Honors, and Advanced Placement classes
- Middle and High School Athletic, Band, Choir, and Orchestra Programs
- Numerous special interest clubs
- Accelerated Reading and Math programs
- Support teachers for elementary art, PE, and music
- Theater Arts
- Career and Technology Education – Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Business, Education, Health Science, Hospitality, Human Services, Information Technology, Manufacturing, STEM, and Transportation
- Project Lead the Way & Incubator programs to empower students for in-demand knowledge in CTE courses
- Boerne Outdoor Academy
- Dual Credit courses from Northwest Vista College and Angelo State University

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT, TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

The District has no financial responsibility for the Teacher Retirement System of Texas, with employees contributing 8.00% of their annual compensation and the State of Texas contributing 8.00%.

_____
Source: The District.

AREA ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

LOCATION

Kendall County, Texas (the "County"), organized in 1862, contains 662.9 square miles and is located in south central Texas.

The City of Boerne, Texas (the "City") is the county seat and principal commercial center of the County. The City is located approximately 30 miles north of downtown San Antonio on Interstate Highway 10 (U.S. Highway 87). The other incorporated city located within the County is Comfort (2010 census population 2,363; 2018 population estimate 3,590).

POPULATION

Census Report	Kendall County	City of Boerne
2020 Est.	48,955	20,184
2010	33,410	10,684
2000	23,743	6,178
1990	14,589	4,274
1980	10,635	3,229

_____
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

ECONOMY

The area economy is diversified by light manufacturing, agribusiness, tourism, and outdoor recreation. Principal manufacturing industries include aerospace, oil field hydraulic motors, medical devices and pharmaceuticals, hunting equipment, food processing and aquatic filtration systems. Approximately 10% of the area workforce support these manufacturing businesses. Agricultural and ranching businesses in the area include cattle, sheep, goats, hay and other grains. Tourism is a primary economic generator in the City due to the close proximity to San Antonio, the nation's 7th largest city, and the availability of hunting, fishing, shopping, sports and recreation activities.

Boerne is one of the fastest growing Texas cities, having experienced a growth of 24% from 2021 to 2026. Kendall county is also expected to be the 6th fastest growing county in Texas through 2050. Significant developments over the next five years include a new Bucee's gas station and other major commercial developments along the I-10 corridor.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE GREATER BOERNE AREA

Name	Type of Property	Employment
Boerne Independent School District	Public School	1,700
H E Butt Grocery Store	Grocery Store	517
Kendall County	Public Entity	361
City of Boerne	Public Entity	314
Toyota of Boerne	Automobile Sales	290
WalMart Stores	Discount Store	265
Albany Engineered Composites	Manufacturing	227
Mission Pharmacal	Manufacturing	198
The Home Depot	Retail Store	150
Mercedes Benz of Boerne	Automobile Sales	110

Source: The City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS – KENDALL COUNTY(1)

	2026(2)	2025(3)	2024(3)	2023(3)	2022(3)
Civilian Labor Force	24,714	25,095	24,381	23,739	22,696
Total Employed	23,768	24,098	23,568	22,923	21,955
Total Unemployed	946	997	813	816	741
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	4.0%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%
% Unemployed (Texas)	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%
% Unemployed (U.S.)	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%

(1) Source: Texas Employment Commission.
(2) As of August 2026.
(3) Average annual statistics.

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM THE

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Boerne Independent School District Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2025, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Report for further information.

1601 South MoPac Expressway, Suite D250
Austin, Texas 78746
512-609-1900

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Boerne Independent School District
Boerne, 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 Boerne Independent School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and GAS 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 GAS, 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District 's basic financial statements. The supplementary information – combining statements and TEA required schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information – combining statements and TEA required schedules are 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 supplementary information – combining statements and TEA required schedules 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 (ACFR)

Management is responsible for the other information included in the 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 financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 13, 2025 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P

Austin, Texas
November 13, 2025



Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A)

This discussion and analysis of the Boerne Independent School District's (the "District") financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's total combined net position at June 30, 2025, was $44,806,462.
- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the District's general fund reported a total fund balance of $29,548,279, of which $29,295,268 was unassigned.
- At the end of the fiscal year, the District's governmental funds (the general fund plus all federal, state, and local grant funds, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund) reported combined ending fund balances of $79,619,488.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report consists of three parts – *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (this section), the *Basic Financial Statements*, and *Required Supplementary Information*. The basic statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District.

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term, as well as what remains for future spending.
- The proprietary fund statements provide information about services provided to parties inside the District. The proprietary funds include the internal service fund (the District's insurance fund).
- Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the fiduciary resources belong. This fund includes student activity funds.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The notes to the financial statements are followed by a section entitled *Required Supplementary Information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All of the current period's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The government-wide statements report on the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the District's assets and liabilities and is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

- To assess the overall health of the District, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's tax base, staffing patterns, enrollment, and attendance.

The government-wide financial statements of the District include the *governmental activities*. Most of the District's basic services, such as instruction, extracurricular activities, curriculum, and staff development, health services, general administration, and plant operation and maintenance, are included in *governmental activities*. Locally assessed property taxes, together with State foundation program entitlements, which are based upon student enrollment and attendance, finance most of the governmental activities.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are simply accounting devices that are used to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law, and other funds are mandated by bond agreements or bond covenants.

- The Board of Trustees (the "Board") establishes other funds to control and manage money set aside for particular purposes or to show that the District is properly using certain taxes and grants.

- Other funds are used to account for assets held by the District in a custodial capacity – these assets do not belong to the District, but the District is responsible for properly accounting for them.

The District has the following kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how *cash and other financial assets* can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year's end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

- *Proprietary funds* – These funds include the internal service fund. The District's workers' compensation and unemployment fund activity is reported in the internal service fund and is shown in a separate statement of net position and statement of changes in net position.

- *Fiduciary funds* – The District serves as the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain funds such as student activity funds. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its governmental operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The District's combined net position was $44,806,462 at June 30, 2025. *Table 1* focuses on net position, while *Table 2* shows the revenues and expenses that changed the net position balance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Revenues for the District, not restricted to specific programs, increased commensurate with an increase in enrollment and attendance in accordance with State funding provision and hold harmless provisions instituted by the Texas Education Agency for the 2025 fiscal year. Property tax revenues increased commensurate with an increase in property values and a small decrease in the tax rate. *Table 1* indicates the overall condition of the District remained relatively stable. The District's current assets decreased, and capital assets increased due to the continuation of construction projects stemming from the successful May 2022 bond authorization. The District's long-term liabilities decreased due to the planned defeasance of callable bond issues.

TABLE 1
Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	$ 97,259,856	$ 146,687,766
Capital Assets	433,464,434	408,503,976
Total Assets	530,724,290	555,191,742
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	17,828,789	20,314,777
Liabilities		
Current and Other Liabilities	21,359,118	25,072,027
Long-term Liabilities	463,925,762	484,049,938
Total Liabilities	485,284,880	509,121,965
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	18,461,737	24,112,794
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	71,455,056	52,645,468
Restricted	3,923,992	4,905,828
Unrestricted	(30,572,586)	(15,279,536)
Total Net Position	$ 44,806,462	$ 42,271,760

TABLE 2
Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	2024
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	$ 4,190,025	$ 3,742,862
Operating Grants and Contributions	24,681,739	22,665,643
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	111,868,531	102,284,008
State Aid - formula	26,121,505	23,441,435
Investment Earnings	5,843,582	7,083,759
Other	3,305,051	438,757
Total Revenues	176,010,433	159,656,464
Expenses		
Instruction	76,146,566	72,437,345
Instructional Resources & Media Services	1,641,591	1,348,689
Curriculum & Staff Development	3,487,220	3,504,085
Instructional Leadership	1,694,271	1,644,269
School Leadership	6,993,222	6,811,609
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	5,660,098	5,131,134
Health Services	1,441,462	1,336,925
Student (pupil) Transportation	4,644,753	3,859,543
Child Nutrition Services	5,240,414	4,726,271
Co-Curricular Activities	5,083,886	5,180,777
General Administration	4,302,766	4,528,720
Plant Maintenance and Operations	25,626,917	18,182,023
Security & Monitoring Services	3,108,353	2,960,499
Data Processing Services	4,939,545	5,661,924
Community Services	19,288	44,118
Debt Service	13,286,161	13,713,408
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	-	-
Other Governmental Charges	1,221,012	1,061,912
Total Expenses	164,537,525	152,133,251
Change in Net Position	11,472,908	7,523,213
Beginning Net Position (as restated)	33,333,554	34,748,547
Ending Net Position	$ 44,806,462	$ 42,271,760

