



(See “Continuing Disclosure Information” herein)

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry-Only

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

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Dated August 8, 2024

Ratings:
Moody's: “Aaa” / “Aa3”
Fitch: “AAA” / “AA-”
PSF Guarantee: “Conditional Approval Received”
(See “OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings” and “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein)

THE BONDS HAVE NOT BEEN DESIGNATED AS “QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS” FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

\$245,280,000
CROWLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Tarrant and Johnson Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2024

Dated Date: August 15, 2024

Due: As shown on Page 2

Interest Accrual Date: Delivery Date (defined below)

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the \$245,280,000 Crowley Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024 (the “Bonds”) will accrue from the Delivery Date (defined herein) and will have an initial interest payment due on August 30, 2024 (an irregular interest payment date). Thereafter, interest on the Bonds will be payable February 1 and August 1 of each year commencing on February 1, 2025, until stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in denominations of \$5,000 of principal amount or any integral multiple thereof for any one stated maturity. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in authorized denominations thereof. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof.** The principal and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, Dallas, Texas. See “THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar” herein..

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1) of the Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the Crowley Independent School District (the “District”) on May 6, 2023, and an order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the District on June 27, 2024, in which the Board delegated pricing of the Bonds and certain other matters to a “Pricing Officer” who approved and executed a “Pricing Certificate” which contains the final terms of sale and completed the sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and the Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the “Order”) on August 8, 2024. 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”). **The District applied for and has received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”) herein.**

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (1) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school facilities in the District (including, but not limited to, improvements to enhance safety, security and energy efficiency), including the acquisition of land therefor, and the purchase of school buses and vehicles, and (2) to pay the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds (see “THE BONDS – Purpose”) herein.

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

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about August 29, 2024 (the “Delivery Date”).

SIEBERT WILLIAMS SHANK & Co., LLC

J.P. MORGAN

RBC CAPITAL MARKETS

STEPHENS INC.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Prefix: 228130

\$44,240,000 Serial Bonds

Maturity (2/1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP ⁽¹⁾ Suffix	Maturity (2/1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP ⁽¹⁾ Suffix
2027	\$ 595,000	5.000%	2.830%	KK5	2036	\$ 1,580,000	5.000%	3.100%	KU3
2028	1,125,000	5.000%	2.830%	KL3	2037	1,415,000	5.000%	3.160%	KV1
2029	1,455,000	5.000%	2.820%	KM1	2038	2,070,000	5.000%	3.230%	KW9
2030	1,580,000	5.000%	2.820%	KN9	2039	2,805,000	5.000%	3.310%	KX7
2031	2,245,000	5.000%	2.870%	KP4	2040	2,980,000	5.000%	3.390%	KY5
2032	2,155,000	5.000%	2.930%	KQ2	2041	3,660,000	5.000%	3.480%	KZ2
2033	2,025,000	5.000%	2.990%	KR0	2042	4,430,000	5.000%	3.550%	LA6
2034	1,895,000	5.000%	3.020%	KS8	2043	4,845,000	5.000%	3.620%	LB4
2035	1,685,000	5.000%	3.080%	KT6	2044	5,695,000	5.000%	3.670%	LC2

\$201,040,000 Term Bonds

\$49,790,000 5.000% Term Bonds due February 1, 2049 Priced to Yield 3.890%⁽²⁾ – CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix: LD0

\$151,250,000 4.250% Term Bonds due February 1, 2054 Priced to Yield 4.370% – CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Suffix: LE8

(Interest to accrue from the Delivery Date)

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(2) Yield shown is yield to first call date, February 1, 2034.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, 2035, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, 2034, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”) herein.

MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION. . . The Bonds maturing on February 1 in the years 2049 and 2054 (the “Term Bonds”) are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity on the dates and in the amounts described herein under “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”.

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District or the Underwriters to give any information, or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District or the Underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

Certain information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources which are considered to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters. Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein since the date hereof. See "Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION" for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

This summary is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

- THE DISTRICT**..... The Crowley Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Tarrant and Johnson Counties, Texas. The District is approximately 58 square miles in area (see “INTRODUCTION – Description of the District”).
- THE BONDS**..... The \$245,280,000 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024 (the “Bonds”) are issued in part as serial bonds maturing on February 1 in the years 2027 through 2044; and in part as Term Bonds (defined herein) maturing on February 1 in the years 2049 and 2054 (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds”).
- PAYMENT OF INTEREST** Interest on the Bonds accrues from the date of their delivery (the “Delivery Date”) to the Underwriters and will have an initial interest payment due on August 30, 2024 (an irregular interest payment date). Thereafter, interest on the Bonds is due semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year commencing on February 1, 2025, until stated maturity or prior redemption (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds”, “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption” and “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”).
- AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE** The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, and Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1) of the Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on May 6, 2023, and a bond order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on June 27, 2024, in which the Board delegated pricing of the Bonds and certain other matters to a “Pricing Officer” who approved a “Pricing Certificate” which contains the final terms of sale and completed the sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and the Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the “Order”) on August 8, 2024 (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”).
- SECURITY FOR THE BONDS** The Bonds constitute direct and voted obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. Additionally, the District has applied for and received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see “THE BONDS–Security and Source of Payment”).
- PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND**
GUARANTEE The District has applied for and received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see “Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
- REDEMPTION** The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, 2035, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, 2034, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed (see “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”). Additionally, the Term Bonds maturing on February 1 in the years 2049 and 2054 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity (see “THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption”). If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed. If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed.
- NOT QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT**
OBLIGATIONS..... The Bonds have not been designated as “Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations” for financial institutions.
- TAX EXEMPTION**..... In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel to the District, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under “TAX MATTERS” herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

USE OF PROCEEDS Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (1) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school facilities in the District (including, but not limited to, improvements to enhance safety, security and energy efficiency), including the acquisition of land therefor, and the purchase of school buses and vehicles, and (2) to pay the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds (see “THE BONDS – Purpose”).

RATINGS The Bonds have been rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and “AAA” by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The District’s underlying ratings for the Bonds (without consideration of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee or other credit enhancement) are “Aa3” by Moody’s and “AA-” by Fitch. S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. (“S&P”), has previously assigned ratings to certain of the District’s outstanding bonds; however, the District did not request S&P to assign a rating to the Bonds. The District also has issues outstanding which are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s, “AAA” by Fitch and “AAA” by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see “OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings” and “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

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

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

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

Leon Fisher		Jeff Robert
Chief Financial Officer		Managing Director
Crowley ISD	or	Hilltop Securities Inc.
1900 Crowley Pride Drive		717 N. Harwood Street, Ste. 3400
Crowley, Texas 76036		Dallas, Texas 75201
(817) 297-5800		(214) 953-8744

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DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Board of Trustees</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Daryl R. Davis, II President, Place 5	2 Years	2025	Pastor
Gary Grassia 1st Vice President, Place 6	9 Years	2025	Business Owner
Dr. Mia Hall 2nd Vice President, Place 3	9 Years	2027	Educator
Nedra Robinson Secretary, Place 1	7 Years	2026	Education Consultant
June W. Davis Member, Place 4	21 Years	2027	Retired Educator
Kelicia Stevenson Member, Place 7	2 Years	2025	Investigator
Dr. La Tonya Woodson-Mayfield Member, Place 2	7 Years	2026	Human Resources Manager

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>	<u>Total School District Service</u>
Dr. Michael McFarland	Superintendent	6 Years	30 Years
Leon Fisher	Chief Financial Officer	4 Years	28 Years
Cindy Hankey	Executive Director of Finance	16 Years	23 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Auditors	Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P. Fort Worth, Texas
Co-Bond Counsel.....	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. Dallas, Texas
Co-Bond Counsel.....	West & Associates, L.L.P. Dallas, Texas
Financial Advisor.....	Hilltop Securities Inc. Dallas, Texas

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
RELATING TO
\$245,280,000
CROWLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2024**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the Appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of \$245,280,000 Crowley Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024 (the “Bonds”). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Order (hereinafter defined) authorizing the issuance and sale of the Bonds, except as otherwise indicated herein.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the Crowley Independent School District (the “District”) and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the District's Financial Advisor, Hilltop Securities Inc., Dallas, Texas.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The District is a political subdivision located in Tarrant and Johnson Counties, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board, the members of which serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District covers approximately 58 square miles in area and encompasses the City of Crowley. See “Appendix A - General Information Regarding the District” for additional information on the District.

CYBERSECURITY

The District relies on a technological environment to conduct its operations and potentially faces multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems (collectively, “Systems Technology”). While The District mitigates this Systems Technology risk by using the digital data storage services of third party providers that maintain cybersecurity protection policies, it also works with Education Service Center Regions 11 and maintains its own cybersecurity insurance, as a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, The District may be the target of cybersecurity incidents that could result in adverse consequences to The District and its Systems Technology, requiring a response action to mitigate the consequences. Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to The District’s Systems Technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. Cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruption to The District’s finances or operations. The costs of remedying any such damage or obtaining insurance related thereto, or protecting against future attacks could be substantial, and insurance (if any can be obtained) may not be adequate to cover such losses or other resultant costs and expenses. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose The District to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause The District to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds will be dated August 15, 2024 and mature on the dates and in the amounts shown on page 2 of this Official Statement. Interest will accrue from the Delivery Date and will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Such interest will have an initial interest payment due on August 30, 2024 (an irregular interest payment date). Thereafter, interest on the Bonds will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2025, until stated maturity or prior redemption. The definitive Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein.

If the date for any payment on the Bonds shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when banking institutions in the city where the designated corporate office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located is authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day when banking institutions are authorized to close; and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are authorized and issued and the tax levied for their payment pursuant to authority conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, and Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1) of the Texas Education Code, as amended; an election held in the District on May 6, 2023 (the “Election”), and a bond order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board on June 27, 2024, in which the Board delegated pricing of the Bonds and certain other matters to a “Pricing Officer” who approved and executed a “Pricing Certificate” on August 8, 2024 which contains the final terms of sale and completed the sale of the Bonds (the Bond Order and the Pricing Certificate are jointly referred to as the “Order”). After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have \$343,646,702 of voter authorized but unissued unlimited ad valorem tax bonds remaining from the Election (see “Table 9 - Authorized But Unissued Unlimited Tax Bonds”).

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . All taxable property within the District is subject to a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds. Additionally, the District has applied for and received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas.

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

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the following purposes: (1) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school facilities in the District (including, but not limited to, improvements to enhance safety, security and energy efficiency), including the acquisition of land therefor, and the purchase of school buses and vehicles, and (2) to pay the costs associated with the issuance of the Bonds.

OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 1, 2035, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 1, 2034, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed. If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed.

MANDATORY SINKING FUND REDEMPTION . . . The Bonds maturing on February 1 in the years 2049 and 2054 (the “Term Bonds”) are subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity at a price of par plus accrued interest to the redemption date as follows:

5.000% Term Bonds		4.250% Term Bonds	
Maturing on		Maturing on	
February 1, 2049		February 1, 2054	
Redemption		Redemption	
Date	Amount	Date	Amount
2/1/2045	\$ 6,600,000	2/1/2050	\$ 21,295,000
2/1/2046	7,515,000	2/1/2051	22,025,000
2/1/2047	8,540,000	2/1/2052	22,790,000
2/1/2048	9,660,000	2/1/2053	24,030,000
2/1/2049 ⁽¹⁾	17,475,000	2/1/2054 ⁽¹⁾	61,110,000

(1) 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 at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase thereof, and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, (2) shall have been purchased and canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the request of the Issuer at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus

accrued interest to the date of purchase, or (3) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions and not theretofore credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

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

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless certain prerequisites to such redemption required by the Order have been met and money sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice may state that said redemption is conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent/Registrar will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that such Bonds have not been redeemed.

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

DEFEASANCE . . . The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when payment of the principal amount of the Bonds plus interest accrued on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment and/or (2) Defeasance Securities that will mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, and thereafter the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available to such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) for the payment of such defeased Bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) to receive payment when due on the Defeasance Securities. The District has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Defeasance Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Order provides that “Defeasance Securities” means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Bonds. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, and (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent. There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Order does not contractually limit such investments, registered owners will be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities used for defeasance purposes or that for any other Defeasance Security will be maintained at any particular rating category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement... In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Direct or Indirect Participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, notices that are to be given to registered owners under the Order will be given only to DTC.

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

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

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION . . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, printed Bond certificates will be delivered to registered owners and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of \$5,000 of principal amount for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds. The Paying Agent/Registrar shall not be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange of Bonds during the period commencing with the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or, with respect to any Bond or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date; provided, however, that such limitation shall not apply to uncalled portions of a Bond redeemed in part.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT . . . The record date (“Record Date”) for the interest payable on the Bonds on any interest payment date means the close of business on the fifteenth day of the preceding month; provided, however, the Record Date for the August 30, 2024 interest payment date shall be the Delivery Date.

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a “Special Record Date”) will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of a Bond appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

BONDHOLDERS’ REMEDIES . . . The Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and provides that if the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of default is given by the District by any registered owner, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or the Order covenants and the District’s obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of

mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the registered owners upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in “clear and unambiguous” language. Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing its bonds, but in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District has not waived sovereign immunity, and therefore, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants in the absence of District action. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District’s property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (“Chapter 9”). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of another federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinion of Co-Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and may be limited by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion and by governmental immunity. See “Appendix D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due.

SOURCES AND USES OF PROCEEDS . . . The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be applied as follows:

<u>Sources of Funds</u>	
Par Amount of the Bonds	\$ 245,280,000.00
Net Reoffering Premium	6,781,236.75
Total Sources of Funds	<u>\$ 252,061,236.75</u>
<u>Uses of Funds</u>	
Deposit to the Construction Fund	\$ 250,000,000.00
Deposit of Capitalized Interest to the I&S Fund	30,915.63
Underwriters' Discount and Costs of Issuance	<u>2,030,321.12</u>
Total Uses of Funds	<u>\$ 252,061,236.75</u>

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

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

On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its opinion in the most recent school finance litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coal.*, 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) (“*Morath*”). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the

Finance System, as modified by the State Legislature in part in response to prior decisions of the Court, violated article VII, section 1 and article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution. In its opinion, the Court held that “despite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements.” The Court also noted that:

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

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System as it is currently structured. 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 levy an M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus in M&O tax revenues for the purpose of paying the school district’s debt service. 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.

2023 REGULAR AND SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

The regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature began on January 10, 2023 and adjourned on May 29, 2023. The Texas Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. During the 88th Regular Session, the Legislature considered a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Legislation enacted by the Legislature fully-funded the Foundation School Program for the 2023-2024 State fiscal biennium and increased the state guaranteed yield on the first \$0.08 cents of tax effort beyond a school district’s Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (as defined herein) to \$126.21 per penny of tax effort per student in WADA (as defined herein) in 2024 (from \$98.56 in 2023) and \$129.52 per penny of tax effort per student in WADA in 2025. See “– State Funding for School Districts – Tier Two.” The Legislature also provided for an increase in funding for the school safety allotment to \$10.00 (from \$9.72 in the prior year) per ADA (as defined herein) and \$15,000 per campus. The Legislature set aside approximately \$4,000,000,000 in additional

funding for public education contingent on certain legislation passing in future special sessions. However, the Legislature did not take action on such funding during either the first, second, third or fourth called special sessions of the 88th Texas Legislature.

