

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Dated January 5, 2026

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry-Only

RATINGS: Enhanced/Unenhanced

Moody's: Applied For

PSF: Applied For

(See "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings" and "APPENDIX D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein)

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

THE BONDS WILL BE DESIGNATED AS "QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS" FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

\$5,845,000*

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas located in Jim Wells County)

UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

Dated: February 15, 2026

Interest to accrue from the Delivery Date (defined below)

Due: August 15

as shown on page ii

THE BONDS . . . The Alice Independent School District (the "District" or "Issuer") is issuing its \$5,845,000* Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") pursuant to the authority and for the purposes hereinafter specified.

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Delivery Date and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2026 until stated maturity, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. DTC will act as securities depository. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** Principal and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar (defined herein) to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System" herein). The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, N.A., Dallas, Texas (see "THE BONDS - Paying Agent/Registrar").

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended ("Chapter 1207"), and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the District on November 17, 2025. As permitted by the provisions of Chapter 1207, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (each an "Authorized Official") to execute an approval certificate establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the "Approval Certificate"). The Bond Order and the Approval Certificate are collectively referred to herein as the "Order". The Bonds are direct obligations of the District payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District as provided in the Order (see "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance and Purpose"). The District has applied to the Texas Education Agency for conditional approval of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined) which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM"). See also "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" for a discussion of recent developments in Texas law affecting the financing of public school districts in Texas).

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to (1) refund certain of the District's currently outstanding bonds, of the respective series, in the maturities, and in the amounts described on SCHEDULE I hereto (collectively, the "Refunded Bonds") and (2) pay costs of issuance of the Bonds (see "THE BONDS – Purpose").

See following page for Maturity Schedule, Interest Rates, Initial Yields, and CUSIP Numbers

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

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for initial delivery through the services of DTC, on or about February 17, 2026 (the "Delivery Date").

HILLTOP SECURITIES

SWBC INVESTMENT SERVICES, LLC

*Preliminary, subject to change.

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

MATURITY SCHEDULE, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS, AND CUSIP NUMBERS

\$5,845,000*
ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

CUSIP⁽¹⁾ Prefix: 016158

Maturity (August 15)	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Initial Yield ⁽²⁾	CUSIP Suffix ⁽¹⁾
2028	\$ 855,000			
2029	905,000			
2030	950,000			
2031	990,000			
2032	1,045,000			
2033	1,100,000			

(Interest to accrue from the Delivery Date)

No OPTIONAL REDEMPTION . . . The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to stated maturity (see “THE BONDS – No Optional Redemption of the Bonds”).

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (“CGS”) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright(c) 2026 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP Services. None of the Underwriters, the District or the Financial Advisor are responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

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

*Preliminary, subject to change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEITHER THE DISTRICT, THE UNDERWRITERS, NOR THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY (THE "TEA") DESCRIBED UNDER "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", AND "APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" AS SUCH INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY DTC AND THE TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

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

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTAINS "FORWARD-LOOKING" STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THE FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

Neither the United States Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Bonds or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this document. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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 hyperlinks contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT		OTHER INFORMATION	
Description of the Bonds	i	Ratings	28
SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION	v	Litigation	28
GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT		Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale	29
SUMMARY	v	Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure	
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION		Public Funds in Texas.....	29
Elected Officials.....	vi	Legal Matters	29
Selected Administrative Staff.....	vi	Authenticity of Financial Data and Other Information	29
Consultants and Advisors	vi	Continuing Disclosure of Information	29
INTRODUCTION	1	Compliance with Prior Undertakings	30
THE BONDS	1	Verification of Arithmetical and Mathematical	
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND		Computations	30
GUARANTEE PROGRAM	6	Financial Advisor.....	30
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF		Underwriting	30
SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS	6	Forward Looking Statements	30
CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM ...	7	Miscellaneous	31
THE SCHOOL FINANCE AS APPLIED TO THE		SCHEDULE I – SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED	
ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	11	BONDS	S-I
AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES	11	APPENDICES	
DISTRICT APPLICATION OF PROPERTY TAX		General Information Regarding the District.....	A
CODE	14	Alice Independent School District	
TAX RATE LIMITATIONS	15	Annual Financial and Compliance Report	B
AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES		Form of Bond Counsel's Opinion	C
Table 1 - Valuation, Exemptions and Tax Supported		The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program.....	D
Debt	17		
Table 2 - Taxable Assessed Valuations by Category...	18		
Table 3 - Valuation and Tax Supported Debt History .	19		
Table 4 - Tax Rate, Levy and Collection History	19		
Table 5 - Ten Largest Taxpayers.....	20		
Table 6 - Estimated Overlapping Debt.....	20		
DEBT INFORMATION			
Table 7 – Pro Forma Tax Supported Debt Service			
Requirements	21		
Table 8 - Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund			
Budget Projection	22		
Table 9 - Authorized But Unissued Unlimited			
Tax Bonds	22		
Table 10 - Other Obligations.....	22		
FINANCIAL INFORMATION			
Table 11 - General Fund Revenues and Expenditures .	23		
Financial Policies	24		
INVESTMENTS	24		
Table 12 - Current Investments	25		
TAX MATTERS	26		