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $79,619,488. This compares to a combined fund balance of $123,178,366 at June 30, 2024. Fund balance reached a peak in 2023 primarily as a result of the issuance of bond debt from the 2022 bond authorization approved by voters in May 2022. The decline in fund balance to 2024 and again in 2025 is due to the beginning and continuation of the major construction project phase of the authorization. Larger declines in fund balance are anticipated in the next several fiscal years as the completion phase progresses.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

In accordance with State law, the District prepares an annual budget for the general fund, the food service special revenue fund, and the debt service fund. The District budgets the capital projects fund for each *project*, which normally covers multiple years. Special revenue funds have budgets approved by the funding agency and are amended throughout the year as required.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the District amended its budget as required by State law to reflect current levels of revenue and anticipated expenses. Changes between the original budget and the final amended budget were due primarily to the continuing implementation of 2023 property tax legislation related to frozen values. The general fund's actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by $1,902,517 and the budgeted expenditures exceeded actual expenditures by $1,814,273.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are generally defined as those items that have useful lives of two years or more and have an initial cost or value (if donated) of an amount determined by the Board. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the District used a capitalization threshold of $5,000, which means that all capital-type assets, including library books, with a cost or initial value of less than $5,000 were not included in the capital assets inventory.

As of June 30, 2025, the District had a total of $433,464,434 invested in capital assets such as land, buildings, and District equipment, net of depreciation. This is a substantial increase from the prior year due to the number of construction projects underway as a result of the 2022 bond authorization.

More detailed information about the District's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At year's end, the District had $384,264,896 in general obligation bonds and notes outstanding versus $411,994,896 last year. More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND TAX RATES

Total appraised market value of the District for the 2025-2026 (2025 Tax Year) is $21.1 billion, which is a 5 percent increase from the preceding year. Total taxable property values (including "frozen" values) used for the 2025-2026 budget preparation increased one percent from the preceding year, primarily due to the proposed increases in homestead exemptions in the 2025 legislative session, offset by the current year expiration of the homestead cap.

The Board set the tax rate for the 2025-2026 school year at the August 2025 Board meeting. The tax rates were approved with an increase from the prior year, which prompted a Voter Approval Tax Ratification Election. Debt service tax rate is $0.314, and maintenance and operation rate is $0.6969 for a total tax rate of $1.0109 per $100 valuation.

The original 2025-2026 general operating fund budget was $116.5 million, an increase of 14.84 percent from the 2024-2025 adopted budget and a 6.4 percent increase from the 2024-2025 final amended budget. Compensation was the primary increase driver and was approved for teaching positions for the 2024-2025 fiscal year. New positions were budgeted to accommodate growth.

The District's 2025-2026 estimated average membership is projected at 11,237, with estimated average daily attendance at 10,542. Attendance was estimated at 94.00 percent.

Enrollment of 11,180 through September 2025 is in line with budgeted expectations. Accordingly, the Administration is closely monitoring revenue and expenditure considerations to ensure budgetary limitations are appropriate.

The District remains aware of its dependence on local taxation to support all phases of its operations and is committed to providing the best possible education to every student, using the resources made available to it by State law and local taxpayer support.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, students, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's commitment to accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Boerne Independent School District's business office at 235 Johns Road, Boerne, Texas 78006 or by calling (830) 357-2000.



Basic Financial Statements

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

Data Control Codes		Primary Government Governmental Activities
	ASSETS	
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 88,167,352
1220	Property Taxes Receivable (Delinquent)	3,097,164
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(1,889,950)
1240	Due from Other Governments	7,460,893
1290	Other Receivables	92,109
1300	Inventories	67,557
1490	Other Current Assets	264,731
	Capital Assets	
1510	Land	38,930,665
1520	Buildings, net	358,596,441
1530	Furniture & Equipment, net	7,845,704
1540	Vehicles, net	5,423,630
1550	Leases and Subscriptions, net	591,303
1580	Construction in Progress	9,666,456
1590	Infrastructure, net	12,410,235
1000	Total Assets	530,724,290
	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701	Deferred Charge for Refunding	281,040
1705	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	7,035,565
1706	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	10,512,184
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	17,828,789
	LIABILITIES	
2110	Accounts Payable	4,728,417
2140	Accrued Interest	5,100,424
2150	Payroll Deductions & Withholdings Payable	31,825
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	10,796,375
2180	Due to Other Governments	94,406
2210	Accrued Expenses	96,411
2300	Unearned Revenue	511,260
	Noncurrent Liabilities	
2501	Due within one year	14,560,898
2502	Due in more than one year	396,692,594
2530	Leases and Subscriptions - Long Term	345,582
2540	Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	28,019,973
2545	Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	19,802,374
2590	Other Long term liabilities - due or payable after one year	4,504,341
2000	Total Liabilities	485,284,880
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	1,113,019
2606	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	17,348,718
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	18,461,737
	NET POSITION	
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets	71,455,056
3820	Restricted for Federal and State Programs	644,784
3850	Restricted for Debt Service	1,675,226
3890	Other Restrictions on Net Position	1,603,982
3900	Unrestricted	(30,572,586)
3000	Total Net Position	$ 44,806,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1 Expenses	Program Revenues 3 Charges for Services	Program Revenues 4 Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense)/ Revenue and Changes in Net Position 6 Governmental Activities
	Governmental Activities:				
0011	Instruction	$ 76,146,566	$ 452,012	$ 14,222,815	$ (61,471,739)
0012	Instructional Resources & Media Services	1,641,591	7,582	133,700	(1,500,309)
0013	Curriculum & Staff Development	3,487,220	23,067	498,458	(2,965,695)
0021	Instructional Leadership	1,694,271	-	138,121	(1,556,150)
0023	School Leadership	6,993,222	13,068	701,759	(6,278,395)
0031	Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	5,660,098	43,596	793,002	(4,823,500)
0033	Health Services	1,441,462	18	133,859	(1,307,585)
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	4,644,753	179	277,393	(4,367,181)
0035	Child Nutrition Services	5,240,414	2,745,303	2,198,800	(296,311)
0036	Co-curricular/Extracurricular Activities	5,083,886	538,091	469,927	(4,075,868)
0041	General Administration	4,302,766	1,669	587,032	(3,714,065)
0051	Plant Maintenance & Operations	25,626,917	319,005	522,981	(24,784,931)
0052	Security & Monitoring Services	3,108,353	46,435	145,369	(2,916,549)
0053	Data Processing Services	4,939,545	-	137,232	(4,802,313)
0061	Community Services	19,288	-	8,322	(10,966)
0072	Debt Service - Interest	13,275,809	-	3,712,969	(9,562,840)
0073	Debt Service - Fiscal Charges	10,352	-	-	(10,352)
0099	Other Governmental Charges	1,221,012	-	-	(1,221,012)
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 164,537,525	$ 4,190,025	$ 24,681,739	(135,665,761)

	General Revenues:	
	Taxes:	
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	75,331,402
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	36,537,129
SF	State aid - unrestricted formula grants	26,121,505
MI	Miscellaneous local & intermediate	3,305,051
IE	Investment earnings	5,843,582
TR	Total general revenues	147,138,669
CN	Changes in Net Position	11,472,908
NB	Net Position -- beginning (as restated)	33,333,554
NE	Net Position -- ending	$ 44,806,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	ASSETS					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 34,157,286	$ 10,492,749	$ 40,752,570	$ 2,746,489	$ 88,149,094
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	2,186,782	910,382	-	-	3,097,164
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes (credit)	(1,362,679)	(527,271)	-	-	(1,889,950)
1240	Due from Other Governments	6,415,123	7,308	-	1,038,462	7,460,893
1260	Due from Other Funds	460,540	-	52,540	142,001	655,081
1290	Other Receivables	39,767	-	13,392	38,950	92,109
1300	Inventories, at cost	36,583	-	-	30,974	67,557
1490	Other Current Assets	253,011	-	-	11,720	264,731
1000	Total Assets	$ 42,186,413	$ 10,883,168	$ 40,818,502	$ 4,008,596	$ 97,896,679
	LIABILITIES					
2110	Accounts Payable	$ 1,609,584	$ -	$ 3,536,179	$ 156,354	$ 5,302,117
2150	Payroll Deductions & Withholdings Payable	31,825	-	-	-	31,825
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	10,145,813	-	-	650,562	10,796,375
2170	Due to Other Funds	179,411	-	-	475,670	655,081
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	94,406	-	-	94,406
2210	Accrued Expenditures	96,411	-	-	-	96,411
2300	Unearned Revenue	34,016	-	-	477,244	511,260
2000	Total Liabilities	12,097,060	94,406	3,536,179	1,759,830	17,487,475
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	541,074	248,642	-	-	789,716
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	541,074	248,642	-	-	789,716
	FUND BALANCES					
3410	Nonspendable	253,011	-	-	40,974	293,985
3450	Restricted - Grant Funds	-	-	-	603,810	603,810
3470	Restricted - Capital Acquisitions and Contractual Obligations	-	-	37,282,323	-	37,282,323
3480	Restricted - Debt Service	-	10,540,120	-	-	10,540,120
3490	Restricted - Other	-	-	-	1,603,982	1,603,982
3600	Unassigned	29,295,268	-	-	-	29,295,268
3000	Total Fund Balance	29,548,279	10,540,120	37,282,323	2,248,766	79,619,488
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances	$ 42,186,413	$ 10,883,168	$ 40,818,502	$ 4,008,596	$ 97,896,679

