

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated August 8, 2023

NEW ISSUE – BOOK ENTRY ONLY

Enhanced/Unenhanced Ratings:
S&P: “AAA” / “A+”
PSF: “Guaranteed”

(See “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and
“OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating” herein)

In the opinion of Special Tax Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain representations and certifications, and continuing compliance with certain tax covenants, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and, further, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Code on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial statement income. See “TAX MATTERS” herein for a description of certain other federal tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds.



\$43,735,000
CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Crane County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023

Dated Date: August 15, 2023

Due: February 15, as shown on page ii herein

Interest to Accrue from Date of Delivery (defined below)

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE AND SECURITY ... The Crane Independent School District (the “District”) is issuing its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (the “Bonds”) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including, particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023 (the “Election”) authorizing the issuance of unlimited tax bonds and a bond order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the District on August 8, 2023. The Bonds, when issued, will constitute valid and binding obligations of the District and will be payable from an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to the rate or amount, against all taxable property within the District (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”). The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See “APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein.

PAYMENT TERMS ... Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Date of Delivery (defined below) will be payable on August 30, 2023 and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2024, until stated maturity or prior redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in the principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. The definitive Bonds will be registered and delivered to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. DTC will act as securities depository (the “Securities Depository”). Book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made available for purchase in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of the Bonds (“Beneficial Owners”) will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal of and interest on the Bonds (as applicable) will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, to the Securities Depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

PURPOSE ... Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, renovation, expansion and equipment of school buildings in the District (including, but not limited to, District-wide safety and security improvements) and the purchase of new school buses, and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. See “PLAN OF FINANCING – Sources and Uses of Funds” herein.

For Stated Maturities and Redemption Provisions for the Bonds, see page ii herein

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters of the Bonds (the “Underwriters”) and are subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinion of Leon Alcala, PLLC, Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel, and Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Houston, Texas, Special Tax Counsel (see “APPENDIX C – FORM OF BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION” AND “APPENDIX D - FORM OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL’S OPINION” hereto). Certain matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by its counsel, Cantu Harden Montoya LLP, San Antonio, Texas. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about August 29, 2023 (the “Date of Delivery”).

J.P. MORGAN
STEPHENS INC.

OPPENHEIMER & Co.

**STATED MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS, CUSIP NUMBERS, AND
REDEMPTION PROVISIONS**

**\$43,735,000
CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Crane County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023**

CUSIP No. Prefix 224453 ⁽¹⁾

\$33,240,000 Serial Bonds

Maturity Date (2/15)	Principal (\$)	Interest Rate (%)	Initial Yield⁽²⁾ (%)	CUSIP No. Suffix⁽¹⁾
2024	6,260,000	5.000	3.600	DF4
2025	1,160,000	5.000	3.530	DG2
2026	1,170,000	5.000	3.370	DH0
2027	1,180,000	5.000	3.200	DJ6
2028	1,200,000	5.000	3.160	DK3
2029	1,225,000	5.000	3.180	DL1
2030	1,250,000	5.000	3.200	DM9
2031	1,285,000	5.000	3.190	DN7
2032	1,320,000	5.000	3.210	DP2
2033	1,365,000	5.000	3.250 ⁽³⁾	DQ0
2034	1,410,000	5.000	3.310 ⁽³⁾	DR8
2035	1,460,000	5.000	3.380 ⁽³⁾	DS6
2036	1,435,000	5.000	3.500 ⁽³⁾	DT4
2037	1,495,000	5.000	3.610 ⁽³⁾	DU1
2038	1,525,000	5.000	3.700 ⁽³⁾	DV9
2039	1,540,000	5.000	3.800 ⁽³⁾	DW7
2040	1,620,000	5.000	3.850 ⁽³⁾	DX5
2041	1,705,000	5.000	3.900 ⁽³⁾	DY3
2042	1,780,000	4.000	4.230	DZ0
2043	1,855,000	4.000	4.260	EA4

\$10,495,000 Term Bonds

\$10,495,000 4.125% Term Bonds due February 15, 2048, Priced to Yield 4.360% CUSIP No.⁽¹⁾ Suffix EB2

(Interest to accrue from the initial Date of Delivery)

The District reserves the option to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2033 in whole or in part before their respective scheduled maturity dates, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2032, or on any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Bonds maturing on February 15, 2048 (the "Term Bonds") are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to stated maturity as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions of the Bonds."

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of The American Bankers Association. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. None of the Underwriters, the District, or the Municipal Advisor is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

⁽²⁾ The initial yields at which Bonds are priced are established by and are the sole responsibility of the Underwriters and may be changed at any time at the discretion of the Underwriters.

⁽³⁾ Represents the yield to the first optional redemption date.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
511 West 8th Street
Crane, Texas 79731

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expiration</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Alan Swinford	President	November 2024	Self Employed
Sally Dodd	Vice President	November 2026	Crane Municipal Judge
Rose Mary Cavazos	Secretary	November 2025	Client Liaison
Azuzena Morales	Asst. Secretary	November 2025	Crane County Assistant Auditor
Vidal "Tinker" Cadena	Trustee	November 2026	Gas Measurement Technician
Ricky Flores	Trustee	November 2024	Lease Operator
Buddy Ward	Trustee	November 2024	Crane County Sheriff's Correctional Officer

ADMINISTRATION – FINANCE CONNECTED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dave Lewis	Superintendent
Sylvia Villegas	Business Manager

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Bond Counsel	Leon Alcala, PLLC, Austin, Texas
Special Tax Counsel	Greenberg Traurig, LLP, Houston, Texas
Municipal Advisor	Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, Austin, Texas
Auditors	Eckert & Company, LLP, San Angelo, Texas

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USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than as 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.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale.

The information and expressions of opinion 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 information or opinions set forth herein after the date of this Official Statement. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of their respective responsibilities to investors under 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 Municipal Advisor provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to the District and 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.

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

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

Neither the District or Municipal Advisor 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 described under the caption "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" or the affairs of TEA described under the caption "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", as such information has been provided by DTC and TEA, respectively.

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

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY MAY BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

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

THE DISTRICT	The Crane Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision located in Crane County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Board trustees serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. The District is approximately 788.93 square miles. The District serves an estimated population of 4,896.
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE	The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023, and a Bond Order adopted by the Board on August 8, 2023. (See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance").
THE BONDS	The Bonds shall mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on page ii of this Official Statement (see "THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds").
DATED DATE	August 15, 2023.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST ...	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of delivery and will be payable until stated maturity or prior to redemption on August 30, 2023 and thereafter on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2024 (see "THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds").
REDEMPTION	The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2033, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2032 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Bonds maturing on February 15, 2048 (the "Term Bonds") are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to stated maturity as described herein. See "THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions of the Bonds" herein.
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located therein, without legal limitation as to rate or amount. See "THE BONDS - Security and Source of Payment".
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein.
TAX MATTERS	In the opinion of Special Tax Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain representations and certifications, and continuing compliance with certain tax covenants, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and, further, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Code on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial statement income. See "TAX MATTERS" herein for a description of certain other federal tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds.
PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas.
MUNICIPAL BOND RATING ...	The presently outstanding unlimited tax-supported debt of the District, including the Bonds, is rated "A+" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") without regard to credit enhancement. The Bonds are also expected to be rated "AAA" by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State (see "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein.)
USE OF PROCEEDS	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, renovation, expansion and equipment of school buildings in the District (including, but not limited to, District-wide safety and security improvements) and the purchase of new school buses, and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (see "PLAN OF FINANCING - Purpose" and "-Sources and Uses of Funds").
BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM	The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM").
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.
DELIVERY	When issued, anticipated to occur on or about August 29, 2023 (the "Delivery Date").
LEGALITY	The Bonds are subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel (see "APPENDIX C – FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION" and "APPENDIX D – FORM OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL'S OPINION" herein).

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

\$43,735,000

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Crane County, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes APPENDICES A, B, C, D and E hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of the \$43,735,000 Crane Independent School District (the "District") Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023 ("Election"), and an order adopted by the Board on August 8, 2023 (the "Bond Order"). The Bonds are direct and voted obligations of the District, payable from an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District (see "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance").

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

Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Bonds, the Bond Order and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained upon request from the District and, during the offering period, from the District's Municipal Advisor, Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, 1515 S. Capital of Texas Hwy., Suite 206, Austin, Texas 78746 by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

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

PLAN OF FINANCING

Purpose

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, rehabilitation, renovation, expansion and equipment of school buildings in the District (including, but not limited to, District-wide safety and security improvements) and the purchase of new school buses, and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources of Funds:

Par Amount of Bonds	\$43,735,000.00
Net Reoffering Premium on the Bonds	<u>1,724,901.75</u>
TOTAL SOURCES	\$45,459,901.75

Uses of Funds:

Deposit to Construction Fund	\$45,000,000.00
Underwriters' Discount	216,616.99
Costs of Issuance and Rounding Amount ⁽¹⁾	<u>243,284.76</u>
TOTAL USES	\$45,459,901.75

⁽¹⁾ Includes legal fees of the District, Municipal Advisory fees, rating agency fees, fees of the Paying Agent/Registrar, and other costs of issuance.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated August 15, 2023 (the "Dated Date") and mature on February 15 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on the inside cover page. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of initial delivery, will be payable on August 30, 2023, and each February 15 and August 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in the principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity.

Interest on the Bonds is payable to the registered owners appearing on the bond registration books kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar relating to the Bonds (the "Bond Register") on the Record Date (detailed below) and such interest shall be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar (i) by check sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner recorded in the Bond Register or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. The principal of the Bonds is payable at stated maturity or prior redemption upon their presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 in principal for any one maturity.

The definitive Bonds will initially be 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 principal amount or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof. Debt service on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the purchasers of the Bonds ("Beneficial Owners"). See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), the Bond Order, and the Election.

Security and Source of Payment

The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount (see "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS") (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM"). Additionally, the payment of the Bonds is expected to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. (see "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM")

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

The District has submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency, in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program pursuant to Chapter 45, Subchapter C of the Texas Education Code. Subject to certain conditions discussed under the heading "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", 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, Beneficial Owners will receive all payments due on the Bonds from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

Redemption Provisions of the Bonds

Optional Redemption. The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after February 15, 2033, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2032 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. When the Bonds or portions thereof have been called for redemption and due provisions have been made to redeem the Bonds, the amounts so redeemed shall be payable solely from the funds provided for redemption, and interest which would otherwise accrue on the Bonds or portions thereof called for redemption shall terminate on the date fixed for redemption.

Mandatory Redemption. The Bonds maturing on February 15, 2048 (the "Term Bonds") are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Bond Order, on February 15 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth below:

**Term Bonds Stated to Mature
on February 15, 2048**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>
2044	1,930,000
2045	2,010,000
2046	2,095,000
2047	2,185,000
2048*	2,275,000

*Stated Maturity

Not later than forty-five (45) days prior to each mandatory redemption date that a Term Bond is to be mandatorily redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall select by lot the numbers of the Term Bonds within the applicable stated maturity to be redeemed on the next following August 15 from money set aside for that purpose in the Debt Service Fund maintained for the payment of the Bonds. Any Term Bond not selected for prior redemption shall be paid on the date of its stated maturity.

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

Selection of Bonds for 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.

Notice of Redemption

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the holder appearing on the Bond Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER ONE OR MORE BONDHOLDERS FAILED TO RECEIVE 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.

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

DTC Redemption Provisions

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as the Book-Entry-Only System is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Bond Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the Beneficial Owner, shall

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

Defeasance

The Bond Order provides that the Bonds may be defeased, refunded or discharged in any manner permitted by applicable law. Under current State law, such discharge may be accomplished by either (i) depositing with the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas a sum of money equal to the principal of and all interest to accrue on the Bonds to maturity or prior redemption or (ii) by depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, amounts sufficient to provide for the payment and/or redemption of the Bonds; provided that such deposits may be invested and reinvested in (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, and (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding obligations to refund the Bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent. The foregoing obligations may be in book-entry-only form, and shall mature and/or bear interest in such amounts as will be sufficient to provide for the scheduled payment and/or redemption of the Bonds. If any such Bonds are to be redeemed prior to their respective dates of maturity, provision must have been made for giving notice of redemption as provided in the Bond Order.

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

The Bond Order does not contractually limit defeasance investments to those described above. As a result, the holders of the Bonds may be deemed to have consented to other defeasance investments in the event that Texas law is changed to allow for such other defeasance investments.

Amendments to Bond Order

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 Bond Order without the consent of any Beneficial Owner in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the Beneficial Owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Bond Order; except that, without the consent of all of the beneficial owners of the Bonds then outstanding, no such amendment, addition, or rescission shall (i) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereof or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal or interest on the Bonds, (ii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (iii) reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held for beneficial owners for consent to any amendment, addition, or waiver, or rescission.

Default and 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 Bond Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond 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

Bond 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 Bond 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 Bond Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W. 3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. 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 "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due.)

The opinions of Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel will be 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.

Payment Record

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

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued, and subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinion of the District's Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel.

Delivery

When issued; anticipated to occur on or about August 29, 2023.

Future Issues

On May 6, 2023, the District's voters authorized the District to issue \$68,000,000 in unlimited ad valorem tax bonds (the "Election"). The Bonds will be the first installment of this authorization and the District will apply bond proceeds (principal and allocated premium) in the aggregate amount of \$45,000,000 (leaving \$23,000,000 of bonds unissued) against the same. Aside from the Bonds and any potential refunding issues for debt service savings, the District does not anticipate the issuance of additional ad valorem tax-supported debt in the next twelve months.

The District may, without voter approval, enter into other financial obligations, 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.

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The Bond Order provides for the District's right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any changes 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.

Record Date for Interest Payment

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the registered owner entitled to receive a payment of interest on any Bond is the close of business on the last business day of the month next preceding each interest payment date. The Record Date for the first interest payment on August 30, 2023 is the close of business on August 29, 2023.

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. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five (5) business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of a Bond appearing on the Bond Register at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Registration, Transferability and Exchange

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System shall be discontinued, printed certificates will be issued to the registered owners of the Bonds and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred, registered, and assigned on the Bond Register only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar, and such registration and transfer shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration and transfer. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bond or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Bond or Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar or sent by United States registered mail to the new registered owner at the registered owner's request, risk and expense. New Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three (3) business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled in the exchange or transfer and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in authorized denominations and for a like kind and aggregate principal amount and having the same maturity or maturities as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar are required (i) to make any transfer or exchange during a period beginning at the opening of business 45 days before the day of the first mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds and ending at the close of business on the day of such mailing, or (ii) to transfer or exchange any Bonds so selected for redemption when such redemption is scheduled to occur within 45 calendar days; provided however, that such limitation of transfer is not applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The following describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC (defined below) 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 and the Municipal Advisor believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

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

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

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that

DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

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

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

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

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

Payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but neither the District or the Municipal Advisor take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of This Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the 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 Bond Order will be given only to DTC.

Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System

In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by DTC or the use of the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by the District, printed physical Bond certificates will be issued to the respective holders and the Bonds will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Bond Order and summarized under the caption "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE" above.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

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

Valuation of Taxable Property

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

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

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 \$40,000 exemption (as described below) of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members

of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty. On November 2, 2021, the Texas Constitution was amended to provide that the surviving spouse of an individual who received a limitation on the school district property taxes on the person's residence homestead on the basis of disability continued to receive that limitation while the property remained the spouse's residence homestead if the spouse was at least 55 years old. See "FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT – Assessed Valuation" attached hereto as Appendix A for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable to state-mandated homestead exemptions. Senate Joint Resolution 2, passed during the Third Special Session of the 87th Texas Legislature and approved by voters on May 7, 2022 authorized a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from \$25,000 to \$40,000 beginning January 1, 2022. Senate Bill 1, which was also passed during the Third Special Session of the 87th Texas Legislature makes provisions for additional state aid to hold school districts harmless for tax revenue losses resulting from the increased homestead exemption.

See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2023 Legislative Session" for a discussion of SB 2 and the November 7, 2023 State-wide election at which voters will consider an amendment to the Texas Constitution to increase the general residential homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

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

See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2023 Legislative Session" for a discussion of SB 2 and the November 7, 2023 State-wide election at which voters will consider an amendment to the Texas Constitution to increase the general residential homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. If voters approve such increased exemption, school districts will be subject to certain restrictions upon eliminating or reducing local option homestead exemptions as discussed in "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2023 Legislative Session".

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

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

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property.

Freeport Exemptions

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

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

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

Other Exempt Property

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

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the governor declares the area to be a disaster area. For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Property Tax Code, as amended. Section 11.35 of the Property Tax Code was recently amended to limit the temporary tax exemption to apply to property physically harmed as a result of a declared disaster.

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones

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

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

Tax Limitation Agreements

The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended), allows school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the school district. During the ten-year term of a tax limitation agreement, a school district may only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district's property that is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts"). The State did not take action during the 2021 Legislative Session to extend this program, which has expired by its terms on December 31, 2022.

During the Regular Session of the 88th Texas Legislature, House Bill 5 ("HB 5") was enacted into law. HB 5 is intended as a replacement of former Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code. The District is still in the process of reviewing HB 5 and cannot make any representations as to what impact, if any, HB 5 will have on its finances or operations.

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

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

Owners of certain property with a taxable value in excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount”, as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at \$57,216,456 for the 2023 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 generally 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.

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

The District grants the State mandated exemptions of \$40,000 for general homestead and an additional \$10,000 for persons over the age of 65 and the disabled. The District also grants the local-option additional exemption of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption of \$5,000.

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

See Table 1 for a listing of the amounts of the exemptions described above.

The District does not tax non-business personal property; and the Crane County Tax Office collects taxes for the District.

The District does not permit split payments of taxes, and discounts for early payment of taxes are not allowed.

The District does not tax freeport property.

The District does tax goods-in-transit.

The District has not adopted a tax abatement policy.

The District does not participate in any TIFs.

The District has executed a number of value limitation agreements (each, a "Chapter 313 Agreement") previously authorized under Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code ("Chapter 313"). Under Chapter 313, Texas school districts could grant value limitation agreements that limit the taxable value of certain qualified investments for maintenance and operations tax purposes. **Chapter 313 Agreements do not impact school district interest and sinking fund taxes used to pay bonded indebtedness.**

- The District has entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2023 and extending through tax year 2032, with CED Crane Solar2, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$25,000,000, beginning tax year 2020 and extending through tax year 2029, with CED Crane Solar, LLC f/k/a SP-Horsehead Crossing Solar, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2028 and extending through tax year 2037, with Crane I Solar Electric, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2028 and extending through tax year 2037, with Crane II Solar Electric, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$20,000,000, beginning tax year 2023 and extending through tax year 2032, with Emerald Grove Solar, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2028 and extending through tax year 2037, with Hecate Energy, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2028 and extending through tax year 2037, with Odyssey Solar, LLC.
- The District has also entered into a Chapter 313 Agreement limiting the taxable appraised value for maintenance and operations purposes to \$30,000,000, beginning tax year 2028 and extending through tax year 2037, with Universe Solar, LLC.

Charges for penalties and interest on the unpaid balance of delinquent taxes are as follows:

Month	Cumulative Penalty	Cumulative Interest ^(b)	Total
February	6%	1%	7%
March	7%	2%	9%
April	8%	3%	11%
May	9%	4%	13%
June	10%	5%	15%
July ^(a)	27%	6%	33%

^(a) Includes additional penalty of 20% assessed after July 1 in order to defray attorney collection expenses.

^(b) Interest continues to accrue after July 1 at the rate of 1% per month until paid.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

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

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

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

During the 2019 Legislative Session, the State Legislature made numerous changes to the Finance System, the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes, and the calculation of defined tax rates, including particularly those contained in House Bill 3 (“HB 3”) and Senate Bill 2 (“SB 2”). During the 2021 Legislative Session, the 87th Texas Legislature introduced House Bill 1525 (“HB 1525”),

which was originally intended as a “HB 3 cleanup” bill, but covered many school finance and education-related matters. The District is still in the process of (a) analyzing the provisions of HB 3 and SB 2 in light of the changes made in HB 1525, and (b) monitoring the on-going guidance provided by TEA. The information contained herein 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. Prospective investors are encouraged to review HB 3, SB 2, HB 1525 and the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes, the calculation of the defined tax rates, and the administration of the current public school finance system.