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

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Ratio Funded				
		Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Funded Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Funded Debt Per Capita
2022	24,236	\$ 1,305,982,515	\$ 53,886	\$ 33,555,000	2.57%	\$ 1,385
2023	24,446	1,251,245,818	51,184	31,500,000	2.52%	1,289
2024	24,512	1,263,367,390	51,541	63,200,000	5.00%	2,578
2025	23,674	1,372,375,753	57,970	60,280,000	4.39%	2,546
2026	24,498	1,233,566,719	50,354	57,045,000 ⁽³⁾	4.62% ⁽³⁾	2,329 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Source: Texas Municipal Advisory Council.

⁽²⁾ As reported by the Jim Wells County Appraisal District on the District's annual State Property Tax Board Reports; subject to change during the fiscal year ending August 31, 2026 due to the settlement of contested valuations or other similar matters.

⁽³⁾ Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	Ended August 31				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Beginning Balance	\$ 19,891,332	\$ 18,679,434	\$ 20,095,049	\$ 15,586,967	\$ 18,678,675
Total Revenues	45,762,075	47,255,555	44,874,885	47,921,257	43,233,914
Total Expenditures	(45,320,462)	(44,043,657)	(42,356,907)	(43,413,175)	(41,825,622)
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	-	(2,000,000)	(3,933,593)	-	(4,500,000)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 20,332,945	\$ 19,891,332	\$ 18,679,434	\$ 20,095,049	\$ 15,586,967

Source: The District's audited annual financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ The preliminary unaudited General Fund Balance for FYE 2025 is \$18,630,055.

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

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Director of Finance
Alice ISD
2 Coyote Trail
Alice, Texas 78332
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DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Board of Trustees	Term Expires	Occupation
Ms. Jennifer Barrera, President	May 2027	Attorney – Barrera Law Firm
Mr. Herman Arellano, III, Vice President	May 2029	City of Alice Police Officer
Mr. Cirilo C. Zamora, Secretary	May 2027	Retired
Mr. Adrian Pena, Trustee	May 2029	Senior Risk Management Consultant
Mr. Cody Reeves, Trustee	May 2027	Oilfield Services
Mr. Lee Ramon, Trustee	May 2027	Self Employed
Ms. Debbie Guerra, Trustee	May 2029	Curriculum Director – BBPB ISD

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Name	Position	Length of Service with the District
Dr. Anysia Trevino	Superintendent of Schools	2 Year
Ms. Melissa Sanchez	Director of Finance	7 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Auditors	Raul Hernandez & Company, P.C. Corpus Christi, Texas
Financial Advisor	Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC San Antonio, Texas
Bond Counsel	McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. Austin, Texas

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**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
RELATING TO**

\$5,845,000*

**ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Jim Wells County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes Schedule I and the Appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of the \$5,845,000* Alice Independent School District (the “District” or “Issuer”) Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement not otherwise defined herein have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the “Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the District on November 17, 2025. As permitted by Chapter 1207 (defined herein), in the Bond Order, the Board delegated the authority to certain District officials (each an “Authorized Official”) to execute an approval certificate establishing the pricing terms of the Bonds (the “Approval Certificate”). The Bond Order and the Approval Certificate are referred to herein collectively as the “Order”.

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

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the District’s Financial Advisor, Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC, San Antonio and Dallas, Texas, in electronic format or upon payment of reasonable copying, handling and delivery charges.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The District is a political subdivision located in Jim Wells County, Texas. The District is governed by the seven-member Board who serve staggered four-year terms with elections being held in May of each odd numbered years. 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 is approximately 84 square miles in area.

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds will be issuable in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Delivery Date as defined on the cover hereof and will be payable initially on August 15, 2026, and on February 15 and August 15 of each year thereafter until stated maturity and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

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”), New York, New York, pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof.** 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).