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

Amounts reported for government activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 79,619,488
The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of worker's compensation, equipment and unemployment) to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position, including furniture and equipment and accumulated depreciation in the following amounts:		(47,842)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.		
Land	$ 38,930,665	
Buildings	453,416,013	
Furniture and Equipment	19,636,138	
Leases and Subscriptions	1,165,040	
Vehicles	10,765,107	
Construction in Progress	9,666,456	
Infrastructure	36,917,782	570,497,201
Accumulated Depreciation - Buildings	(94,819,572)	
Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture and Equipment	(11,790,434)	
Accumulated Depreciation - Leases and Subscriptions	(573,737)	
Accumulated Depreciation - Vehicles	(5,341,477)	
Accumulated Depreciation - Infrastructure	(24,507,547)	(137,032,767)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Unearned revenue is not reported as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, because the revenue is considered earned.		
Accrued Interest - Bonds	$ (5,100,424)	
Leases and Subscriptions Payable	(549,455)	
Bonds Payable - Long-term	(384,264,896)	
Unamortized Bond Premiums	(12,225,008)	
Arbitrage Rebate Payable	(3,864,541)	
Compensated Absences	(7,893,768)	
Accretion of Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	(6,665,947)	(420,564,039)
Unavailable revenue from property taxes and other items is not reported as a deferred inflow in the government-wide financial statements, because the revenue is considered earned.		
Property Taxes		789,716
Deferred Charge on Refunding Bonds is a deferred outflow and is not reported in the fund financial statements.		281,040
Included in the items related to long term debt, as required by GASB 68 and 75, are the following:		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ (28,019,973)	
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	(19,802,374)	
Deferred resource inflow related to TRS pension	(1,113,019)	
Deferred resource inflow related to TRS OPEB	(17,348,718)	
Deferred resource outflow related to TRS pension	7,035,565	
Deferred resource outflow related to TRS OPEB	10,512,184	(48,736,335)
Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 44,806,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	REVENUES:					
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 78,599,350	$ 37,141,631	$ 5,625,943	$ 5,337,856	$ 126,704,780
5800	State Sources	32,322,421	3,712,969	212,800	2,810,614	39,058,804
5900	Federal Sources	175,556	-	-	4,631,916	4,807,472
5020	Total Revenues	111,097,327	40,854,600	5,838,743	12,780,386	170,571,056
	EXPENDITURES					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	61,800,222	-	185,123	5,569,855	67,555,200
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	1,111,912	-	194,590	93,423	1,399,925
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	2,932,498	-	-	284,240	3,216,738
0021	Instructional Leadership	1,689,734	-	-	-	1,689,734
0023	School Leadership	6,096,729	-	-	161,027	6,257,756
0031	Guidance and Counseling Services	4,596,785	-	-	537,204	5,133,989
0033	Health Services	1,257,173	-	-	216	1,257,389
0034	Pupil Transportation	4,070,151	-	1,200,536	2,206	5,272,893
0035	Child Nutrition Services	120,058	-	-	4,407,042	4,527,100
0036	Co-Curricular Activities	2,866,804	-	-	1,014,476	3,881,280
0041	General Administration	4,075,383	-	18,427	20,573	4,114,383
0051	Plant Maintenance and Operations	12,626,133	-	2,471,820	12,079	15,110,032
0052	Security & Monitoring Services	2,023,469	-	273,226	572,191	2,868,886
0053	Data Processing Services	3,212,295	-	924,848	-	4,137,143
0061	Community Services	12,523	-	-	5,223	17,746
0071	Debt Service - Principal on Long-Term Debt	452,284	27,580,000	-	-	28,032,284
0072	Debt Service - Interest	23,265	13,723,021	-	-	13,746,286
0073	Debt Service - Cost of Issuance and Fiscal Charges	175	10,177	-	-	10,352
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	44,971,583	-	44,971,583
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,221,012	-	-	-	1,221,012
6030	Total Expenditures	110,188,605	41,313,198	50,240,153	12,679,755	214,421,711
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	908,722	(458,598)	(44,401,410)	100,631	(43,850,655)
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
7913	Proceeds from Right to Use Leased Assets	291,777	-	-	-	291,777
7915	Transfers in	-	-	52,540	-	52,540
8911	Transfers out	(52,540)	-	-	-	(52,540)
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	239,237	-	52,540	-	291,777
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	1,147,959	(458,598)	(44,348,870)	100,631	(43,558,878)
0100	FUND BALANCES, July 1, 2024	28,400,320	10,998,718	81,631,193	2,148,135	123,178,366
3000	FUND BALANCES, June 30, 2025	$ 29,548,279	$ 10,540,120	$ 37,282,323	$ 2,248,766	$ 79,619,488

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

Amounts reported for government activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ (43,558,878)
The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of worker's compensation to appropriate functions in other funds. The net income (loss) of the internal service fund is reported with the governmental activities.		(19,873)
Current year capital expenditures in the fund financial statements are shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements.		38,134,601
Long-term issuances of debt are reported as resources in the fund financial statements and are shown as increases in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. Payments of principal on long-term debt are expenditures in the fund financial statements and are shown as reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. Long-term debt activity was:		
Accrued Interest - Bonds	(102,832)	
Leases and Subscriptions Payable	13,385	
Bonds Payable - Long-term	27,730,000	
Unamortized Bond Premiums	1,847,389	
Accreted Interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds	(271,157)	
Deferred Charge for Refunding Bonds	30,538	29,247,323
Depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.		(13,174,143)
Adjustments related to the net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and related deferred inflows and deferred outflows, which impact ending net position.		534,309
Reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue as revenue, recognizing other long-term liabilities, and consolidating interfund transactions.		309,569
Changes in Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 11,472,908

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit D-1

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2025

		Governmental Activities
		Internal Service Funds
	ASSETS	
	Current Assets:	
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 18,258
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 18,258
	LIABILITIES	
	Current Liabilities	
2110	Accounts Payable	$ 26,300
2123	Other Liabilities	39,800
	Total Current Liabilities	66,100
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	66,100
	NET POSITION	
3900	Unrestricted	(47,842)
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (47,842)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		Governmental Activities
		Internal Service Funds
	OPERATING REVENUES	
5754	Charges for Services	$ 314,316
5020	Total Operating Revenues	314,316
	OPERATING EXPENSES	
6400	Other Operating Expenses	334,215
6030	Total Operating Expenses	334,215
	Operating Income (Loss)	(19,899)
	NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
7955	Investment Income	26
1300	Changes in Net Position	(19,873)
0100	TOTAL NET POSITION, July 1, 2024	(27,969)
3300	TOTAL NET POSITION, June 30, 2025	$ (47,842)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit D-3

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided	$ 332,846
Cash Payments for Premiums	(327,874)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	4,972
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment Earnings	26
Net Cash Flows Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	26
Net Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents	4,998
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, July 1, 2024	13,260
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, June 30, 2025	$ 18,258
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (19,899)
Effect of Changes in Current Assets and Liabilities:	
(Increase) Decrease in Due from Other Funds	18,530
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	7,113
Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(772)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 4,972

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 339,085
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 339,085
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	$ 25,743
Due to Other Governments	1,497
TOTAL LIABILITIES	27,240
NET POSITION	
Restricted for Individuals and Organizations	$ 311,845

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit E-2

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

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Received from Student Groups	$ 119,519
Enterprising Services Revenue	49,414
Earnings from Temporary Deposits	3,744
Contributions, Gifts, and Donations	94,090
Total Additions	266,767
DEDUCTIONS:	
Professional and Contracted Services	30,485
Supplies and Materials	72,366
Other Deductions	164,874
Total Deductions	267,725
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	(958)
TOTAL NET POSITION, July 1 (Beginning)	312,803
TOTAL NET POSITION, June 30 (Ending)	$ 311,845

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

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

The District is an independent political subdivision of the State governed by a board elected by the public and it has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations, and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations, or functions as part of the District's financial reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the District's reporting entity. Additionally, as the District is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity.