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the public school finance system as it is currently structured. 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.

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 may not increase their M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus to pay debt service on bonds. Prior to 2006, school districts were authorized to levy their M&O tax at a voter-approved rate, generally up to \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value. Since 2006, the State Legislature has enacted various legislation that has compressed the voter-approved M&O tax rate, as described below. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize local funding generated by a school district’s M&O tax rate.

Prior to the 2019 Legislative Session, a school district’s maximum M&O tax rate for a given tax year was determined by multiplying that school district’s 2005 M&O tax rate levy by an amount equal a compression percentage set by legislative appropriation or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner of Education (the “Commissioner”). This compression percentage was historically set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value, since most school districts in the State had a voted maximum M&O tax rate of \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value. School districts were permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate up to \$0.04 above the compressed tax rate or, with voter-approval at a valid election in the school district, up to \$0.17 above the compressed tax rate (for most school districts, this equated to an M&O tax rate between \$1.04 and \$1.17 per \$100 of taxable value). School districts received additional State funds in proportion to such taxing effort.

2023 Legislative Session

The 88th Legislature convened in general session on January 10, 2023 and adjourned on May 29, 2023. At the conclusion of the regular session, the Governor called an immediate special session of the 88th Texas Legislature, which began on May 29, 2023 and ended on June 27, 2023. At the conclusion of the first special session, the Governor called a second special session, which began on June 27, 2023 and adjourned sine die on July 13, 2023. During the second special session, the Governor placed just two items on the agenda, including legislation: (1) “to cut property-tax rates solely by reducing the school district maximum compressed tax rate in order to provide lasting property-tax relief for Texas taxpayers” and (2) “to put Texas on a pathway to eliminating school district maintenance and operations property taxes.” During this time, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 2 (“SB 2”), which includes provisions that: (a) reduce the maximum M&O tax compression rate by \$0.107 (causing Maximum Compressed Rates (defined herein) for the 2023/24 school year to range from \$0.6880 to \$0.6192), (b) increase the school district mandatory homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000 (subject to State-wide voter approval of a related constitutional amendment), (c) prohibit a school district that had a general optional homestead exemption in tax year 2022 from repealing or reducing the optional exemption until tax year 2028, and (d) limit the appraised value of a non-homestead property valued at \$5 million or less to the lesser of (1) the market value of the property or (2) the market value of all new improvements to the property, plus 120% of the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year. SB 2 also makes provision for State aid funding to pay for the loss in school district M&O and I&S tax revenue (i.e., “hold harmless”). The hold harmless for the I&S tax revenue applies to (1) certain eligible bonds that are outstanding as of the effective date of SB 2, and (2) bonds that have been voter-approved but not yet issued as of the effective date of SB 2. The Governor signed SB 2 into law on, but the provisions set forth in (a) through (d) above will be subject to voters of the State approving relevant constitutional amendments at an election to be held on November 7, 2023 in order to take effect. After each special session, the Texas Governor may call one or more additional special sessions, each of which may last no longer than 30 days. During each special session, the Texas Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the funding and operation of public schools, including those impacting the District and its finances.

The District can make no representations or predictions regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take concerning the substance or the effect of any legislation passed in a previous session or a future session of the Legislature.

Local Funding for School Districts

A school district's M&O tax rate has two distinct parts: the "Tier One Tax Rate," which is the local M&O tax rate required for a school district to receive any part of the basic level of State funding (referred to herein as "Tier One") under the Foundation School Program, as further described below, and the "Enrichment Tax Rate", which is any local M&O tax effort in excess of its Tier One Tax Rate. Formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) 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 2023, the SCP is set at 89.41%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the "MCR") is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of two alternative calculations: (1) the "State Compression Percentage" (as discussed above) multiplied by 100; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year 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 2021 Texas Legislative Session, a provision of the general appropriations act reduced the maximum MCR for the 2022-2023 school year. It established \$0.8941 as the maximum rate and \$0.8046 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 for such year. Additionally, a school district's levy of Copper Pennies is subject to compression if the guaranteed yield (i.e., the guaranteed level of local tax revenue and State aid generated for each cent of tax effort) of Copper Pennies is increased from one year to the next (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts – Tier Two").

State Funding for School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the two-tiered Foundation School Program, which guarantees certain levels of funding for school districts in the State. School districts are entitled to a legislatively appropriated guaranteed yield on their Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate. When a school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate generate tax revenues at a level below the respective entitlement, the State will provide "Tier One" funding or "Tier Two" funding, respectively, to fund the difference between the school district's entitlements and the calculated M&O revenues generated by the school district's respective M&O tax rates.

The first level of funding, Tier One, is the basic level of funding guaranteed to all school districts based on a school district's Tier One Tax Rate. Tier One funding may then be "enriched" with Tier Two funding. Tier Two provides a guaranteed entitlement for each cent of a school district's Enrichment Tax Rate, allowing a school district increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a level of the school district's own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, 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. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,007,300,000 for the EDA, IFA, and NIFA.

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 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 a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR, is \$6,160 (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) for each student in ADA and is revised downward for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district’s MCR. The 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), and (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further Texas’ goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district’s total Tier One funding, divided by \$6,160, is a school district’s measure of students in “Weighted Average Daily Attendance” (“WADA”), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

For the 2022-2023 school year and thereafter, 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 \$310 million for the 2022-2023 school year and \$315 million for the 2023-2024 school year.

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 greater of (i) the local revenue per student in WADA per cent of tax effort available to a school district at the ninety-sixth (96th) percentile of wealth per student in WADA, or (ii) the Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.016. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$98.56 per student in WADA for each Golden Penny levied. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district’s Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.008. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.28 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied. For any school year in which the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA exceeds the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA for the preceding school year, a school district is required to reduce its Copper Pennies levied so as to generate no more revenue per student in WADA than was available to the school district for the preceding year.

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. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes.

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. In the 2021 Legislative Session, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$70,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2022-2023 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.

Furthermore, "property-wealthy" school districts that received additional State funds under the public school finance system prior to the enactment of certain legislation passed during the 86th Texas Legislature are entitled to an equalized wealth transition grant on an annual basis through the 2023-2024 school year in an amount equal to the amount of additional revenue such school district would have received under former Texas Education Code Sections 41.002(e) through (g), as those sections existed on January 1, 2019. This grant is phased out through the 2023-2024 school year. Additionally, school districts and open-enrollment charter schools may be entitled to receive an allotment in the form of a formula transition grant, but they will not be entitled to an allotment beginning with the 2024-2025 school year. This grant is meant to ensure a smooth transition into the funding formulas enacted by the 86th Texas Legislature. Notwithstanding the foregoing, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, if the total amount of allotments to which school districts and open-enrollment charter schools are entitled for a school year exceeds \$400 million, the Commissioner shall proportionately reduce each district's or school's allotment. The reduction in the amount to which a district or school is entitled may not result in an amount that is less than zero.

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

A school district that has sufficient property wealth to generate local revenues in excess of the school district's Tier One state and local entitlement and whose Copper Pennies generate local funds in excess of the school district's Tier II guarantee as previously discussed (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, and they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement. Under Chapter 49, a school district has six (6) options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district's respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school

districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district's voters.

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 DISTRICT

For the current fiscal year 2022-2023 fiscal year, the District was designated as an "excess local revenue" Chapter 49 school district by TEA. Accordingly, the District has entered into a wealth equalization agreement with the Commissioner for the purchase of attendance credits for the 2022-2023 school year, for the purpose of implementing permitted wealth equalization options.

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

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

For the State fiscal year ending in 2023 (the 2022-2023 school year), the State Compressed Percentage was set at \$0.8941 per \$100 of taxable value. The District's Local Compressed rate was lower than the State Compressed rate resulting in a MCR of \$0.8046 per \$100 of taxable value. For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts" herein.

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation ("M&O") taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the succeeding paragraphs. The 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 2, 1956 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

The maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by a school district is the sum of \$0.17 and the school district's MCR. A school district's MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the school district and the State, and is subject to recalculation annually. For any year, the highest possible MCR for a school district is \$0.93 (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Funding for School Districts" herein).

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

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

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the "50-cent Test"). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district's I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the 50-cent 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 50-cent Test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. The Bonds are issued as "new money bonds" and are subject to the 50-cent Test. The District has not utilized projected values or State assistance to satisfy the 50-cent Test.

Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEBT LIMITATIONS

Under State law, there is no explicit bonded indebtedness limitation, although the tax rate limits described above under "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" effectively impose a limit on the incurrence of debt. Such tax rate limits require school districts to demonstrate, prior to issuance, the ability to pay "new debt" from a tax rate of \$0.50. In demonstrating compliance with the requirement, a district may take into account State equalization payments 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 for the bonds the amount of State assistance received or to be received in that year. The State Attorney General reviews a district's calculations showing the compliance with such test as a condition to the legal approval of the debt. As stated above, the Bonds are issued as new debt and subject to this limitation.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District contributes to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (the "System"), a public employee retirement system. It is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with one exception: all risks and costs are not shared by the District but are the liability of the State of Texas. The System provides service retirement and disability retirement benefits, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The System operates primarily under the provisions of the Texas Constitution and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. See "IV. OTHER INFORMATION – A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan" as set out in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended August 31, 2022 as set forth in APPENDIX B hereto.

The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan administered by the System. TRS-Care provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the System. See "IV. OTHER INFORMATION – B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended August 31, 2022 as set forth in APPENDIX B hereto.

In June 2012, the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") issued Statement No. 68 *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which was later amended by GASB Statement No. 71 *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*, each in an effort to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments related to pensions. GASB Statement No. 68 requires reporting entities, such as the District, to recognize their proportionate share of the net pension liability and operating statement activity related to changes in collective pension liability. Reporting entities, such as the District, that contribute to the TRS pension plan will report a liability on the face of their government-wide financial statements. Such reporting began with the District's fiscal year ending August 31, 2015. GASB Statement No. 68 applies only to pension benefits and does not apply to other post-employment benefits or TRS-Care related liabilities. At the conclusion of the 2021-22 fiscal year, the District had a net pension liability of \$1,734,322.

See the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended August 31, 2022 as set forth in APPENDIX B hereto for information related to the District's adoption of Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("OPEB") and the related prior period adjustment. At the conclusion of the 2021-22 fiscal year, the District had a net OPEB liability of \$3,595,962.

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

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

Legal Investments

Under State law, the District is authorized to make investments meeting the requirements of the PFIA, which currently include (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this State that the District selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in the State that the District selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the District's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the District appoints as the District's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates meeting the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) (the "PFIA") that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State that is selected by the District, (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) above, clause (12) below, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.); and (14) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond

proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or a third party selected and approved by the District.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution. The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than ten (10) years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Political subdivisions such as the District are authorized to implement securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than "A" or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (12) through (14) above, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

Under State law, the District is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management; and that include a list of authorized investments for District funds, the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment, the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups, methods to monitor the market price of investments acquired with public funds, a requirement for settlement of all transactions, except investment pool funds and mutual funds, on a delivery versus payment basis, and procedures to monitor rating changes in investments acquired with public funds and the liquidation of such investments consistent with the PFIA. All District funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted "Investment Strategy Statement" that specifically addresses each fund's investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement will describe its objectives concerning: (1) suitability of investment type, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

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

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

the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements; and (10) at least annually review, revise and adopt a list of qualified brokers that are authorized to engage in investment transactions with the District.

LEGAL MATTERS

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas, who will deliver his opinion, 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, which will deliver its opinion 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," Special Tax Counsel's opinion that 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. The forms of Bond Counsel's and Special Tax Counsel's opinions are attached hereto as APPENDIX C and APPENDIX D, respectively. The legal fee to be paid to Bond Counsel and Special Tax Counsel is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the captions "THE BONDS" (exclusive of the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee," "DTC Redemption Provisions," "Default and Remedies," "Payment Record," and "Future Issues," as to which no opinion is expressed), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS," "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM," "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS," "LEGAL MATTERS" (insofar as such section relates to the legal opinion of Bond Counsel only and specifically excluding the information under the subcaption "Litigation," as to which no opinion is expressed), "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" (excluding the information under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Agreements," as to which no opinion is expressed), "LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS," and "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale" in the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Bond Order. Special Tax Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in their capacity as Special Tax Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the captions "TAX MATTERS" and "LEGAL MATTERS" (insofar as such section relates to the legal opinion of Special Tax Counsel), in the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Bond Order.

Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District with respect to the issuance of the Bonds. The legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds expresses the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues expressly addressed therein. In rendering legal opinions, the attorneys do 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 such opinions guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise from the transaction.

Litigation

In the opinion of various officials of the District, except as disclosed in this Official Statement, there is no litigation or other proceeding pending against or, to their knowledge, threatened against the District in any court, agency, or administrative body (either state or federal) wherein an adverse decision would materially adversely affect the financial condition of the District.

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

TAX MATTERS

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), includes requirements which the District must continue to meet after the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District's failure to meet these requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The District has covenanted in the Bond Order to take the actions required by the Code in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

In the opinion of Special Tax Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain representations and certifications of the District and continuing compliance by the District with the tax covenants referred to above, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, the interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes,

and, further, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Code on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial statement income. Special Tax Counsel will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation regarding the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the status of interest on the Bonds under the tax laws of any state.

Except as described above, Special Tax Counsel will express no opinion regarding the federal income tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of the interest on the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of Bonds should be aware that the ownership of Bonds may result in other collateral federal tax consequences, including (i) the denial of a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Bonds, (ii) the reduction of the loss reserve deduction for property and casualty insurance companies by the applicable statutory percentage of certain items, including the interest on the Bonds, (iii) the inclusion of the interest on the Bonds in the earnings of certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States for purposes of a branch profits tax, (iv) the inclusion of the interest on the Bonds in the passive income subject to federal income taxation of certain Subchapter S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the taxable year, (v) the inclusion of interest on the Bonds in the determination of the taxability of certain Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits to certain recipients of such benefits, (vi) net gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of property such as the Bonds generally must be taken into account when computing the Medicare tax with respect to net investment income or undistributed net investment income, as applicable, imposed on certain high income individuals and specified trusts and estates and (vii) receipt of certain investment income, including interest on the Bonds, is considered when determining qualification limits for obtaining the earned income credit provided by Section 32(a) of the Code. The nature and extent of the other tax consequences described above will depend on the particular tax status and situation of each owner of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the impact of these other tax consequences.

Special Tax Counsel's opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on factual representations made to Special Tax Counsel as of the date thereof. Special Tax Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Special Tax Counsel's attention, or to reflect any changes in law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Special Tax Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of a particular result, and are not binding on the IRS or the courts; rather, such opinions represent Special Tax Counsel's professional judgment based on its review of existing law, and in reliance on the representations and covenants that it deems relevant to such opinion.

Original Issue Premium and Discount

Certain of the Bonds ("Premium Bonds") may be offered and sold to the public at a price in excess of their stated redemption price (the principal amount) at maturity (or earlier for certain Premium Bonds callable prior to maturity). That excess constitutes bond premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that Premium Bond (or, in the case of a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond), compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). No portion of that bond premium is deductible by the owner of a Premium Bond. For purposes of determining the owner's gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity), or other disposition of a Premium Bond, the owner's tax basis in the Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that accrues during the period of ownership. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that Premium Bond.

Certain of the Bonds ("Discount Bonds") may be offered and sold to the public at an original issue discount ("OID"). OID is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity (the principal amount) over the "issue price" of a Discount Bond determined under Code Section 1273 or 1274 (i.e., for obligations issued for money in a public offering, the initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses and brokers) at which a substantial amount of the obligation of the same maturity is sold pursuant to that offering). For federal income tax purposes, OID accrues to the owner of a Discount Bond over the period to maturity based on the constant yield method, compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). The portion of OID that accrues during the period of ownership of a Discount Bond (i) is interest excludable from the owner's gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent, and subject to the same considerations discussed above, as other interest on the Bonds, and (ii) is added to the owner's tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss on the maturity, redemption, prior sale or other disposition of that Discount Bond.

Owners of Discount and Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisers as to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the amount of OID or bond premium properly accruable in any period with respect to the Discount or Premium Bonds and as to other federal tax consequences, and the treatment of OID and bond premium for purposes of state and local taxes on, or based on, income.

Changes in Tax Law

From time to time, there are legislative proposals suggested, debated, introduced or pending that, if enacted into law, could alter or amend one or more of the tax matters, described above including, without limitation, the excludability from gross income of interest on the Bonds, adversely affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds, or otherwise prevent the holders from realizing the full current benefit of the status of the interest thereon. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal may be enacted, or whether, if enacted, any such proposal would affect the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to the impact of any proposed or pending legislation.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Interest paid on tax-exempt bonds such as the Bonds is subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. This reporting requirement does not affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, in conjunction with that information reporting requirement, the Code subjects certain non-corporate owners of Bonds, under certain circumstances, to “backup withholding” at the rates set forth in the Code, with respect to payments on the Bonds and proceeds from the sale of Bonds. Any amount so withheld would be refunded or allowed as a credit against the federal income tax of such owner of Bonds. This withholding generally applies if the owner of Bonds (i) fails to furnish the payor such owner’s social security number or other taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), (ii) furnished the payor an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails to properly report interest, dividends, or other “reportable payments” as defined in the Code, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the payor or such owner’s securities broker with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is correct and that such owner is not subject to backup withholding. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201, as amended), the Bonds (i) are negotiable instruments, (ii) are investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (iii) are legal and authorized investments for (A) an insurance company, (B) a fiduciary or trustee, or (C) a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256, as amended), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. See “OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating” herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The 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.

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.

CONCENTRATION OF TAX BASE AND EXPOSURE TO OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

As shown in “Table 5 – “Ten Largest Taxpayers” of “APPENDIX A – SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT” the top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for, in the aggregate, over 50% of the District’s tax base. In addition, the top taxpayer in the District currently accounts for approximately 15.7% of the District’s tax base, thereby creating a concentration risk for the District.

The valuation of oil & gas pipelines and other oil & gas facilities, solar farms, windmills, wind farms, and electric utilities within the State (such as those comprising a portion of the District’s tax base), as determined by respective appraisal districts, have been

subject to litigation related to the taxable value of such property; electric utilities are also subject to transfer and sole ownership by another entity, including to local governments whose property is exempt from ad valorem taxation. In addition, a portion of the District's assessed valuation is comprised of industries related to oil and gas, which are subject to fluctuation in terms of market valuation and availability (and recent events such as COVID-19 significantly increased the volatility in this market sector see "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Infectious Disease Outbreak – COVID-19" herein). Accordingly, the District makes no representation regarding the continued valuation of any of top ten taxpayers or the generation of future tax revenues therefrom. If any major taxpayer (or a combination of taxpayers) were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to timely pay debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien (which, in the event of bankruptcy, certain laws may preclude until the automatic stay is lifted). Such process is time-consuming and can only occur annually; in the alternative, the District may sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "THE BONDS – Default and Remedies" and "THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT."

Recent declines in oil prices in the United States and globally may lead to adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry. Such adverse conditions may result in reduced revenues, declines in capital and operating expenditures, business failures, and the layoff of workers within the oil and gas industry. Adverse conditions in the oil and gas industry and spillover effects into other industries could adversely impact the businesses of ad valorem property taxpayers and the property values in the District, resulting in a reduction in property tax revenue. The Bonds are secured by an ad valorem tax, and a reduction in property values may require an increase in the ad valorem tax rate required to pay the Bonds. Reductions in oil and gas revenues may also have an adverse effect on State revenues available during the next biennium, which may impact how the State funds education.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The District in the Bond Order has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). This information will be available to the public free of charge from the MSRB via the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system at www.emma.msrb.org, as further described below under "Availability of Information from MSRB".