When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor has called and the Legislature has concluded four special sessions during the 88th Texas Legislature (such special sessions, together with the 88th Regular Session, the "2023 Legislative Sessions"). During the second called special session, legislation was passed, and at an election held in the State on November 7, 2023, voters approved a State constitutional amendment that (i) reduced the Maximum Compressed Tax Rate for school districts by approximately \$0.107 for the 2023-2024 school year; (ii) increased the amount of the mandatory school district general residential homestead exemption from ad valorem taxation from \$40,000 to \$100,000 and to hold districts harmless from certain M&O and I&S tax revenue losses associated with the increase in the mandatory homestead exemption; (iii) adjusted the amount of the limitation on school district ad valorem taxes imposed on the residence homesteads of the elderly or disabled to reflect increases in exemption amounts; (iv) prohibited school districts, cities and counties from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 (the prohibition expires on December 31, 2027); (v) established a three-year pilot program limiting growth in the taxable assessed value of non-residence homestead property valued at \$5,000,000 or less to 20 percent (school districts are not held harmless for any negative revenue impacts associated with such limits); (vi) excepted certain appropriations to pay for ad valorem tax relief from the constitutional limitation on the rate of growth of appropriations; and (vii) expanded the size of the governing body of an appraisal district in a county with a population of more than 75,000 by adding elected directors and authorizing the Legislature to provide for a four-year term of office for a member of the board of directors of certain appraisal districts. This legislation reduces the amount of property taxes paid by homeowners and businesses and increases the State's share of the cost of funding public education.

During any additional called special session, the Texas Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the funding of public schools, including the District. 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 is composed of two distinct parts: the "Tier One Tax Rate," which is the local M&O tax rate required for a school district to receive any part of the basic level of State funding (referred to herein as "Tier One") under the Foundation School Program, as further described below, and the "Enrichment Tax Rate," which is any local M&O tax effort in excess of its Tier One Tax Rate. The formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) are designed to compress M&O tax rates in response to year-over-year increases in property values across the State and within a school district, respectively. The discussion in this subcaption "Local Funding for School Districts" is generally intended to describe funding provisions applicable to all school districts; however, there are distinctions in the funding formulas for school districts that generate local M&O tax revenues in excess of the school districts' funding entitlements, as further discussed under the subcaption "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement" herein.

State Compression Percentage. The "State Compression Percentage" is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The State Compression Percentage is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the State Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year State Compression Percentage. For any year, the maximum State Compression Percentage is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2024, the State Compression Percentage is set at 68.80%.

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 three alternative calculations: (1) the school district's prior year MCR; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5%; or (3) the product of the State Compression Percentage for the current year multiplied by \$1.00. 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 set to 90% of the 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 2023 Legislative Sessions, the Legislature took action to reduce the MCR for the 2023-2024 school year, establishing \$0.6880 as the maximum rate and \$0.6192 as the floor. The reduction in MCR was approved by voters at an election held on November 7, 2023. See "- 2023 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions."

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

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

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

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

The 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,072,511,740 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, the demographics of students in ADA, and the educational programs the students are being served in, to make up most of a school district’s Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR, is \$6,160 (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, (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 less the allotments that are not derived by a weighted formula, 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 2023-2024 school year, the fast growth allotment weight is 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 \$315 million for the 2023-2024 school year and \$320 million for the 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$126.21 per student in WADA in 2024 and \$129.52 per student in WADA in 2025 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 2024-25 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 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 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 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent that the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold-harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000. See "— 2023 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions." Hold-harmless applies only to bonds authorized by voters prior to September 1, 2023.

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. During the 2023 Legislative Sessions, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$100,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2024-2025 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 as follows: (1) 20% reduction for the 2020-2021 school year, (2) 40% reduction for the 2021-2022 school year, (3) 60% reduction for the 2022-2023 school year, and (4) 80% reduction for the 2023-2024 school year. Additionally, school districts (through the fiscal year ending in 2025) and open-enrollment charter schools (through the fiscal year ending in 2024) are entitled to receive an allotment in the form of a formula transition grant meant to ensure a smooth transition into the funding formulas enacted by the 86th State Legislature. Furthermore, beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, if the total amount of allotments to which school districts and open enrollment charter schools are entitled for a year school under the formula transition grant 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 per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district’s Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district’s respective funding entitlements (a “Chapter 49 school district”), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended (“Chapter 49”). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district’s Golden Pennies in excess of the school district’s respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as “recapture,” which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district’s funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption “Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement.” Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program, although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

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

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement. Under Chapter 49, a school district has six (6) options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district’s respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district’s voters.

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2024-25 fiscal year, the District has not been designated as an “excess local revenue” district by the TEA. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from, or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

A district’s “excess local revenue” must be tested for each future school year and, if it exceeds the maximum permitted level, the District must reduce its wealth per student by the exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District’s wealth per student should continue to exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district’s combined property tax base, and the District’s ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

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

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. . . The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the “Appraisal Review Board”) collectively responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Tarrant Appraisal District and the Central Appraisal District of Johnson County (each an “Appraisal District”). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

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

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

On July 13, 2023, during the Second Special Session, the Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 2, which, among other things, includes provisions that prohibit an appraisal district from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2024 tax year on non-homestead properties (the “Subjected Property”) whose appraised values are not more than \$5 million dollars (the “Maximum Property Value”) to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property (collectively, the “Appraisal Cap”). After the 2024 tax year, through December 31, 2026, the Appraisal Cap may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year’s increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the Maximum Property Value. The Appraisal Cap took effect on January 1, 2024.

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

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS. . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$100,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2023 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions” for a description of SB 2 and the November 7, 2023 statewide election at which voters approved an amendment to the Texas Constitution to increase the general residential homestead exemption for school districts 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.

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

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

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

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

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PROPERTY DAMAGED BY A DISASTER . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent physically damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 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.

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

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

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

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 (“Chapter 313”), but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313. The effective date of HB 5 was January 1, 2024. Under HB 5, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. HB 5 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project’s construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt services taxes securing the Bonds cannot be abated under HB 5. Eligible projects must relate to manufacturing, provision of utility services, dispatchable electric generation (such as non-renewable energy), development of natural resources, critical infrastructure, or research and development for high-tech equipment or technology, and projects must create and maintain jobs and meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District is still in the process of reviewing 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 was set at \$59,562,331 for the 2024 tax year, and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF TAX CODE . . . The District grants the State-mandated exemptions of \$100,000 for general homestead and an additional \$10,000 for persons who are 65 years of age or older and who are disabled. The District grants an additional local option exemption of 10% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption of \$5,000.

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

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property.

The Tarrant County Tax Assessor Collector collects taxes for the District.

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

The District does not tax freeport property.

The District does tax goods-in-transit.

The District has not entered any value limitation agreements under Chapter 313 of the Tax Code.

The District does not participate in any TIFs.

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O TAX RATE LIMITATIONS. . . The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on October 5, 2002 in accordance with the provisions of Section 45.003, Texas Education Code, 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 – Source and Security of Payment”).

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the "50-cent Test"). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district's I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued as school building bonds under Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended and are subject to the 50-cent test. The District is not using projected values nor a pledge of State funding to pass the 50-cent Test in connection with the Bonds.

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

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

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

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

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

Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss the school district's budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school

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

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

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2023/24 Market Valuation Established by the Tarrant and Johnson Appraisal Districts (excluding totally exempt property)		\$ 16,793,523,182
State Mandated General Homestead Exemptions	\$ 2,070,128,890	
State Mandated Over 65 Exemptions	57,826,977	
State Mandated Disabled Persons Exemptions	5,497,058	
Veterans Exemption Loss	165,068,311	
Local Option Homestead Exemption	614,556,939	
Pollution Control Loss	1,561,151	
Ag and Scenic Deferrals	224,535,617	
Freeport Exemptions	25,831,919	
Community Housing Development Loss	33,470,000	
Solar/Wind Exemptions	52,199	
Nominal Value Accounts	1,175,548	
Absolute Exempts	1,002,886,303	
Cases Before Arbitration	413,972,451	
Incomplete and In Process Accounts	37,382,574	
Capped Homestead Loss	1,204,709,613	
Miscellaneous	167,373,549	
Freeze Value Loss	<u>36,150,757</u>	<u>(6,062,179,856)</u>
2023/24 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$ 10,731,343,326
2024/25 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$ 11,116,308,117
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of 8/29/24)		
Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 915,833,722	
The Bonds	<u>245,280,000</u>	
Total Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of 8/29/24)		\$ 1,161,113,722
Ratio Tax Supported Debt to 2024/25 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation		10.45%

Current Estimated Population - 105,802
Per Capita 2024/25 Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$105,067
Per Capita Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes - \$10,974

(1) The amounts of outstanding tax-supported debt shown in the table above include the principal amount of current interest bonds and capital appreciation bonds as of the issuance date thereof and excludes interest accreted on outstanding capital appreciation bonds.

TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Year Ended,					
	2024		2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 10,860,192,792	64.67%	\$ 8,311,262,530	64.48%	\$ 6,974,526,618	66.69%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	1,863,488,775	11.10%	1,577,289,545	12.24%	1,116,563,734	10.68%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	267,188,044	1.59%	149,277,767	1.16%	156,032,709	1.49%
Acreage (Land Only)	260,313,929	1.55%	128,179,839	0.99%	134,409,874	1.29%
Farm & Ranch Improvements	94,542,776	0.56%	86,602,379	0.67%	55,678,416	0.53%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	2,477,436,572	14.75%	2,106,450,405	16.34%	1,374,223,366	13.14%
Oil, Mineral & Gas	175,149,092	1.04%	37,248,048	0.29%	28,179,501	0.27%
Utilities	176,157,567	1.05%	150,111,476	1.16%	151,020,902	1.44%
Personal, Commercial and Industrial	454,233,973	2.70%	220,424,998	1.71%	390,108,104	3.73%
Mobile Homes	4,494,142	0.03%	4,525,552	0.04%	4,638,716	0.04%
Residential, Inventory	128,072,980	0.76%	86,893,557	0.67%	58,737,872	0.56%
Special, Inventory	32,252,540	0.19%	30,975,112	0.24%	13,944,530	0.13%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 16,793,523,182	100.00%	\$ 12,889,241,208	100.00%	\$ 10,458,064,342	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(6,062,179,856)		(2,664,172,658)		(1,734,792,680)	
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	-		(89,077,901)		41,822,492	
Taxable Assessed Value ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 10,731,343,326</u>		<u>\$ 10,135,990,649</u>		<u>\$ 8,765,094,154</u>	

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Year Ended,			
	2021		2020	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 6,290,514,029	65.27%	\$ 5,611,913,896	61.20%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	1,022,087,029	10.61%	946,359,801	10.32%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	154,079,528	1.60%	148,035,060	1.61%
Acreage (Land Only)	137,216,189	1.42%	12,054,214	0.13%
Farm & Ranch Improvements	55,354,500	0.57%	58,314,591	0.64%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	1,346,471,912	13.97%	1,758,077,629	19.17%
Oil, Mineral & Gas	32,977,072	0.34%	54,936,877	0.60%
Utilities	148,174,636	1.54%	131,225,023	1.43%
Personal, Commercial and Industrial	386,428,571	4.01%	344,309,744	3.75%
Mobile Homes	4,742,209	0.05%	4,654,310	0.05%
Special, Inventory	38,659,667	0.40%	54,201,847	0.59%
Residential, Inventory	20,633,981	0.21%	45,517,638	0.50%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 9,637,339,323	100.00%	\$ 9,169,600,630	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(1,733,484,836)		(1,770,101,766)	
Adjustments ⁽²⁾	149,700,749		46,307,385	
Taxable Assessed Value	<u>\$ 8,053,555,236</u>		<u>\$ 7,445,806,249</u>	

(1) Adjustments represent the difference between the initial certified net taxable assessed value and the final net taxable assessed value as reported in the District's annual financial reports.

(2) The District's 2024/25 Taxable Assessed Valuation is \$11,116,308,117.

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

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Population ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽³⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Tax Debt Outstanding at Fiscal Year End ⁽⁴⁾	Ratio of Tax Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Debt Per Capita
2021	104,643	\$ 8,053,555,236	\$ 76,962	\$ 520,570,460	6.46%	4,975
2022	102,937	8,765,094,154	85,150	523,094,868	5.97%	5,082
2023	104,477	10,135,990,649	97,016	936,033,753	9.23%	8,959
2024	105,802	10,731,343,326	101,429	1,161,113,722 ⁽⁵⁾	10.82% ⁽⁵⁾	10,974 ⁽⁵⁾
2025	105,802	11,116,308,117	105,067	1,149,405,133 ⁽⁵⁾	10.34% ⁽⁵⁾	10,864 ⁽⁵⁾

- (1) The District’s fiscal year end is June 30th. Data shown on a calendar year basis.
- (2) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
- (3) Assessed values shown are as reported by the Appraisal District. Such values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and records are updated by the Appraisal District.
- (4) The amounts of outstanding tax-supported debt shown in the table above include the principal amount of current interest bonds and capital appreciation bonds as of the issuance date thereof and excludes interest accreted on outstanding capital appreciation bonds.
- (5) Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended	TAX RATE BREAKDOWN			Tax Levy	TAX COLLECTIONS	
	Local M&O ⁽¹⁾	Interest & Sinking	Total Tax Rate		% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2020	\$ 1.06840	\$ 0.50000	\$ 1.56840	113,163,772	98.90%	99.36%
2021	1.03980	0.50000	1.53980	119,877,109	98.93%	99.01%
2022	0.98410	0.50000	1.48410	125,672,287	98.73%	99.21%
2023	0.94290	0.50000	1.44290	141,950,440	99.38%	99.89%
2024	0.75750	0.50000	1.25750	137,363,297	90.90% ⁽²⁾	91.13% ⁽²⁾

- (1) The decline in the District’s Maintenance and Operations Tax Rate is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.
- (2) Partial year collections as of June 1, 2024.

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	2023/24 ⁽¹⁾ Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Oncor Electric Delivery Co. LLC	Electric Utility/Power Plant	\$ 98,987,031	0.92%
Summit Ridge TX Partners LLC	Apartments	82,554,476	0.77%
CF Chisholm Multifamily District	Apartments	80,000,000	0.75%
SPCP Haven CT Owner LLC/SPCP Hulen Bend Owner LLC	Apartments	69,700,000	0.65%
5270 Bryant Irvin Borrower LLC	Apartments	69,286,374	0.65%
Laurel Heights at Cityview LP	Apartments	69,100,000	0.64%
Cameron Creek Owner LP	Apartments	66,400,000	0.62%
Hulen Owner LP	Shopping Center/Mall	61,043,261	0.57%
NexMetro Trails LP	Home Builder	57,400,000	0.53%
Waterfront 386 LLC	Apartments	54,713,483	0.51%
		<u>\$ 709,184,625</u>	<u>6.61%</u>

- (1) The District’s 2024/25 Ten Largest Taxpayers are currently not available.