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

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to (i) authority conferred by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas (“Texas” or the “State”), particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended (“Chapter 1207”) and (ii) the Order.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order. **Additionally, the District has applied to the Texas Education Agency for conditional approval of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of the State of Texas approves the issuance of the Bonds (see “PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE” below).**

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE . . . In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has made an application for guarantee of the Bonds under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code). Subject to the District’s approval of its application and subject to meeting certain conditions discussed in “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and “Appendix D – The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program”, the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas upon approval of the Bonds by the Texas Attorney General. In the event of default, 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 to (1) refund certain of the District’s currently outstanding bonds, of the respective series, in the maturities, and in the amounts described on SCHEDULE I hereto (collectively, the “Refunded Bonds”) and (2) pay costs of issuance of the Bonds.

REFUNDED BONDS . . . The Refunded Bonds, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on the scheduled interest payment, principal payment, and redemption dates of such obligations as shown on SCHEDULE I from funds to be deposited with BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, as escrow agent (the “Escrow Agent”), pursuant to an escrow agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) between the District and the Escrow Agent. The Order provides that from certain proceeds of the sale of the Bonds to the Underwriters, along with other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, the District will deposit with the Escrow Agent in an escrow fund (the “Escrow Fund”) established therewith under the Escrow Agreement the amount necessary to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds.

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

The Arbitrage Group, Inc. Houston, Texas, a nationally recognized accounting firm (the “Verification Agent”), will verify at the time of initial delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters thereof the mathematical accuracy of the schedules prepared by the Financial Advisor (defined herein), that demonstrate the Escrow Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds, if any, in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds (see “OTHER INFORMATION - Verification of Arithmetical Mathematical Computations”). Such maturing principal of and interest on the Escrow Securities will not be available to pay the Bonds. By the deposit of the Escrow Securities and cash, if necessary, with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effectuated the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with law. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel (defined herein), and in reliance upon the report of the Verification Agent (the “Report”), firm banking and financial arrangements will have been made for the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the Escrow Agreement and the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Escrow Securities and any cash held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent and such Refunded Bonds will not be deemed as being outstanding obligations of the District payable from taxes nor for the purpose of applying any limitation on the issuance.

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

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

NO OPTIONAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to stated maturity.

DTC PROVISIONS . . . 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 proposed amendment to the Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC (defined herein). 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 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. 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 indirect participants (see “THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System” herein).

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, 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 other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or

(3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

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

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity, 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 S&P Global Ratings rating of "AA+". The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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

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 securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments with respect to the Bonds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to Issuer or Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, security certificates for each maturity of

the Bonds are required to be printed and delivered. The Issuer may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, security certificates for each maturity of the Bonds will be printed and delivered and the Bonds will be subject to the transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Order and summarized under “Transfer, Exchange and Registration” below.

EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by DTC or the use of the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued by the District, the following provisions will be applicable to the Bonds. The Bonds may be exchanged for an equal aggregate principal amount of the Bonds in authorized denominations and of the same maturity upon surrender thereof at the principal office for payment of the Paying Agent/Registrar. The transfer of any Bond may be registered on the registration books relating to the Bonds maintained by the Paying Agent/Registrar for such purpose only upon the surrender of such Bond to the Paying Agent/Registrar with a duly executed assignment in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. For every exchange or transfer of registration of Bonds, the Paying Agent/Registrar and the District may make a charge sufficient to reimburse them for any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or registration of transfer. The District will pay the fee, if any, charged by the Paying Agent/Registrar for the transfer or exchange. The District and the Paying Agent/Registrar may treat the person in whose name a Bond is registered as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, whether such Bond is overdue or not, including for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal of, and interest on, such Bond.

USE OF CERTAIN TERMS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT . . . In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, payment or 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 BOKF, N.A., Dallas, Texas. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State of Texas or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest will be paid (i) by check sent United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Principal of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at the stated maturity 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 and interest on the Bonds will be made as described in “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System,” above.

SUCCESSOR PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR . . . The District reserves the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the Paying Agent/Registrar is replaced by the District, the new Paying Agent/Registrar must accept the previous Paying Agent/Registrar’s records and act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District shall be a bank, a trust company, financial institution, or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds.

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION . . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange will 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 will be in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT . . . The date (the “Record Date”) for determining the person to whom the interest is payable on the Bonds on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month.