Annual Reports

The District shall provide annually to the MSRB, (1) within six months after the end of each fiscal year of the District, financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in APPENDIX A of this Official Statement (except with respect to Table 6 – "Estimated Overlapping Debt"), and (2) if not provided as part of such financial information and operating data, audited financial statements of the District, when and if available. Any financial statements to be provided shall be (i) prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX B hereto or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation, and in substantially the form included in this Official Statement, and (ii) audited, if the District commissions an audit of such financial statements and the audit is completed within the period during which they must be provided. If the audit of such financial statements is not complete within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District shall file unaudited financial statements within such 12-month period and audited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year, when and if the audit report on such statements becomes available.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will file notice of the change (and of the date of the new fiscal year end) with the MSRB prior to the next date by which the District otherwise would be required to provide financial information and operating data as set forth above.

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

Notice 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 (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 a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material, (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District (as defined by the Rule, which includes certain debt, debt-like, and debt-related obligations), if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of any such 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 any such financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (with the exception of the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. 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, any event described in clause (12) in the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur; the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District. The term "financial obligation" used in clauses (15) and (16) of the immediately preceding paragraph means a: (A) debt obligation; (B) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (C) a guarantee or either (A) or (B). The term "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

Availability of Information from MSRB

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 via EMMA at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of specified 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 or beneficial owners of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (1) 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 (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent 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 beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also repeal or amend these provisions if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or any court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but in either case only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds giving effect to (a) such provisions as so amended and (b) any amendments or interpretations of the Rule. If the District amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and data provided.

Compliance with Prior Agreements

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 PERTINENT INFORMATION

Authenticity of Financial Information

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

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

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

Municipal Bond Rating

The Bonds are expected to be rated "AAA" by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The presently outstanding debt of the District, including the Bonds, is rated "A+" by S&P without regard to credit enhancement.

An explanation of the significance of any rating may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the view of such organization and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating company, if in the judgment of such company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

Municipal Advisor

Live Oak Public Finance, LLC (the "Municipal Advisor") is employed as the 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. Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, in its capacity as Municipal Advisor, has relied on the opinion of Bond Counsel and has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants, and representations contained in any of the bond documentation with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds.

The Municipal Advisor 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 its responsibilities to the District and, as applicable, to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Municipal Advisor does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Underwriting

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at the price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on page -ii- herein, less an Underwriters' discount of \$216,616.99 (and no accrued interest). The Underwriters' obligation is subject to certain conditions precedent. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds, if any of the Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such public offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

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

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the District (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the District.

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

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

Infectious Disease Outbreak – COVID-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organization and the President of the United States (the "President") separately declared the outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") to be a public health emergency. On April 10, 2023, the President signed a resolution terminating the national emergency related to the Pandemic, and on May 5, 2023, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 no longer represented a global health emergency. There are currently no COVID-19 related operating limits imposed by executive order of the Governor for any business or other establishment in the State. The Governor retains the right to impose additional restrictions on activities if needed in order to mitigate the effects of COVID-19. The District has not experienced any decrease in property values or unusual tax delinquencies as a result of COVID-19 and the District's operations and financial position are not currently impacted as a result of COVID-19. However, the District cannot predict the long-term economic effect of COVID-19 or a similar virus should there be a reversal of economic activity and re-imposition of restrictions.

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.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Information from External Sources

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.

Authorization of the Official Statement

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

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

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

/s/ Alan Swinford

President, Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

/s/ Rose Mary Cavazos

Secretary, Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

2023 Total Market Valuation ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		\$3,256,838,290
State Homestead Exemptions	\$38,283,410	
State Over-65 Homestead Exemptions	2,808,790	
State Disabled Homestead Exemptions	135,380	
Local Option-Over 65 Exemptions	13,503,650	
Disable Veteran Exemptions	670,850	
Pollution Control	51,422,870	
Mineral Exemptions	2,466,160	
Productivity Loss	86,590,990	
Homestead Cap Loss	8,795,240	
Other Exemptions	11,330,960	
Less Total Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾	\$216,008,300	
2023 Net Taxable Valuation		\$3,040,829,990
Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding as of June 1, 2023		\$-
Plus: The Bonds		\$43,735,000
Total Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes ⁽³⁾		\$43,735,000
2023 Population ⁽⁴⁾		4,896
Ratio Tax Supported Debt to 2023 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		1.44%
Per Capita Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$621,085
Per Capita Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes		\$8,933

⁽¹⁾ Source: Crane County Appraisal District. Valuation reflects the current \$40,000 general homestead exemption. In the event that the increased exemption is approved by voters, the District expects to be entitled to certain hold harmless payments from the State to defray the loss in taxable value. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2023 Legislative Session."

⁽²⁾ Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Bonds.

⁽⁴⁾ Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

TABLE 2 - CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY ⁽¹⁾

<u>Category</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$147,673,840	4.55%	\$142,802,720	6.46%	\$115,199,130	7.26%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,543,390	0.08%	1,379,580	0.06%	1,329,940	0.08%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	8,471,120	0.26%	7,804,070	0.35%	6,848,710	0.43%
Real, Acreage	88,368,240	2.72%	87,602,440	3.96%	88,112,260	5.56%
Real, Farm & Ranch Improvements	16,271,200	0.50%	13,978,880	0.63%	11,919,210	0.75%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	359,066,420	11.07%	303,975,060	13.75%	201,092,510	12.68%
Oil & Gas	1,754,715,600	54.11%	837,558,090	37.87%	391,226,270	24.67%
Utilities	769,553,110	23.73%	724,547,530	32.76%	681,895,810	43.00%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	84,411,080	2.60%	79,706,100	3.60%	78,921,260	4.98%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	11,992,320	0.37%	12,156,660	0.55%	9,323,350	0.59%
Total Appraised Value	\$3,243,066,320	100.00%	\$2,211,511,130	100.00%	\$1,585,868,450	100.00%
Less:						
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽²⁾	<u>202,236,330</u>		<u>\$224,092,210</u>		<u>\$154,287,960</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽³⁾	<u><u>\$3,040,829,990</u></u>		<u><u>\$1,987,418,920</u></u>		<u><u>\$1,431,580,490</u></u>	

<u>Category</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$106,453,860	3.28%	\$104,390,800	7.62%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	463,920	0.01%	451,300	0.03%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	7,357,170	0.23%	6,252,420	0.46%
Real, Acreage	52,887,120	1.63%	52,712,570	3.85%
Real, Farm & Ranch Improvements	11,873,160	0.37%	12,059,050	0.88%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	70,404,750	2.17%	65,330,150	4.77%
Oil & Gas	580,537,190	17.90%	596,082,800	43.51%
Utilities	509,562,950	15.71%	332,348,100	24.26%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	203,684,536	6.28%	197,052,105	14.38%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	8,157,590	0.25%	3,281,880	0.24%
Total Market Value	\$1,551,382,246	47.84%	\$1,369,961,175	100.00%
Less:				
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽²⁾	<u>\$124,149,090</u>		<u>\$118,118,930</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽³⁾	<u><u>\$1,427,233,156</u></u>		<u><u>\$1,251,842,245</u></u>	

⁽¹⁾ Source: Crane County Appraisal District. Valuation reflects the current \$40,000 general homestead exemption. In the event that the increased exemption is approved by voters, the District expects to be entitled to certain hold harmless payments from the State to defray the loss in taxable value. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2023 Legislative Session."

⁽²⁾ Excludes values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disable taxpayers.

⁽³⁾ The figures shown in the table are the tax roll values used for the levy of the District's I&S tax.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION OF TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Net Taxable AV Per Capita	Tax Supported Debt Outstanding	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to AV	Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2019	5,802	\$928,341,510	\$160,004	\$3,950,000	0.43%	\$681
2020	4,765	1,251,842,245	262,716	3,440,000	0.27%	722
2021	4,708	1,427,233,156	303,151	2,335,000	0.16%	496
2022	4,761	1,431,580,490	300,689	1,190,000	0.08%	250
2023	4,896	1,987,418,920	405,927	43,735,000 ⁽³⁾	2.20%	8,933

⁽¹⁾ Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

⁽²⁾ Source: Crane County Appraisal District.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 08/31	Tax Rate	Local Maintenance ⁽²⁾	I&S	Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	Percent Collected ⁽¹⁾	
					Current	Total
2019	\$1.1100	\$1.0600	\$0.0500	\$10,275,648	99.09%	99.94%
2020	1.3480	0.9900	0.3580	12,977,514	99.08%	99.62%
2021	0.9771	0.8861	0.0910	14,202,364	95.91%	96.70%
2022	0.9835	0.8961	0.0874	13,093,324	99.17%	100.51%
2023	0.8639	0.8546	0.0093	16,686,077 ⁽³⁾	99.50% ⁽³⁾	99.50% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Source: Districts Audited Financial Statements. Excludes penalties and interest.

⁽²⁾ The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operations Tax from the 2018/2019 fiscal year to the current fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" herein.

⁽³⁾ Source: The District's records. Collections as of June 1, 2023.

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Name of Taxpayer	Property Type	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Blackbeard Operating LLC	Oil & Gas	\$312,034,870	15.70%
Gray Oak Pipeline LLC	Oil & Gas Pipeline	155,347,430	7.82%
Stronghold Energy II OPER LLC	Oil & Gas	113,268,270	5.70%
Crane Solar Project	Solar Energy	105,979,500	5.33%
Jupiter Power LLC	Energy Storage	61,460,720	3.09%
Chevron USA (WI)	Oil & Gas	60,604,290	3.05%
Emerald Grove Solar LLC	Solar Energy	49,754,440	2.50%
Epic Crude Terminal Co. LP	Oil & Gas Pipeline	48,000,000	2.42%
Targa Midstream Services LLC	Oil & Gas Pipeline	46,373,980	2.33%
Plains Oryx PB JV (Wink-MC)	Oil & Gas Pipeline	44,358,260	2.23%
Total		\$997,181,760	50.17%

⁽¹⁾ Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Based upon Tax Year 2022.

⁽²⁾ As shown in the table above, the ten largest taxpayers in the District currently account for over 50% of the District's tax base, with the majority of such property comprised of oil and gas and related business activities. Any adverse development related to these industries or affecting the ability of these top taxpayers to continue to conduct business at its location within the District's boundaries or otherwise materially adversely affecting their business or property within the District may result in significantly less local tax revenue, thereby severely affecting the District's finances and its ability to repay its outstanding indebtedness. If any major taxpayer were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process, or, perhaps, to sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. Bondholders may become reliant upon the Permanent School Fund Guarantee in the event of a default by the District. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM."

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT ⁽¹⁾

<u>Taxing Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>% Overlapping</u>	<u>Overlapping Debt</u>
Crane Co	\$7,685,000	7/31/2023	97.48%	\$7,491,338
Crane Co Water Dist	\$26,080,000	7/31/2023	97.48%	\$25,422,784
Estimated (Net) Overlapping Debt				\$32,914,122
Crane ISD		8/24/2023		\$43,735,000 ⁽²⁾
Total Direct & Estimated Overlapping Debt				\$76,649,122
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt % of the 2023 Assessed Valuation				2.52% ⁽²⁾
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt Per Capita				\$15,655 ⁽²⁾

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

⁽²⁾ Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 7 - TAX SUPPORTED DEBT REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service	Plus: The Bonds			New Total Debt Service Requirements
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2023	\$1,213,800*	\$ -	\$5,718	\$5,718	\$1,219,518
2024	-	6,260,000	1,816,295	8,076,295	8,076,295
2025	-	1,160,000	1,716,569	2,876,569	2,876,569
2026	-	1,170,000	1,658,319	2,828,319	2,828,319
2027	-	1,180,000	1,599,569	2,779,569	2,779,569
2028	-	1,200,000	1,540,069	2,740,069	2,740,069
2029	-	1,225,000	1,479,444	2,704,444	2,704,444
2030	-	1,250,000	1,417,569	2,667,569	2,667,569
2031	-	1,285,000	1,354,194	2,639,194	2,639,194
2032	-	1,320,000	1,289,069	2,609,069	2,609,069
2033	-	1,365,000	1,221,944	2,586,944	2,586,944
2034	-	1,410,000	1,152,569	2,562,569	2,562,569
2035	-	1,460,000	1,080,819	2,540,819	2,540,819
2036	-	1,435,000	1,008,444	2,443,444	2,443,444
2037	-	1,495,000	935,194	2,430,194	2,430,194
2038	-	1,525,000	859,694	2,384,694	2,384,694
2039	-	1,540,000	783,069	2,323,069	2,323,069
2040	-	1,620,000	704,069	2,324,069	2,324,069
2041	-	1,705,000	620,944	2,325,944	2,325,944
2042	-	1,780,000	542,719	2,322,719	2,322,719
2043	-	1,855,000	470,019	2,325,019	2,325,019
2044	-	1,930,000	393,113	2,323,113	2,323,113
2045	-	2,010,000	311,850	2,321,850	2,321,850
2046	-	2,095,000	227,184	2,322,184	2,322,184
2047	-	2,185,000	138,909	2,323,909	2,323,909
2048	-	2,275,000	46,922	2,321,922	2,321,922
Total	\$1,213,800	\$43,735,000	\$24,374,273	\$68,109,273	\$69,323,073
Average Annual Debt Service Requirement					\$2,666,272
Maximum Debt Service Requirement					\$8,076,295

* Represents amounts previously paid by the District during the 8/31/2023 fiscal year.

TABLE 8 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTIONS

Interest & Sinking Fund Balance 9/1/2022 ⁽¹⁾		\$1,033,701
Estimated Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements for FYE Ended 2023	\$1,219,518	
Projected Interest & Sinking Fund Local Revenue	\$183,836	
Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE) for Facilities ⁽²⁾	10,470	
Transfers In/(Out)	-	
Projected Interest & Sinking Fund Balance, 8/31/2023 (Ending)		\$8,489
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance		(\$1,025,212)

⁽¹⁾ Source: *The District's Audited Financial Statements.*

⁽²⁾ Source: *TEA 2022-2023 Summary of Finances dated February 10, 2023.*

TABLE 9 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED

A summary of the bonds authorized is as follows:

General Purpose	Amount Authorized	Amount Previously Issued	Amount This Issue⁽¹⁾	Amount Remaining
School Building & Buses	\$68,000,000	\$0	\$45,000,000	\$23,000,000

In addition to unlimited tax bonds, the District may, without voter approval, incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including refunding bonds, 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.

⁽¹⁾ Includes premium allocations that the District has applied against voted authorization.

TABLE 10 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS ⁽¹⁾

The District had no unfunded debt outstanding as of August 31, 2022.

⁽¹⁾ Source: *The District's Audited Financial Statements.*

TABLE 11 - CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$303,655	\$328,393	\$415,158	\$447,511	\$382,914
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,710,285	2,213,101	1,998,803	1,754,776	(1,177,915)
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes (M&O)	\$11,600,560	\$12,861,220	\$12,500,623	\$9,787,165	8,968,915
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	1,129,336	1,322,707	451,622	461,377	571,345
State Aid - Formula Grants	2,251,568	1,921,936	3,170,012	3,584,388	3,363,515
Investment Earnings	124,895	16,107	274,477	585,345	372,371
Miscellaneous	1,657,496	433,648	346,500	523,206	621,207
Total Revenues	\$18,777,795	\$19,097,112	\$19,157,195	\$17,143,768	\$13,102,352
Expenses:					
Instruction and Instructional Related Services	\$9,419,446	\$11,118,707	\$10,674,441	\$9,401,016	\$7,180,475
Instructional & School Leadership	1,198,317	1,401,423	1,277,376	1,422,962	851,769
Support Services - Student (Pupil)	2,721,919	2,752,332	2,588,830	2,648,889	1,995,843
Administrative Support Services	1,193,364	1,050,164	921,284	831,708	747,114
Support Services - nonstudent Based	3,111,922	2,467,887	2,414,555	2,346,854	2,042,874
Ancillary Services	185,583	206,503	173,372	177,255	124,220
Debt Service	5,640	50,695	183,885	151,117	159,681
Intergovernmental Charges	2,094,516	2,734,738	2,061,373	-	-
Total Expenses	\$19,930,707	\$21,782,449	\$20,295,116	\$16,979,801	\$13,101,976
Change in Net Assets	(\$1,152,912)	(\$2,685,337)	(\$1,137,921)	\$163,967	\$376
Beginning Net Assets	\$37,125,501	\$39,700,953	\$40,998,381	\$40,632,846	\$49,341,308
Prior period Adjustment	\$760,252	\$109,885	(\$159,507)	\$201,568	(\$8,708,838)
Ending Net Assets	\$36,732,841	\$37,125,501	\$39,700,953	\$40,998,381	\$40,632,846

⁽¹⁾ Source: District's Audited Financial Statements

TABLE 12 - COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$13,379,610	\$12,997,621	\$13,315,626	\$11,051,884	\$10,089,023
State Program Revenues	2,881,124	2,531,615	3,791,005	4,081,867	3,921,636
Federal Sources & Other	61,825	125,272	21,649	38,781	87,826
Total Revenues	\$16,322,559	\$15,654,508	\$17,128,280	\$15,172,532	\$14,098,485
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$8,279,754	\$8,516,267	\$8,371,600	\$7,272,026	\$8,069,897
Instructional Resources & Media Services	99,964	68,684	63,045	75,318	142,794
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	290,954	291,679	212,630	82,271	225,069
Instructional Leadership	180,732	290,506	186,619	268,279	267,282
School Leadership	966,352	931,703	919,611	925,320	856,712
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	326,930	267,870	238,606	232,644	219,561
Social Work Services	8,777	50,109	44,479	43,615	43,885
Health Services	225,364	237,075	203,655	137,915	150,177
Student (Pupil) Transportation	648,779	311,742	538,439	367,092	378,729
Food Services	12,218	-	-	-	549
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,030,255	1,011,494	896,368	980,001	968,422
General Administration	831,464	895,252	855,965	751,312	891,325
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,651,454	2,628,722	1,709,252	1,708,330	1,711,051
Security and Monitoring Services	124,029	113,804	119,891	127,575	83,341
Data Processing Services	566,204	478,084	433,739	372,353	564,834
Community Services	12,480	13,688	8,933	5,950	10,782
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	1,914,279	2,734,738	2,061,373	-	-
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	-	-	-	-	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	180,237	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$18,350,226	\$18,841,417	\$16,864,205	\$13,350,001	\$14,584,410
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(\$2,027,667)	(\$3,186,909)	\$264,075	\$1,822,531	(\$485,925)
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Non-Current Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(204,155)	(290,242)	(258,384)	(273,134)	(299,950)
Other (Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Resources (Uses)	(\$204,155)	(\$290,242)	(\$258,384)	(\$273,134)	(\$299,950)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(\$2,231,822)	(\$3,477,151)	\$5,691	\$1,549,397	(\$785,875)
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	\$20,462,568	\$23,842,480	\$23,982,085	\$22,231,120	\$22,850,706
Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	\$760,252	\$97,239	(\$145,296)	\$201,568	\$166,289
Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$18,990,998	\$20,462,568	\$23,842,480	\$23,982,085	\$22,231,120

⁽¹⁾ Source: District's Audited Financial Statements.

⁽²⁾ The estimated General Fund Balance as of August 31, 2023 is expected to be approximately \$17,500,000.

TABLE 13 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS ⁽¹⁾

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
TexPool	0.14%	\$32,804	\$32,804
Texas Class	99.86%	\$23,532,588	\$23,532,588
Total	100.00%	\$23,565,392	\$23,565,392

⁽¹⁾ Source: District's records as of June 1, 2023.

APPENDIX B

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information contained in this appendix consists of the Crane Independent School District Audited Financial Statements (the "Report") for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022.