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

General Fund
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 general fund is always considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Debt Service Fund
The debt service fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest on all long-term debt of the District. The primary source of revenue for debt service is local property taxes. The debt service fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Capital Projects Fund
The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlay, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. The capital projects fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Special Revenue Funds
The special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The restricted proceeds of specific revenue sources comprise a substantial portion of the inflows of these special revenue funds. Most federal and some state financial assistance is accounted for in a special revenue fund.

Permanent Funds
The permanent funds are governmental funds that are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs. The District uses these funds for scholarships.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues include charges for services. Operating expenses includes costs of material, contracts, personnel, and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The proprietary fund type used by the District includes the following:

Internal Service Funds
These funds are used to account for, and report revenue and expenses related to services provided to parties inside the District on a cost-reimbursement basis. These funds facilitate distribution of support costs to the users of support services on a cost-reimbursement basis. Because the principal users of the internal service fund are the District's governmental activities, this fund type is included in the "Governmental Activities" column of the governmental-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds

The fiduciary funds account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or as a custodian on behalf of others. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District has the following type of fiduciary funds:

Custodial Funds
These funds are custodial in nature and use the economic resources measurement focus. Custodial funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. These funds are primarily used to account for the District's student activity funds.

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

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.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected 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 service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and 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 and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for the revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Investments

Investments, except for certain investment pools, commercial paper, money market funds, and investment contracts, are reported at fair value. The investment pools operate in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations and are reported at amortized cost. Money market funds, which are short-term highly liquid debt instruments that may include U.S. Treasury and agency obligations and commercial paper that have a remaining maturity of one year or less upon acquisition, are reported at amortized cost. Investments in nonparticipating interest earning contracts, such as certificates of deposit, are reported at cost.

The District has adopted a written investment policy regarding the investment of its funds as defined in the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Governmental Code. In summary, the District is authorized to invest in the following:

Direct obligations of the U.S. Government
Fully collateralized certificates of deposit and money market accounts
Government investment pools and commercial paper

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded at cost as expenditures when the related liability is incurred (i.e., the purchase method). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to the future accounting period (prepaid expenditures) are recognized as expenditures when utilized.

4. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of bonds, as well as other resources set aside for specific purposes, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants or contractual agreements.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, furniture and equipment, vehicles, leases, SBITA's, and infrastructure are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at

historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated and amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Description	Estimated Useful Life
Infrastructure	30 years
Buildings	20 to 50 years
Vehicle	2 to 15 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 15 years
Equipment under Leases	3 to 5 years
SBITAs	3 to 5 years

6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

- Deferred outflows/inflows from pension/other postemployment benefits (OPEB) activities are amortized over the average of the expected service lives of pension/OPEB plan members, except for the net differences between the projected and actual investment earnings on the pension/OPEB plan assets, which are amortized over a period of five years.
- For employer pension/OPEB plan contributions that were made subsequent to the measurement date through the end of the District's fiscal year, the amount is deferred and recognized as a reduction to the net pension/OPEB liability during the measurement period in which the contributions were made.
- A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

At the fund level, the District has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

7. Receivable and Payables Balances

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds." All residual balances between governmental activities are eliminated in the government-wide statements. All property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes.

8. Interfund Activity

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

9. Long-Term Obligations

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

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements until due. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources, net of the applicable premium or discount and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. In the governmental fund types, issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. However, claims and judgments paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only for the portion expected to be financed from expendable, available financial resources.

The property tax rate is allocated each year between the general and debt service funds. The full amount estimated to be required for debt service on general obligation debt is provided by the tax along with the interest earned in the debt service fund.

10. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balances of governmental funds are 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).

Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact are classified as nonspendable fund balance. Amounts that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions are classified as restricted 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 District's

Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

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 District's Board 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 acommitment.

11. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary 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 net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

12. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

13. Estimates

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

14. Data Control Codes

The data control codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by TEA in the Resource Guide. The TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the TEA in order to insure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

15. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for

purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities, and additions to/deductions from TRS'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.

16. Other Postemployment Benefits

The fiduciary net position of the TRS Texas Public School Retired Employees Insurance Group Program ("TRS- Care") 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 OPEB, 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.

G. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

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

2. Property Taxes

All taxes due to the District on real or personal property are payable at the Office of the Tax Assessor-Collector and may be paid at any time after the tax rolls for the year have been completed and approved, which is no later than October 1. Taxes are due by January 31, and all taxes not paid prior to this date are deemed delinquent and are subject to such penalty and interest.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 each year. Taxes are levied on October 1 and are payable prior to the next February 1.

I. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. The original budget is adopted by the District prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the function code stated in the approved budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets.

In accordance with State law and generally accepted accounting standards, the District prepares an annual budget for the general fund, the national school lunch and breakfast program special revenue fund, and the debt service fund. The District budgets the capital projects fund for each *project*, which normally covers multiple years. Special revenue funds have budgets approved by the funding agency and are amended throughout the year as required. During the year, the District amended its budget as required by State law and to reflect current levels of revenue and anticipated expenditures.

II. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

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

1. Cash Deposits

At June 30, 2025, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was $1,121,001 and the bank balance was $1,506,360. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2025, and during the year ended June 30, 2025, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

2. Investments

The District is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, the Public Funds Investment Act (the "Act"), to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

The Act requires an annual audit of investment practices. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the basic financial statements disclosed that in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies, the District adhered to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the District were in accordance with local policies.

The Act determines the types of investments which are allowable for the District. These include, with certain restrictions: 1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; 2) certificates of deposit; 3) certain municipal securities; 4) securities lending program; 5) repurchase agreements; 6) bankers' acceptances; 7) mutual funds; 8) investment pools; 9) guaranteed investment contracts; and 10) commercial paper.

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

Investment Type	Fair Value/ Amortized Cost	Ratings	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
External investment pools:			
Lone Star	$ 22,731,754	AAAm	32
TexPool	25,520,285	AAAm	42
Texas CLASS	38,948,678	AAAm	85
Texas Range	184,715	AAAmmf	1
Total Value	$ 87,385,432		
Portfolio weighted average maturity			58

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the District manages its exposure to declines in

fair values by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and invest operating funds primarily in short-term securities.

Credit risk. – is the risk that a security issuer may default on an interest or principal payment. The District controls and monitors this risk by purchasing quality rated instruments that have been evaluated by recognized rating agencies. The District's policy manages credit risk by authorizing only the safest types of investments backed by the federal or state government or their obligations and/or with ratings from nationally recognized rating firms of a least A or its equivalent.

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that the District's deposits may not be returned in the event of a bank failure. The District's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized by securities. As of June 30, 2025, fair market values of pledged securities and FDIC coverage exceeded bank balances.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party in the event of the failure of the counterparty. The District's investment policy requires that it will seek to safekeep securities at financial institutions, avoiding physical possession. Further, all trades, where applicable, shall be conducted on a delivery versus payment basis or commercial book entry system as utilized by the Federal Reserve and shall be protected through the use of a third-party custody/safekeeping agent.

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair values measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, provides a framework for measuring fair value which establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that describes the inputs that are used to measure assets and liabilities. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

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

The District's investments in State Investment Pools (statewide 2a7-like external investment pools) are not required to be measured at fair value but are measured at amortized cost.

Lone Star

The Lone Star Investment Pool ("Lone Star") is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. Lone Star is administered by First Public, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards, with Standish and American Beacon Advisors managing the investment and reinvestment of Lone Star's assets. State Street Bank provides custody and valuation services to Lone Star. All of the Board of Trustees' eleven members are Lone Star participants by either being employees or elected officials of a participant. Lone Star has established an advisory board composed of both Lone Star members and nonmembers. Lone Star is rated 'AAAm' by Standard and Poor's and operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The

District is invested in the Government Overnight Fund of Lone Star which seeks to maintain a net asset value of $1.00. Lone Star has 3 different funds: Government Overnight, Corporate Overnight, and Corporate Overnight Plus. Government Overnight, Corporate Overnight, and Corporate Overnight Plus maintain a net asset value of $1.00. Lone Star is measured at amortized cost.