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

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

Taxing Jurisdiction	2023/24 Taxable Assessed Value	2023/24 Tax Rate	Total Tax Supported Debt as of 8/29/2024	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt as of 8/29/2024
Crowley ISD	\$ 11,116,308,117 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.25750	\$ 1,161,113,722 ⁽²⁾	100.00%	\$ 1,161,113,722 ⁽²⁾
City of Crowley	1,965,036,339	0.59500	41,475,000	93.65%	38,841,338
City of Fort Worth	115,730,642,125	0.67300	1,075,965,000	7.98%	85,862,007
Johnson County	23,564,368,487	0.33500	16,210,000	0.38%	61,598
Tarrant County	287,630,145,281	0.19500	376,120,000	4.34%	16,323,608
Tarrant County College District	310,866,090,441	0.11200	591,230,000	4.34%	25,659,382
Tarrant County Hospital District	287,594,945,024	0.19500	446,660,000	4.34%	19,385,044
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					\$ 1,347,246,699
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation					12.12%
Per Capita Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					\$ 12,734

(1) Represents the District's 2024/25 Taxable Assessed Value.

(2) Includes the Bonds.

DEBT INFORMATION

TABLE 7 - TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Calendar Year	Outstanding Debt		The Bonds		Total	Debt Service Requirements	% of Principal Retired
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest			
Ending ⁽¹⁾	\$ 20,200,031	\$ 39,754,627	\$ -	\$ 30,916	\$ 30,916	\$ 59,985,573	1.71%
2024	11,708,589	41,465,843	-	10,233,072	10,233,072	63,407,504	2.70%
2025	14,360,371	39,903,111	-	11,129,625	11,129,625	65,393,107	3.92%
2026	16,475,062	38,049,620	595,000	11,114,750	11,709,750	66,234,432	5.36%
2027	10,789,542	44,218,890	1,125,000	11,071,750	12,196,750	67,205,182	6.37%
2028	12,918,262	43,773,870	1,455,000	11,007,250	12,462,250	69,154,382	7.44%
2029	14,230,530	43,309,337	1,580,000	10,931,375	12,511,375	70,051,242	8.93%
2030	14,381,367	43,733,669	2,245,000	10,835,750	13,080,750	71,195,786	10.33%
2031	24,305,000	34,385,804	2,155,000	10,725,750	12,880,750	71,571,554	12.57%
2032	25,760,000	33,521,469	2,025,000	10,621,250	12,646,250	71,927,719	14.92%
2033	27,225,000	32,635,770	1,895,000	10,523,250	12,418,250	72,279,020	17.39%
2034	28,840,000	31,623,241	1,685,000	10,433,750	12,118,750	72,581,991	19.97%
2035	30,290,000	30,771,631	1,580,000	10,352,125	11,932,125	72,993,756	22.67%
2036	31,815,000	29,855,421	1,415,000	10,277,250	11,692,250	73,362,671	25.48%
2037	32,555,000	28,893,018	2,070,000	10,190,125	12,260,125	73,708,143	28.42%
2038	33,305,000	27,905,915	2,805,000	10,068,250	12,873,250	74,084,165	29.79%
2039	34,435,000	26,532,164	2,980,000	9,923,625	12,903,625	73,870,789	34.64%
2040	35,725,000	24,987,093	3,660,000	9,757,625	13,417,625	74,129,718	37.97%
2041	37,075,000	23,364,478	4,430,000	9,555,375	13,985,375	74,424,853	41.49%
2042	38,935,000	21,668,335	4,845,000	9,323,500	14,168,500	74,771,835	42.34%
2043	40,425,000	19,895,121	5,695,000	9,060,000	14,755,000	75,075,121	49.10%
2044	41,965,000	18,053,103	6,600,000	8,752,625	15,352,625	75,370,728	53.21%
2045	43,650,000	16,057,775	7,515,000	8,399,750	15,914,750	75,622,525	57.54%
2046	45,410,000	13,976,050	8,540,000	7,998,375	16,538,375	75,924,425	62.11%
2047	46,770,000	11,822,200	9,660,000	7,543,375	17,203,375	75,795,575	66.88%
2048	42,085,000	9,608,275	17,475,000	6,865,000	24,340,000	76,033,275	71.93%
2049	41,355,000	7,550,706	21,295,000	5,975,606	27,270,606	76,176,313	77.23%
2050	43,845,000	5,552,706	22,025,000	5,055,056	27,080,056	76,477,763	82.80%
2051	46,465,000	3,421,119	22,790,000	4,102,738	26,892,738	76,778,856	88.67%
2052	48,735,000	1,160,619	24,030,000	3,107,813	27,137,813	77,033,431	94.83%
2053	-	-	61,110,000	1,298,588	62,408,588	62,408,588	100.00%
2054	\$ 936,033,753	\$ 787,450,978	\$ 245,280,000	\$ 266,265,288	\$ 511,545,288	\$ 2,235,030,018	

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

TABLE 8 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION ⁽¹⁾

Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Calendar Year Ending 12/31/24		\$ 59,985,573
Interest and Sinking Fund Balance as of 6/30/23	\$ 61,074,229	
8/1/23 Cash Redemption of Series 2013 Bonds	(1,895,000)	
Budgeted Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy Collections	<u>55,535,582</u>	<u>\$ 114,714,811</u>
Estimated Ending Fund Balance, Calendar Year Ending 12/31/24		<u>\$ 54,729,238</u>

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

TABLE 9 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Amount Previously Issued</u>	<u>Amount Being Issued ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Unissued Balance</u>
School Building	5/6/2023	\$ 948,240,217	\$ 375,000,000	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 323,240,217
Athletic Improvements	5/6/2023	95,406,485	75,000,000	-	20,406,485
		<u>\$ 1,043,646,702</u>	<u>\$ 450,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 250,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 343,646,702</u>

(1) “Amount Being Issued” includes the principal amount of the Bonds and a \$4,720,000 allocation of the original issue premium relating thereto being deposited to the District’s construction fund, and therefore being applied towards the amount of authorization.

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

TABLE 10 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District does not have any other obligations outstanding.

PENSION FUND . . . Pension funds for employees of Texas school districts, and any employee in public education in Texas, are administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (the “System”). The individual employees contribute a fixed amount of their salary to the System, currently 7.7%, and the State of Texas contributes funds to the System based on statutory required minimum salary for certified personnel, except any District personnel paid by Federally funded programs. For more detailed information concerning the retirement plan, see Appendix B, “Excerpts from the District’s Annual Financial Report” - Note 4. D.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 11 – CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
<u>Program Revenues:</u>					
Charges for Services	\$ 2,339,573	\$ 1,209,182	\$ 818,858	\$ 1,811,604	\$ 2,344,872
Operating Grants and Contributions	52,819,997	42,125,360	33,582,943	40,096,018	36,119,222
<u>General Revenues:</u>					
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	91,900,818	83,425,020	80,257,794	76,957,870	72,331,872
Debt Service Taxes	48,704,365	42,261,793	38,588,304	36,097,160	31,009,105
State Aid - Formula Grants	58,998,268	68,960,373	72,068,760	68,487,946	55,213,773
Investment Earnings	5,284,068	290,223	853,343	2,911,413	5,043,972
Other Revenue	805,555	2,528,881	1,368,009	534,941	683,074
Special Item	1,396,184	-	552,536	-	(1,995,716) ⁽¹⁾
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 262,248,828</u>	<u>\$ 240,800,832</u>	<u>\$ 228,090,547</u>	<u>\$ 226,896,952</u>	<u>\$ 200,750,174</u>
<u>Expenses:</u>					
Instruction, Curriculum and Media Services	\$ 134,684,170	\$ 115,952,562	\$ 119,019,090	\$ 125,983,015	\$ 115,659,341
Instructional and School Leadership	20,842,246	16,551,155	18,918,152	18,465,462	16,037,592
Student Support Services	21,265,329	18,050,140	16,428,864	16,986,471	15,379,850
Food Services	9,654,231	9,405,752	6,295,082	8,631,986	7,818,005
Extracurricular Activities	6,659,750	4,822,235	4,520,612	4,281,025	4,335,245
General Administration	8,356,870	9,304,128	6,508,564	6,094,709	5,414,246
Plant Maintenance, Security & Data Processing	23,380,525	22,098,878	20,937,187	18,807,341	18,505,322
Community Services	38,726	36,502	23,552	25,350	17,817
Debt Service-Interest and Bond Issuance Cost & Fees	14,860,061	21,963,487	50,254,538	27,557,777	21,825,655
Other Activities	5,372,380	1,313,108	533,723	467,437	507,109
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 245,114,288</u>	<u>\$ 219,497,947</u>	<u>\$ 243,439,364</u>	<u>\$ 227,300,573</u>	<u>\$ 205,500,182</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers and special items	\$ 17,134,540	\$ 21,302,885	\$ (15,348,817)	\$ (403,621)	\$ (4,750,008)
Beginning Net Position	(56,095,866)	(77,398,751)	(62,049,934)	(61,646,313)	(56,896,305)
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ (38,961,326)</u>	<u>\$ (56,095,866)</u>	<u>\$ (77,398,751)</u>	<u>\$ (62,049,934)</u>	<u>\$ (61,646,313)</u>

(1) In Fiscal Year 2019, the District was the victim of a business email compromise scheme. See Appendix B, “Excerpts from the Crowley Independent School District Annual Financial Report” – Note 4.H.

Source: The District’s audited financial statements.

TABLE 11-A – GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 96,039,622	\$ 86,656,999	\$ 82,106,930	\$ 78,561,323	\$ 74,742,425
State Sources	65,664,964	75,696,296	78,598,385	75,574,296	60,157,711
Federal Sources	5,131,269	3,075,663	3,059,217	2,989,150	4,858,053
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 166,835,855</u>	<u>\$ 165,428,958</u>	<u>\$ 163,764,532</u>	<u>\$ 157,124,769</u>	<u>\$ 139,758,189</u>
Expenditures:					
Instruction & Instructional Related Services	\$ 104,847,265	\$ 98,559,257	\$ 100,395,858	\$ 98,254,294	\$ 90,264,739
Instructional & School Leadership	16,780,771	15,190,420	14,977,074	14,142,012	13,781,823
Support Services - Student (Pupil)	24,484,546	20,283,928	17,565,280	15,401,381	15,972,920
Administrative Support Services	8,279,524	6,963,145	6,248,657	5,875,346	5,162,686
Support Services - Nonstudent Based	23,351,108	22,887,070	21,581,919	18,055,813	16,990,350
Community Services	12,132	10,172	11,825	9,666	17,817
Total Expenditures	\$ 177,755,346	\$ 163,893,992	\$ 160,780,613	\$ 151,738,512	\$ 142,190,335
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ (10,919,491)	\$ 1,534,966	\$ 2,983,919	\$ 5,386,257	\$ (2,432,146)
Other Resources and (Uses) & Special Items	\$ 4,000,000	\$ -	\$ 552,536	\$ (444,776)	\$ 16,510
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (6,919,491)	\$ 1,534,966	\$ 3,536,455	\$ 4,941,481	\$ (2,415,636)
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 44,091,870	\$ 42,556,904	\$ 39,020,449	\$ 34,078,968	\$ 36,494,604
Ending Fund Balance ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 37,172,379</u>	<u>\$ 44,091,870</u>	<u>\$ 42,556,904</u>	<u>\$ 39,020,449</u>	<u>\$ 34,078,968</u>

(1) The District estimates its Fiscal Year Ending (6/30/24) Fund Balance will be approximately \$27.4 million.

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting . . . During the fiscal year 2002, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Government*, ("GASB Statement No. 34"), issued June 1999; GASB Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statement and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus*, an amendment to GASB Statement No. 21 and No. 34, issued in June 2001, and; GASB Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures*, issued in 2001.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* ("GASB 39"). GASB 39 requires state and local governments to report legally separate tax exempt organizations as discrete component units if they meet the following criteria:

- The economic resources raised and held by the affiliated organization almost entirely is for the benefit of the District.
- The District is entitled to or has the ability to access the funds raised by the affiliated organization.
- The funds held by the affiliated organization are material to the District's financial statements.

The District has evaluated GASB 39 and determined that there is no impact of the implementation of this standard on its financial statements.

Basis of Accounting . . . The government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as do the fiduciary fund and financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the 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. For the government-wide financial statements, the District has elected to follow GASB and only those accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board on or before November 30, 1989.

Governmental fund financial statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose the District considered 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 and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Fund Accounting

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund which accounts for financial resources related to the general operations of the District, including financial resources not required to be accounted for in some other fund.

The Debt Service Fund which is utilized to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs arising from general obligation bonds.

The Capital Projects Fund which accounts for proceeds from sales of bonds and other revenues to be used for authorized construction and acquisition of capital facilities.

Budgetary Procedures . . . The District is required by state law to adopt annual budgets for the general fund, National School Lunch and Breakfast Program fund (food service fund) and debt service fund. Special revenue funds, other than the food service fund, are required to be budgeted on a project basis. Each budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The District uses the following procedures in establishing the budgets reflected in the financial statements:

Prior to June 20th of the preceding fiscal year, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning July 1st. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and means of financing them.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget after ten days public notice of the meeting has been given.

Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted by the Board of Trustees.

The officially adopted district budget, as amended, must be filed with TEA through PEIMS (Public Education Information Management System) by the date prescribed in the annual system guidelines. This requirement for filing the amended budget with TEA is satisfied when the school district files its Annual Financial and Compliance Report.

Once a budget is approved, it can be amended at the function and fund level only by approval of a majority of the members of the Board of Trustees. Amendments are presented to the Board at their regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. Such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year-end as dictated by law.

Each budget is prepared and controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/object level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board of Trustees. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

INVESTMENTS

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Under Texas law, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including letters of credit; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is unconditionally guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or their respective successors; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this state that the investing entity selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the entity adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in this state that the investing entity selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the investing entity's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the investing entity appoints as the entity's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the entity's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and operating under Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3; (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates meeting the requirements of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended)(the "PFIA") (i) that are issued by or through an institution that has its main office or a branch office in Texas and

are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and amount provided by law for District deposits; or (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (I) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law or (II) a depository institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas that is selected by the District; (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District; (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and operating pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are fully secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) which are pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) securities lending programs if (i) the value of the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than "A" or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (13) through (15) below, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less; (12) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (13) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (14) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that comply with federal Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.) and that provide the investing entity with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; (15) no-load mutual funds registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either: (i) have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations described in this paragraph or (ii) have a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities; and (16) aggregate repurchase agreement transactions entered into by an investing entity in conformity with the provisions of subsections (a-1), (f) and (g) of Section 2256.011 of the PFIA. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District.