The information presented represents only a part of the Report and does not purport to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Annual Audit Report for additional information

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Annual Financial Report
Year Ended August 31, 2022

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CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Name of School District

CRANE
County

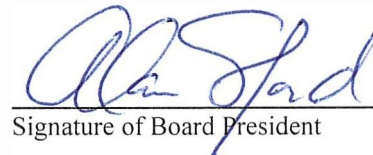
052-901
County -
District
Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial report of the above-named School District was reviewed and

X approved ___ disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2022, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such School District
(Check One)

on the 9th day of February, 2023


Signature of Board Secretary


Signature of Board President

If the Board of Trustees disapproved the annual financial report, the reason(s) for disapproving it is (are) (attach list as necessary):

FINANCIAL SECTION



A Limited Liability Partnership

Michael E. Oliphant, CPA
Wayne Barr, CPA
Cathryn A. Pitcock, CPA
Megan Solsbery, CPA

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Members of
American Institute of CPAs
Texas Society of CPAs

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees
Crane Independent School District
511 West Eighth Street
Crane, TX 79731

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crane Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Crane Independent School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crane Independent School District as of August 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

The District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, described in Note I., O. to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and net pension liability and contributions information and net OPEB liability and contributions information for the Teacher Retirement System of Texas 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 Crane Independent School District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are/is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2023, on our consideration of the Crane Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Crane Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Crane Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eckert & Company, LLP

January 30, 2023



CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

511 W. 8TH ST.
CRANE, TEXAS 79731

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Crane Independent School District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the year ended August 31, 2022. It should be read in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements and independent auditor's report.

Financial Highlights

The District's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the current year by \$36,732,841 (net position). Of this amount, \$10,769,313 (unrestricted) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

The District's total net position decreased by \$392,660 or 1%. This amount consists of a \$1,152,912 decrease attributable to current year operations and a \$760,252 increase attributable to prior period adjustments described in Note IV., K. to the financial statements. The District's statement of activities shows total revenues of \$18,777,795 and total expenses of \$19,930,707.

The total fund balance of the General Fund is \$18,990,998 which is a decrease of \$1,471,570 or 7% compared to the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the current year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future years.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Continued

Overview of the Financial Statements - Continued

The governmental activities of the District include all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District.

The District has no component units.

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

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the current year.

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

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III, both of which are considered to be major funds. Data from other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, Food Service Special Revenue Fund, and Debt Service Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each of these funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget for each fund.

Proprietary Funds - The District's Internal Service Fund is used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District uses an internal service fund to account for its employee health insurance program. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental functions, it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The Internal Service Fund is presented in the proprietary fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary Funds account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. 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.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Continued

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position - A summary of the District's net position is presented below:

NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	August 31,	
	2022	2021
Current and Other Assets	\$ 22,940,668	\$ 24,381,836
Capital Assets	<u>25,990,764</u>	<u>26,257,358</u>
 Total Assets	 <u>\$ 48,931,432</u>	 <u>\$ 50,639,194</u>
 Deferred Outflows of Resources	 <u>\$ 2,041,557</u>	 <u>\$ 1,935,128</u>
 Other Liabilities	 \$ 1,830,612	 \$ 1,347,881
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	<u>6,568,594</u>	<u>9,325,569</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>\$ 8,399,206</u>	 <u>\$ 10,673,450</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	 <u>\$ 5,840,942</u>	 <u>\$ 4,775,371</u>
 Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 24,717,425	\$ 23,795,679
Restricted	1,246,103	1,318,095
Unrestricted	<u>10,769,313</u>	<u>12,011,727</u>
 Total Net Position	 <u><u>\$ 36,732,841</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ 37,125,501</u></u>

A large portion of the District's net position (\$24,717,425) reflects the District's investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the District's net position (\$1,246,103) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (\$10,769,313) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Continued

Government-Wide Financial Analysis - Continued

Governmental Activities - Governmental activities decreased the District's net position by \$1,152,912 and \$2,685,337 for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Key elements of these decreases are as follows:

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	Year Ended August 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 303,655	\$ 328,393
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,710,285	2,213,101
General Revenues		
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	11,600,560	12,861,220
Debt Service Taxes	1,129,336	1,322,707
State Aid - Formula Grants	2,251,568	1,921,936
Investment Earnings	124,895	16,107
Other	1,657,496	433,648
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 18,777,795</u>	<u>\$ 19,097,112</u>
Expenses		
Instruction and Instructional-Related Services	\$ 9,419,446	\$ 11,118,707
Instructional and School Leadership	1,198,317	1,401,423
Support Services - Student (Pupil)	2,721,919	2,752,332
Administrative Support Services	1,193,364	1,050,164
Support Services - Nonstudent Based	3,111,922	2,467,887
Ancillary Services	185,583	206,503
Debt Service	5,640	50,695
Intergovernmental Charges	2,094,516	2,734,738
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 19,930,707</u>	<u>\$ 21,782,449</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ (1,152,912)	\$ (2,685,337)
Net Position - Beginning	37,125,501	39,700,953
Prior Period Adjustments	<u>760,252</u>	<u>109,885</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u><u>\$ 36,732,841</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,125,501</u></u>

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Continued

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

The District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$20,212,802, a decrease of \$1,329,482 or 6% in comparison with the prior year. These fund balances are reported in various governmental funds as follows:

General Fund \$18,990,998. Of this balance \$192,696 is restricted for funding of annuities, and \$14,350,000 is committed for future construction, repairs, capital acquisitions, claims and judgments, self-insurance, and compensated absences.

Debt Service Fund \$1,033,701. This balance is restricted for payment of long-term debt principal and interest.

Special Revenue Funds \$188,103. Of this balance \$15,603 is committed for use by the Campus Activity Funds and \$172,500 is committed for other projects.

General Fund Budget

The original budget for the General Fund was \$16,902,283, and the final amended budget was \$19,562,791 which represents a \$2,660,508 increase in appropriations. Variances between the original budget and the final amended budget are reflected in Exhibit F-1 in the required supplementary information section of the audit report.

The District has adopted a budget for the General Fund in the amount of \$20,426,905 for the fiscal year 2023, which is an increase of \$864,114 from the fiscal year 2022.

Capital Assets and Debt

Capital Assets - Financial statement footnote III., D. discloses the District's capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Long-Term Debt - Financial statement footnote III., H. discloses the District's debt activity for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Janet Hunt, Interim Superintendent, Crane Independent School District, 511 West Eighth Street, Crane, TX 79731.

Basic Financial Statements

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2022

EXHIBIT A-1

Data Control Codes	Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 21,809,085
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	436,281
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(126,763)
1240 Due from Other Governments	815,426
1267 Due from Fiduciary Funds	6,639
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land	327,258
1520 Buildings, Net	24,840,725
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	822,781
1000 Total Assets	48,931,432
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	1,087,734
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	953,823
1700 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,041,557
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	216,565
2140 Interest Payable	2,116
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	451,061
2180 Due to Other Governments	941,278
2200 Accrued Expenses	9,652
2300 Unearned Revenue	209,940
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year: Bonds and Bond Premium	1,238,310
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	1,734,322
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	3,595,962
2000 Total Liabilities	8,399,206
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2602 Deferred Gain on Refunding	15,029
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	2,233,613
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	3,592,300
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,840,942
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets	24,717,425
Restricted:	
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	1,053,407
3890 Restricted for Other Purposes	192,696
3900 Unrestricted	10,769,313
3000 Total Net Position	\$ 36,732,841

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		3	4	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	6 Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
	Expenses			
Primary Government:				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11 Instruction	\$ 9,004,559	\$ -	\$ 563,459	\$ (8,441,100)
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	109,004	-	10,930	(98,074)
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	305,883	-	4,546	(301,337)
21 Instructional Leadership	221,723	-	41,891	(179,832)
23 School Leadership	976,594	-	(5,014)	(981,608)
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	409,516	-	84,530	(324,986)
32 Social Work Services	8,590	-	(95)	(8,685)
33 Health Services	253,529	-	70,617	(182,912)
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	309,270	-	(1,103)	(310,373)
35 Food Services	708,596	64,391	512,186	(132,019)
36 Extracurricular Activities	1,032,418	53,919	(5,952)	(984,451)
41 General Administration	1,193,364	-	(4,329)	(1,197,693)
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,986,332	185,345	11,801	(1,789,186)
52 Security and Monitoring Services	124,425	-	(281)	(124,706)
53 Data Processing Services	1,001,165	-	428,694	(572,471)
61 Community Services	185,583	-	(1,595)	(187,178)
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	5,125	-	-	(5,125)
73 Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	515	-	-	(515)
91 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	1,914,279	-	-	(1,914,279)
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	180,237	-	-	(180,237)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 19,930,707	\$ 303,655	\$ 1,710,285	(17,916,767)
Data				
Control				
Codes				
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes			11,600,560
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service			1,129,336
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants			2,251,568
IE	Investment Earnings			124,895
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue			1,657,496
TR	Total General Revenues			16,763,855
CN	Change in Net Position			(1,152,912)
NB	Net Position - Beginning			37,125,501
PA	Prior Period Adjustments			760,252
NE	Net Position - Ending			\$ 36,732,841

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	ARP ESSER III Grant	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 19,878,494	\$ -	\$ 1,127,396	\$ 21,005,890
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	406,613	-	29,668	436,281
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(118,917)	-	(7,846)	(126,763)
1240 Due from Other Governments	3,827	644,130	167,469	815,426
1260 Due from Other Funds	798,885	-	110,523	909,408
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 20,968,902</u>	<u>\$ 644,130</u>	<u>\$ 1,427,210</u>	<u>\$ 23,040,242</u>
LIABILITIES				
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 3,117	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,117
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	427,942	-	23,119	451,061
2170 Due to Other Funds	110,628	644,130	148,116	902,874
2180 Due to Other Governments	941,278	-	-	941,278
2200 Accrued Expenditures	9,151	-	501	9,652
2300 Unearned Revenue	198,092	-	11,848	209,940
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>1,690,208</u>	<u>644,130</u>	<u>183,584</u>	<u>2,517,922</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	287,696	-	21,822	309,518
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>287,696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,822</u>	<u>309,518</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted Fund Balance:				
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	-	1,033,701	1,033,701
3490 Other Restricted Fund Balance	192,696	-	-	192,696
Committed Fund Balance:				
3510 Construction	7,250,000	-	-	7,250,000
3520 Claims and Judgments	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
3530 Capital Expenditures for Equipment	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
3540 Self-Insurance	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
3545 Other Committed Fund Balance	2,100,000	-	188,103	2,288,103
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	4,448,302	-	-	4,448,302
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>18,990,998</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,221,804</u>	<u>20,212,802</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 20,968,902</u>	<u>\$ 644,130</u>	<u>\$ 1,427,210</u>	<u>\$ 23,040,242</u>

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 20,212,802
1 The District uses an internal service fund to charge the costs of self-insurance to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.	589,852
2 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. In addition, long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to increase net position	23,791,528
3 Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they are shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including capital outlays and long-term debt payments is to increase net position.	2,185,172
4 Depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(1,303,138)
5 Included in the items related to debt are the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68 and related deferred resources outflows and deferred resources inflows. The net effect of these adjustments is to decrease net position.	(2,880,201)
6 Included in the items related to debt are the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net other postemployment benefits liability required by GASB 75 and related deferred resources outflows and deferred resources inflows. The net effect of these adjustments is to decrease net position.	(6,234,439)
7 Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, eliminating interfund transactions, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase net position.	371,265
19 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 36,732,841

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	ARP ESSER III Grant	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 13,379,610	\$ -	\$ 1,870,089	\$ 15,249,699
5800 State Program Revenues	2,881,124	-	37,790	2,918,914
5900 Federal Program Revenues	61,825	688,986	1,067,394	1,818,205
5020 Total Revenues	16,322,559	688,986	2,975,273	19,986,818
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	8,279,754	250,137	378,186	8,908,077
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	99,964	11,929	-	111,893
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	290,954	-	11,511	302,465
0021 Instructional Leadership	180,732	-	43,929	224,661
0023 School Leadership	966,352	-	4,342	970,694
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	326,930	8,020	80,603	415,553
0032 Social Work Services	8,777	-	-	8,777
0033 Health Services	225,364	4,200	22,035	251,599
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	648,779	-	-	648,779
0035 Food Services	12,218	-	704,742	716,960
0036 Extracurricular Activities	1,030,255	-	3,971	1,034,226
0041 General Administration	831,464	-	365,000	1,196,464
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,651,454	-	20,884	2,672,338
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	124,029	-	-	124,029
0053 Data Processing Services	566,204	414,700	19,374	1,000,278
0061 Community Services	12,480	-	166,748	179,228
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	1,145,000	1,145,000
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	70,500	70,500
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	515	515
Intergovernmental:				
0091 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	1,914,279	-	-	1,914,279
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	180,237	-	-	180,237
6030 Total Expenditures	18,350,226	688,986	3,037,340	22,076,552
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,027,667)	-	(62,067)	(2,089,734)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915 Transfers In	-	-	204,155	204,155
8911 Transfers Out (Use)	(204,155)	-	-	(204,155)
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(204,155)	-	204,155	-
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,231,822)	-	142,088	(2,089,734)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	20,462,568	-	1,079,716	21,542,284
1300 Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	760,252	-	-	760,252
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 18,990,998	\$ -	\$ 1,221,804	\$ 20,212,802

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (2,089,734)
The District uses an internal service fund to charge the costs of self-insurance to appropriate functions in other funds. The net income (loss) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities. The net effect of this consolidation is to decrease net position.	(166,323)
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments is to increase net position.	2,185,172
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(1,303,138)
Current year changes due to GASB 68 include adjustments to the net pension liability, deferred resources outflows, deferred resources inflows, and the corresponding effect on pension expense. The net effect of these adjustments is to increase net position.	221,206
Current year changes due to GASB 75 include adjustments to the net other postemployment benefits liability, deferred resources outflows, deferred resources inflows, and the corresponding effect on other postemployment benefits expense. The net effect of these adjustments is to increase net position.	368,287
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to the accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, eliminating interfund transactions, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to decrease net position.	(368,382)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ (1,152,912)</u></u>

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
<hr/>	
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 803,195
Due from Other Funds	105
	<hr/>
Total Assets	803,300
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	50,234
Unpaid Claims Incurred	163,214
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	213,448
	<hr/>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	589,852
	<hr/>
Total Net Position	\$ 589,852
	<hr/> <hr/>

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 1,869,827
Total Operating Revenues	1,869,827
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Other Operating Costs	2,041,056
Total Operating Expenses	2,041,056
Operating Income (Loss)	(171,229)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Earnings from Temporary Deposits and Investments	4,906
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	4,906
Change in Net Position	(166,323)
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	756,175
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 589,852

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

EXHIBIT D-3

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>	
Cash Received from Assessments - Other Funds	\$ 1,649,235
Cash Received from Stop Loss and Refunds	214,385
Cash Payments for Insurance Claims	(1,610,006)
Cash Payments for Administrative Fees	(429,810)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(176,196)
<u>Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:</u>	
(Increase) Decrease in Due from Other Funds	(105)
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>	
Interest and Dividends on Investments	4,906
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(171,395)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	974,590
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 803,195
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash</u>	
<u>Used for Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating Income (Loss):	\$ (171,229)
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	3,087
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	50,234
Increase (Decrease) in Unpaid Claims Incurred	(58,288)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (176,196)

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ASSETS		
Restricted Assets	\$ 320,209	\$ 79,337
Total Assets	<u>320,209</u>	<u>\$ 79,337</u>
LIABILITIES		
Due to Other Funds	-	6,639
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>6,639</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Student Organizations	-	72,698
Restricted for Scholarships	<u>320,209</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 320,209</u>	<u>\$ 72,698</u>

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Miscellaneous Revenue - Student Organizations	\$ -	\$ 130,467
Earnings from Temporary Deposits	1,334	-
Contributions and Donations	2,025	-
Total Additions	<u>3,359</u>	<u>130,467</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Student Organizations	-	104,441
Scholarships	7,450	-
Total Deductions	<u>7,450</u>	<u>104,441</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	(4,091)	26,026
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>324,300</u>	<u>46,672</u>
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	<u><u>\$ 320,209</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 72,698</u></u>

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Crane Independent School District is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments. Additionally, the District complies with the requirements of the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (the *Resource Guide*) and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

A. Reporting Entity

The District is governed by the Board of Trustees, a seven-member group, which is elected by the public and has governance responsibilities, including fiscal accountability, over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the Crane Independent School District (the primary government). There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities include programs supported primarily by taxes, State foundation funds, grants, and other intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services - payments from parties that purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment of the District and (2) grants and contributions - payments from organizations outside the District that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment of the District. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and proprietary funds appear as due to/due froms on the governmental funds balance sheet and on the proprietary funds statement of net position and as other resources and other uses on the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and on the proprietary funds statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position. All interfund transactions between governmental funds and between governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements. Interfund activities between governmental funds and fiduciary funds remain as due to/due froms on the government-wide statement of net position.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's ongoing operations. Operating expenses include the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and become measurable, and expenses are recognized when they become measurable and a liability is incurred,

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

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

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 revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and fund balances are included in the balance sheet. 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 government 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.

Property taxes, revenues received from the state, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received they are recorded as unearned revenue until related and authorized expenditures have been made.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government'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 Special Revenue Fund - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III accounts for resources used to provide local education agencies (LEAs) with emergency relief funds to address the impact of COVID-19.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Debt Service Fund - This Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

Special Revenue Funds - These Funds account for resources restricted to, or committed for, specific purposes by the District or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Most federal and some state financial assistance is accounted for in a special revenue fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.

Proprietary Fund Type - Internal Service Fund - This Fund accounts for the operations of a self-insured employee health insurance program.

Fiduciary Funds account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity or resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. 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 Fiduciary Funds:

Private Purpose Trust Fund - This Fund accounts for resources used to provide scholarships for former students.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

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

Custodial Fund - This Fund reports resources that are held by the District for other parties. This Fund is used to account for the District's student activity funds.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents - Proprietary Funds

For purposes of the statement of cash flows for proprietary fund types, the District considers cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

E. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activity between individual funds may result in amounts owed between funds which are classified as Due To and From Other Funds. Other than amounts due to or from fiduciary funds these balances are eliminated in the statement of net position.

F. Receivables and Payables

Receivables are stated at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

The District believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation. Therefore, no disclosure is provided which disaggregates those balances.

There are no significant receivables which are not scheduled for collection within one year.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported 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 one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	10-40
Vehicles	5-10
Furniture and Equipment	5-10

H. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets for the Private Purpose Trust Fund consist of cash held to provide scholarships for former students, and restricted assets for the Custodial Fund consist of cash held by the District in a trustee capacity for student organizations.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

J. Pensions

In accordance with accounting guidance prescribed by GASB Statement No. 68, 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.

K. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

In accordance with accounting guidance prescribed by GASB Statement No. 75, the fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) TRS-Care plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities, and additions to/deductions from TRS-Care's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as you-go plan, and all cash is held in a cash account.

L. Compensated Absences

Upon retirement of an employee who has been employed by the District for five consecutive years, the District pays any accrued leave in a lump sum cash payment at a rate of \$40 per day.

A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they are payable as a result of employee retirements.

M. Net Position on the Statement of Net Position

Net position on the statement of net position includes the following:

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This component of net position represents the difference between capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding any unspent debt proceeds, which is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted for Debt Service - This component of net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities of the Debt Service Fund that consists of assets with constraints placed on their use by creditors.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

M. Net Position on the Statement of Net Position - Continued

Restricted for Other Purposes - This component of net position represents annuity forfeitures which are held to provide for annuity benefits.

Unrestricted - This is the difference between assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources that is not reported as Net Investment in Capital Assets, Restricted for Debt Service, or Restricted for Other Purposes.

N. Fund Balances/Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classifications of fund balance:

Restricted - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because usage restraints have been imposed by external sources such as creditors (through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed - Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Trustees, the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through formal action by the Board of Trustees.