TexPool

TexPool was established as a trust company with the Treasurer of the State of Texas as trustee, segregated from all other trustees, investments, and activities of the trust company. The State Comptroller of Public Accounts exercises oversight responsibility over TexPool. Oversight includes the ability to significantly influence operations, designation of management, and accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the State Comptroller has established an advisory board composed of both participants in TexPool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with TexPool.

The advisory board members review the investment policy and management fee structure. Finally, Standard & Poor's rates TexPool 'AAAm.' As a requirement to maintain the rating, weekly portfolio information must be submitted to Standard & Poor's, as well as to the office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for review. TexPool is an external investment pool measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, TexPool must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity, and diversification requirements within TexPool.

TexPool transacts at a net asset value of $1.00 per share, has weighted average maturities of 60 days or less, and weighted average lives of 120 days or less. Investments held are highly rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, have no more than five percent of portfolio with one issuer (excluding U.S. government securities), and can meet reasonably foreseeable redemptions. TexPool has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. TexPool's authority 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 TexPool's liquidity.

Texas Range

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

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

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

Texas CLASS

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

Texas CLASS is an external investment pool measured at fair value, i.e., net asset value. The investment pool's strategy is to seek preservation of principal, liquidity, and current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of short-term marketable securities. There are no unfunded commitments related to the investment pool. Texas CLASS has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily.

The investment pool's authorities may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities market, general banking moratorium or national or state emergency that affects the pool's liquidity. The Texas CLASS portfolio consists of U.S. Government securities; collateralized repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements' AAA rated money market mutual funds; and commercial paper.

B. Receivables

Receivables due from other governments as of June 30, 2025, for the District's individual major funds and Non-major Governmental Funds are as follows:

General Fund		
State Aid	$	6,363,410
Other		51,713
Total General Fund		6,415,123
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		
Grants		1,038,462
Debt Service		
Other		7,308
Total Governmental Activities	$	7,460,893

C. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for governmental activities at year end is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Balance, June 30, 2025
Capital Assets not being depreciated and amortized:					
Land	$ 26,762,567	$ 12,037,656	$ 130,442	$ -	$ 38,930,665
Construction In Progress	75,910,602	18,514,696	(84,758,842)	-	9,666,456
Total	102,673,169	30,552,352	(84,628,400)	-	48,597,121
Capital Assets being depreciated and amortized:					
Buildings and Improvements	373,885,973	-	79,530,040	-	453,416,013
Furniture and Equipment	15,815,407	3,820,731	-	-	19,636,138
Equipment under lease	560,186	60,434	-	-	620,620
SBITAs	313,077	231,343	-	-	544,420
Vehicles	10,535,822	1,366,337	-	(1,137,052)	10,765,107
Infrastructure	29,672,737	2,146,685	5,098,360	-	36,917,782
Total	430,783,202	7,625,530	84,628,400	(1,137,052)	521,900,080
Less Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:					
Buildings and Improvements	(85,735,226)	(9,084,346)	-	-	(94,819,572)
Furniture and Equipment	(9,932,336)	(1,858,098)	-	-	(11,790,434)
Equipment under lease	(112,037)	(122,831)	-	-	(234,868)
SBITAs	(156,538)	(182,331)	-	-	(338,869)
Vehicles	(5,909,416)	(525,832)	-	1,093,771	(5,341,477)
Infrastructure	(23,106,842)	(1,400,705)	-	-	(24,507,547)
Total	(124,952,395)	(13,174,143)	-	1,093,771	(137,032,767)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated and amortized	305,830,807	(5,548,613)	84,628,400	(43,281)	384,867,313
Capital Assets, Net	$408,503,976	$ 25,003,739	$ -	$ (43,281)	$433,464,434

Depreciation and amortization was charged to governmental functions as follows:

		Governmental Activities
11	Instruction	$ 6,805,324
12	Instructional Resources & Media Services	188,872
13	Curriculum & Staff Development	181,687
23	School Leadership	553,747
31	Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	346,092
33	Health Services	138,437
34	Student Transportation	492,246
35	Child Nutrition Services	505,804
36	Co-Curricular Activities	1,142,079
41	General Administration	63,984
51	Plant Maintenance & Operations	1,513,397
52	Security & Monitoring Services	222,198
53	Data Processing Services	1,019,541
61	Community Services	735
	Total Depreciation	$ 13,174,143

D. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in the District's total governmental long-term liabilities for the year. In general, the District uses the debt service fund to liquidate governmental long-term liabilities.

	Beginning Balance (as restated)	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable	$ 411,844,896	$ -	$ 27,580,000	$ 384,264,896	$ 11,310,000
Notes Payable	150,000	-	150,000	-	-
Subscriptions Payable	107,704	231,343	182,331	156,716	77,087
Leases Payable	455,136	60,434	122,831	392,739	126,786
Accreted Interest	6,394,790	271,157	-	6,665,947	-
Bond Premium	14,072,397	-	1,847,389	12,225,008	-
Compensated Absences	8,938,206	3,180,214	4,224,652	7,893,768	3,047,025
Total	$ 441,963,129	$ 3,743,148	$ 34,107,203	$ 411,599,074	$ 14,560,898

Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities in the governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.

The annual requirements to amortize debt issues outstanding at year end were as follows:

	Bonds Payable		
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 11,310,000	$ 13,255,172	$ 24,565,172
2027	11,095,000	12,799,954	23,894,954
2028	12,255,000	13,739,484	25,994,484
2029	11,925,000	14,638,507	26,563,507
2030	9,750,220	18,115,352	27,865,572
2031-35	72,544,676	68,574,582	141,119,258
2036-40	76,545,000	50,584,858	127,129,858
2041-45	92,010,000	33,316,848	125,326,848
2046-50	65,185,000	13,935,950	79,120,950
2051-54	21,645,000	2,968,850	24,613,850
Total	$ 384,264,896	$ 241,929,557	$ 626,194,453

A summary of changes in long term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2025, is as follows:

Series	Original Amount	Interest Rates	Final Maturity	Outstanding 07/01/24	Issued/ Remarketed	Retired/ Remarketed	Outstanding 06/30/25	Due Within One Year	Accreted Interest
Bonds Payable									
Current Interest									
2014	$ 8,854,992	0.60 - 3.55%	2036	$ 5,195,000	$ -	$ 90,000	$ 5,105,000	$ 90,000	$ -
2016	81,545,000	2.00 - 5.00%	2047	76,955,000	-	5,225,000	71,730,000	850,000	-
2017	81,215,000	3.00 - 5.00%	2048	79,280,000	-	255,000	79,025,000	250,000	-
2019	40,980,000	5.00%	2029	30,185,000	-	5,665,000	24,520,000	5,690,000	-
2020	90,699,896	0.28 - 2.63%	2043	83,334,896	-	1,900,000	81,434,896	1,790,000	6,665,947
2024	13,890,000	3.25 - 3.42%	2026	13,890,000	-	12,890,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Variable Debt Rate Obligations									
2022	45,000,000	3.85%	2043	17,300,000	-	540,000	16,760,000	570,000	-
2023	65,000,000	3.125%	2053	64,625,000	-	1,015,000	63,610,000	1,070,000	-
2024	41,080,000	3.370%	2054	41,080,000	-	-	41,080,000	-	-
Notes Payable									
2015	1,500,000	0.50 - 2.25%	2025	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-
Totals	$ 469,764,888			$ 411,994,896	$ -	$ 27,730,000	$ 384,264,896	$ 11,310,000	$ 6,665,947

2022 Authorization

In May of 2022 voters authorized $165.34M to be issued in bond debt solely for the purpose of constructing, equipping, and renovating school buildings, purchasing sites for future schools, and paying costs of issuance. Through June 30, 2025, the District has issued the entirety of the authorization.

The District has outstanding variable rate unlimited tax school building bonds. These bonds were issued as term bonds scheduled to mature on various dates. Following the initial rate period, the bonds will bear interest at a term rate determined by the remarketing agent with a term rate period of two years unless a different rate period is specified by the District; however, the interest rate mode on the bonds may at the District's option, be converted from time to time to a weekly rate, monthly rate, quarterly rate, semiannual rate, or a different term rate period; or to a flexible rate; or to a fixed rate until maturity. The bonds are subject to mandatory redemption and a mandatory redemption schedule for each subseries has been established.