The District is also authorized to purchase, sell, and invest its funds in corporate bonds, but only if the District has formally amended its investment policy to authorize such investments. "Corporate bond" is defined as a senior secured debt obligation issued by a domestic business entity and rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent by a nationally recognized investment rating firm (does not include convertible bonds or unsecured debt). The bonds must have a stated final maturity that is not later than 3 years from the date the corporate bonds were purchased. The District may not (1) invest more than 15 percent of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds, reserves, and other funds held for the payment of debt service), in corporate bonds; or (2) invest more than 25 percent of the funds invested in corporate bonds in any one domestic business entity, including subsidiaries and affiliates of the entity. The District must sell corporate bonds if they are rated "AA-" or its equivalent and are either downgraded or placed on negative credit watch. Corporate bonds are not an eligible investment for a public funds investment pool. The District has not taken the required steps to authorize the investment of District funds in corporate bonds.

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

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than AAA or AAAM or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its

public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution. The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

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

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

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS . . . Under Texas law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) adopt a rule, order, ordinance or resolution stating that it has reviewed its investment policy and investment strategies and records any changes made to either its investment policy or investment strategy in the respective rule, order, ordinance or resolution; (3) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the District to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the Board of Trustees; (4) require the qualified representative of firms offering to engage in an investment transaction with the District to: (a) receive and review the District’s investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude investment transactions conducted between the District and the business organization that are not authorized by the District’s investment policy (except to the extent that this authorization is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the District’s entire portfolio or requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards or relates to investment transactions of the District that are not made through accounts of other contractual arrangements over which the business organization has accepted discretionary investment authority), and (c) deliver a written statement in a form acceptable to the District and the business organization attesting to these requirements; (5) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District’s investment policy; (6) provide specific investment training for the treasurer, chief financial officer and investment officers; (7) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse purchase agreement; (8) restrict the investment in no-load mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15% of the District’s monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service; (9) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements; and (10) at least annually review, revise, and adopt a list of qualified brokers that are authorized to engage in investment transactions with the District.

TABLE 12 - CURRENT GENERAL FUND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2024, the District’s investable funds were invested in the following categories:

<u>Description of Investment</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Lone Star Investment Pool	81.75%	\$ 28,820,792
Texas Class Investment Pool	0.75%	264,391
Chase Checking	17.50%	6,167,791
TOTAL	100.00%	\$ 35,252,974

TAX MATTERS

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

In rendering its opinion, Co-Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) certain information and representations of the District, including information and representations contained in the District's federal tax certificate, (b) covenants of the District contained in the Bond documents relating to certain matters, including arbitrage and the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the property financed therewith, and (c) the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

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

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

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the facilities financed or refinanced with the proceeds of the Bonds. Co-Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the representations of the District that it deems relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. No assurances can be given as to whether the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel. If an audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF ORIGINAL ISSUE DISCOUNT . . . The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the principal amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year (the “Original Issue Discount Bonds”). In such event, the difference between (i) the “stated redemption price at maturity” of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond would constitute original issue discount. The “stated redemption price at maturity” means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

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

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

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the date of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Original Issue Discount Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is

equal to (a) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Bond.

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

COLLATERAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES . . . The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system. See “Appendix D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” for a description of the TEA's continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of specified events related to the guarantee to the MSRB.

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 5 and 7 through 12 and in Appendix B, which is the District's annual audited financial report. The District will update and provide the information in the numbered tables within six months after the end of each fiscal year ending in and after 2024 and, if not submitted as part of such annual financial information, the District will provide audited financial statements when and if available, and in any event, within 12 months after the end of each fiscal year. If the audit of such financial statements is not complete within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District will file unaudited financial statements within such 12-month period and audited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year, when and if the audit report on such statements becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

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

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

NOTICE OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under “Annual Reports”. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a trustee, liquidity enhancement, credit enhancement (except for guarantee of the Permanent School Fund), or debt service reserves.

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

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

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

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (1) the agreement, as amended would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell the Bonds in the offering made hereby in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule since such offering as well as such changed circumstances, and (2) either (a) the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount (or any greater amount required by any other provisions of the Order that authorizes such amendment) of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the registered owners and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in type of information and data provided.

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

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OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS

The Bonds have been rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and “AAA” by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The District’s underlying ratings for the Bonds (without consideration of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee or other credit enhancement) are “Aa3” by Moody’s and “AA-” by Fitch. S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. (“S&P”), has previously assigned ratings to certain of the District’s outstanding bonds; however, the District did not request S&P to assign a rating to the Bonds. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The ratings reflect only the respective views of such organizations and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by either or both of such rating companies, if in the judgment of either or both companies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, or either of them, may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

LITIGATION

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

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

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

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

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments, investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations. In accordance with the PFIA, the Bonds must be rated not less than “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency in order for most municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas to be authorized to invest in the Bonds, except for purchases for interest and sinking funds of such entities. See “OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings” herein. Moreover, municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas that have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act may have other, more stringent requirements for purchasing securities, including the Bonds. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The District will furnish the Underwriters a complete transcript of proceedings had incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas as to the Bonds to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinion of Co-Bond Counsel to the District to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable under gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under "Tax Matters" herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations, a form of which opinion is attached to this Official Statement as Appendix C. Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Co-Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under Federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. The customary closing papers, including a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending to restrain the issuance and delivery of the Bonds which would affect the provision made for their payment or security, or in any manner questioning the validity of the Bonds will also be furnished to the Underwriters. Co-Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firms have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in their capacity as Co-Bond Counsel, such firms have reviewed the information under the captions and subcaptions "THE BONDS" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "Book-Entry-Only System", "DTC Notices", "Bondholders' Remedies", and "Sources and Uses of Proceeds", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - M&O Tax Rate Limitations" (first paragraph only), "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Compliance with Prior Undertakings" and "Availability of Information from MSRB"), "OTHER INFORMATION - Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale", "OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", and "OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Matters" (except for the last sentence of the first paragraph thereof) in the Official Statement and such firms are of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the provisions of the Order. The District expects to pay the legal fee of Co-Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds from proceeds of the Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Bracewell LLP, Dallas, Texas, whose legal fees are contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

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

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

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at a price equal to the initial offering price to the public, as shown on page 2 hereof, less an underwriting discount of \$1,230,119.99. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

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

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”), one of the Underwriters of the Series 2023 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.

CYBERSECURITY

The District relies on a technological environment to conduct its operations and potentially faces multiple cybersecurity threats including, but not limited to, hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and other attacks on its computing and other digital networks and systems (collectively, “Systems Technology”). While The District mitigates this Systems Technology risk by using the digital data storage services of third party providers that maintain cybersecurity protection policies, it also works with Education Service Center Region 11 and maintains its own cybersecurity insurance, as a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, The District may be the target of cybersecurity incidents that could result in adverse consequences to the District and its Systems Technology, requiring a response action to mitigate the consequences. Cybersecurity incidents could result from unintentional events, or from deliberate attacks by unauthorized entities or individuals attempting to gain access to the District’s Systems Technology for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption and damage. Cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruption to the District’s finances or operations. The costs of remedying any such damage or obtaining insurance related thereto, or protecting against future attacks could be substantial, and insurance (if any can be obtained) may not be adequate to cover such losses or other resultant costs and expenses. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the District to material litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the District to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

WEATHER EVENTS

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLAIMER

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

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THE DISTRICT

The Crowley Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Tarrant and Johnson Counties and is part of the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex and covers an area of approximately 58 square miles. The area’s economy relies on manufacturing, agriculture and mineral production. Agricultural income is derived from beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, cotton and grain. Minerals produced include oil, gas, sand and gravel.

HISTORICAL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

<u>School Year Ending</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>	<u>Average Daily Attendance</u>
2020	15,996	14,672
2021	15,731	14,679
2022	16,278	14,187
2023	16,500	14,817
2024	16,956	15,156

Source: The District.

CAMPUS INFORMATION

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number of Portables</u>
Elementary Schools	15	11,798	5
Middle Schools	4	6,435	0
High Schools (includes Learning Center and Career & Tech Center)	6	9,749	6
Totals	<u>25</u>	<u>27,982</u>	<u>11</u>

Source: The District.

SCHOOL AND EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

Teachers	1,284
Campus Administrators	77
Campus Professionals	114
Auxiliary	63
Paraprofessionals	583
District Administrators	33
District Wide Student/Teacher Ratio	13.21:1

Source: The District.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	Annual Averages				
	2024 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2022	2021	2020
Dallas-Fort Worth Metro					
Civilian Labor Force	4,424,819	4,376,741	4,256,428	4,109,810	3,973,806
Total Employment	4,266,276	4,214,999	4,104,644	3,901,793	3,691,503
Unemployment	158,543	161,742	151,784	208,017	282,303
Percent Unemployment	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	5.1%	7.1%
State of Texas					
Civilian Labor Force	15,284,842	15,067,153	14,672,312	14,292,315	13,941,490
Total Employment	14,709,904	14,472,524	14,093,906	13,486,624	12,872,070
Unemployment	574,938	594,629	578,406	805,691	1,069,420
Percent Unemployment	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	5.6%	7.7%

(1) As of May 2024.

Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM THE
CROWLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Crowley Independent School District Annual Financial Report (the "Report") for the Year Ended June 30, 2023, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Report for further information.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Crowley Independent School District
Crowley, Texas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Crowley Independent School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents on pages 8-13 and 60-66, 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.

The Board of Trustees of
Crowley Independent School District

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, schedules – required by the Texas Education Agency, statistical section, and 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* (Uniform Guidance) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

Management is responsible for the other information included in the ACFR. The other information comprises the introductory section, statistical section, and Schedule of Required Responses to Selected School FIRST L-1 Indicators but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16, 2023 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Weaver and Tidwell, L.L.P.

WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L.L.P.

Fort Worth, Texas
November 16, 2023

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

This section of the Crowley Independent School District (the "District") financial report, presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance for the year ended June 30, 2023. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Liabilities and deferred inflows of the District exceeded assets by \$38,961,326 (total net position) for governmental activities and assets exceeded liabilities by \$173,159 for business-type activities. Restricted net position consists of \$44,780,572 for debt service, and \$9,129,442 for grant funds.

At fiscal year end, the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was \$35,467,557. Non-spendable fund balance for inventories and prepaids was \$204,822 and assigned for one-time, non-recurring instructional and extra-curricular expenses and District strategic initiatives was \$1.5 million. The District reported a decrease in fund balance in the general fund in the amount of \$6,919,491.

The fund balance in the Debt Service Fund increased to \$61,074,229, which provides for a debt service payment of \$39.6 million in the 2024 fiscal year. The Capital Projects Fund reported a fund balance of \$13,284,450.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) Management's Discussion and Analysis, 2) the basic financial statements, and 3) required supplementary information. The basic statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District.

The first two statements are Government-wide Financial Statements, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds. The governmental funds statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources, and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget. Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as self-insurance services. Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements or the fund financial statements. The notes are followed by a section of required supplementary information and other supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the basic financial statements. The section labeled other supplementary information contains data used by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and other monitoring or regulatory agencies.

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

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

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

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

Governmental activities. Most of the District's basic services are reported here, including instruction, instructional support, instructional leadership, school leadership, student transportation, food service, extracurricular activities, general administration, maintenance, and so forth. Property taxes, state foundation funds, tuition, fees, and state and federal grants are the major source of financing for these activities.

Business-type activities. The District charges a fee to "customers" to help cover all or most of the cost of services it provides for community education.

Fund financial statements. Fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the most significant funds-not the District as a whole. Laws and contracts require the District to establish some funds while the District's administration establishes other funds to help control and manage money for particular purposes. The District's three kinds of funds use different accounting approaches.

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

Proprietary funds – The District maintains two proprietary fund types. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District uses internal service funds to account for worker's compensation. The internal service funds are included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary funds – The District is the custodian or fiduciary, for resources held for the benefit of others such as the student activities fund. Fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. The resources accounted for in these funds are not available to finance the District's operations and are thus excluded from the District's government-wide financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

Net position of the District's governmental and business-type activities increased from a deficit of \$56 million to a deficit of \$39 million. The increase in net position was primarily due to a significant increase in capital assets, more specifically, construction in progress, as there are several capital projects from the 2007 Bond Program that are in various stages of construction. There is also an increase in the deferred outflows of resources, which is primarily related to TRS pension. Current assets decreased primarily due to the ongoing construction projects and the use of bond funds to finance those projects.

	Governmental Activities		Business Type		Total		Total Change 2022-2023
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Current assets	\$ 154,959,816	\$ 196,932,725	\$ 173,159	\$ 79,799	\$ 155,132,975	\$ 197,012,524	\$ (41,879,549)
Capital assets	538,897,574	516,805,404	-	-	538,897,574	516,805,404	22,092,170
Total assets	693,857,390	713,738,129	173,159	79,799	694,030,549	713,817,928	(19,787,379)
Total deferred outflow of resources	59,888,862	46,605,562	-	-	59,888,862	46,605,562	13,283,300
Current liabilities	43,938,830	46,229,303	-	-	43,938,830	46,229,303	(2,290,473)
Long-term liabilities	694,813,351	708,594,054	-	-	694,813,351	708,594,054	(13,780,703)
Total liabilities	738,752,181	754,823,357	-	-	738,752,181	754,823,357	(16,071,176)
Total deferred inflow of resources	53,955,397	61,616,200	-	-	53,955,397	61,616,200	(7,660,803)
Net position:							
Investment in capital assets	(3,704,753)	(2,908,354)	-	-	(3,704,753)	(2,908,354)	(796,399)
Restricted - Grants	9,129,442	9,126,330	-	-	9,129,442	9,126,330	3,112
Restricted - Debt Service	44,780,572	40,112,787	-	-	44,780,572	40,112,787	4,667,785
Unrestricted	(89,166,587)	(102,426,629)	173,159	79,799	(88,993,428)	(102,346,830)	13,353,402
Total net position	\$ (38,961,326)	\$ (56,095,866)	\$ 173,159	\$ 79,799	\$ (38,788,167)	\$ (56,016,067)	\$ 17,227,900

Statement of Activities

The following table summarizes the change in the District's net position from its activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022.