Unassigned - Amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed, or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

The details of the fund balances are included in the governmental funds balance sheet.

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

Unrestricted net position for proprietary funds represents the net position available for future operations.

Restricted net position for the Private Purpose Trust Fund represents funds held to provide scholarships for former students, and restricted net position for the Custodial Fund represents funds held by the District in a trustee capacity for student organizations.

O. Implementation of New Accounting Standard

The District implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized outflows of resources or inflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The District determined there was no impact upon its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

P. Property Tax Revenues

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

The District recognizes as tax revenues those taxes that are measurable and available. Measurable means the amount can be determined, and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers property taxes as available if they are collected within the current period.

Taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectibles are based upon historical experience. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

Q. Interfund Transfers

Permanent relocations of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For purposes of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budget

Formal budgetary accounting is employed for all required governmental fund types and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The official school budget is prepared for adoption for required governmental fund types prior to August 20 of the preceding fiscal year for the subsequent fiscal year beginning September 1. The budget is formally adopted by the Board of Trustees at a public meeting held at least ten days after public notice has been given.

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

B. Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in two functions in the General Fund as shown on Exhibit F-1.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

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

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits: In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits and investments in certificates of deposit may not be returned to it. The District's policy does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits and investments, other than the following: The State of Texas requires that a financial institution secure deposits and investments made by state and local governments by pledging securities in excess of the highest cash balance of the government. The District is not exposed to custodial credit risk for its deposits since they are covered by depository insurance and pledged securities held by a third party in the District's name.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent five percent or more of the total entity investments represent a concentration risk. The District is not exposed to this risk as described in the preceding paragraph.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The ratings of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies are designed to give an indication of credit risk. At August 31, 2022, the District was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk: Not applicable

Foreign Currency Risk: Not applicable

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

A. Deposits and Investments - Continued

At August 31, 2022, the District's investments with respective maturities and credit ratings consisted of the following:

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>
<u>Public Funds Investment Pools</u>				
TexPool	\$ 31,836	1%	23 Days	AAAm
Texas CLASS	<u>20,236,777</u>	<u>99%</u>	34 Days	AAAm
Total Public Funds Investment Pools	<u>\$ 20,268,613</u>	<u>100%</u>		

Public Funds Investment Pools

Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the Pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the Pool and are qualified to advise the Pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAAM or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.

The District's investment in Pools is reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the Pool's underlying portfolio, unless the Pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

B. Due from Other Governments

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from other governments are summarized as follows:

	<u>Federal Grants</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 3,827	\$ 3,827
Debt Service Fund	0	372	372
Special Revenue Funds	<u>811,227</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>811,227</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 811,227</u>	<u>\$ 4,199</u>	<u>\$ 815,426</u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

C. Interfund Balances and Transfers

1. The following is a summary of amounts due from and due to other funds:

	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund			
Major Special Revenue Fund	\$ 644,130	\$ 0	Operating Advance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	148,116	110,523	Operating Advance
Internal Service Fund	0	105	Operating Advance
Fiduciary Funds	6,639	0	Operating Advance
	<u>\$ 798,885</u>	<u>\$ 110,628</u>	
Major Special Revenue Fund			
General Fund	0	644,130	Operating Advance
Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
General Fund	110,523	148,116	Operating Advance
Internal Service Fund			
General Fund	105	0	Operating Advance
Fiduciary Funds			
General Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>6,639</u>	Operating Advance
Totals	<u><u>\$ 909,513</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 909,513</u></u>	

All amounts due are expected to be repaid within one year.

2. Interfund transfers consist of the following:

<u>Transfers From</u>	<u>Transfers To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund	Food Service Fund	\$ 109,537	Subsidize Food Services
General Fund	After School Program	<u>94,618</u>	Subsidize the Program
Total		<u><u>\$ 204,155</u></u>	

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2022, was as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital Assets				
Land	\$ 327,258	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 327,258
Buildings and Improvements	44,900,220	667,898	876,672	44,691,446
Furniture and Equipment	<u>4,451,694</u>	<u>372,274</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,823,968</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 49,679,172</u>	<u>\$ 1,040,172</u>	<u>\$ 876,672</u>	<u>\$ 49,842,672</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	\$ (19,599,601)	\$ (1,124,164)	\$ (873,044)	\$ (19,850,721)
Furniture and Equipment	<u>(3,822,213)</u>	<u>(178,974)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(4,001,187)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ (23,421,814)</u>	<u>\$ (1,303,138)</u>	<u>\$ (873,044)</u>	<u>\$ (23,851,908)</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 26,257,358</u>	<u>\$ (262,966)</u>	<u>\$ 3,628</u>	<u>\$ 25,990,764</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 803,342
Instructional Resources and Media Services	9,262
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	28,332
Instructional Leadership	17,567
School Leadership	87,307
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	32,765
Social Work Services	359
Health Services	24,617
Student (Pupil) Transportation	10,014
Food Services	28,776
Extracurricular Activities	59,494
General Administration	51,222
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	79,086
Security and Monitoring Services	2,858
Data Processing Services	50,640
Community Services	<u>17,497</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,303,138</u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

E. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of a government's net position (an increase in assets in excess of any related increase in liabilities or a decrease in liabilities in excess of any related decrease in assets) by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are reported as described below:

Deferred Outflows (Statement of Net Position)

District's proportionate share of Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) pension plan deferred outflows as detailed in financial statement footnote IV., A.

District's proportionate share of Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) OPEB plan deferred outflows as detailed in financial statement footnote IV., B.

Deferred Inflows (Statement of Net Position)

Deferred gain on bond refunding, which is amortized over the life of the refunding bonds.

District's proportionate share of Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) pension plan deferred inflows as detailed in financial statement footnote IV., A.

District's proportionate share of Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) OPEB plan deferred inflows as detailed in financial statement footnote IV., B.

Deferred Inflows (Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds)

Unavailable revenue - property taxes.

F. Due to Other Governments

Amounts due to other governments are summarized as follows:

	General Fund
	<hr/>
Due to State - Recapture	<u><u>\$ 941,278</u></u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

G. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue at year end consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total
State Entitlements	\$ 198,092	\$ 0	\$ 198,092
State Grant	<u>0</u>	<u>11,848</u>	<u>11,848</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 198,092</u>	<u>\$ 11,848</u>	<u>\$ 209,940</u>

H. Long-Term Debt

The District's long-term liabilities consist of bonded indebtedness, unamortized bond premium, net pension liability, and net other postemployment benefits liability. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest are accounted for in the Debt Service Fund. The current requirements for the net pension liability and net other postemployment benefits liability are accounted for in the General and Special Revenue Funds.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended August 31, 2022:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<u>Governmental Activities</u>					
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	\$ 2,335,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,145,000	\$ 1,190,000	\$ 1,190,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	<u>96,621</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>48,311</u>	<u>48,310</u>	<u>48,310</u>
Subtotals	\$ 2,431,621	\$ 0	\$ 1,193,311	\$ 1,238,310	\$ 1,238,310
Net Pension Liability	3,486,060	158,381	1,910,119	1,734,322	-
Net OPEB Liability	<u>3,407,888</u>	<u>595,556</u>	<u>407,482</u>	<u>3,595,962</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 9,325,569</u>	<u>\$ 753,937</u>	<u>\$ 3,510,912</u>	<u>\$ 6,568,594</u>	<u>\$ 1,238,310</u>

The District's outstanding bond issue, which is payable from the Debt Service Fund, is as follows:

Crane Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020. Issued to refund the Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015 and to pay the costs with the sale and issuance of the bonds. Issued in the original amount of \$3,440,000. Due in variable installments through February 15, 2023, with an interest rate of 4%.¹

\$ 1,190,000

¹ During each year while bonds are outstanding, the District is required to levy and collect sufficient ad valorem taxes to provide for the payment of principal and interest as it becomes due. In case of default by the District in the payment of principal of and/or interest on the bonds, and in accordance with Texas Education Code 45.061, the Comptroller will withhold the amount paid, plus interest, under guarantee, from the first state money payable to the District in the following order: foundation school fund, available school fund.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

III. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS - Continued

H. Long-Term Debt - Continued

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds		Total
	Principal	Interest	
2023	<u>\$ 1,190,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,800</u>

I. Outstanding Encumbrances

There were no outstanding encumbrances that were provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

J. Revenues from Local and Intermediate Sources

Local and intermediate source revenues consist of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Fund	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 12,062,260	\$ 0	\$ 1,175,410	\$ 13,237,670
Tuition and Fees	0	73,624	0	73,624
Other Local Sources	1,271,713	542,563	5,819	1,820,095
Cocurricular, Enterprising Services, or Activities	<u>45,637</u>	<u>72,673</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>118,310</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 13,379,610</u>	<u>\$ 688,860</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,229</u>	<u>\$ 15,249,699</u>

K. General Fund Federal Source Revenues

<u>Program or Source</u>	<u>Federal Assistance Listing Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Medicaid Administrative Claiming Program (MAC)	93.778	\$ 47,125
Indirect Costs		
IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027A	9,842
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	914
ESEA, Title II, Part A - Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367A	1,044
ESF: COVID-19 ESSER I Grant	84.425D	1,530
ESF: COVID-19 ESSER Supplemental Grant	84.425U	<u>1,370</u>
Total		<u>\$ 61,825</u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description - The Crane Independent School District participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has a special funding situation. Board of Trustees of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). It is a defined benefit pension plan established and administered in accordance with the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The Pension Trust Fund is a qualified pension trust under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Texas Legislature establishes benefits and contribution rates within the guidelines of the Texas Constitution.

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

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

Benefits Provided - TRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Membership in the plan includes 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 exempt from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002. The pension benefits are established or amended under the authority of the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and by the Legislature in the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefits.

State law requires the plan to be actuarially sound in order for the Legislature to consider a benefit enhancement, such as supplemental payment to the retirees. The pension became actuarially sound in May 2019, when the 86th Texas Legislature approved the TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) that provided gradual contribution increases from the state, participating employers, and active employees for the fiscal years 2019 through 2024.

Contributions - Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to the following state laws:

- Article 16, Section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas Legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the System during the fiscal year.
- Texas Government Code Section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements if it increases the amortization period of TRS' unfunded actuarial liability to greater than 31 years or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action. Actuarial implications of the funding provided in this manner are determined by the System's actuary.

As the non-employer contributing entity for public education, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of the plan during the fiscal year reduced by the employer contributions. Employers including public schools are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Continued

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, employers are required to pay surcharges in the following cases:

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional education service centers must contribute 1.6% of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2021, gradually increasing to 2% in fiscal year 2025. The surcharge for fiscal year 2022 is 1.7%.
- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay an amount equal to the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

The following table shows contribution rates by type of contributor for the fiscal years 2021 and 2022:

Contribution Rates		
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Member	7.7%	8.00%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	7.5%	7.75%
Employers	7.5%	7.50%
District's 2022 Employer Contributions		\$ 322,139
District's 2022 Member Contributions		687,397
District's 2021 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		11,638

Contributors to the plan include members, employers, and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. The State contributes to the plan in accordance with state statutes and the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

Actuarial Assumptions -

Roll Forward - The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2020. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2021.

The total pension liability is determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions were selected by the Board of Trustees based upon analysis and recommendations by the System's actuary. The Board of Trustees has sole authority to determine the actuarial assumptions used for the plan. The actuarial methods and assumptions were primarily based on a study of actual experience for the three-year period ending August 31, 2017, and were adopted in July 2018.

The post-retirement mortality rates were based on the 2018 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale U-MP. The active mortality rates were based on 90% of the RP 2014 Employee Mortality Tables for males and females, also with full generational mortality.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Continued

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.25%. The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate 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.

The following table discloses the actuarial methods and assumptions that were applied to this measurement period:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2020 Rolled Forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.25%
Long-Term Expected Rate	7.25%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2020	1.95%. The source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index.
Last Year Ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 Years)	2120
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.05% to 9.05% Including Inflation
Ad hoc Postemployment Benefit Changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2020. For a full description of these assumptions please see the TRS actuarial valuation report dated November 9, 2020.

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 7.25% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers, and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the Legislature during the 2019 legislative session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 8.5% of payroll in fiscal year 2020 gradually increasing to 9.55% of payroll over the next several years. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Continued

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2021, are presented in the following Asset Allocations table:

<u>Asset Class¹</u>	<u>Target Allocation² %</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return³</u>	<u>Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns</u>
Global Equity			
USA	18.0%	3.6%	0.94%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	4.4%	0.83%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	4.6%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.0%	6.3%	1.36%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	-0.2%	0.01%
Absolute Return	0.0%	1.1%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0%	2.2%	0.12%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	4.5%	1.00%
Energy, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure	6.0%	4.7%	0.35%
Commodities	0.0%	1.7%	0.00%
Risk Parity	8.0%	2.8%	0.28%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	-0.7%	-0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0%	-0.5%	0.03%
Inflation Expectation			2.20%
Volatility Drag ⁴			-0.95%
Expected Return	100.0%		6.90%

¹ Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

² Target Allocation are based on the FY 2021 policy model.

³ Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of August 31, 2021).

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Continued

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis - The following table presents the District's net pension liability of the plan using the discount rate of 7.25%, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (6.25%) or 1% higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 3,790,457</u>	<u>\$ 1,734,322</u>	<u>\$ 66,731</u>

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District reported a net pension liability of \$1,734,322 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,734,322
State's Proportionate Share that is Associated with the District	<u>2,911,125</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,645,447</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2021, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0068102210% which was an increase of 0.0003012723% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2020.

Changes of Actuarial Assumptions Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation - There were no changes of assumptions since the prior measurement date.

Changes of Benefit Terms - There were no changes of benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

For the year ended August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$11,638 and revenue of \$11,638 for support provided by the State in the government-wide statement of activities.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan - Continued

At August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Actuarial Experience	\$ 2,902	\$ 122,098
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	613,049	267,237
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	-	1,454,206
Changes in Proportion and Difference Between the Employer's Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	149,644	390,072
Contributions Paid to TRS Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>322,139</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 1,087,734</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,233,613</u></u>

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

Year Ending <u>August 31,</u>	Pension Expense <u>Amount</u>
2023	\$ (299,435)
2024	(306,187)
2025	(422,714)
2026	(449,050)
2027	5,821
Thereafter	3,547

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans

Plan Description - The Crane Independent School District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered through a trust by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Board of Trustees. It is established and administered in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575. The Board of Trustees is granted the authority to establish basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants as well as to amend benefit terms as needed under Chapter 1575.052.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans - Continued

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

Benefits Provided - TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage to retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional education service centers, and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension plan. Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may pay premiums to participate in the high-deductible health plans. 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 TRS-Care Medicare Advantage medical plan and the TRS-Care Medicare Rx prescription drug plan. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system.

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 86th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS-Care premiums at their current level through 2021. The 86th Legislature also passed Senate Bill 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at \$271,311,000 as of August 31, 2021.

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

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates

	<u>Medicare</u>	<u>Non-Medicare</u>
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

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

At the inception of the plan, funding was projected to last 10 years through fiscal year 1995. The original funding was sufficient to maintain the solvency of the fund through fiscal year 2000. Since that time, appropriations and contributions have been established to fund the benefits for each successive biennium.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans - Continued

Texas Insurance Code, Section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.65% of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public school contribution rate of not less than 0.25% or not more than 0.75% of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act which is 0.75% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2021. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor:

	Contribution Rates	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding Remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
District's 2022 Employer Contributions		\$ 88,272
District's 2022 Member Contributions		55,851
District's 2021 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		(177,813)

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

A supplemental appropriation was authorized by Senate Bill 1264 of the 86th Texas Legislature to provide \$2,208,137 for fiscal year 2020 and \$3,312,206 for fiscal year 2021, for consumer protections against medical and health care billing by certain out-of-network providers. Funding will be in fiscal year 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2020. Update procedures were used to rolled forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2021.

In addition to the demographic assumptions, salary increases and inflation rates used for members of TRS are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2021 annual pension actuarial valuation.

The rates of mortality, retirement, termination, and disability incidence are identical to the assumptions used to value the pension liability of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ended August 31, 2017.

The active mortality rates were based on 90% of the RP-2014 Employee Mortality tables for males and females, with full generational mortality using Scale BB. The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2018 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables. The rates were projected on a fully generational basis using the ultimate improvement rates from mortality projection scale MP-2018.

Election Rates for Normal Retirement - The rates are 65% participation prior to age 65 and 40% participation after age 65.
Election Rates for Pre-65 Retirees - 25% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans - Continued

The following table discloses the actuarial methods and assumptions that were applied to this measurement period:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2020 Rolled Forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	1.95% as of August 31, 2021
Aging Factors	Based on Plan Specific Experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Salary Increases	3.05% to 9.05% Including Inflation
Ad hoc Postemployment Benefit Changes	None

The initial medical trend rates were 8.5% for Medicare retirees and 7.1% for non-Medicare retirees. There was an initial prescription drug trend rate of 8.5% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 12 years.

Discount Rate - A single discount rate of 1.95% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This was a decrease of 0.38% in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the plan is essentially a “pay-as-you-go” plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis - The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (1.95%) in measuring the net OPEB liability:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (0.95%)	Discount Rate (1.95%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (2.95%)
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 4,337,558</u>	<u>\$ 3,595,962</u>	<u>\$ 3,012,301</u>

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis - The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 2,912,610</u>	<u>\$ 3,595,962</u>	<u>\$ 4,512,850</u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans - Continued

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs - At August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District reported a liability of \$3,595,962 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	\$ 3,595,962
State's Proportionate Share that is Associated with the District	<u>4,817,787</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 8,413,749</u></u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2021, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0093221291% which was an increase of 0.0003574269% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2020.

Changes of Actuarial Assumptions Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation - The discount rate changed from 2.33% as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95% as of August 31, 2021. This change increased the total OPEB liability.

Changes of Benefit Terms - There were no changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

For the year ended August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District recognized OPEB expense of \$(177,813) and revenue of \$(177,813) for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2022, the Crane Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences Between Expected and Actual Actuarial Experience	\$ 154,823	\$ 1,740,697
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	398,295	760,479
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	3,904	-
Changes in Proportion and Difference Between the Employer's Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	308,529	1,091,124
Contributions Paid to TRS Subsequent to the Measurement Date	<u>88,272</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 953,823</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,592,300</u></u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

B. Defined Other Postemployment Benefit Plans - Continued

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

<u>Year Ending August 31,</u>	<u>OPEB Expense Amount</u>
2023	\$ (538,825)
2024	(538,914)
2025	(538,893)
2026	(444,237)
2027	(316,089)
Thereafter	(349,791)

C. Defined Contribution Plan

The District contributes to the Crane Independent School District Defined Contribution Retirement Plan and Trust (the Plan). The Plan is a qualified retirement plan commonly referred to as a Profit Sharing Thrift Plan and is administered by the District. The Employer has the ability to amend the Plan, provided the Trustee joins in such amendment if the provisions of the Plan affecting the Trustee are amended. To become a participant in the Plan, employees must agree to contribute a percentage of their compensation to a 403(b) Tax Sheltered Annuity, 457 Plan, or other eligible account program. Employer contributions to the Plan are discretionary and are allocated to participants based on each employee's contribution up to a maximum 6% of compensation. During the current year the District contributed \$307,644, which is an amount equal to the employees' eligible contributions, to the Plan.

D. Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. Under Medicare Part D, TRS-Care receives retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. For the years ended August 31, 2022, August 31, 2021, and August 31, 2020, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District were \$36,910, \$38,752, and \$35,487, respectively. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements.

E. Health Care Coverage

The District sponsors a modified self-insurance plan to provide health care benefits to staff members and their dependents. Transactions related to the plan are accounted for in the Internal Service Fund. The District makes contributions for staff members' coverage, and staff members are required to make contributions for dependent coverage. The District obtained excess loss insurance which limited annual claims paid from the Fund for the year ended August 31, 2022, to \$75,000 for any individual participant and an aggregate limit equal to \$1,783,891.