The following is a summary of all variable rate unlimited tax school building bonds issued by the District:

	Principal Amount	Issue Date	Initial/ Current Rate Period	Stated Maturity Date	Initial/ Remarketed Interest Rate	Initial/ Remarketed Yield	Stepped Rate
Series 2022	$17,300,000	8/1/2022	11/30/2027	12/1/2043	3.85%	3.85%	7.00%
Series 2023	65,000,000	4/15/2023	1/31/2027	2/1/2053	3.125%	3.125%	7.00%
Series 2024	54,970,000	6/5/2024	1/31/2028	2/1/2054	4.000%	3.370%	7.00%

2024-25 Bond Transactions

On February 4, 2025, the District advance defeased $4,430,000 of the 2016 Building Bond 2047 maturity by committing $4,493,919 to escrow. The escrow will pay current bondholders on February 1, 2026. The defeasement produced $3,834,481 in present value savings and $3,898,400 in total interest savings.

Lease Payable

On July 1, 2023, the District entered a 60-month lease for the use of copier/printers. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $560,186. As of June 30, 2025, the value of the lease liability is $392,738. The District is required to make annual fixed payments of $137,544. The lease has an interest rate of 3.22%. The value of the right to use the asset as of June 30, 2025, is $620,620 with accumulated amortization of $234,868.

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2025, are as follows:

June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$126,786	$ 10,757	$137,543
2027	130,869	6,675	137,544
2028	135,084	2,461	137,545
	$392,739	$ 19,893	$412,632

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

The District has entered SBITA's that allows the right-to-use the SBITA vendor's information technology software over the subscription term of three years. The District is required to make annual payments at its incremental borrowing rate or the interest rate stated or implied within the SBITAs. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $313,078 in November 2022 and $231,343 in November 2024, respectively. The SBITA's have an implied interest rate of 3.24% and 3.297%, respectively, and an annual fixed payment of $107,704 and $79,629, respectively, due in the final year of the agreements ended November 30, 2024 and November 30, 2027, respectively.

Compensated Absences

The District provides vacation, non-duty, compensatory, sick, and personal leave benefits in accordance with Board policy. A liability is reported for leave balances that:

- Are attributable to services already rendered,
- Accumulate and may be carried forward, and
- Are more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid/settled.

Vacation, Non-Duty, and Compensatory leave accumulate, are subject to limits, and are paid upon separation or retirement; therefore, the entire balance is reported as a liability. Sick and personal leave accumulate without limit but are not paid upon separation. The District records a liability for the portion of sick and personal leave that is more likely than not to be used in the future, based on historical usage patterns.

E. Commitments Under Noncapitalized Leases

The District has various operating lease agreements where the future minimum payments are immaterial to the operations of the District and, accordingly, the District has elected not to disclose future payments by fiscal year.

F. Interfund Transactions

The interfund balances at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Receivable Balance	Payable Balance
General Fund:		
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds	$ 460,540	$ 179,411
Capital Projects Fund:		
General Fund	52,540	-
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds:		
General Fund	126,871	460,096
Non-Major Permanent Fund	15,130	-
Total Non-Major Special Revenue	142,001	460,096
Non-Major Permanent Fund:		
General Fund	-	444
Non-major Special Revenue Funds	-	15,130
Total Non-Major Permanent Fund	-	15,574
TOTAL	$ 655,081	$ 655,081

Amounts recorded as due to/from are considered to be temporary loans and will be repaid during the following year.

Transfers From	Transfers To	Amount	Purpose
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	$ 52,540	Reimbursement of deductible

III. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District purchases commercial insurance. The District has not significantly reduced insurance coverage or had settlements which exceeded coverage amounts for the past three years.

B. Contingent Liabilities

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

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including

frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. No claim liabilities are reported at year end.

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. The calculated Arbitrage Rebate Payable at June 30, 2025 is $3,864,541.

C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Teacher Retirement System

Plan Description

The District participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by 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. TRS'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 TRS.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about TRS'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 Internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications; by writing to TRS at PO Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling (800)223-8778.

Benefits Provided

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

Contributions

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

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. SB12 of the 86th Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and increased employee and employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2019 through 2025.

Contribution Rates

	2024
Active Employee (Member)	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%
Employers	8.25%
Employer Contributions	$ 2,293,830
Member Contributions	$ 6,229,715
NECE On-behalf Contributions	$ 4,438,596

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

Appropriations Act.

As the NECE for public education and junior colleges, the State contributes to TRS an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of TRS 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 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 TRS 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 is an additional surcharge to which an employer is subject to:

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.9% of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2024, gradually increasing to 2% in fiscal year 2025.
- When employing a retiree of the TRS, the employer shall pay both the member contribution rate and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability (TPL) in the August 31, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	August 31, 2023, rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Single discount rate	7.00%
Long-term expected investment rate of return	7.00%
Municipal bond rate	3.87%. - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Last year ending August 31 in projection period (100 years)	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	2.95% to 8.95%, including inflation
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the determination of the TPL are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of ending August 31, 2023. For a full description of these assumptions,

please see the TRS actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2023.

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.00% was used to measure the TPL. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers, and the NECE 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% of payroll in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Based on those assumptions, TRS' 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 TRS investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation (1)	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return (2)	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Results
Global Equity			
U.S.	18.00%	4.40%	1.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.00%	4.20%	0.80%
Emerging Markets	9.00%	5.20%	0.70%
Private Equity (4)	14.00%	6.70%	1.20%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.00%	1.90%	0.40%
Absolute Return (4)	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	3.00%	0.20%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	6.60%	1.20%
Energy and Natural Resources	6.00%	5.60%	0.40%
Commodities	0.00%	2.50%	0.00%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	8.00%	4.00%	0.40%
Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	1.00%	0.00%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	1.30%	-0.10%
Inflation Expectation			2.40%
Volatility Drag (3)			-0.70%
Total	**100%**		**7.90%**

(1) Target allocations are based on the fiscal year 2024 policy model.
(2) Capital Market Assumptions come from 2024 SAA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/2023).
(3) The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.
(4) Absolute Return includes credit sensitive investments.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the net pension liability (NPL) of the plan using the discount rate of 7.00%, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (6.00%) or 1% higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	$44,754,997	$28,019,973	$14,153,816

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

On August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of $28,019,973 for its proportionate share of the TRS's NPL. 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 NPL, the related State support, and the total portion of the NPL that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$28,019,973
State's proportionate share that is associated with District	48,111,971
Total	$76,131,944

The NPL was measured as of August 31, 2023, and rolled forward to August 31, 2024, and the TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the NPL was based on the District's contributions to TRS relative to the contributions of all employers to TRS for the period September 1, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024, the District's proportion of the collective NPL was 0.0458711%, which was an increase of 0.0010233% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The actuarial assumptions and methods are the same as those used in the determination of the prior year's Net Pension Liability.

The 2023 Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 10 (SB 10), which provided a stipend payment to certain retirees and variable ad hoc cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) to certain retirees in early fiscal year 2024. Due to its timing, the legislation and payments were not reflected in August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation. Under the roll forward method, an adjustment was made to reflect the legislation in the rolled forward liabilities for the current measurement year, August 31, 2024. SB 10 and House Joint Resolution 2 (HJR 2) of the 88th Regular Legislative Session appropriated payments of $1.645 billion for one-time stipends and $3.355 billion for COLAs.

This appropriation is treated as a supplemental contribution and included in other additions. Since the Legislature appropriated funds for this one-time stipend and COLA, there was no impact on the Net Pension Liability of TRS.

The amount of pension expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was $6,075,103. For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $4,438,596 and revenue of $4,438,596 for support provided by the State.

On August 31, 2024, 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 economic experience	$ 1,544,423	$ 218,766
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1,446,731	193,957
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	170,324	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	1,580,257	700,296
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	2,293,830	-
Total	$ 7,035,565	$ 1,113,019

The District recognized $2,293,830 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the measurement year ended August 31, 2025. The other amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	Pension Expense Amount
2026	$ 482,982
2027	3,228,898
2028	473,061
2029	(711,618)
2030	155,393
Thereafter	-
Total	$ 3,628,716

D. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined 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 (the "Board") administers the TRS-Care program and the related fund in accordance with Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575. The Board is granted the authority to establish basic and optional group insurance 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 at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications; by writing to TRS at P.O. Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling (800)223-8778.

Benefits Provided

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

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 prescription drug plan. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least ten years of service credit in the TRS pension system. There are no automatic postemployment benefit changes, including automatic cost-of-living adjustments.