	Governmental Activities		Business Type		Total		Total
	Activities		Activities		Activities		Change
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022-2023
Revenues							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 2,339,573	\$ 1,209,182	\$ 156,563	\$ 43,764	\$ 2,496,136	\$ 1,252,946	\$ 1,243,190
Operating grants and contributions	52,819,997	42,125,360	-	-	52,819,997	42,125,360	10,694,637
General revenues							
Maintenance and operations taxes	91,900,818	83,425,020	-	-	91,900,818	83,425,020	8,475,798
Debt service taxes	48,704,365	42,261,793	-	-	48,704,365	42,261,793	6,442,572
State aid - formula grants	58,998,268	68,960,373	-	-	58,998,268	68,960,373	(9,962,105)
Investment earnings	5,284,068	290,223	-	-	5,284,068	290,223	4,993,845
Other revenue	805,555	2,528,881	-	-	805,555	2,528,881	(1,723,326)
Special item	1,396,184	-	-	-	1,396,184	-	1,396,184
Total revenues	262,248,828	240,800,832	156,563	43,764	262,405,391	240,844,596	21,560,795
Expenses							
Instruction	134,684,170	115,952,562	-	-	134,684,170	115,952,562	18,731,608
Instructional and school leadership	20,842,246	16,551,155	-	-	20,842,246	16,551,155	4,291,091
Student support	21,265,329	18,050,140	-	-	21,265,329	18,050,140	3,215,189
Food services	9,654,231	9,405,752	-	-	9,654,231	9,405,752	248,479
Cocurricular activities	6,659,750	4,822,235	-	-	6,659,750	4,822,235	1,837,515
General and administration	8,356,870	9,304,128	-	-	8,356,870	9,304,128	(947,258)
Plant maintenance/ security/data	23,380,525	22,098,878	-	-	23,380,525	22,098,878	1,281,647
Community services	38,726	36,502	63,203	25,413	101,929	61,915	40,014
Debt service	14,860,061	21,963,487	-	-	14,860,061	21,963,487	(7,103,426)
Other activities	5,372,380	1,313,108	-	-	5,372,380	1,313,108	4,059,272
Total Expenses	245,114,288	219,497,947	63,203	25,413	245,177,491	219,523,360	25,654,131
Change in Net Position	17,134,540	21,302,885	93,360	18,351	17,227,900	21,321,236	(4,093,336)
Beginning Net Position	(56,095,866)	(77,398,751)	79,799	61,448	(56,016,067)	(77,337,303)	21,321,236
Change in accounting principle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Net Position	\$ (38,961,326)	\$ (56,095,866)	\$ 173,159	\$ 79,799	\$ (38,788,167)	\$ (56,016,067)	\$ 17,227,900

The District's statement of governmental activities reflects total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2023 of \$262.2 million, an increase of \$21,447,996, and the total cost of all programs and services of \$245.1 million, an increase of \$25.7 million. The net result is an increase in net position of \$17.2 million. The following impacted total expenses:

- Student transportation costs increased by approximately \$2.6 million due to the increased demand for student transportation which has resulted from a growing student population.
- Costs associated with classroom instruction have also increased approximately \$18.8 million as a result of the District's utilization of ESSER funds to mitigate student learning loss from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Instructional Leadership costs have also increased approximately \$1.8 million.

As previously indicated, the cost of all governmental activities this year was \$245.2 million. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was \$140.1 million because some of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$2.3 million) and by grants and contributions (primarily state funding) not restricted to specific programs (\$52.8 million).

The District's statement of activities for business-type activities reflects charges for services of \$156,563. With community education costs of \$63,203, the net position for business-type activities increased \$93,360 for ending net position of \$173,159.

The District's Funds

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$121.4 million, which is a decrease of \$38.8 million from last year's total of \$160.2 million. The decrease is driven by the following: The planned utilization of the General Fund balance for FY 2022-23. The General Fund balance decreased by \$6.9 million from \$44.1 to \$37.2 million from regular operations. This leaves the District with a healthy fund balance of 21% of current year expenditures in the General Fund. The fund balance in the Debt Service Fund increased from \$58.7 million to \$61.1 million as a result of an increased tax base. The Capital Projects Fund decreased from \$49 million to \$13.3 million as a result of construction projects underway. Other Governmental Funds balance increased \$1.5 million primarily from Food Service operations.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund revenue budget is comprised of three primary sources of revenue that have different drivers but culminate into one overarching General Fund Budget. The General Fund consists of revenue from Local Revenue, State Program Revenue, and Federal Program Revenue.

Local Revenue

The largest component of the General Fund Revenue budget comes from Local Sources of Revenue. These revenues are generated primarily from the levy of an ad-valorem tax on local property (residential, commercial, and personal) within the District footprint. Revenue estimates for the Local Sources of Revenue were increased throughout the year by \$4.3 million from \$91.2 million to \$95.5 million. FY 2023 actual revenue for this category was \$96 million.

State Program Revenue

The second largest source of General Fund Revenue comes from State Program Revenue. State Program Revenue is driven by state statutes relative to per pupil appropriations that are ultimately calculated based upon the number of days that a student is in class receiving instruction at his/ or her respective school of record. In FY 2023, the State Program Revenue budget estimates were increased (by \$2 million) from \$73.6 million to \$75.6 million in response to student enrollment growth and the corresponding increase in state aid from average daily attendance. However, as experienced by school districts across the State of Texas, one of the most troublesome holdovers from the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be the challenge of student attendance. FY 2023 actual revenue for this category was \$65.7 million.

Federal Program Revenue

The final category of General Fund Revenue is the Federal Program Revenue. Federal Program Revenues are driven by the number of students served who qualify for Medicaid eligible services through the School Health and Related Services (SHARS) program and the Medicaid Administrative Claiming (MAC) program. In FY 2023 the budget for Federal Program revenues was increased by \$1 million, from \$3 million to \$4 million. Actual revenue for this category of General Fund Revenue for FY 2023 was \$5.1 million.

At year end, actual General Fund expenditures were in line with the original budget of \$177 million.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. At the end of 2023, the District had \$539 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including facilities and equipment for instruction, transportation, athletics, administration, and maintenance. Net increases (decreases) for the year were as follows:

Land	\$ 2,426,394
Sale of land	(612,918)
Construction in progress	30,944,083
Building and improvements	40,000
Furniture and equipment	2,232,961
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,938,350)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 22,092,170</u>

More detailed information about the District 1s capital assets is presented in Note 3. B. to the financial statements.

Debt. At year-end, the District had \$515.1 million in bonds outstanding versus \$532.4 million last year, a decrease of \$17.3 million. More detailed information about the District 1s long-term liabilities is presented in Note III. C. to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The District's combined tax rate was \$1.4429 per \$100 of assessed property value in FY 2022-23. The combined tax rate will decrease to \$1.2575 for FY 2023-24 due to tax rate compression required by state funding legislation.
- Local certified property values in July 2023 with the \$100,000 Homestead Exemption are estimated at \$10,569,438,370 compared to \$9,740,943,837 in the prior year.
- The District's Average Daily Attendance in FY 2023 was 14,816 compared to 14,653 in the prior year. The District's enrollment in FY 2023 was 16,729 compared to 16,278 in the prior year.
- With the expansion of the Chisholm Trail Parkway on the western edge of Crowley ISD, the District is closely monitoring the growth in the district to anticipate future needs. The District continues to work with a demographer to be proactive in the planning necessary to support the quality education that is expected for CISD.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's business office at Crowley Independent School District, 1900 Crowley Pride Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76134, (817) 297-5800.

Basic Financial Statements

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Crowley Independent School District

Exhibit A-1

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

Data Control Codes		1 Governmental Activities	2 Business-type Activities	3 Total
ASSETS				
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 135,003,525	\$ 173,159	\$ 135,176,684
1220	Property taxes receivable	2,545,342	-	2,545,342
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(560,380)	-	(560,380)
1240	Due from other governments	15,981,295	-	15,981,295
1290	Other receivables	1,784,312	-	1,784,312
1300	Inventories	118,475	-	118,475
1410	Prepays	87,247	-	87,247
		154,959,816	173,159	155,132,975
	Capital assets:			
1510	Land	25,509,575	-	25,509,575
1520	Buildings and improvements, net	408,175,385	-	408,175,385
1530	Furniture and equipment, net	10,702,022	-	10,702,022
1580	Construction in progress	94,510,592	-	94,510,592
1000	Total assets	693,857,390	173,159	694,030,549
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES				
1700	Deferred charges on refunding	18,958,716	-	18,958,716
1740	Deferred resource outflow - TRS Pensions	27,576,437	-	27,576,437
1745	Deferred resource outflow - TRS Care OPEB	13,353,709	-	13,353,709
	Total deferred outflow of resources	59,888,862	-	59,888,862
LIABILITIES				
2110	Accounts payable	8,122,791	-	8,122,791
2140	Interest payable	16,939,078	-	16,939,078
2165	Accrued wages and benefits payable	18,700,409	-	18,700,409
2180	Due to other governments	126,840	-	126,840
2300	Unearned revenue	49,712	-	49,712
	Noncurrent liabilities:			
2501	Due within one year	22,454,908	-	22,454,908
2502	Due in more than one year	584,574,100	-	584,574,100
2540	Net pension liabilities	57,880,312	-	57,880,312
2545	OPEB liabilities	29,904,031	-	29,904,031
2000	Total liabilities	738,752,181	-	738,752,181
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2640	Deferred resource inflows - TRS Pensions	7,244,878	-	7,244,878
2645	Deferred resource inflows - TRS Care OPEB	46,710,519	-	46,710,519
	Total deferred inflow of resources	53,955,397	-	53,955,397
NET POSITION				
3200	Net investment in capital assets	(3,704,753)	-	(3,704,753)
	Restricted for:			
3820	Grants	9,129,442	-	9,129,442
3850	Debt service	44,780,572	-	44,780,572
3900	Unrestricted	(89,166,587)	173,159	(88,993,428)
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (38,961,326)	\$ 173,159	\$ (38,788,167)

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

Crowley Independent School District

Statement of Activities

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1 Expenses	Program Revenues	
			3 Charges for Services	4 Operating Grants and Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Governmental activities:				
11	Instruction	\$ 134,205,067	\$ 708,928	\$ 31,684,382
12	Instructional resources and media services	479,103	-	44,438
13	Curriculum/instructional staff development	2,603,873	-	644,072
21	Instructional leadership	6,113,277	-	1,763,792
23	School leadership	12,125,096	-	1,231,909
31	Guidance, counseling, evaluation services	6,549,007	-	2,843,041
33	Health services	2,545,592	-	136,296
34	Student (pupil) transportation	12,170,730	-	-
35	Food services	9,654,231	1,238,911	10,880,956
36	Extracurricular activities	6,659,750	305,734	1,104,028
41	General administration	8,356,870	-	346,666
51	Plant maintenance and operations	17,610,923	86,000	1,177,776
52	Security and monitoring services	2,936,419	-	36,124
53	Data processing services	2,833,183	-	180,481
61	Community services	38,726	-	30,687
72	Debt service - interest	14,860,061	-	-
81	Facilities maintenance	4,752,473	-	-
93	Payments to fiscal agent/member districts of SSA	619,907	-	715,349
TG	Total governmental activities	245,114,288	2,339,573	52,819,997
Business-type activities:				
01	Community education	63,203	156,563	-
TB	Total business-type activities	63,203	156,563	-
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 245,177,491</u>	<u>\$ 2,496,136</u>	<u>\$ 52,819,997</u>
General revenues and (uses) for special item:				
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes			
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service			
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted for specific programs			
IE	Investment earnings			
MI	Miscellaneous local and intermediate revenue			
MI	Gain on disposal of land			
TR	Total general revenues			
CN	Change in net position			
NB	Net position - beginning			
NE	NET POSITION, ending			

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
6	7	8
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (101,811,757)	\$ -	\$ (101,811,757)
(434,665)	-	(434,665)
(1,959,801)	-	(1,959,801)
(4,349,485)	-	(4,349,485)
(10,893,187)	-	(10,893,187)
(3,705,966)	-	(3,705,966)
(2,409,296)	-	(2,409,296)
(12,170,730)	-	(12,170,730)
2,465,636	-	2,465,636
(5,249,988)	-	(5,249,988)
(8,010,204)	-	(8,010,204)
(16,347,147)	-	(16,347,147)
(2,900,295)	-	(2,900,295)
(2,652,702)	-	(2,652,702)
(8,039)	-	(8,039)
(14,860,061)	-	(14,860,061)
(4,752,473)	-	(4,752,473)
95,442	-	95,442
(189,954,718)	-	(189,954,718)
-	93,360	93,360
-	93,360	93,360
(189,954,718)	93,360	(189,861,358)
91,900,818	-	91,900,818
48,704,365	-	48,704,365
58,998,268	-	58,998,268
5,284,068	-	5,284,068
805,555	-	805,555
1,396,184	-	1,396,184
207,089,258	-	207,089,258
17,134,540	93,360	17,227,900
(56,095,866)	79,799	(56,016,067)
\$ (38,961,326)	\$ 173,159	\$ (38,788,167)

Crowley Independent School District

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

Data Control Codes		10	50
		General	Debt Service
ASSETS			
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,394,839	\$ 60,897,718
1220	Property Taxes receivable	1,778,091	767,251
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes	(438,550)	(121,830)
1240	Due from other governments	13,943,035	-
1260	Due from other funds	5,824,437	585,649
1290	Other receivables	1,784,312	-
1300	Inventories	118,475	-
1410	Prepaid items	86,347	-
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 59,490,986</u>	<u>\$ 62,128,788</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110	Accounts payable	\$ 1,656,142	\$ -
2160	Accrued wages and benefits payable	18,700,409	-
2170	Due to other funds	622,515	325,255
2180	Due to other governments	-	83,883
2300	Unearned revenue	-	-
2000	Total liabilities	20,979,066	409,138
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2600	Unavailable revenue - property taxes	1,339,541	645,421
	Total deferred inflows of resources	1,339,541	645,421
FUND BALANCES			
Non-spendable:			
3410	Inventories	118,475	-
3430	Prepaid items	86,347	-
Restricted:			
3450	Grant funds	-	-
3470	Capital acquisitions and contracts	-	-
3480	Debt service	-	61,074,229
Committed:			
3545	Grant funds	-	-
Assigned:			
3570	Capital acquisitions and contracts	1,500,000	-
3600	Unassigned	35,467,557	-
3000	Total fund balances	<u>37,172,379</u>	<u>61,074,229</u>
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 59,490,986</u>	<u>\$ 62,128,788</u>

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

60	Other	98
Capital	Governmental	Total
Projects	Funds	Governmental
Funds	Funds	Funds
\$ 18,670,292	\$ 10,267,146	\$ 126,229,995
-	-	2,545,342
-	-	(560,380)
707,725	1,330,535	15,981,295
-	36,866	6,446,952
-	-	1,784,312
-	-	118,475
-	900	87,247
<u>\$ 19,378,017</u>	<u>\$ 11,635,447</u>	<u>\$ 152,633,238</u>
\$ 6,034,301	\$ 206,865	\$ 7,897,308
-	-	18,700,409
59,266	1,439,916	2,446,952
-	42,957	126,840
-	49,712	49,712
<u>6,093,567</u>	<u>1,739,450</u>	<u>29,221,221</u>
-	-	1,984,962
-	-	1,984,962
-	-	118,475
-	-	86,347
-	10,523,419	10,523,419
13,284,450	-	13,284,450
-	-	61,074,229
-	766,555	766,555
-	-	1,500,000
-	(1,393,977)	34,073,580
<u>13,284,450</u>	<u>9,895,997</u>	<u>121,427,055</u>
<u>\$ 19,378,017</u>	<u>\$ 11,635,447</u>	<u>\$ 152,633,238</u>