Estimates of claims payable and of claims incurred, but not reported at August 31, 2022, are reflected as accounts and claims payable of the Fund. The plan is funded to discharge liabilities of the Fund as they become due.

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

E. Health Care Coverage - Continued

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities are as follows:

	Year Ended August 31,	
	2022	2021
Unpaid Claims - Beginning	\$ 221,502	\$ 101,292
Incurred Claims	1,572,429	2,213,721
Claim Payments	(1,630,717)	(2,093,511)
Unpaid Claims - Ending	<u>\$ 163,214</u>	<u>\$ 221,502</u>

F. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters, for which the District participated in a public entity risk pool. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

G. Unemployment Compensation Coverage

During the year ended August 31, 2022, 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 August 31, 2022, the Fund anticipates that the District has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligations for payment of contributions.

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each 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, 2021, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website.

H. Worker's Compensation Insurance

During the year ended August 31, 2022, the District Workers' Compensation Insurance was through a guaranteed cost program administered by Claims Administrative Services, Inc.

I. Contingencies

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

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

J. Tax Abatements

The Crane Independent School District's Board of Trustees approved an Agreement with CED Crane Solar, LLC for a Limitation on Appraised Value of Property for School District Maintenance and Operations Taxes pursuant to the Chapter 313 of the Texas Tax Code. Value limitation agreements are a part of a state program originally created in 2001 which allows school districts to limit the taxable value of an approved project for Maintenance and Operations (M&O) for a period of years specified in statute. The project(s) must be consistent with the state's goal to "encourage large scale capital investments in this state." Chapter 313 grants eligibility to companies engaged in manufacturing, research and development, renewable electric energy production, clean coal projects, nuclear power generation, and Texas Priority projects. CED Crane Solar, LLC qualified for a tax limitation agreement under the Texas Tax Code §313.024(b)(5), as a renewable energy electric generation project.

The application, the Agreement, and state reporting requirement documentation can be viewed at the Texas Comptroller's website: <https://www.comptroller.texas.gov/economy/local/ch313/agreement-docs.php>. The Agreement and all supporting documentation were assigned Texas Comptroller Application No. 1182.

The applicant has been required to meet a series of capital investment, job creation, and wage requirements specified by state law. At the time of the application's approval, it was determined by both the District's Board of Trustees and the Texas Comptroller's Office that the project would meet these standards. After approval, the applicant company must maintain a viable presence in the District for the entire period of the value limitation plus a period of years thereafter. In addition, there are specific reporting requirements, which are monitored on an annual and biennial basis in order to ensure relevant job, wage, and operational requirements are being met.

In the event that the company terminates its Agreement without the consent of the District, or in the event that the company or its successor-in-interest fails to comply in any material respect with the terms of the Agreement or to meet any material obligations under the Agreement, then the District shall be entitled to the recapture of all ad valorem tax revenue lost as a result of the Agreement together with the payment of penalty and interest on that recaptured ad valorem tax revenue. Penalties on said amounts shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in Texas Tax Code §33.01(a), or its successor statute. Interest on said amounts shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in Texas Tax Code §33.01(c), or its successor statute. The Agreement provides an administrative procedure to determine any company liability. Ultimately, enforcement of any payment obligation is through the local state district court.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Project's Value	Amount of	Amount of	Company	Company	Net Benefit
	Project	Limitation	Applicant's	Applicant's	Revenue Loss	Supplemental	(Loss) to
	Value 2021	Amount 2021	M&O Taxes	M&O Taxes	Payment	Payment to	the School
Project Name	Value 2021	Amount 2021	Paid 2021	Reduced 2021	to School	School	District 2021
					District 2021	District 2021	(C+E+F)
CED Crane Solar, LLC	\$ 115,211,250	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 224,025	\$ 808,383	\$ 638,119	\$ 107,264	\$ 969,408

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued
August 31, 2022

IV. OTHER INFORMATION - Continued

K. Adjustments to Net Position/Fund Balances

The financial statements reflect the following prior period adjustments:

	Net Position <u>Exhibit B-1</u>	Fund Balances <u>Exhibit C-3</u>
General Fund		
Prior Year's Foundation Adjustment	\$ 371,171	\$ 371,171
Prior Year's Recapture Adjustment	196,352	196,352
Prior Year's Medicaid Settlements	156,220	156,220
Other Adjustments	<u>36,509</u>	<u>36,509</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 760,252</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 760,252</u></u>

L. Subsequent Events

The District's management has evaluated subsequent events through January 30, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available for issue.

Required Supplementary Information

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
		Original	Final		
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 14,078,992	\$ 13,231,737	\$ 13,379,610	\$ 147,873
5800	State Program Revenues	2,483,291	2,906,967	2,881,124	(25,843)
5900	Federal Program Revenues	175,000	230,000	61,825	(168,175)
5020	Total Revenues	16,737,283	16,368,704	16,322,559	(46,145)
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	8,471,761	8,241,176	8,279,754	(38,578)
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	77,920	103,670	99,964	3,706
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	216,752	300,844	290,954	9,890
0021	Instructional Leadership	310,243	247,393	180,732	66,661
0023	School Leadership	962,647	967,092	966,352	740
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	288,395	378,557	326,930	51,627
0032	Social Work Services	50,412	55,167	8,777	46,390
0033	Health Services	241,436	247,136	225,364	21,772
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	499,582	694,582	648,779	45,803
0035	Food Services	-	13,000	12,218	782
0036	Extracurricular Activities	1,094,685	1,054,567	1,030,255	24,312
0041	General Administration	1,041,900	835,630	831,464	4,166
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,089,760	2,655,360	2,651,454	3,906
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	125,431	817,407	124,029	693,378
0053	Data Processing Services	494,442	597,772	566,204	31,568
0061	Community Services	9,900	14,900	12,480	2,420
Debt Service:					
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	65,000	-	65,000
Intergovernmental:					
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	762,017	1,788,538	1,914,279	(125,741)
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	-	185,000	180,237	4,763
6030	Total Expenditures	16,737,283	19,262,791	18,350,226	912,565
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(2,894,087)	(2,027,667)	866,420
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
7915	Transfers In	-	135,000	-	(135,000)
8911	Transfers Out (Use)	(165,000)	(300,000)	(204,155)	95,845
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(165,000)	(165,000)	(204,155)	(39,155)
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	(165,000)	(3,059,087)	(2,231,822)	827,265
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	20,462,568	20,462,568	20,462,568	-
1300	Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	-	-	760,252	760,252
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 20,297,568	\$ 17,403,481	\$ 18,990,998	\$ 1,587,517

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.006810221%	0.006508949%	0.006744654%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,734,322	\$ 3,486,060	\$ 3,506,082
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	2,911,125	6,209,285	5,578,560
Total	<u>\$ 4,645,447</u>	<u>\$ 9,695,345</u>	<u>\$ 9,084,642</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,773,978	\$ 8,516,347	\$ 7,762,102
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	19.77%	40.93%	45.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	88.79%	75.54%	75.24%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the periods covered as of the measurement dates of August 31, 2021 for year 2022, August 31, 2020 for year 2021, August 31, 2019 for year 2020, August 31, 2018 for year 2019, August 31, 2017 for year 2018, August 31, 2016 for year 2017, August 31, 2015 for year 2016 and August 31, 2014 for year 2015.

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

FY 2019 Plan Year 2018		FY 2018 Plan Year 2017		FY 2017 Plan Year 2016		FY 2016 Plan Year 2015		FY 2015 Plan Year 2014	
0.007592665%		0.008628626%		0.00828313%		0.008857%		0.0054998%	
\$	4,181,169	\$	2,758,970	\$	3,130,072	\$	3,130,832		1,469,073
6,808,071		4,314,035		5,238,848		5,111,643		4,385,187	
\$	10,989,240	\$	7,073,005	\$	8,368,920	\$	8,242,475	\$	5,854,260
\$	8,335,344	\$	8,752,305	\$	8,680,064	\$	8,635,074		8,095,310
50.16%		31.52%		36.06%		36.26%		18.15%	
73.74%		82.17%		78.00%		78.43%		83.25%	

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 322,139	\$ 292,170	\$ 269,497
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(322,139)	(292,170)	(269,497)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,592,464	\$ 8,773,978	\$ 8,516,347
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	3.75%	3.33%	3.16%

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

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

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
\$ 235,887	\$ 260,622	\$ 282,793	\$ 263,176	\$ 258,570
(235,887)	(260,622)	(282,793)	(263,176)	(258,570)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 7,762,102	\$ 8,335,344	\$ 8,752,305	\$ 8,680,064	\$ 8,635,074
3.04%	3.13%	3.23%	3.03%	2.99%

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019
District's Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset) for Other Postemployment Benefits	0.009322129%	0.008964702%	0.008734673%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 3,595,962	\$ 3,407,888	\$ 4,130,733
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	4,817,787	4,579,385	5,488,821
Total	<u>\$ 8,413,749</u>	<u>\$ 7,987,273</u>	<u>\$ 9,619,554</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,773,978	\$ 8,516,347	\$ 7,762,102
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	40.98%	40.02%	53.22%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	6.18%	4.99%	2.66%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. The amounts reported for FY 2022 are for measurement date August 31, 2021. The amounts reported for FY 2021 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2020. The amounts for FY 2020 are for the measurement date August 31, 2019. The amounts for FY 2019 are for the measurement date August 31, 2018. The amounts for FY 2018 are based on the August 31, 2017 measurement date.

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

FY 2019 Plan Year 2018		FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	
0.009995839%		0.011644522%	
\$	4,991,014	\$	5,063,766
7,245,005		6,961,376	
<u>\$ 12,236,019</u>		<u>\$ 12,025,142</u>	
\$	8,335,344	\$	8,752,305
59.88%		57.86%	
1.57%		0.91%	

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 88,272	\$ 72,827	\$ 68,138
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(88,272)	(72,827)	(68,138)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 8,592,464	\$ 8,773,978	\$ 8,516,347
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.03%	0.83%	0.80%

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

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

2019		2018	
\$	62,419	\$	70,556
	(62,419)		(70,556)
\$	-	\$	-
\$	7,762,102	\$	8,335,344
	0.80%		0.85%

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
August 31, 2022

Note A - TRS Pension Plan

Changes of Benefit Terms

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

Changes of Assumptions

There were no changes of assumptions since the prior measurement date.

Note B - TRS OPEB Plan

Changes of Benefit Terms

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

Changes of Assumptions

The discount rate changed from 2.33% as August 31, 2020, to 1.95% as of August 31, 2021. This change increased the total OPEB liability.

Other Supplementary Information

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Last 10 Years Ended August 31	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Tax Rates		Assessed/Appraised Value for School Tax Purposes
	Maintenance	Debt Service	
2013 and prior years	Various	Various	\$ Various
2014	1.040000	0.067500	2,460,506,214
2015	1.060000	0.067500	2,226,892,153
2016	1.060000	0.067500	1,522,409,970
2017	1.060000	0.067500	849,724,660
2018	1.060000	0.067500	846,793,290
2019	1.060000	0.050000	928,341,510
2020	0.990000	0.035800	1,251,115,055
2021	0.886100	0.091000	1,453,386,907
2022 (School year under audit)	0.896100	0.087400	1,332,622,185
1000 TOTALS			

The assessed value for maintenance and operations was \$1,331,169,751, and the assessed value for interest and sinking was \$1,332,622,185.

(10) Beginning Balance 9/1/2021	(20) Current Year's Total Levy	(31) Maintenance Collections	(32) Debt Service Collections	(40) Entire Year's Adjustments	(50) Ending Balance 8/31/2022
\$ 70,016	\$ -	\$ 7,168	\$ 319	\$ (2,088)	\$ 60,441
19,015	-	1,367	89	(246)	17,313
20,199	-	1,606	102	(268)	18,223
26,120	-	1,940	124	(265)	23,791
36,508	-	2,387	152	(258)	33,711
34,289	-	713	45	(260)	33,271
40,229	-	1,277	60	(252)	38,640
48,408	-	22,203	803	17,798	43,200
580,860	-	122,007	12,530	(386,823)	59,500
-	13,093,324	11,830,036	1,155,097	-	108,191
<u>\$ 875,644</u>	<u>\$ 13,093,324</u>	<u>\$ 11,990,704</u>	<u>\$ 1,169,321</u>	<u>\$ (372,662)</u>	<u>\$ 436,281</u>

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 205,000	\$ 205,000	\$ 64,391	\$ (140,609)
5800 State Program Revenues	15,000	15,000	17,011	2,011
5900 Federal Program Revenues	347,000	347,000	512,166	165,166
5020 Total Revenues	567,000	567,000	593,568	26,568
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0035 Food Services	732,000	732,000	703,105	28,895
6030 Total Expenditures	732,000	732,000	703,105	28,895
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(165,000)	(165,000)	(109,537)	55,463
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915 Transfers In	165,000	165,000	109,537	(55,463)
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	-	-	-	-
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	-	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 1,278,354	\$ 1,181,000	\$ 1,181,229	\$ 229
5020 Total Revenues	1,278,354	1,181,000	1,181,229	229
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	70,500	71,370	70,500	870
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	400	530	515	15
6030 Total Expenditures	1,215,900	1,216,900	1,216,015	885
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	62,454	(35,900)	(34,786)	1,114
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	1,068,487	1,068,487	1,068,487	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 1,130,941	\$ 1,032,587	\$ 1,033,701	\$ 1,114

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
USE OF FUNDS REPORT - SELECT STATE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Section A: Compensatory Education Programs

AP1	Did your LEA expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	703780
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	575273

Section B: Bilingual Education Programs

AP5	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	136388
AP8	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PICs 25,35)	175190

COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS SECTION



A Limited Liability Partnership

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

Board of Trustees
Crane Independent School District
511 West Eighth Street
Crane, TX 79731

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Crane Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 30, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001 that we consider to be material a weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Crane Independent School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-003.

District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Crane Independent School District's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and accordingly we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

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

Eckert & Company, LLP

January 30, 2023



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

Board of Trustees
Crane Independent School District
511 West Eighth Street
Crane, TX 79731

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Crane Independent School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Crane Independent School District's major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2022. The Crane Independent School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Crane Independent School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance, and therefore material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a material weakness.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-002 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Crane Independent School District's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance, and accordingly we express no opinion on the response

Purpose of This Report

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

Eckert & Company, LLP

January 30, 2023

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended August 31, 2022

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued	<u>Unmodified</u>
Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	
Material weaknesses identified?	<u> X </u> Yes <u> </u> No
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	<u> </u> Yes <u> X </u> No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	<u> X </u> Yes <u> </u> No

Federal Awards

Internal Control Over Major Programs	
Material weaknesses identified?	<u> X </u> Yes <u> </u> No
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	<u> </u> Yes <u> X </u> No
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	<u>Unmodified</u>
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance?	<u> </u> Yes <u> X </u> No

Identification of Major Programs

Federal Assistance	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
<u>Listing No.</u>	
	Education Stabilization Fund - COVID-19
84.425D	COVID-19 ESSER Grant
84.425D	COVID-19 CRRSA ESSER II Grant
84.425U	COVID-19 ARP ESSER III Grant
84.425U	COVID-19 ESSER Supplemental Grant

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	<u>\$ 750,000</u>
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	<u> X </u> Yes <u> </u> No

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs - Continued
Year Ended August 31, 2022

B. Findings - Financial Statements Audit

Reference Number: 2022-001

Criteria:

Government Auditing Standards require proper internal control over financial reporting for governmental entities. In an effective control environment there is oversight over accounting for federal grants.

Condition:

There was a lack of oversight related to accounting for federal grants which resulted in grant reimbursements not being claimed in a timely manner and expenditures being charged to accounts that had not been approved in the grant application.

Cause:

The District's personnel were not performing the duties required to properly oversee the accounting for federal grants.

Effect:

As a result of this lack of oversight grant reimbursements were not requested in a timely manner resulting in delays in the District's receiving funds, and expenditures were charged to accounts that were not approved in the grant application.

Auditor's Recommendation:

The District should assign an individual with knowledge of federal grants to properly oversee the accounting for federal grants.

Management's Response:

The District will implement procedures to ensure that there is oversight over the District's federal grants, reimbursement requests are filed timely, and expenditures are charged to the proper accounts.

C. Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs Audit

Reference Number: 2022-002

Federal Assistance Listing Numbers 84.425D and 84.425U
Education Stabilization Fund - COVID-19
COVID-19 ESSER Grant
COVID-19 CRRSA ESSER II Grant
COVID-19 ARP ESSER III Grant
COVID-19 ESSER Supplemental Grant

See Section B, Reference Numbers 2022-001

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs - Continued
Year Ended August 31, 2022

D. Findings - State Compliance

Reference Number: 2022-003

Criteria:

Section 44.031 of the Texas Education Code states that purchases involving more than \$50,000 must be done by a statutory method of procurement.

Condition:

Heating and air conditioning renovations were contracted for without following a statutory method of procurement.

Cause:

Competitive procurement procedures are in place but were not followed due to inadequate controls over the procurement process.

Effect:

Because competitive procurement procedures were not followed the District may not have obtained the best value for these purchases.

Auditor's Recommendation:

The District should become knowledgeable about state purchasing laws and comply with them.

Management's Response:

The District will become knowledgeable about state purchasing laws and comply with them.



CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

511 W. 8TH ST.
CRANE, TEXAS 79731

Schedule of Status of Prior Findings Year Ended August 31, 2022

(Prepared by the District's Management)

Prior Year Finding:

2021-001 Actual expenditures exceeded the budget.

Status of Prior Year Finding:

Actual expenditures exceeded the budget in the prior year and also exceeded the budget in the current year. The amount in excess of the budget in the current year was not deemed significant.



CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

511 W. 8TH ST.
CRANE, TEXAS 79731

Corrective Action Plan Year Ended August 31, 2022

(Prepared by the District's Management)

The Crane Independent School District submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended August 31, 2022:

Findings - Financial Statements Audit

2022-001

Recommendation:

The District should assign an individual with knowledge of federal grants to properly oversee the accounting for federal grants.

Action Taken:

The District will implement procedures to ensure that there is oversight over the District's federal grants and reimbursement requests are filed timely and expenditures are charged to proper accounts.

Anticipated Completion Date: Throughout Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2023

Findings - Major Federal Award Programs Audit

2022-002

See Corrective Actions for Reference Numbers 2022-001 above.

Corrective Action Plan - Continued
Year Ended August 31, 2022

Findings - State Compliance

2022-003

Recommendation:

The District should become knowledgeable about state purchasing laws and comply with them.

Action Taken:

The District will become knowledgeable about state purchasing laws and comply with them.

Anticipated Completion Date: Throughout Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2023

Contact Person

Janet Hunt, Interim Superintendent
432/558-1022

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM or CLUSTER TITLE	Federal Assistance Listing No.	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
ESEA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010 A	22610101052901	\$ 127,985
*IDEA - Part B, Formula	84.027 A	226600010529016600	184,305
*IDEA - Part B, Preschool	84.173 A	226610010529016610	9,412
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			193,717
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365 A	22671001052901	19,261
ESEA, Title II, Part A - Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367 A	22694501052901	23,198
Emergent Bilingual Student Summer School Program	84.369 A	69552102	1,439
ESEA, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1	84.424 A	22680101052901	13,363
ESF: COVID-19 ESSER I Grant	84.425 D	20521001052901	2,430
ESF: COVID-19 CRRSA ESSER II Grant	84.425 D	21521001052901	137,377
ESF: COVID-19 ARP ESSER III Grant	84.425 U	21528001052901	688,986
ESF: COVID-19 ESSER Supplemental Grant	84.425 U	21528043052901	8,770
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.425			837,563
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			1,216,526
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			1,216,526
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
<u>Passed Through Texas Health and Human Services Commission</u>			
Medicaid Administrative Claiming Program - MAC	93.778	22-052901	47,125
Total Passed Through Texas Health and Human Services Commission			47,125
<u>Passed Through Texas Education Agency</u>			
COVID-19 School Health Support Grant	93.323	02748210	42,388
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			42,388
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			89,513
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
<u>Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture</u>			
*School Breakfast Program (Cash)	10.553	22-052901	69,312
*National School Lunch Program (Cash)	10.555	22-052901	397,057
*National School Lunch Program (Non-Cash)	10.555	22-052901	45,183
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			442,240
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			511,552
COVID-19 P-EBT Administrative Cost Grant (Cash)	10.649	21-6TX109S9009	614
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			512,166
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			512,166
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 1,818,205
*Clustered Programs			

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
August 31, 2022

Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The District utilizes the fund types specified in the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide*.