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 TRS-Care 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 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 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school 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:

Contribution Rates

	2024
Active Employee	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%
Employers	0.75%
Federal/private funding remitted by employers	1.25%

Employer Contributions	$ 501,462
Member Contributions	$ 490,827
NECE On-behalf Contributions	$ 742,566

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (regardless of whether they participate in the TRS-Care OPEB program). When hiring a TRS retiree, employers are required to pay TRS-Care a monthly surcharge of $535 per retiree.

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 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the TRS 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:

1. Rates of Mortality
2. Rates of Retirement
3. Rates of Termination
5. Rates of Disability
5. General Inflation
6. 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 the monthly projection scale MP-2021.

Additional actuarial methods and assumptions are as follows:

Valuation date	8/31/2023 rolled forward to 8/31/2024
Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single discount rate	3.87% as of August 31, 2024
Aging factors	Based on the Society of Actuaries' 2013 Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death"
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of healthcare benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.

Projected salary increases	2.95% to 8.95%, including inflation
Ad hoc postemployment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.87% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was an increase of 0.26% 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 Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index" as of August 31, 2024, using the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (3.87%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.87%)	Current Single Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.87%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 23,526,145	$ 19,802,374	$ 16,793,510

Healthcare Trend Rate 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 health trend rates assumed.

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 16,126,094	$ 19,802,374	$ 24,592,934

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

At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of $19,8021,374 for its proportionate share of TRS-Care'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	$19,802,374
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	24,812,106
Total	$44,614,480

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

On August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0652434%, compared to 0.0651180% 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 single discount rate was changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, to 3.87% 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.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of ($1,428,250).

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of $742,566 and revenue of $742,566 for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2024, the District reported its proportionate share of TRS-Care's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual economic experience	$ 3,795,450	$ 9,882,458
Changes in actuarial assumptions	2,534,470	6,461,285
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(55,453)	-
Changes in proportion and Differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,736,255	1,004,975
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	501,462	-
Total	$ 10,512,184	$ 17,348,718

The District recognized $501,462 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the measurement year ended August 31, 2025. The other amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	OPEB Expense Amount
2026	$ (2,084,676)
2027	(1,187,800)
2028	(1,676,029)
2029	(1,466,944)
2030	(854,348)
Thereafter	(68,199)
Total	$ (7,337,996)

Medicare Part D Subsidies

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 TRS-Care to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District were $498,276, $389,912, and $371,096, respectively.

E. Employee Health Care Coverage

During the year ended June 30, 2025, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan (the "Plan"). The District paid premiums of $335 per month per employee, $365 per month per employee with child, $395 per month per employee and spouse, and $435 per month per employee and family to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by contractual agreement. The contract between the District and the insurer is renewable September 1, 2025, and terms of coverage and premiums costs are included in the contractual provisions.

F. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risk of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District is insured. This exposure is in property and general liability, workers' compensation, and unemployment compensation.

Property and General Liability

The District purchases commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year for any category of risk.

Workers' Compensation

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover workers compensation claims.

Unemployment Compensation

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the District provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the "Fund"). The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. The Fund's Unemployment Compensation Program is authorized by Section 22.005 of the Texas Education Code and Chapter 172 of the Texas Local Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute interlocal agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund meets its quarterly obligation to the Texas Workforce Commission. Expenses are accrued monthly until the quarterly payment has been made. Expenses can be reasonably estimated; therefore, there is no need for specific or aggregate stop-loss coverage for the unemployment compensation pool. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Fund anticipates that the District has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligation for payment of contribution.

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each plan year on August 31. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2024, are available at the TASB offices and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

G. Adjustments to Restatements of Beginning Balances

During fiscal year 2025, changes in accounting principles changes to or within the financial reporting entity resulted in adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position and fund net position, as follows:

June 30. 2024 As Previously Reported	Change in Accounting Principle	June 30, 2024, As Restated
$ 42,271,760	$ (8,938,206)	$ 33,333,554

Change in Accounting Principle

During fiscal year 2025, the District implemented GASB. Statement 101, Compensated Absences. The effect of the implementation is shown in the preceding table.

H. Subsequent Events

At the August 18th, 2025 meeting of the Board of Trustees for the District, the Board adopted a resolution authorizing the defeasement of an estimated $13,875,000 from the Interest and Sinking property tax levy for the 2025-26 fiscal year.

I. New Accounting Pronouncements

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. This statement becomes effective in this fiscal year, and its impact is addressed in these financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 102: Certain Risk Disclosures. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of

government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This statement becomes effective in fiscal year 2025 and it did not impact the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 103: Financial Reporting Model Improvements. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model. The purposes of the improvements are to (a) enhance the effectiveness of the financial reporting model in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability and (b) address certain application issues identified through pre-agenda research conducted by the GASB. This statement becomes effective in fiscal year 2026 and its impact has not yet been determined.



Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, but not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final
		Original	Final	**(GAAP Basis)**	Budget
	REVENUES				
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 76,044,285	$ 76,599,985	$ 78,599,350	$ 1,999,365
5800	State Sources	24,936,998	32,099,825	32,322,421	222,596
5900	Federal Sources	495,000	495,000	175,556	(319,444)
5020	Total Revenues	101,476,283	109,194,810	111,097,327	1,902,517
	EXPENDITURES				
	Current:				
0010	Instruction & Instructional Related Services:				
0011	Instruction	60,195,702	62,040,416	61,800,222	240,194
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	1,217,370	1,267,483	1,111,912	155,571
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	3,026,923	3,126,428	2,932,498	193,930
	Total Instruction & Instructional Related Services	64,439,995	66,434,327	65,844,632	589,695
0020	Instructional & School Leadership:				
0021	Instructional Leadership	1,640,694	1,788,897	1,689,734	99,163
0023	School Leadership	6,045,659	6,215,255	6,096,729	118,526
	Total Instructional and School Leadership	7,686,353	8,004,152	7,786,463	217,689
0030	Support Services - Student:				
0031	Guidance and Counseling Services	4,275,696	4,645,236	4,596,785	48,451
0033	Health Services	1,183,396	1,261,442	1,257,173	4,269
0034	Pupil Transportation	3,378,513	4,134,999	4,070,151	64,848
0035	Child Nutrition Services	117,499	142,967	120,058	22,909
0036	Co-Curricular Activities	3,058,437	3,070,803	2,866,804	203,999
	Total Support Services - Student	12,013,541	13,255,447	12,910,971	344,476
0040	Administration:				
0041	General Administration	4,362,744	4,140,159	4,075,383	64,776
	Total Administration	4,362,744	4,140,159	4,075,383	64,776
0050	Support Services - Non-Student Based:				
0051	Plant Maintenance and Operations	12,028,506	12,710,273	12,626,133	84,140
0052	Security & Monitoring Services	1,829,445	2,095,111	2,023,469	71,642
0053	Data Processing Services	2,719,568	3,445,339	3,212,295	233,044
	Total Support Services - Non-Student Based	16,577,519	18,250,723	17,861,897	388,826
0060	Ancillary Services:				
0061	Community Services	45,758	45,758	12,523	33,235
	Total Ancillary Services	45,758	45,758	12,523	33,235
0070	Debt Service				
0071	Debt Service	407,683	487,312	475,724	11,588
	Total Debt Service	407,683	487,312	475,724	11,588

(Continued on next page.)