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Crowley Independent School District**Exhibit C-1R**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (C-1)	\$ 121,427,055
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	701,439,614
Accumulated depreciation, including current year depreciation expense of \$12,938,350, is not reported in the fund financial statements.	(162,542,040)
Long-term liabilities including bonds payable, premiums and accreted interest are not included in the fund financial statements.	(607,029,008)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements interest expenditures are reported when due.	(16,939,078)
Deferred outflows of resources on issuances of debt were not recognized on the balance sheet for governmental funds.	18,958,716
Deferred outflows of resources for pension and OPEB related items were not recognized on the balance sheet for governmental funds.	40,930,146
Long-term liabilities associated with the District's net pension and OPEB liability are not included in the fund financial statements.	(87,784,343)
Internal service funds are used to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance, to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	4,548,047
Deferred inflows of resources for property taxes are recognized as revenue in the government-wide financial statements.	1,984,962
Deferred inflows of resources for pension and OPEB related liabilities are recognized only in the government-wide financial statements.	<u>(53,955,397)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (A-1)	<u><u>\$ (38,961,326)</u></u>

Crowley Independent School District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Data Control Codes		10	50
		General	Debt Service
REVENUES			
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-district	\$ 96,039,622	\$ 50,683,281
5800	State program revenues	65,664,964	1,438,437
5900	Federal program revenues	5,131,269	-
5020	Total revenues	166,835,855	52,121,718
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
0011	Instruction	102,241,551	-
0012	Instructional resources/media services	468,327	-
0013	Curriculum and staff development	2,137,387	-
0021	Instructional leadership	4,817,554	-
0023	School leadership	11,963,217	-
0031	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	4,395,576	-
0033	Health services	2,568,064	-
0034	Student (pupil) transportation	12,170,482	-
0035	Food service	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	5,350,424	-
0041	General administration	8,279,524	-
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	17,509,652	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	2,977,669	-
0053	Data processing services	2,863,787	-
0061	Community services	12,132	-
Debt service:			
0071	Principal	-	17,270,594
0072	Interest	-	32,437,518
0073	Bond issuance costs and fees	-	11,850
Capital outlay:			
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-
Intergovernmental:			
0093	Shared service arrangements	-	-
6030	Total expenditures	177,755,346	49,719,962
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(10,919,491)	2,401,756
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
7912	Sale of real or personal property	-	-
7915	Transfers In (Out)	4,000,000	-
7080	Total other financing sources	4,000,000	-
1200	Change in fund balances	(6,919,491)	2,401,756
0100	Fund balances - beginning	44,091,870	58,672,473
3000	TOTAL FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$ 37,172,379	\$ 61,074,229

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

60	Other Governmental Funds	98 Total Governmental Funds
Capital Projects		
\$ 1,392,807	\$ 3,288,796	\$ 151,404,506
12,778	959,910	68,076,089
-	34,774,309	39,905,578
1,405,585	39,023,015	259,386,173
-	21,275,670	123,517,221
-	2,004	470,331
-	475,048	2,612,435
-	1,354,025	6,171,579
-	302,189	12,265,406
-	2,197,668	6,593,244
-	-	2,568,064
-	-	12,170,482
-	9,618,024	9,618,024
-	880,999	6,231,423
-	117,969	8,397,493
-	694,634	18,204,286
-	-	2,977,669
-	-	2,863,787
-	26,594	38,726
-	-	17,270,594
-	-	32,437,518
-	-	11,850
39,111,168	-	39,111,168
-	619,907	619,907
39,111,168	37,564,731	304,151,207
(37,705,583)	1,458,284	(44,765,034)
2,009,102	-	2,009,102
-	-	4,000,000
2,009,102	-	6,009,102
(35,696,481)	1,458,284	(38,755,932)
48,980,931	8,437,713	160,182,987
\$ 13,284,450	\$ 9,895,997	\$ 121,427,055

Crowley Independent School District

Exhibit C-2R

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (C-2)	\$ (38,755,932)
Internal service funds are used to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net income of internal service funds are reported with governmental activities, so the net effect is to decrease net position.	(2,720,137)
Current year capital additions are expenditures in the fund financial statements but appear as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements.	35,643,438
Depreciation is not expensed in fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources. The effect of current year depreciation is to decrease net position.	(12,938,350)
Disposal of capital assets are shown as a reduction in capital assets in the government-wide financials, although they do not affect the fund financial statements.	(612,918)
Current year principal payments on non-current liabilities are expenditures in the fund financial statements, whereas they are reported as reductions of non-current liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of current year principal paid on bonds payable is to increase net position.	17,270,594
Premiums on bonds payable are reported as other sources of funds in the fund financial statements when the bonds are issued. Deferred charges on refunding are presented as deferred outflows of resources on the government-wide statements and amortized over the life of the related debt. Amounts are reported net of amortization on the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of these items is to increase net position with amortization of premium increasing net position by \$5,286,865 and deferred charges decreasing by \$1,800,543.	3,486,322
Changes in the net pension and other post employment benefit liability, and related deferred inflows and outflows not recognized on the fund financial statements under the modified accrual basis are recognized on the accrual basis in the government-wide financial statements. The effect of the change is to increase net position with the change due to pensions decreasing net position by \$1,818,476 and other post employment benefit increasing net position by \$4,171,761.	2,353,285
Revenue not recognized on the fund financial statements under the modified accrual basis are recognized on the accrual basis in the government-wide financial statements. The effect of the change in deferred outflow of resources is to decrease net position.	(694,746)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the fund financial statements an interest expenditure is reported when due. The net effect of recording a decrease in accreted interest of \$11,614,605 and a decrease in accrued interest of \$2,488,379 increased net position.	14,102,984
CHANGE IN NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES (B-1)	<u>\$ 17,134,540</u>

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

Crowley Independent School District

Statements of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2023

Exhibit D-1

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
		<u>Enterprise Fund Community Education</u>	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>
	ASSETS		
	Current assets:		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 173,159	\$ 8,773,530
1000	Total assets	173,159	8,773,530
	LIABILITIES		
	Current liabilities:		
2110	Accounts payable	-	225,483
2170	Due to other funds	-	4,000,000
2000	Total liabilities	-	4,225,483
	NET POSITION		
3900	Unrestricted	173,159	4,548,047
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 173,159</u>	<u>\$ 4,548,047</u>

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

Crowley Independent School District
 Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes
 in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Exhibit D-2

Data Control Codes		Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities
		Enterprise Fund Community Education	Internal Service Funds
	OPERATING REVENUES		
5700	Charges for services	\$ 156,563	\$ 1,625,900
5020	Total operating revenues	156,563	1,625,900
	OPERATING EXPENSES		
6100	Payroll cost	3,385	-
6200	Contractual services	53,301	346,037
6300	Supplies	6,517	-
6030	Total operating expenses	63,203	346,037
	Income before contribution and transfers	93,360	1,279,863
8911	Transfers out	-	(4,000,000)
1300	Change in net position	93,360	(2,720,137)
0100	Net position - beginning	79,799	7,268,184
3300	TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 173,159	\$ 4,548,047

Crowley Independent School District
 Statements of Cash Flows
 Proprietary Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Exhibit D-3

	Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities
	Enterprise Fund Community Education	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers	\$ 156,563	\$ 1,625,900
Cash payments to suppliers	(59,818)	-
Cash payments to employees and claims paid	(3,385)	(328,750)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by operating activities	93,360	1,297,150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	93,360	1,297,150
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	79,799	7,476,380
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 173,159	\$ 8,773,530
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET POSITION TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Change in net position	\$ 93,360	\$ 1,279,863
Adjustments to reconcile change in net position to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accounts payable	-	17,287
	<hr/>	<hr/>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 93,360	\$ 1,297,150
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Crowley Independent School District

Statements of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2023

Exhibit E-1

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Private Purpose Trust</u>	<u>Custodial</u>
	ASSETS		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 396	\$ 192,553
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 192,553</u>
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 192,553</u>

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

Crowley Independent School District**Exhibit E-2**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
 Fiduciary Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Private Purpose Trust	Custodial Funds
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ADDITIONS		
Earnings from investments	\$ -	\$ 4,771
Miscellaneous revenue from student activities	-	467,044
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total additions	-	471,815
DEDUCTIONS		
Supplies and materials	-	419,232
Student travel	-	1,554
Dues and fees	-	10,658
Other misc operating expenses	-	41,693
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deductions	-	473,137
Change in net position	-	(1,322)
Net position - beginning	396	193,875
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 192,553</u>

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Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

Crowley Independent School District (the 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 generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and it complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of Texas Education Agency's (TEA) *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (the Resource Guide) and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

The District is an independent political subdivision of the State of Texas governed by the Board of Trustees, a seven member group, elected by the public. It has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations and is considered a primary government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements have been prepared based on considerations regarding the potential for inclusion of other entities, organizations or functions as part of the District's financial reporting entity. No other entities have been included in the District's reporting entity. Additionally, as the District is considered a primary government for financial reporting purposes, its activities are not considered a part of any other governmental or other type of reporting entity, which is in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as revised by GASB Statement No. 39 and GASB Statement No. 61.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information about the District as a whole. These statements include all activities of the primary government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, such as taxes and investment earnings, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. In the fund financial statements, the accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity.

The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance or net position, as appropriate, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Following is a description of the various funds:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions are typically financed.

General Fund. The general fund is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. The general fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

Other Governmental. The other governmental funds include revenues that are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The restricted or committed proceeds of specific revenue sources comprise a substantial portion of the inflows of these special revenue funds. Most federal and some state financial assistance are accounted for in special revenue funds.

Proprietary Funds

The proprietary funds account for services that are generally fully supported by user fees. The District has the following types of proprietary funds:

Enterprise Funds. The enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The funds are reported as "Business-type Activities" in the government-wide financial statements. The District uses this fund to account for its community education programs because the community education programs are self-supporting and do not require subsidies from the general fund.

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

Fiduciary Funds

Custodial funds. The District accounts for resources held for others in a custodial capacity in custodial funds. The funds are used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student and other organizations. These funds were previously reported as agency funds. The District reports additions to and deductions from custodial funds.

Private Purpose Trust Funds. The District uses these funds to account for donations received from private individuals and foundations which have the stipulation that the funds be used for a specific purpose. These funds are not budgeted.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide statements and the proprietary fund statements are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operations of these activities are included on the statement of net position. 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.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

The District utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting in the governmental fund statements. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current period. Revenues susceptible to accrual include charges for services and interest on temporary investments.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current period. Other receipts and other taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Grant funds are considered to be earned when all eligibility requirements have been met, (including time requirements) to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received in advance, they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, grantors sometimes require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore to the extent the District has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds may be required and receivables subject to change.

Using the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for interest on long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The private purpose trust funds and custodial funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Reporting is oriented towards providing accountability for the sources, uses, and balances or resources held in trust for others, therefore, the additions and deductions in fiduciary balances are reported. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the funds' statements of net position. The funds' equity is segregated into restricted net position and unrestricted net position.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The District reports all investments at fair value, except for money market investments and investment pools. Investment positions in external investment pools that meet specific criteria are reported using the pools' share price, which generally maintains a stable \$1 per share value. A board of directors comprised of local government officers, including participants of the pools, performs regulatory oversight to the external investment pools.

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

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

2. Receivables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as due to/from other funds.

Due from other governments is primarily comprised of amounts to be received related to federal and state funding sources, and is considered entirely collectible.

3. Property Taxes

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

4. Inventories

The costs of governmental fund type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed (i.e., the consumption method). Inventory is recorded at average cost.

5. Prepaid Items

Prepaid items indicate payments made by the District in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent fiscal year. The consumption approach provides for the initial reporting of the item as an asset while recognition of the expenditure when the item is actually used or consumed.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, furniture, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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>Asset Description Useful Life</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
Buildings and improvements	15-30 years
Furniture and equipment	3-15 years

7. **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

8. **Pensions**

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

9. **Other Post-Employment Benefits**

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

10. **Fund Balance**

Fund balances in governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid items) or legally required to remain intact (such as principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted – Represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Committed – Represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the District's Board of Trustees (the Board). Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action. Commitments are approved through the adoption and amendment of the District's budget or a formal resolution stating the commitment. The commitment must be made prior to year end.

Assigned – Represents amounts which the District intends to use for a specific purpose, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent may be stipulated by the Board or by an official or body to which the Board delegates the authority. The Board has retained this authority. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type or the fund's primary purpose. Assignments within the general fund convey that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the District itself. Assignments can be made at any time.

Unassigned – Represents amounts which are unconstrained in that they may be spent for any purpose. Only the general fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of expenditures exceeding revenues for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When 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, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

11. Net Position

The District classifies net position into three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – Consists of constraints placed on net position used through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulation of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – Consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

E. GASB Pronouncements implemented by the District

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (GASB 96), provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. This statement 1) defines a SBITA; 2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; 3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments; and 4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 96 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2023 financial statements with no impact to amounts previously reported.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* (GASB 91), provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with 1) commitments extended by issuers, 2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and 3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this statement were originally effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020; however, issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance* (GASB 95), extended the effective date of GASB 91 to reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 91 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2023 financial statements with no impact to amounts previously reported.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements* (GASB 94), improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements and provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 94 was implemented in the District's fiscal year 2023 financial statements with no impact to amounts previously reported.

F. Estimates

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

The amount of state foundation revenue a school district earns for a year can and does vary until the time when final values for each of the factors in the formula becomes available. Availability can be as late as midway into the next fiscal year. It is reasonably possible that adjustments may be made to the foundation revenue by the state.

G. Data Control Codes

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

H. Future Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* (GASB 99), enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves consistency of authoritative literature by addressing 1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements and 2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. The requirements related to leases were implemented in the District's fiscal year 2022 financial statements in conjunction with GASB 87. The requirements related to PPPs and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. These requirements for GASB 99 were implemented in the District's fiscal year 2023 financial statements in conjunction with GASB 94 and GASB 96 as described in Note 1. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. These requirements for GASB 99 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2024 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* (GASB 100), enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement 1) defines accounting changes and corrections of errors; 2) prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for each type of accounting change and error corrections; and 3) clarifies required note disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 100 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2024 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* (GASB 101), improves the information needs of financial statements users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences under a unified model and amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, with earlier application encouraged. GASB 101 will be implemented in the District's fiscal year 2025 financial statements and the impact has not yet been determined.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and National School Breakfast and Lunch Program. The original budget is adopted by the District prior to the beginning of the year. The legal level of control is the function code stated in the approved budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year, excluding capital project budgets. Supplemental budget appropriations were made for the year.