Federal and state awards generally are accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund, a component of the governmental fund types. A Special Revenue Fund is used to account for resources restricted to, or committed for, specific purposes by a grantor.

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

The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for these funds. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The District has elected to not use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).

Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant, and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.

Note B - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the District under programs of the federal government for the year ended August 31, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

SCHOOLS FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE

CRANE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Fiscal Year 2022

SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement?	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? (If there was a warrant hold not cleared in 30 days, then not timely.)	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? (Yes even if cleared within 30 days.)	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state or federal funds?	Yes
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds?	Yes
SF7	Did the school district post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Education Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules in effect at the fiscal year end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school board members discuss the school district's property values at a board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget?	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year end.	

Eckert & Company

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

A Limited Liability Partnership

Michael E. Oliphant, CPA
Wayne Barr, CPA
Cathryn A. Pitcock, CPA
Megan Solsbery, CPA

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Members of
American Institute of CPAs
Texas Society of CPAs

January 30, 2023

Board of Trustees and
Janet Hunt, Interim Superintendent
Crane Independent School District
511 West Eighth Street
Crane, TX 79731

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the Crane Independent School District for the year ended August 31, 2022, we considered the District's internal control in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the basic financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

However, during our audit we noted the following items which we feel should be brought to your attention. This letter does not affect our report dated January 30, 2023, on the basic financial statements of the Crane Independent School District.

Federal Grants

There is a lack of oversight in the federal grants. The District has contracted with the Education Service Center Region IV to assist it with federal grants, but there should be someone at the District that is knowledgeable about federal grants and is responsible for overseeing these grants.

Bidding

As noted in the audit report, the District should become knowledgeable about state purchasing laws and comply with them. Section 44.031 of the Texas Education Code states that purchases involving more than \$50,000 must be done by a statutory method of procurement. Heating and air conditioning improvements were made without following a statutory method of procurement. State purchasing laws should be complied with for all items that are subject to the competitive bidding process.

Budget

Actual expenditures exceeded the budget in two functions in the General Fund. The budget should be carefully monitored throughout the year by comparing year-to-date expenditures with budgeted amounts. Budget amendments should be approved prior to expending the funds.

Due to Debt Service Fund

The General Fund has a Due to the Debt Service Fund of \$99,736.87 that should be transferred to the Debt Service Fund.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or if you have any questions during the year, do not hesitate to call us.

Eckert & Company, LLP

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

LEON | ALCALA

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

August 29, 2023

Re: Crane Independent School District
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (the “Bonds”)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the captioned issuer (the “District”) in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, which are being issued in the aggregate original principal amount of \$43,735,000. The Bonds are authorized by an order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District on August 8, 2023 (the “Order”). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order.

We have acted as Bond Counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas. In such capacity, we have reviewed a transcript of certain certified proceedings pertaining to the issuance of the Bonds, including the Order; certain certifications and representations and other material facts within the knowledge and control of the District, upon which we rely; and certain other customary documents and instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the District. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Order. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Bonds and the Order and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors’ rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against issuers in the State of Texas. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability

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provisions contained in the foregoing documents. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the District or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Finally, 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.

We express no opinion with respect to: (1) whether the interest on the Bonds is excluded from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, or (2) any other federal, state, or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

- (1) The transcript of certified proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect. The Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District, and the Bonds have been authorized and delivered in accordance with law.
- (2) The Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the receipts of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon taxable property located within the District, which taxes have been pledged irrevocably to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

Leon | Alcala, PLLC

APPENDIX D

FORM OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL'S OPINION

Crane Independent School District
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as special tax counsel to Crane Independent School District (the “District”) in connection with the issuance of \$_____ aggregate principal amount of obligations designated as “Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023” (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are authorized by an order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on August 8, 2023 (the “Order”). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Order, the tax certificate of the District dated the date hereof (the “Tax Certificate”), certificates of the District, and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinion set forth herein.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), includes requirements which the District must continue to meet after the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds not be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. The failure by the District to meet these requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to its date of issuance. The District has covenanted in the Tax Certificate to comply with the requirements of the Code in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

The opinion expressed herein is based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinion may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties

Greenberg Traurig, LLP | Attorneys at Law

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Albany. Amsterdam. Atlanta. Austin. Berlin¹. Boston. Charlotte. Chicago. Dallas. Delaware. Denver. Fort Lauderdale. Houston. Las Vegas. London.² Long Island. Los Angeles. Mexico City³. Miami. Milan⁴. Minneapolis. New Jersey. New York. Northern Virginia. Orange County. Orlando. Philadelphia. Phoenix. Portland. Sacramento. Salt Lake City. San Diego. San Francisco. Seoul⁵. Shanghai. Silicon Valley. Tallahassee. Tampa. Tel Aviv⁶. Tokyo⁷. Warsaw⁸. Washington, D.C. West Palm Beach. Westchester County.

Operates as: ¹Greenberg Traurig Germany, LLP; ²A separate UK registered legal entity; ³Greenberg Traurig, S.C.; ⁴Greenberg Traurig Santa Maria; ⁵Greenberg Traurig LLP Foreign Legal Consultant Office; ⁶A branch of Greenberg Traurig, P.A., Florida, USA; ⁷GT Tokyo Horitsu Jimusho and Greenberg Traurig Gaiokuhajimubegoshi Jimusho; ⁸Greenberg Traurig Nowakowska-Zimoch Wysokietki sp.k.

other than the District. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Order and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that rights and obligations under the Bonds, the Order and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against issuers in the State of Texas. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute or having the effect of a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents. We have reviewed and assumed the accuracy of the opinion of Leon Alcala, PLLC as bond counsel of even date herewith as to the validity and enforceability of the Bonds and the power of the Board to levy and pledge the annual ad valorem tax as set forth therein. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinion:

1. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes; and, furthermore, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the case of the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55(b)(2) of the Code on applicable corporations (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code), interest on the Bonds is not excluded from the determination of adjusted financial statement income. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds.

Faithfully yours,

APPENDIX E

The following is incorporated into the offering document to which it is attached.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

During the 87th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature (the “87th Regular Session”), which concluded on May 31, 2021, Senate Bill 1232 (“SB 1232” or “the bill”) was enacted, and the bill became effective on September 1, 2021. SB 1232 provides for a variety of changes to the operations and management of the Fund, including the creation of the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”), and the delegation of responsibility to manage the portion of the Fund previously under the management supervision of the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”) to the PSF Corporation. SB 1232 also requires changes with respect to the management of certain investments previously made at the discretion of the Texas School Land Board (the “SLB”), including limiting the types of investments that may be made by the SLB and mandating the transfer of cash and certain other investment properties from the SLB to the PSF Corporation once the PSF Corporation is created. Certain of the authorizations of SB 1232, including the creation of the PSF Corporation have occurred, and other authorized changes are expected to be implemented in phases through the end of calendar year 2023. See “Management Transition to the PSF Corporation” for a summary of SB 1232 and its expected impact on the management and operations of the Fund.

The regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) is scheduled from January 10, 2023 to May 29, 2023. Thereafter, the Texas Governor may call one or more additional special sessions. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the SBOE, the Act, the PSF Corporation, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature may

take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation intend to monitor proposed legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

History and Purpose

The PSF supports the State's public school system in two major ways: distributions to the constitutionally established Available School Fund (the "ASF"), as described below, and the guarantee of school district and charter district issued bonds through the Guarantee Program. The PSF was created in 1845 and received its first significant funding with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Legislature in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas, with the sole purpose of assisting in the funding of public education for present and future generations. The Constitution of 1876 described that the PSF would be "permanent," and stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF. In 1953, the U.S. Congress passed the Submerged Lands Act that relinquished to coastal states all rights of the U.S. navigable waters within state boundaries. If the State, by law, had set a larger boundary prior to or at the time of admission to the Union, or if the boundary had been approved by Congress, then the larger boundary applied. After three years of litigation (1957-1960), the U.S. Supreme Court on May 31, 1960, affirmed Texas' historic three marine leagues (10.35 miles) seaward boundary. Texas proved its submerged lands property rights to three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico by citing historic laws and treaties dating back to 1836. All lands lying within that limit belong to the PSF. The proceeds from the sale and the mineral-related rental of these lands, including bonuses, delay rentals and royalty payments, become the corpus of the Fund. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitutional provision under which the Fund is 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The SLB’s 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 comprehensive annual report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2022, 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, 2022 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, 2022 and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2022, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2022 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the TEA has not obligated itself to update the 2022 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The TEA 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 TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/ and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (*e.g.*, NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, is 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 TEA 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. See "Management Transition to the PSF Corporation" for a discussion of the PSF Corporation audit. At its November 2022 quarterly board meeting, the SBOE considered new regulations for the administration of the Bond Guarantee Program. Two readings and a publication period are required for modifications to the Texas Administrative Code, and such process (the "Regulatory Recodification") was completed in February 2023, with the new regulations becoming effective March 1, 2023. The Regulatory Recodification was taken as an acknowledgment of the new role and powers that are delegated to the PSF Corporation. Among other regulations affecting the Fund that were restructured include the Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund, which is codified at 19 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 33 (recodified in part and replaced in part by the IPS).

Management and Administration of the Fund

The following discussion describes some legal and management aspects of the structure of the Fund prior to full implementation of SB 1232. SB 1232 is being implemented in phases. See "Management Transition to the PSF Corporation" for summaries of certain laws applicable to the Fund pursuant to the Texas Constitution and SB 1232 as well as certain prior actions and the ongoing changes in the management structure of the Fund.

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF's financial assets, but SB 1232 authorized the SBOE to delegate management of the Fund to the Corporation, which, as noted above, has been done. The SBOE consists of 15 members who are elected by territorial districts in the State to four year terms of office.

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. Under the total-return investment objective, the IPS provides that the PSF shall be managed consistently with respect to the following: support for public free schools in Texas, real growth in Fund asset values, protection of Fund capital, and the provision of sustained income distributions to current and future generations of Texas school children. As described below, the Total Return Constitutional Amendment restricts the annual pay-out from the Fund to both (i) 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property, on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, and (ii) the total-return on all investment assets of the Fund over a rolling ten-year period.

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

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

The Act requires that the Education Commissioner prepare, and the SBOE approve, an annual status report on the Guarantee Program (which is included in the Annual Report). The State Auditor audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other financial statements of the State.

Prior to the enactment of SB 1232, Texas law assigned to the SLB control of the Fund's land and mineral rights and authority to invest in certain real assets. Administrative duties related to these assets have in the past resided with the GLO, which is under the guidance of the elected commissioner of the GLO (the "Land Commissioner").

In 2019, the Texas Legislature enacted legislation that created a "permanent school fund liquid account" (the "Liquid Account") in the PSF for the purpose of the SBOE receiving, administering, and investing funds transferred from the SLB on a quarterly basis that are not then invested by the SLB or needed within the forthcoming quarter. On January 1, 2023, management of the Liquid Account transferred from the SBOE to the PSF Corporation. The bill grants the PSF Corporation authority and discretion to abolish the Liquid Account when its purpose has been resolved and transfer any remaining balance to the Fund.

Management Transition to the PSF Corporation

In accordance with SB 1232, at its November 2021 board meeting, the SBOE approved the articles of formation of the PSF Corporation. The articles were filed on December 1, 2021, thus effecting the creation of the PSF Corporation. SB 1232 authorizes the SBOE to delegate investment authority over the PSF and the Charter District Reserve Fund to the PSF Corporation. The bill also provides that the PSF Corporation, the SBOE and TEA must coordinate to determine the PSF Corporation's role in the operation and management of the Guarantee Program to ensure the proper and efficient operation of the program.

The description of SB 1232 that follows summarizes some key provisions of the bill. The full text of the bill can be found at

<https://capitol.texas.gov/BillLookup/Text.aspx?LegSess=87R&Bill=SB1232>. SB 1232 provides for various transition dates relating to implementation of the bill, with the latest dates generally occurring in calendar year 2023. As noted above, on January 1, 2023 the investment management responsibilities for the Fund transferred to the PSF Corporation and the merger of Fund assets previously managed by the SLB with those previously managed by the SBOE.

As allowed by SB 1232, the PSF Corporation has been created as a special-purpose governmental corporation and instrumentality of the State which is entitled to sovereign immunity. The PSF Corporation 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 of the appointees being appointed by the Land Commissioner and the other two appointed by the Governor (one of which is currently vacant) with confirmation by the Senate.

At the inaugural meeting of the PSFC Board in January 2022, the PSFC Board appointed the Executive Administrator of the Fund as the interim chief executive officer of the PSF Corporation and in April 2022 the Executive Administrator of the Fund was confirmed as the chief executive officer of the PSF Corporation. In July 2023, the PSFC Board appointed an Acting chief executive officer to perform those duties while the PSFC Board conducts a search to hire a permanent replacement for the chief executive officer who retired at the end of March. The PSFC Board adopted bylaws governing how it will manage its affairs and conduct business. The chief executive officer reports to the PSFC Board. Any amendments to the PSF Corporation’s articles of formation and bylaws will be adopted by the PSFC Board but are subject to approval by the SBOE. At its March 2023 meeting, the PSFC Board approved its securities lending policy.

Notwithstanding the management transition for the Fund from the SBOE to the PSF Corporation, the provisions of the Texas Constitution that formerly applied to the SBOE’s management will continue to provide a framework for the management of the Fund. In particular, the Prudent Person Standard is applicable to the PSF Corporation, and the Total Return Constitutional Amendment will govern distributions from the PSF to the ASF by the SBOE. A separate constitutional provision allowing distributions from the PSF to the ASF that is currently used by the SLB was also granted to the PSF Corporation. When determining any amount to distribute, the PSF Corporation may consider distributions made by the SBOE. In addition, the Fund will continue to be managed as a perpetual endowment for the benefit of citizens of the State.

The SLB’s investments in real estate investment funds and real asset investment funds will transfer to the PSF Corporation. Beginning December 31, 2022, the SLB is no longer authorized to make investments into funds; however, the SLB will still be able to invest in land, mineral and royalty interests, and individual real estate holdings; the SLB will also be required to send PSF mineral revenue to the PSF Corporation for investment, subject to designation via the appropriations process to cover GLO expenses of managing the minerals.

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 other State laws. The first audit of the PSF Corporation will be conducted following the close of the 2022-2023 fiscal year on August 31, 2023.

As required by State law, during the 87th Regular Session the LBB issued a fiscal note on SB 1232. The fiscal note stated that uncertainty exists regarding the nature of future returns and the effect of the bill on distributions from all components of the PSF to the ASF, such that the financial impact of the bill could not be determined during the legislative session. However, the fiscal note stated that TEA and the GLO projected that the changes effected by the bill will have a positive fiscal impact in terms of growth of the Fund and future Fund distributions. No assurances can be given as to future investment results for the Fund.

With respect to the 2024-2025 State biennium, and for subsequent biennia, the PSF Corporation is required to submit a legislative appropriations request ("LAR") to the LBB and the Office of the Governor that details a request for appropriation of funds to enable the PSF Corporation to carry out its responsibilities for the investment management of the Fund. The requested funding, budget structure, and riders are sufficient to fully support all operations of the PSF Corporation in state fiscal years 2024 and 2025. 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 approved a fundamental change in the way that distributions are made to the ASF from the PSF. Prior to the adoption of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, all interest and dividend income produced by Fund investments flowed into the ASF, where they were distributed to local school districts and open-enrollment charter schools based on average daily attendance, any net gains from investments of the Fund were reflected in the value of the PSF, and costs of administering the PSF were allocated to the ASF. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" formula instead of the "current-income-based" formula, which was used from 1964 to the end of the 2003 fiscal year. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment 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) that 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.

On November 8, 2011, a referendum was held in the State at which voters of the State approved amendments that effected an increase to the base amount used in calculating the Distribution Rate from the Fund to the ASF and authorized the SLB to make direct transfers to the ASF, as described below.

The November 8, 2011, referendum included an increase to the base used to calculate the Distribution Rate by adding to the calculation base certain discretionary real assets and cash in the Fund that is managed by entities other than the SBOE (at present, by the SLB). The value of those assets was already included in the value of the Fund for purposes of the Guarantee Program, but prior to the amendment had not been included in the calculation base for purposes of making transfers from the Fund to the ASF. While the amendment provided for an increase in the base for the calculation of approximately \$2 billion, no new resources were provided for deposit to the Fund. As described under “The Total Return Constitutional Amendment” the SBOE is prevented from approving a Distribution Rate or making a pay out from the Fund if the amount distributed would exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property in the Fund, but including discretionary real asset investments 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 or if such pay out would exceed the Ten Year Total Return.

The constitutional amendments approved on November 8, 2011, also provided authority to the GLO or another entity (described in statute as the SLB) 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. Prior to November 2019, the amount authorized to be transferred to the ASF from the GLO or SLB was limited to \$300 million per year. On November 5, 2019, a constitutional amendment was approved by State voters that increased the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million 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)”) and the SLB (the “PSF(SLB)”).

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
				\$1,05						
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	\$1,021	\$839	\$839	6	\$1,056	\$1,236	\$1,236	\$1,102	\$1,102	\$1,731
PSF(SLB) Distribution	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$600	\$600 ²	\$415
Per Student Distribution	\$281	\$175	\$173	\$215	\$212	\$247	\$306	\$347	\$341	\$432

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

² 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 2022, the SBOE approved a \$3.1 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2024-2025. In making its determination of the 2024-2025 Distribution Rate, the SBOE took into account the announced planned distribution to the ASF by the SLB of \$1.2 billion for the biennium.

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

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	3.5%	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32% ²

¹ Includes only distributions made to the ASF by the SBOE; see the immediately preceding table for amounts of direct SLB distributions to the ASF. In addition, the SLB approved transfers of \$600 million per year directly to the ASF for fiscal biennium 2024-25.

² The distribution rate approved by the SBOE for fiscal biennium 2024-25 was based on a number of assumptions, including a mid- to long-term expected return rate for the Fund of 6.35% and a rate of inflation measured by the consumer price index of 2.70% according to the policy adopted by the SBOE in June 2022.

Asset Allocation of Fund Portfolios

With respect to the management of the Fund's financial assets portfolio, the single most significant change made to date as a result of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment has been new asset allocation policies adopted from time to time by the SBOE. The SBOE historically reviewed the asset allocations during its summer meeting in even-numbered years. The first asset allocation policy adopted by the SBOE following the Total Return Constitutional Amendment was in February 2004, and the policy was reviewed and modified or reaffirmed in the summers of each even-numbered year, most recently in June 2022. The IPS (effective January 1, 2023) provides for minimum and maximum ranges among the components of each of the asset classifications: equities, fixed income, and alternatives. The alternatives category includes absolute return, private equity, real estate, emerging manager program, real return, natural resources, and infrastructure components. Alternative asset classes diversify the managed assets of the PSF and are not as correlated to traditional asset classes, which is intended to increase investment returns over the long run while reducing risk and return volatility of the portfolio. Given the greater weighting in the overall portfolio of traditional investments, it is expected that the Fund will reflect the general performance returns of the markets in which the Fund is invested.

Prior to the effective date of the IPS, the most recent asset allocation of the PSF(SBOE), was approved by the SBOE in June 2022, and is set forth below, along with the asset allocations of the PSF(SLB) and Liquid Account that were effective June 2022.