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final
		Original	Final	**(GAAP Basis)**	Budget
	EXPENDITURES (Continued)				
0090	Intergovernmental Charges				
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	1,160,000	1,385,000	1,221,012	163,988
	Total Intergovernmental Charges	1,160,000	1,385,000	1,221,012	163,988
6030	Total Expenditures	106,693,593	112,002,878	110,188,605	1,814,273
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(5,217,310)	(2,808,068)	908,722	3,716,790
	Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
7913	Proceeds from Right to Use Leased Assets	-	291,343	291,777	434
8911	Transfer Out	-	-	(52,540)	(52,540)
	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	291,343	239,237	(52,106)
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	(5,217,310)	(2,516,725)	1,147,959	3,664,684
0100	FUND BALANCES, July 1, 2024	28,400,320	28,400,320	28,400,320	-
3000	FUND BALANCES, June 30, 2025	$ 23,183,010	$ 25,883,595	$ 29,548,279	$ 3,664,684

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

	Measurement Year									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0458711%	0.0448478%	0.0464649%	0.0418674%	0.0431739%	0.0413868%	0.0399888%	0.0394284%	0.0383046%	0.0395622%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 28,019,973	$ 30,806,109	$ 27,585,027	$ 10,662,144	$ 23,123,035	$ 21,514,139	$ 22,010,814	$ 12,607,080	$ 14,474,737	$ 13,984,711
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	48,111,971	54,788,474	47,628,259	22,682,109	45,823,139	41,785,626	42,175,066	24,437,063	28,970,238	26,992,031
Total	$ 76,131,944	$ 85,594,583	$ 75,213,286	$ 33,344,253	$ 68,946,174	$ 63,299,765	$ 64,185,880	$ 37,044,143	$ 43,444,975	$ 40,976,742
District's Covered Payroll	$ 77,394,047	$ 68,412,752	$ 65,212,403	$ 63,174,589	$ 60,689,798	$ 53,179,855	$ 48,863,880	$ 46,966,848	$ 44,011,175	$ 40,418,780
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	36.20%	45.03%	42.30%	16.88%	38.10%	40.46%	45.05%	26.84%	32.89%	34.60%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%	75.24%	73.74%	73.74%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%

Note: GASB 68, 81.a.(2)(a) requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the period covered as of the measurement date of August 31, 2024 - the period from September 1, 2023 - August 31, 2024.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 2,732,299	$ 2,549,957	$ 2,280,629	$ 2,075,187	$ 1,773,928	$ 1,599,407	$ 1,208,597	$ 1,340,091	$ 1,282,679	$ 1,207,743
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution Associated with the District	(2,732,299)	(2,549,957)	(2,280,629)	(2,075,187)	(1,773,928)	(1,599,407)	(1,208,597)	(1,340,091)	(1,282,679)	(1,207,743)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$ 79,613,020	$ 71,864,966	$ 68,019,486	$ 64,662,666	$ 62,854,308	$ 59,411,556	$ 53,179,855	$ 48,863,880	$ 46,596,786	$ 44,011,175
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.43%	3.55%	3.35%	3.21%	2.82%	2.69%	2.27%	2.74%	2.75%	2.74%

Note: GASB 68, Paragraph 81.b. requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the District's current fiscal year end.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET LIABILITY OF A COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER OPEB PLAN

TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Measurement Year							
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0652434%	0.0651180%	0.0674302%	0.0632240%	0.0626829%	0.0599127%	0.0571479%	0.0539478%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 19,802,374	$ 14,416,016	$ 16,145,498	$ 24,388,321	$ 23,828,609	$ 28,333,429	$ 28,534,482	$ 23,439,856
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	24,812,106	17,395,139	19,694,970	32,674,914	41,563,944	37,648,788	43,232,210	37,806,439
Total	$ 44,614,480	$ 31,811,155	$ 35,840,468	$ 57,063,235	$ 65,392,553	$ 65,982,217	$ 71,766,692	$ 61,246,295
District's Covered Payroll	$ 77,394,047	$ 68,418,841	$ 65,212,403	$ 63,174,589	$ 60,689,798	$ 53,179,855	$ 48,863,880	$ 44,011,175
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	25.59%	21.07%	24.76%	38.60%	39.26%	53.28%	58.40%	53.26%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%

Note: The authoritative pronouncement that mandates this schedule requires ten years of historical data or the maximum available as of the date the financial statements. Eight years of data is available as of the date of these statements.

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
A COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER OPEB PLAN
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 742,566	$ 681,617	$ 564,350	$ 484,924	$ 470,285	$ 466,914	$ 420,542	$ 374,736
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution Associated with the District	(742,566)	(681,617)	(564,350)	(484,924)	(470,285)	(466,914)	(420,542)	(374,736)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$79,613,020	$71,871,054	$68,019,486	$64,662,666	$62,854,308	$59,411,556	$53,179,855	$48,863,880
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.93%	0.95%	0.83%	0.75%	0.75%	0.79%	0.79%	0.77%

Note: The amounts presented for the fiscal year were determined as of the Plan's fiscal year end, August 31 of the prior year. Eight years of data is available as of the date of these statements.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

McCALL PARKHURST & HORTON

Focused on Public Finance since 1919.

December 10, 2026

BOERNE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026
DATED AS OF DECEMBER 1, 2026
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $_____

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

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) the Escrow and Trust Agreement, dated as of September 21, 2026, between the District and BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, as Escrow Agent (the *Escrow Agreement*), (iii) the Verification Report of Public Finance Partners LLC with respect to the adequacy of certain escrowed funds and securities to accomplish the refunding purposes of the Bonds (the *Verification Report)*, (iv) the executed Initial Bond numbered T-1, and (v) the District's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

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

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

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

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

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT that the interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be includable in a corporation's adjusted financial statement income for purposes of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations by section 55 of the Code.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the *Service*); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer. We observe that the District has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

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

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

APPENDIX D

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

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

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

History and Purpose

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

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

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

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

While the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program relate to different types of bonds issued for different types of Texas public schools, and have different program regulations and requirements, a bond

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

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

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

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

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

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund[1]

Fiscal Year Ending	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023[2]	2024	2025
PSF(CORP) Distribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$2,076	$2,156	$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	300	600	600[3]	415	115	-	-
Per Student Distribution	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430	428

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

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

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

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

(*The rest of this page is intentionally left blank*)

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)[1]

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025

Investment Type	As of 8-31-25	
Investments in Real Assets		
Sovereign Lands	$ 279.84	
Discretionary Internal Investments	989.22	
Other Lands	153.17	
Minerals [2], [3]	4,872.77	[6]
Total Investments[4]	$6,294.99	
Cash in State Treasury [5]	575.70	
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	$ 6,870.70	

[1] Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.
[2] Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2025 was: Sovereign Lands $838,676.44; Discretionary Internal Investments $830,739,719.64; Other Lands $37,306,005.32; and Minerals $13,437,552.03.
[3] Includes an estimated 1,000,000.00 acres in freshwater rivers.
[4] Includes an estimated 1,747,600.00 in excess acreage.
[5] Cash in State Treasury is managed by the Treasury Operations Division of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas.
[6] Future Net Revenues discounted at 10% and then adjusted for risk factors. A mineral reserve report is prepared annually by external third-party petroleum engineers.

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

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

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

Changes in SBOE-determined multiplier for State Capacity Limit

Date	Multiplier
Prior to May 2010	2.50
May 2010	3.00
September 2015	3.25
February 2017	3.50
September 2017	3.75
February 2018 (current)	3.50

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

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of December 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was $51,913,224,643 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of $259,566,123,215 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

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

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

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

No representation is made as to how the capacity will remain available, and the capacity of the Guarantee Program is subject to change due to a number of factors, including changes in bond issuance volume throughout the State and some bonds receiving

guarantee approvals may not close. If the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the State Capacity Limit, the SBOE or Education Commissioner may increase the State Capacity Limit multiplier as discussed above.

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

Charter District Risk Factors

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

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

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

of an open-enrollment charter school. Charter holders are governed by a private board of directors, as compared to the elected boards of trustees that govern school districts.

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

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

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

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations

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

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

[(2)] At August 31, 2025, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately $13.4 million, $0.8 million, $37.3 million, and $830.7 million, respectively, and market values of approximately $4,872.7 million, $279.8 million, $153.1 million, and $989.2 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds

At 8/31	Principal Amount[(1)]
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603
2025	143,940,955,098[(2)]

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

[(2)] At August 31, 2025 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was $230,761,751,555, of which $86,820,796,457 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2025, there were $143,940,955,098 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity

Limit of $181,696,286,251 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of December 31, 2025, 7.86% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of December 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 79.16% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). December 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category[(1)]

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

[(1)] Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program.
[(2)] At December 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were $143,822,038,077 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,456 school district issues, aggregating $137,938,824,077 in principal amount and 114 charter district issues, aggregating $5,883,214,000 in principal amount. At December 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was $32,174,623,697 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

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

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

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

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

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

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2025[1]

Portfolio	Return	Benchmark Return[2]
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	8.20	7.78
Domestic Large Cap Equities	14.50	15.88
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	7.64	5.80
International Equities	16.16	14.89
Private Credit	6.87	9.26
Core Bonds	4.02	3.14
Absolute Return	14.98	6.90
Real Estate	0.14	0.97
Private Equity	8.17	8.61
High Yield	8.18	8.26
Natural Resources	2.31	0.39
Infrastructure	15.06	8.79
Bank Loans	7.76	7.36
Short Term Investment Portfolio	6.06	4.51

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

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

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

Other Events and Disclosures

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

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

As of August 31, 2025, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

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.