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District's investment policy requires funds on deposit at the depository bank to be collateralized. The District's highest bank balance was during the month of March 2023 in which the combined checking and time deposits held with JPMorgan Chase Bank were entirely covered by FDIC insurance limits of \$250,000, with collateralized securities pledged of \$32,773,750, and letter of credits held in the District's name for \$20,500,000. The bank balance of the District's deposits was \$17,307,909, of which \$17,057,909 exceeded FDIC insurance limits and was collateralized by securities pledged and letter of credit held in the District's name.

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity, allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

At year end, the District's investments were as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	Maturity	Amount	Rating
Lone Star Investment Pool	60 days	\$ 115,866,377	AAA
MBIA Texas Class Investment Pool	99 days	5,997,449	AAAm
Carrying Cash Deposits	N/A	13,505,807	N/A
Total cash and cash equivalents		\$ 135,369,633	

The Lone Star Investment Pool (the Pool) is organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. The Pool is governed by an 11 member Board of Trustees, consisting of individuals representing entities participating in the Pool. The fair value of the District's position in the Pool is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

The MBIA Texas Investment Pool (the TexClass) is organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. TexClass is governed by a 5 member Board of Trustees, consisting of individuals representing entities participating in the Pool. The fair value of the District's position in the Pool is the same as the value of the TexClass shares.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the District was not exposed to custodial credit risk. All of the investment pools are rated AAA or better by Standard and Poor's Rating Services as of year-end.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. By policy the District shall use final and weighted-average maturity limits and diversification to reduce exposure to changes in interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by investing mainly in investment pools which purchase a combination of shorter term investments with an average maturity of less than 60 days thus reducing the interest rate risk. The District monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The District's investment policy limits investments in money market mutual funds rated as to investment quality not less than AAA by Standard & Poor's.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

There are no limits in investments for one issuer per instrument type allowed by the District's policy as long as the individual investment type is under maximum limits. The following maximum limits, by instrument, are established for the District's total portfolio:

1. U.S. Treasury Securities	100%
2. Agencies and instrumentalities	85%
3. Certificate of Deposit	100%
4. Repurchase Agreements	20%
5. Money Market Mutual Funds	50%

Excluding flexible repurchase agreements for bond proceeds investments.

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.

The Lone Star and Texas CLASS investment pools are external investment pools measured at amortized cost. In order to meet the criteria to be recorded at amortized cost, investment pools must transact at a stable net asset value per share and maintain certain maturity, quality, liquidity and diversification requirements within the investment pool. Investment pools measured at amortized cost are exempt from the fair value reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement*. Both Lone Star and TexClass maintain requirements that no more than 5% of their portfolios can be held with one issuer with the exception of the United States Government. Both also have one day notice periods and no maximum transaction amounts. Restrictions on redemptions may only be imposed in the event of a general suspension on trading in a major securities market, general banking moratorium or a state or federal emergency that impacts the liquidity of the portfolio.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Transfers	Decreases	Ending Balances
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 23,696,099	\$ 2,426,394	\$ -	\$ (612,918)	\$ 25,509,575
Construction in progress	63,566,509	30,944,083	-	-	94,510,592
 Total capital assets not being depreciated	 87,262,608	 33,370,477	 -	 (612,918)	 120,020,167
Other capital assets:					
Buildings and improvements	551,145,687	40,000	-	-	551,185,687
Furniture and equipment	28,000,799	2,232,961	-	-	30,233,760
 Total other capital assets	 579,146,486	 2,272,961	 -	 -	 581,419,447
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	(132,022,050)	(10,988,252)	-	-	(143,010,302)
Furniture and equipment	(17,581,640)	(1,950,098)	-	-	(19,531,738)
 Total accumulated depreciation	 (149,603,690)	 (12,938,350)	 -	 -	 (162,542,040)
 Capital assets, net	 \$ 516,805,404	 \$ 22,705,088	 \$ -	 \$ (612,918)	 \$ 538,897,574

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

	Governmental Activities
11 Instruction	\$ 11,658,439
12 Instructional resources/media services	17,565
23 School leadership	7,311
31 Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	3,368
33 Health services	1,587
34 Student (pupil) transportation	248
35 Food services	184,454
36 Extracurricular activities	439,089
41 General administration	12,130
51 Plant maintenance and operations	498,059
52 Security and monitoring services	103,448
53 Data processing services	12,652
 Totals	 \$ 12,938,350

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

C. Long-term Liabilities

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

Series	Interest Rate Range	Beginning Balances	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balances	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:						
Bonds payable						
Series 1993 Refunding	0%	\$ 637,337	\$ -	\$ 332,143	\$ 305,194	\$ 305,194
Series 2002 Refunding	3-5.125%	774,812	-	-	774,812	-
Series 2010 Refunding	3-4%	3,580,000	-	3,580,000	-	-
Series 2011 Refunding	2-4%	820,000	-	820,000	-	-
Series 2013	2-4%	3,650,000	-	860,000	2,790,000	895,000
Series 2014 Refunding	2-4%	10,290,000	-	-	10,290,000	-
Series 2014B Refunding*	.4-4%	5,600,000	-	3,730,000	1,870,000	-
Series 2015A Refunding	2-5%	21,160,000	-	-	21,160,000	-
Series 2015B Refunding*	4-5%	28,439,999	-	-	28,439,999	-
Series 2015C	2-5%	4,835,000	-	-	4,835,000	-
Series 2016B Refunding*	2-5%	5,155,000	-	-	5,155,000	-
Series 2017	3.25-5%	87,060,000	-	-	87,060,000	-
Series 2018	4%	78,250,000	-	1,000,000	77,250,000	-
Series 2019 Refunding*	2-4%	52,881,788	-	141,788	52,740,000	3,035,000
Series 2019	2-5%	75,115,000	-	-	75,115,000	500,000
Series 2020	1.7 to 2.2%	142,321,526	-	761,663	141,559,863	165,922
Series 2021	3%	11,785,000	-	6,045,000	5,740,000	5,740,000
		<u>532,355,462</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,270,594</u>	<u>515,084,868</u>	<u>10,641,116</u>
Other liabilities:						
Bond premiums		59,289,348	-	5,286,865	54,002,483	4,817,790
Accreted interest		49,556,262	1,821,752	13,436,357	37,941,657	6,996,002
Net pension liability		21,656,767	36,223,545	-	57,880,312	-
OPEB liability		45,736,217	-	15,832,186	29,904,031	-
Total government activities long-term liabilities		<u>\$ 708,594,056</u>	<u>\$ 38,045,297</u>	<u>\$ 51,826,002</u>	<u>\$ 694,813,351</u>	<u>\$ 22,454,908</u>

*Advance refunding bonds that were issued to refund prior year outstanding debt before the callable date of the principal payments. At the end of the fiscal year 2023, there was outstanding debt that was refunded with advance refunding bonds of \$128,860,000 which is considered defeased and not outstanding debt on the Statement of Net Position.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Debt service requirements by fiscal year on the District's outstanding bonds were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2024	\$ 10,641,115	\$ 29,008,517	\$ 39,649,632
2025	13,245,031	20,368,963	33,613,994
2026	12,273,589	20,595,605	32,869,194
2027	13,860,370	18,983,561	32,843,931
2028	15,975,062	17,120,720	33,095,782
2029-2033	66,369,701	106,395,037	172,764,738
2034-2038	116,470,000	59,493,431	175,963,431
2039-2042	124,865,000	42,357,063	167,222,063
2043-2047	120,640,000	17,491,254	138,131,254
2048-2050	20,745,000	675,100	21,420,100
Totals	\$ 515,084,868	\$ 332,489,251	\$ 847,574,119

D. Interfund Transactions

The interfund balances and transfers were as of June 30, 2023:

Due to	Due from	Amount	Purpose
General	Special revenue	\$ 1,439,916	Short term loans
General	Capital projects	59,266	Short term loans
General	Debt service	325,255	Short term loans
General	Internal service	4,000,000	Short term loans
Debt service	General fund	585,649	Short term loans
Capital projects fund	General fund	-	Short term loans
Special revenue	General fund	36,866	Short term loans
Total		\$ 6,446,952	

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4. Other Information

A. Risk Management

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

B. Workers' Compensation Insurance

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, employees of the District were covered by a workers' compensation insurance plan (the plan). Contributions are made based upon rates established for the District's various types of employees.

The contract between the District and the third party administrator, Brown and Brown Lone Star Insurance Services, Inc. (BBLs), is renewable annually, and the terms of coverage and costs are included in the contractual provisions. The District is protected against unanticipated catastrophic individual loss by stop-loss coverage carried through a commercial insurer licensed to do business in Texas in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code. Stop-loss coverage is in effect for specific occurrences exceeding \$400,000 and an aggregate limit of \$1,000,000.

BBLs has performed an evaluation of claims submitted for incidents occurring prior to June 30, 2023, and has projected open claims and incurred but not reported claims will cost \$225,483. The following is a reconciliation of changes in the aggregate liabilities for claims included in Accounts Payable for the last five fiscal years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Beginning of Year Accrual</u>	<u>Current Year Estimates</u>	<u>Claims Payments</u>	<u>End of Year Accrual</u>
2019	\$ 238,986	\$ 99,842	\$ 227,617	\$ 111,211
2020	111,211	364,668	295,845	180,034
2021	180,034	131,345	241,390	69,989
2022	69,989	369,045	230,838	208,196
2023	208,196	346,037	328,750	225,483

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

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

C. Other Liabilities

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions consisting of complex regulations with respect to issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations deal with the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the Internal Revenue Service at least every five years for applicable bond issues. Accordingly, there is the risk that if such calculations are not performed or not performed correctly, it could result in a substantial liability to the District. The District engages an arbitrage consultant to perform the calculations in accordance with IRS rules and regulations.

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan Description

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

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Benefits Provided

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article XVI, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year. Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements if, as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS' unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action.

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

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	Contribution Rates	
	2023	2022
Member	8.00%	8.00%
Non-employer contributing entity (state)	8.00%	7.75%
Employers (District)	8.00%	7.75%

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

Employer contributions	\$	4,549,408
Member contributions		10,089,585
NECE on-behalf contributions (State)		6,039,221

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment-after-retirement surcharge.
- Public education employer contribution - all public schools, charter schools and regional education service centers must contribute 1.7% of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2022, gradually increasing to 2.0% in fiscal year 2025.

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

On June 30, 2023, the District reported a liability of \$57,880,312 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

The District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 57,880,312
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>76,834,614</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 134,714,926</u></u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2022 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as August 31, 2021 rolled forward to August 31, 2022. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

At the measurement date of August 31, 2022, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0974951% which was an increase of 0.0124547% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2021.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,818,476 and revenue of \$7,344,518 for support provided by the State.

On June 30, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 839,260	\$ 1,261,900
Changes in actuarial assumptions	10,784,986	2,687,920
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	5,718,390	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the share of contributions	5,488,410	3,295,058
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	4,745,391	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 27,576,437</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,244,878</u></u>

\$4,745,391 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years ending June 30,	Pension Expense Amount
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2024	\$ 4,287,962
2025	2,100,973
2026	495,406
2027	7,179,344
2028	1,522,483
Thereafter	-
	<u> </u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 15,586,168</u></u>

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total pension liability was performed as of August 31, 2021. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2022 and was determined using the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market Value
Single discount rate	7.00%
Long-term expected rate of return	7.00%
Municipal bond rate as of August 2021	3.91%. Source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Date 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)	2121
Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None
Active mortality rates	The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioners Mortality Tables, with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale ("U-MP"). The active mortality rates were based on the published PUB(2010) Mortality Tables for Teachers, below median, also with full generational mortality.

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

Discount Rate and Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

A single discount rate of 7.00% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature in the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 8.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2020 gradually increasing to 9.55 percent of payroll over the next several years. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in TRS's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2022 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation**	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global equity:			
U.S.	18.00%	4.60%	1.12%
Non-U.S. developed	13.00%	4.90%	0.90%
Emerging markets	9.00%	5.40%	0.75%
Private equity*	14.00%	7.70%	1.55%
Stable value:			
Government Bonds	16.00%	1.00%	0.22%
Absolute return*	0.00%	3.70%	0.00%
Stable value hedge funds	5.00%	3.40%	0.18%
Real return:			
Real Estate	15.00%	4.10%	0.94%
Energy, natural resources and infrastructure	6.00%	5.10%	0.37%
Commodities	0.00%	3.60%	0.00%
Risk parity:			
Risk parity	8.00%	4.60%	0.43%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	3.00%	0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	3.60%	-0.05%
Inflation Expectation			2.70%
Volatility Drag****			-0.91%
Totals	100.0%		8.21%

* Absolute return includes credit sensitive investments.

** Target allocations are based on the FY 2022 policy model

*** Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 8/31/2022)

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 90,039,820	\$ 57,880,312	\$ 31,813,521

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

New assumptions were adopted in conjunction with an actuarial experience study since the prior measurement date that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period. The primary assumption change was the lowering of the single discount rate from 7.25 percent to 7.00 percent.

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes of benefit terms since the prior measurement date that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

E. Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan

Plan Description

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

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

TRS-Care Plan 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 school districts based upon public school district payroll. The TRS Board of trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

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

Rates for such plan fiscal years are as follows:

	<u>Contribution Rates</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Active employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-employer contribution entity (state)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers/District	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private funding*	1.25%	1.25%

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

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2023 are as follows:

District contributions	\$	1,025,785
Member contributions		767,685
NECE on-behalf contributions (state)		1,251,297

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

The State of Texas also contributed \$638,480, \$368,372 and \$380,925 in 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, for on-behalf payments for Medicare Part D.

TRS-Care received a supplemental appropriation from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$83 million in fiscal year 2022 from the Federal Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to help defray Covid-19 related health care costs during fiscal year 2022.

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

On June 30, 2023, the District reported a liability of \$29,904,031 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided by the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$	29,904,031
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District		<u>36,478,220</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>66,382,251</u></u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2022 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as August 31, 2021 rolled forward to August 31, 2022. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2021 through August 31, 2022.

At the measurement date of August 31, 2022, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.12489% which was an increase of 0.00633% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2021.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized net OPEB revenue of \$5,160,867 due to recognition of deferred inflows in excess of deferred outflows and current year expense. OPEB revenue of \$5,176,554 was recognized for support provided by the State.

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

On June 30, 2023, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS' deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 1,662,558	\$ 24,912,742
Changes of assumptions	4,554,976	20,775,542
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	89,076	-
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions (cost-sharing plan)	6,073,277	1,022,235
District contributions after measurement date	973,822	-
Totals	\$ 13,353,709	\$ 46,710,519

\$973,822 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years Ending June 30,	
2024	\$ (6,413,860)
2025	(6,413,537)
2026	(5,145,412)
2027	(3,428,586)
2028	(4,524,698)
Thereafter	(8,404,539)
Total	\$ (34,330,632)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial valuation of the total OPEB liability was performed as of August 31, 2021. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2022.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The following assumptions used for the valuation of the TRS-Care OPEB liability are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2021 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2022:

Demographic Assumptions	Economic Assumptions
Rates of mortality	General inflation
Rates of retirement	Wage Inflation
Rates of termination	
Rates of disability	

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

See Note 4D for detail on these assumptions. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.