PSF 2022 Strategic Asset Allocations

	<u>PSF(SBOE)</u>	<u>PSF(SLB)</u>	<u>Liquid Account</u>
Equity Total	55%	0%	77%
Public Equity Total	37%	0%	77%
Large Cap	14%	0%	38%
US Equity			
Small/Mid	6%	0%	10%
Cap US			
Equity			
International	14%	0%	29%
Equities			
Emerging	3%	0%	0%
Markets			
Equity			
Private Equity	18%	0%	0%

Fixed Income Total	22%	0%	21%
Core Bonds	12%	0%	16%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield & Bank Loans)	4%	0%	0%
Emerging Markets Debt	3%	0%	0%
Treasuries	3%	0%	0%
TIPS	0%	0%	5%
Short Duration	0%	0%	0%
Alternative Investments Total	22%	100%	0%
Absolute Return	7%	0%	0%
Real Estate	11%	33%	0%
Real Return	4%	0%	0%
Energy	0%	31%	0%
Infrastructure	0%	36%	0%
Emerging Manager Program	1%	0%	0%
Cash	0%	0%	2%

PSF Corporation 2023 Strategic Asset Allocation

Effective January 1, 2023, the IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets (consisting of assets transferred for management to the PSF Corporation from the SBOE, the SLB and the Liquid Account). The IPS provides that the Fund's investment objectives are as follows:

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

The table below sets forth the asset allocation of the Fund beginning January 1, 2023.

Asset Class	Strategic Asset Allocation	Range
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Equities		
Large Cap US Equity	15%	+/- 3.0%
Small/Mid-Cap US Equity	6%	+/- 1.0%
Non-US Developed Equity	10%	+/- 3.0%
Emerging Market Equity	6%	+/- 1.0%
<i>Total Equity</i>	37%	
Fixed Income		
Core Bonds	11%	+/- 2.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield & Bank Loans)	3%	+/- 3.0%
Emerging Market Debt (Local Currency)	2%	+/- 2.0%
U.S. Treasuries	2%	+/- 2.0%
<i>Total Fixed Income</i>	18%	
Cash Equivalents	0%	
Alternatives		
Absolute Return	6%	+/- 1.0%
Private Equity	15%	+/- 4.0%
Real Estate	12%	+/- 4.0%
Emerging Manager Program (Private Equity/Real Estate)	1%	+/- 1.0%
Real Return (Commodities & U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS))	4%	+/- 1.5%
Private Real Assets – Natural Resources	3%	+/- 2.0%
Private Real Assets - Infrastructure	4%	+/- 2.0%
<i>Total Alternatives</i>	45%	

For a variety of reasons, each change in asset allocation for the Fund has been implemented in phases, and that approach is likely to be carried forward when and if the asset allocation policy is again modified.

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF(SBOE) for the years ending August 31, 2021 and 2022, as set forth in the PSF Annual Reports for those years. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF (SLB) were generally combined for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SBOE)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2022</u>	<u>August 31, 2021</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$ 2,358.4	\$ 2,597.3	\$ (238.9)	-9.2%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>4,730.4</u>	<u>6,218.7</u>	<u>(1,488.3)</u>	<u>-23.9%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	7,088.8	8,816.0	(1,727.2)	-19.6%

International Equity	<u>5,972.5</u>	<u>8,062.1</u>	<u>(2,089.6)</u>	<u>-25.9%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	13,061.3	16,878.1	(3,816.8)	-22.6%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	4,563.3	4,853.1	(289.8)	-6.0%
U.S. Treasuries	1,140.2	1,243.3	(103.1)	-8.3%
High Yield Bonds	1,142.5	-	<u>1,142.5</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Emerging Market Debt	<u>1,142.5</u>	<u>2,683.7</u>	<u>(1,492.8)</u>	<u>-55.6%</u>
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	8,036.9	8,780.1	(743.2)	-8.5%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	2,932.3	3,546.0	(613.7)	-17.3%
Real Estate	4,365.7	3,706.0	659.7	17.8%
Private Equity	7,933.1	7,724.6	208.5	2.7%
Emerging Manager Program	29.9	-	29.9	N/A
Real Return	<u>1,412.0</u>	<u>1,675.5</u>	<u>(263.5)</u>	<u>-15.7%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	16,673.0	16,652.1	20.9	0.1%
UNALLOCATED CASH	<u>196.5</u>	<u>262.9</u>	<u>(66.4)</u>	<u>-25.3%</u>
TOTAL PSF(SBOE) INVESTMENTS	\$ 37,967.7	\$ 42,573.2	\$ (4,605.5)	-10.8%

Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

¹ The investments shown in the table above at August 31, 2022 do not fully reflect the changes made to the PSF Strategic Asset Allocation in June 2022, as those changes were still being phased in at the end of the fiscal year.

The table below sets forth the investments of the Liquid Account for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Liquid Account Fair Value at August 31, 2022¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021

<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2022</u>	<u>August 31, 2021</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Equity				
Domestic Small/Mid Cap	\$ 500.0	\$228.3	\$271.7	119.0%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>1,671.7</u>	<u>578.6</u>	<u>1,093.1</u>	188.9%
Total Domestic Equity	2,171.7	806.9	1,364.8	169.1%
International Equity	<u>1,225.5</u>	<u>392.6</u>	<u>832.9</u>	212.1%
TOTAL EQUITY	3,397.2	1,199.5	2,197.7	183.2%
Fixed Income				
Short-Term Fixed Income	797.4	1,074.8	(277.4)	-25.8%
Core Bonds	506.8	413.1	93.7	22.7%
TIPS	<u>208.2</u>	<u>213.9</u>	<u>(5.7)</u>	<u>-2.7%</u>
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	1,512.4	1,701.8	(189.4)	-11.1%
Unallocated Cash	<u>35.2</u>	<u>1,420.5</u>	<u>(1,385.3)</u>	<u>-97.5%</u>
Total Liquid Account Investments	\$4,944.8	\$4,321.8	\$623.0	14.4%

¹ In millions of dollars.

Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF(SLB) for the years ending August 31, 2022 and 2021.

Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2022 and 2021

Asset Class	As of 8-31-22	As of 8-31-21	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Discretionary Real Assets Investments				
Externally Managed				
Real Assets Investment Funds ¹				
Energy/Minerals	\$2,718.6	\$1,707.5	\$1,011.1	59.2%
Infrastructure	1,622.7	1,652.3	(29.6)	-1.8%
Real Estate	<u>1,921.2</u>	<u>1,276.8</u>	<u>644.4</u>	50.5%
Internally Managed Direct				
Real Estate Investments	271.5	223.9	47.6	21.3%
Total Discretionary Real Assets Investments	6,534.0	4,860.5	1,673.5	34.4%
Dom. Equity Rec'd as In-Kind Distribution	-	1.7	(1.7)	-100.0%
Sovereign and Other Lands	428.3	405.4	22.9	5.6%
Mineral Interests	5,622.2	2,720.4	2,901.8	106.7%
Cash at State Treasury ²	<u>1,257.5</u>	<u>699.2</u>	<u>558.3</u>	79.8%
Total PSF(SLB) Investments	\$13,842.0	\$8,687.2	\$5,154.8	59.3%

¹ The fair values of externally managed real assets investment funds, separate accounts, and co-investment vehicles are estimated using the most recent valuations available, adjusted for subsequent contributions and withdrawals.

² Cash at State Treasury represents amounts that have been deposited in the State Treasury and temporarily invested in short-term investments until called for investment by the external real assets investment funds, separate accounts, and co-investment vehicles to which PSF(SLB) has made capital commitments. Prior to September 1, 2019, PSF(SLB) was required by statute to deposit cash designated by the SLB for investment in real assets in the State Treasury until it is drawn for investment. After September 1, 2019, that cash was moved to the Liquid Account to be invested by the SBOE.

The asset allocation of the Fund's financial assets portfolio is subject to change by the PSF Corporation from time to time based upon a number of factors, including recommendations to the PSF Corporation made by internal investment staff and external consultants. Fund performance may also be affected by factors other than asset allocation, including, without limitation, the general performance of the securities markets and other capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may be affected by different levels of economic activity; decisions of political officeholders; significant adverse weather events; development of hostilities in and among nations; cybersecurity threats and events; changes in international trade policies or practices; application of the Prudent Person Standard, which may eliminate certain investment opportunities for the

Fund; management fees paid to external managers and embedded management fees for some fund investments; and, PSF operational limitations impacted by Texas law or legislative appropriation. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or regulations or the implementation of new accounting standards.

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments 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. 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, and that bonds issued for capital facilities of school districts must have been voted as unlimited tax debt of the issuing district. The Guarantee Program 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. As noted, above, in connection with the Regulatory Recodification, the SDBGP Rules are now codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.6 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>.

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”). As noted, above, in connection with the Regulatory Recodification, the CDBGP Rules are now codified at 19 TAC section 33.7 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>.

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.

As of July 2023 (the most recent date for which data is available), the percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools (excluding charter schools authorized by school districts) to the total State scholastic census was approximately 7.36%. At July 31, 2023, there were 184 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,103 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 208 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 895 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 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. 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. 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. Legislation enacted during the Legislature's 2017 regular session modified the manner of calculating the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Capacity"), which further increased the amount of the CDBGP 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” and “2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.” Other factors that could increase the CDBGP Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBGP Capacity, as described below, changes in State or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

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

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

<u>Changes in SBOE-determined multiplier for State Capacity Limit</u>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>

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

Since December 16, 2009, the IRS Limit was a static limit set at 500% of the total cost value of the assets held by the PSF as of December 16, 2009; however, on May 10, 2023, the IRS released Notice 2023-39 (the “IRS Notice”), stating that the IRS would issue regulations amending the existing regulations to amend the calculation of the IRS limit to 500% of the total cost value of assets held by the PSF as of the date of sale of new bonds. In accordance with the IRS Notice, the amount of any new bonds to be guaranteed by the PSF, together with the then outstanding amount of bonds previously guaranteed by the PSF, must not exceed the IRS Limit on the sale date of the new bonds to be guaranteed. The IRS Notice further provided that the IRS Notice may be relied upon for bonds sold on or after May 10, 2023, and before the effective date of future regulations or other public administrative guidance affecting funds like the PSF.

The IRS Notice changes 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 June 30, 2023 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$43,704,948,910 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$218,344,585,245 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of June 30, 2023, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$152,967,321,185, 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, as amended through the Regulatory Recodification, 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 TEA web site at

http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/, 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.

With the change in the Capacity Reserve from 5% to 0.25%, effective March 1, 2023, as discussed above, and the change in the IRS Limit making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit, the net Guarantee Program capacity as of June 30, 2023 is \$152,556,827,260. 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 7.36% in March 2023. 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 June 30, 2023, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$90,293,027, which represented approximately 2.23% 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.

Infectious Disease Outbreak

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, TEA and TEA investment management for the PSF have continued to operate and function pursuant to the TEA continuity of operations plan developed as mandated in accordance with Texas Labor Code Section 412.054. That plan was designed to ensure performance of the Agency’s essential missions and functions under such threats and conditions in the event of, among other emergencies, a pandemic event.

Circumstances regarding the COVID-19 pandemic continue to evolve; for additional information on these events in the State, reference is made to the website of the Governor, <https://gov.texas.gov/>, and, with respect to public school events, the website of TEA,

<https://tea.texas.gov/texas-schools/safe-and-healthy-schools/coronavirus-covid-19-support-and-guidance>.

TEA cannot predict whether any school or charter district may experience short- or longer-term cash flow emergencies as a direct or indirect effect of COVID-19 that would require a payment from the PSF to be made to a paying agent for a guaranteed bond. However, through the end of February 2023, no school district or charter district had failed to perform with respect to making required payments on their guaranteed bonds. Information regarding the respective financial operations of the issuer of bonds guaranteed, or to be guaranteed, by the PSF is provided by such issuers in their respective bond offering documents and the TEA takes no responsibility for the respective information, as it is provided by the respective issuers.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF "Aaa," "AAA" and "AAA," respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See the applicable rating section within the Official Statement 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⁾
2018	\$ 33,860,358,647	\$ 44,074,197,940
2019	35,288,344,219	46,464,447,981
2020	36,642,000,738	46,764,059,745
2021	38,699,895,545	55,582,252,097
2022 ⁽²⁾	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757

⁽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, 2022, mineral assets, sovereign and other lands and discretionary internal investments, investments with external managers, and cash managed by the SLB had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$180.6 million, \$5,433.0 million, and \$1,257.5 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$5,622.2 million, \$699.8 million, \$6,262.5 million, and \$1,257.52 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds

At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2018	\$79,080,901,069
2019	84,397,900,203
2020	90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929 ⁽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, 2022 (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 \$156,825,227,335, of which \$53,585,731,406 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2022, there were \$103,239,495,929 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$152,556,827,260 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of June 30, 2023, 7.36% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of June 30, 2023, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 70.06% of the Capacity

Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). June 30, 2023 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended <u>8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>
2018	3,249	77,647,966,069	44	1,432,935,000	3,293	79,080,901,069
2019	3,297	82,537,755,203	49	1,860,145,000	3,346	84,397,900,203
2020	3,296	87,800,478,245	64	2,536,202,000	3,360	90,336,680,245
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022 ⁽²⁾	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929

⁽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 June 30, 2023 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$107,163,538,633 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,424 school district issues, aggregating \$103,112,917,633 in principal amount and 107 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,050,621,000 in principal amount. At June 30, 2023 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$30,224,526,888 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2022, including the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund and the Management's Discussion and Analysis 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 fifteen member SBOE are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(SBOE) and, with respect to the Liquid Account, Liquid(SBOE) assets. As of August 31, 2022, the Fund's land, mineral rights and certain real assets are managed by the five-member SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets. The current PSF(SBOE) asset allocation policy includes an allocation for real estate investments, and as such investments are made, and become a part of the PSF(SBOE) investment portfolio, those investments will be managed by the SBOE and not the SLB.

At the end of fiscal 2022, the Fund balance was \$56.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion from the prior year. This increase is primarily due to overall net increases in value of the various asset classes in which the Fund is invested. During the year, the SBOE continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the PSF(SBOE) to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(SBOE) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2022, net of fees, were -6.80%, 6.54% and 7.33%, respectively, and the Liquid(SBOE) annual rate of return for the one-year and three-year periods ending August 31, 2022, net of fees, was -10.24% and -1.23% (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). In addition, the SLB continued its shift into externally managed real asset

investment funds, and the one-year, five-year, and ten-year annualized total returns for the PSF(SLB) externally managed real assets, net of fees and including cash, were 32.29%, 8.42%, and 7.40%, respectively.

The Fund is invested in global markets and experiences volatility commensurate with the related indices. The Fund 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. See “Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(SBOE)” for the PSF(SBOE) holdings as of August 31, 2022.

As of August 31, 2022, the SBOE has approved, and the Fund made capital commitments to, externally managed real estate investment funds in a total amount of \$7.3 billion and capital commitments to private equity limited partnerships for a total of \$10.1 billion. Unfunded commitments at August 31, 2022, totaled \$2.4 billion in real estate investments and \$2.9 billion in private equity investments.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2022¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(SBOE) Portfolio	(6.80)%	(6.37)%
Domestic Large Cap Equities(SBOE)	(11.08)	(11.23)
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities(SBOE)	(10.96)	(10.90)
International Equities(SBOE)	(19.72)	(19.52)
Emerging Market Equity(SBOE)	(22.85)	(21.80)
Fixed Income(SBOE)	(12.16)	(11.52)
Treasuries	(22.82)	(22.64)
Absolute Return(SBOE)	(0.55)	(5.66)
Real Estate(SBOE)	23.31	20.56
Private Equity(SBOE)	3.17	8.43
Real Return(SBOE)	2.98	3.09
Emerging Market Debt(SBOE)	(17.95)	(19.43)
Liquid Large Cap Equity(SBOE)	(10.39)	(11.23)
Liquid Small Cap Equity(SBOE)	(10.63)	(10.90)
Liquid International Equity(SBOE)	(19.34)	(19.52)
Liquid Short-Term Fixed Income(SBOE)	(4.27)	(4.01)
Liquid Core Bonds(SBOE)	(11.30)	(11.52)
Liquid TIPS(SBOE)	(5.78)	(5.98)
Liquid Transition Cash Reserves(SBOE)	1.65	0.38
Liquid Combined(SBOE)	(10.24)	(10.88)
PSF(SLB)	(32.29)	N/A

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(SBOE) investment assets. Does not include GLO managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the PSF Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2022.

The PSF(SLB) portfolio is generally characterized by three broad categories: (1) discretionary real assets investments, (2) sovereign and other lands, and (3) mineral interests. Discretionary real assets investments consist of externally managed real estate, infrastructure, and energy/minerals investment funds; internally managed direct real estate investments, and cash. Sovereign and other

lands consist primarily of the lands set aside to the PSF when it was created. Mineral interests consist of all of the minerals that are associated with PSF lands. The investment focus of PSF(SLB) discretionary real assets investments has shifted from internally managed direct real estate investments to externally managed real assets investment funds. The PSF(SLB) makes investments in certain limited partnerships that legally commit it to possible future capital contributions. At August 31, 2022, the remaining commitments totaled approximately \$1.94 billion.

For fiscal year 2022, total revenues, inclusive of unrealized gains and losses and net of security lending rebates and fees, totaled \$3.5 billion, a decrease of \$7.3 billion from fiscal year 2021 earnings of \$10.8 billion. The total change in the fair value of the Fund investments is consistent with the change in value of the markets in which those investments were made. In fiscal year 2022, revenues earned by the Fund included gains realized on the sale of land and real estate owned by the Fund; lease payments, bonuses and royalty income received from oil, gas and mineral leases; lease payments from commercial real estate; surface lease and easement revenues; revenues from the resale of natural and liquid gas supplies; dividends, interest, and securities lending revenues; the net change in the fair value of the investment portfolio and externally managed real assets investment funds; and other miscellaneous fees and income.

Expenditures are paid from the Fund before distributions are made under the total return formula. Such expenditures include the costs incurred by the SLB to manage the land endowment, as well as operational costs of the Fund, including external management fees paid from appropriated funds. Total operating expenditures, net of security lending rebates and fees, increased 3.0% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2022. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in PSF(SLB) quantities of purchased gas for resale in the State Energy Management Program, which is administered by the SLB as part of the Fund, as well as increases in operational costs.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. For fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the distribution from the SBOE to the ASF totaled \$1.1 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. Distributions from the SLB to the ASF for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 totaled \$600 and \$415 million, respectively.

At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, PSF assets guaranteed \$103.2 billion in bonds issued by 898 local school districts and charter districts, the latter of which entered into the Guarantee Program during the 2014 fiscal year. Since its inception in 1983, the Fund has guaranteed 8,554 school district and charter district bond issues totaling \$239.7 billion in principal amount. During the 2022 fiscal year, the number of outstanding issues guaranteed under the Guarantee Program totaled 3,442. The dollar amount of guaranteed school and charter bond issues outstanding increased by \$7.98 billion or 8.4%. The State Capacity Limit increased by \$13.3 billion, or 9.8%, during fiscal year 2022 due to continued growth in the cost basis of the Fund used to calculate that Program capacity limit. The effective capacity of the Guarantee Program did not increase during fiscal year 2022 as the IRS Limit was reached in a prior fiscal year, and it is the lower of the two capacity limits for the Guarantee Program.

Other Events and Disclosures

The State Investment Ethics Code governs 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. As part of the Regulatory Recodification, the PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy as

required by SB 1232, which 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, 2022, 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

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

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA will be 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 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 TEA will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA 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. 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 reported by the State of Texas as a permanent fund and accounted for on a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized based on the criteria of availability and measurability. Assets are defined as available if they are in the form of cash or can be converted into cash within 60 days to be usable for payment of current liabilities. Amounts are defined as measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

The State’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA 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 will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

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

Availability of Information

The TEA has 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 has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA 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 TEA 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 TEA 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 TEA to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement of the TEA 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 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, 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 (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 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 has not failed to substantially comply with its 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.

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.