The active mortality rates were based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables for males and females. 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.

The initial medical trend rates were 8.25% for Medicare retirees and 7.25% for non-Medicare retirees. There was an initial prescription drug trend rate of 8.25% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 13 years.

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

Actuarial cost method	Individual entry age normal
Inflation	3.91%
Aging factors	Based on plan specific experience
Election rates	Normal Retirement; 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% after age 65. 30% of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.91% was used to measure the total OPEB liability at August 31, 2022. This was an increase of 1.96% in the discount rate since the August 31, 2021 measurement date. The plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, and based on the assumption that contributions are made at the statutorily required rates, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments to current plan members and therefore, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source for the rate is the 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" as of August 31, 2022.

Sensitivity Analysis of Rates

Discount Rate

The following table presents the District's proportionate share of the TRS-Care net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.91%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease (2.91%)	Current Discount Rate (3.91%)	1% Increase (4.91%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption	\$ 35,259,224	\$ 29,904,031	\$ 25,565,637

Crowley Independent School District

Notes to the Financial Statements

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

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

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption	\$ 24,641,056	\$ 29,904,031	\$ 36,726,800

Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

- The discount rate changed from 1.95% as of August 31, 2021 to 3.91% as of August 31, 2022. This change decreased the total OPEB liability.
- Lower participation rates and updates to the health care trend rate assumptions were also factors that decreased the total OPEB liability.

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

F. Shared Services Arrangements

The District is the fiscal agent for a Shared Services Arrangement (SSA) which provides a regional day school for the deaf to various member districts. All services are provided by the fiscal agent. According to guidance provided in TEA's Resource Guide, the District has accounted for the fiscal agent's activities of the SSA in a special revenue fund and will be accounted for using Model 3 in the SSA section of the Resource Guide.

Note 5. Subsequent Events

The District evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after June 30, 2023 through November 16, 2023, the date these financials were available to be issued noting the following:

In August 2023 the District issued approximately \$433 million in Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school facilities within the District.

APPENDIX C

FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

Proposed Form of Opinion of Co-Bond Counsel

An opinion in substantially the following form will be delivered by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. and West & Associates, L.L.P., Co-Bond Counsel, upon the delivery of the Bonds, assuming no material changes in facts or law.

CROWLEY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2024

IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$245,280,000

AS CO-BOND COUNSEL for the Crowley Independent School District (the "Issuer"), the issuer of the Bonds described above (the "Bonds"), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Bonds, which bear interest from the date specified in the text of the Bonds, at the rates and payable on the dates as stated in the text of the Bonds, maturing all in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the text of the Bonds.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and a transcript of certified proceedings of the Issuer, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds, including executed Bond Number T-1.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Bonds have been authorized and issued and the Bonds delivered concurrently with this opinion have been duly delivered and that, assuming due authentication, Bonds issued in exchange therefore will have been duly delivered, in accordance with law, and that the Bonds, except as may be limited by laws applicable to the Issuer relating to bankruptcy, reorganization and other similar matters affecting creditors' rights generally, and by governmental immunity and general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion, constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer, and ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of the Bonds have been levied and pledged for such purpose, without limit as to rate or amount.

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Bonds will not be included as an individual alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code").

IN EXPRESSING THE AFOREMENTIONED OPINIONS, we have relied on and assume continuing compliance with, certain representations contained in the federal tax certificate of the Issuer and covenants set forth in the order adopted by the Issuer to

authorize the issuance of the Bonds, relating to, among other matters, the use of the project and the investment and expenditure of the proceeds and certain other amounts used to pay or to secure the payment of debt service on the Bonds and the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund, the accuracy of which we have not independently verified. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or if the Issuer fails to comply with such covenants, interest on the Bonds may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

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

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

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

OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is as Co-Bond Counsel for the Issuer, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the Issuer for the sole purpose of rendering our opinions with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment

based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified, any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Bonds and have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the Issuer as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within the Issuer. Our role in connection with the Issuer's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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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”) was enacted and became effective on

September 1, 2021. SB 1232 provided 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 required 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.

The regular session of the 88th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) was held from January 10, 2023, to May 29, 2023. As of the date of this disclosure, there have been four special sessions held, with the fourth special session ending December 5, 2023. 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 has taken or may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation monitor and analyze legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

History and Purpose

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

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

In 2011, legislation was enacted that established the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as a new component of the Guarantee Program. That legislation authorized the use of the PSF to guarantee revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of certain open-enrollment charter schools that are designated as “charter districts” by the Education Commissioner. On

approval by the Education Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Guarantee Program are fully guaranteed by the PSF. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective on March 3, 2014. See “The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.”

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

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

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). Due to the establishment of the PSF Corporation, the most recent financial statements include several restatements related thereto. 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 annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message of the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2023, 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, 2023, 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, 2023, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2023, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2023 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the TEA has not obligated itself to update the 2023 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation’s Investment Policy Statement (the “IPS”), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the “Web Site Materials”) on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org/bond-guarantee-program/> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (e.g., NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund’s equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation’s web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund’s securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

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

the IPS (available on the PSF Corporation's website).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>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>	<u>2023²</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,076
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	300	600	600 ³	415	115
Per Student Distribution	175	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2023.

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

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

In November 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>
SBOE Distribution Rate ¹	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.

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2022 and 2023, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2023 fiscal year. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF (SLB) were generally combined (referred to herein as the PSF(CORP)) for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in Millions) August 31, 2023 and 2022				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	August 31, <u>2023</u>	August 31, <u>2022</u>	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$ 2,975.1	\$ 2,858.4	\$ 116.7	4.1%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>7,896.5</u>	<u>6,402.1</u>	<u>1,494.4</u>	<u>23.3%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	10,871.6	9,260.5	1,611.1	17.4%
International Equity	<u>7,945.5</u>	<u>7,197.9</u>	<u>747.6</u>	<u>10.4%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	18,817.1	16,458.4	2,358.7	14.3%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	5,563.7	5,867.5	(303.8)	-5.2%
U.S. Treasuries	937.5	1,140.2	(202.7)	-17.8%
High Yield Bonds	1,231.6	1,142.5	<u>89.1</u>	7.8%
Emerging Market Debt	<u>869.7</u>	<u>1,190.9</u>	<u>(321.2)</u>	<u>-27.0%</u>
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	8,602.5	9,341.1	(738.6)	-7.9%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,175.8	2,932.3	243.5	8.3%
Real Estate	6,525.2	6,286.9	238.3	3.8%
Private Equity	8,400.7	7,933.1	467.6	5.9%
Emerging Manager Program	134.5	29.9	104.6	349.8%
Real Return	1,663.7	1,620.3	43.4	2.7%
Real Assets	<u>4,712.1</u>	<u>4,341.3</u>	<u>370.8</u>	<u>8.5%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	24,612.0	23,143.8	1,468.2	6.3%
UNALLOCATED CASH	<u>348.2</u>	<u>231.7</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>50.3%</u>
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	\$ 52,379.8	\$ 49,175.0	\$ 3,204.8	6.5%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2023.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2023.

Investment Schedule – PSF (SLB)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2023

Investment Type	As of 8-31-23
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 276.14
Discretionary Internal Investments	264.32
Other Lands	167.97
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>5,435.62 ⁽⁶⁾</u>
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	6,144.05
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	508.38
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 6,652.44

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2023 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2023 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,776.71; Discretionary Internal Investments \$129,728,504.04; Other Lands \$38,241,863.70; and Minerals \$13,437,063.73.

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

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

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

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

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments 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. The SDBGP Rules include certain accreditation criteria for districts applying for a guarantee of their bonds, and limit guarantees to districts that have less than the amount of annual debt service per average daily attendance that represents the 90th percentile of annual debt service per average daily attendance for all school districts, but such limitation will not apply to school districts that have enrollment growth of at least 25% over the previous five school years. 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/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective March 3, 2014. The SBOE published final regulations in the Texas Register that provide for the administration of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the “CDBGP Rules”). 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/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

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

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2024 fiscal year, the ratio is 7.69%. At February 26, 2024, there were 186 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,128 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 212 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 916 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. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program Capacity (the "CDBGP Capacity") is made available from the capacity of the Guarantee Program but is not reserved exclusively for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. See "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." Other factors that could increase the CDBGP Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBGP Capacity, as described below, changes in State or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

the Guarantee Program reopened in February 2010 after the IRS updated regulations relating to the PSF and similar funds.

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

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

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

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

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of December 31, 2023 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$44,034,322,531 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$220,171,612,655 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of December 31, 2023, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$154,120,128,859, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit for the Fund.

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

Based upon historical performance of the Fund, the legal restrictions relating to the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed has generally resulted in a lower ratio of guaranteed bonds to available assets as compared to many other types of credit enhancements that may be available for Texas school district bonds and charter district bonds. However, the ratio of Fund assets to guaranteed bonds and the growth of the Fund in general could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including Fund investment performance, investment objectives of the Fund, an increase in bond issues by school districts in the State or legal restrictions on the Fund, changes in State laws that implement funding decisions for school districts and

charter districts, which could adversely affect the credit quality of those districts, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, or significant changes in distributions to the ASF. The issuance of the IRS Notice and the Final IRS Regulations resulted in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

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

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

The percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population has grown from 3.53% in September 2012 to 7.69% in February 2024. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

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

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the “Charter District Reserve Fund”). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At January 31, 2024, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$97,636,048, which represented approximately 2.32% 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 January 2024, 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 offering document to which this is attached for information regarding a district’s underlying rating and the enhanced rating applied to a given series of bonds.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Market Value ⁽¹⁾
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	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757
2023 ⁽²⁾	43,915,792,841	59,020,536,667

⁽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, 2023, mineral assets, sovereign and other lands and discretionary internal investments, and cash managed by the SLB had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$168.8 million, and \$708.4 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$5,435.6 million, \$678.4 million, and \$508.4 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2019	\$84,397,900,203
2020	90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682 ⁽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, 2023 (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 \$178,520,723,868, of which \$62,789,897,186 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2023, there were \$115,730,826,682 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$154,120,128,859 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of December 31, 2023, 7.36% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of December 31, 2023, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.36% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). December 31, 2023 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ended_	School District Bonds		Charter District Bonds		Totals	
	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)	No. of Issues	Principal Amount (\$)
8/31						
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	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023 ⁽²⁾	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682

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

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2023 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$117,374,697,034 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,369 school district issues, aggregating \$113,174,765,034 in principal amount and 105 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,199,932,000 in principal amount. At December 31, 2023 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$26,935,589,587(based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2023

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2023, including the Message from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, and other schedules contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, as filed with the MSRB, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the PSFC Board are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(CORP). The Fund’s non-financial real assets are managed by the SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$52.3 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted, and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten- year periods ending August 31, 2023, net of fees, were 6.14%, 6.19%, and 6.78%, respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund’s investments). See “Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)” for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2023.

Beginning January 1, 2023, Texas PSF transitioned into the PSF Corporation combining all PSF financial investment assets under the singular management of the PSF Corporation. The new structure of the PSF Corporation updated the strategic asset allocation among public equities, fixed income, and alternative assets, as discussed herein. Alternative assets now include absolute return, private equity, real estate, natural resources, infrastructure, and real return (TIPS and commodities). The inauguration of the PSF Corporation as a discretely presented component unit of the State of Texas for fiscal year 2023 required a change in the basis of accounting to full accrual. For a description of the full accrual basis of accounting and more information about performance, including comparisons to established benchmarks for certain periods, please see the 2023 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2023¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	6.14	4.38
Domestic Large Cap Equities	16.09	15.94
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	9.31	9.14
International Equities	12.38	11.89
Emerging Market Equity	2.48	1.25
Fixed Income	(1.30)	(1.19)
U.S. Treasuries	(9.21)	(9.69)
Absolute Return	7.59	3.58
Real Estate	(1.96)	(3.13)
Private Equity	4.55	0.20
Real Return	(5.51)	(5.88)
Emerging Market Debt	12.68	11.34
High Yield	7.80	7.19
Emerging Manager Program	33.35	0.97
Natural Resources	5.70	3.67
Infrastructure	14.22	3.67

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(CORP) investment assets. Does not include SLB managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2023.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2023.

The SLB is responsible for the investment of money in the Real Estate Special Fund Account (RESFA) of the PSF (also referred to herein as the PSF(SLB)). Pursuant to applicable law, money in the PSF(SLB) may be invested in land, interest in real estate, mineral and royalty interest, and real property holdings. For more information regarding the investments of the PSF(SLB), please see the 2023 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. In fiscal year 2023, \$2.1 billion was distributed to the ASF, \$345 million of which was distributed by the PSF(CORP) on behalf of the SLB.

Other Events and Disclosures

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

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

As of August 31, 2023, 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 is obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

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

Annual Reports

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

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

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

The PSF Corporation is classified as a proprietary endowment fund and reported by the State of Texas as a discretely presented component unit and accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the full accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized in the period they are earned or when the PSF Corporation has a right to receive them. Expenses are recognized in the period they are incurred, and the subsequent amortization of any deferred outflows. Additionally, costs related to capital assets are capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the useful life of the assets. Both current and long-term assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of net position.

The SLB manages the Fund's non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)), is classified as a governmental permanent fund and accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, amounts are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are available to finance expenditures of the current period and are measurable. Amounts are considered measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized in the period in which the related liability is incurred, if measurable.

The State's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA and the PSF Corporation must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the State changes its fiscal year. If the State changes its fiscal year, the TEA will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption, or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.) In addition, the TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports."

Availability of Information

The TEA and the PSF Corporation have agreed to provide the foregoing information only to the MSRB and to transmit such information electronically to the MSRB in such format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. The information is available from the MSRB to the public without charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

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

The continuing disclosure agreement is made only with respect to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The issuer of guaranteed bonds or an obligated person with respect to guaranteed bonds may make a continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to its obligations arising under Rule 15c2-12 pertaining to financial information and operating data concerning such entity and events notices relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in this offering document.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA or the PSF Corporation from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA or the PSF Corporation, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have

permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA or the PSF Corporation (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA or the PSF Corporation may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents.

SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, the TEA received a letter from the Chief Counsel of the SEC that pertains to the availability of the "small issuer exemption" set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12. The letter provides that Texas school districts which offer municipal securities that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program may undertake to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12 if their offerings otherwise qualify for such exemption, notwithstanding the guarantee of the school district securities under the Guarantee Program. Among other requirements established by Rule 15c2-12, a school district offering may qualify for the small issuer exemption if, upon issuance of the proposed series of securities, the school district will have no more than \$10 million of outstanding municipal securities.

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