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a “Special Record Date”) will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (“Special Payment Date”, which must be 15 days after the Special Record Date) will be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first

class postage prepaid, to the address of each holder of a Bond appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

MUTILATED, DESTROYED, LOST, OR STOLEN BONDS . . . The District has agreed to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost, or stolen Bonds upon surrender of the mutilated Bonds to the Paying Agent, or receipt of satisfactory evidence of such destruction, loss, or theft, and receipt by the District and Paying Agent of security or indemnity as may be required by either of them to hold them harmless. The District may require payment of taxes, governmental charges, and other expenses in connection with any such replacement.

DEFEASANCE OF BONDS . . . The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment, (2) Government Securities (defined below) that mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, or (3) a combination of money and Government Securities sufficient to make such payment. The sufficiency of deposits hereinbefore described shall be certified by an independent certified accountant, the District's Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or some other qualified financial institution as specified in the Order. The District has additionally reserved the right in the Order, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Government Securities for the Government Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District money in excess of the amount required for such defeasance.

The Order provides that "Government Securities" means (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date of their acquisition or purchase by the District, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and, on the date of their acquisition or purchase by the District, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, or (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. District officials may restrict such eligible securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the sale of the Bonds. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities acquired to defease any Bonds, or those for any other Government Securities, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current Texas law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of those securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Bonds ("Defeasance Proceeds"), though the District has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Order does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the District to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Bonds, registered owners of Bonds are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities, which defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified by Texas law as permissible defeasance securities.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished.

Defeasance will automatically cancel the Permanent School Fund Guarantee with respect to those defeased Bonds (see "Appendix D – The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program" herein).

AMENDMENTS . . . The District may amend the Order without the consent of or notice to any registered owners in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the registered owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding affected thereby, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Order; except that, without the consent of the registered owners of all of the Bonds affected, no such amendment, change, modification, or rescission may (i) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of, premium, if any and interest on the Bonds or reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereon; (ii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond; (iii) extend any waiver of default to subsequent defaults; or (iv) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required for consent to any such amendment, change, modification, or rescission.

BONDHOLDERS' REMEDIES . . . If the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due or the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, or the District defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District or District officials to carry out the 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 and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the Bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. 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. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District

could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District’s property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (“Chapter 9”). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. 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. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors and by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

SOURCES AND USES OF BOND PROCEEDS . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds are expected to be expended as follows:

Sources:	
Par Amount of the Bonds	
Premium	
District Contribution	
Total Sources of Funds	<hr/> <hr/>
Uses:	
Escrow Fund Deposit	
Cost of Issuance	
Underwriters' Discount	
Total Uses of Funds	<hr/> <hr/>

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW... The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System as it is currently structured. The information contained under the captions “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” is subject to change, and only reflects the District’s understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. Voter approval of constitutional amendments submitted to the voters at an election held on November 4, 2025 are noted below. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

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

2025 REGULAR AND SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS... The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) commenced on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025 (the “89th Regular Session”). The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor’s discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session which began on July 21, 2025, and adjourned on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session which began on August 15, 2025, and adjourned on September 4, 2025. Additional special sessions may be called by the Governor.

During the 89th 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. Pursuant to a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, and legislation passed by both houses of the legislature there is an increase in: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000, and (3) the exemption for tangible personal property used in the production of income from the current \$2,500 to \$125,000. Additionally, the Legislature passed legislation that authorizes roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and provides districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding beginning September 1, 2025, as well as providing districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor will create an education savings account program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. The legislation became effective September 1, 2025, when the state fiscal biennium began, though families will not receive vouchers until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2025-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires the Legislature to re-appropriate funds for the program for each subsequent State fiscal biennium. There is a possibility such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District’s attendance-based funding.

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular and special legislative sessions. At this time, the District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. Further, the District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

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

State Compression Percentage. The "State Compression Percentage" 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 least 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 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the "MCR") is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of two alternative calculations: (1) the "State Compression Percentage" (as discussed above) multiplied by \$1.00; or; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year's MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district's MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district's MCR for the current year, then the school district's MCR is instead equal to the school district's prior year MCR, until TEA determines that the difference between the school district's MCR and any other school district's MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of school districts as property values increase. For the 2025-2026 school year, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 as the floor; provided, however, that MCRs for such year may be adjusted as set forth in the next two paragraphs.

In calculating and making available school districts' MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year, the TEA shall calculate and make available the rates as if the increase in the residence homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, as proposed by the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, 2025, took effect. Such calculation for the 2025-2026 school year expires September 1, 2026. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution increases (1) the state mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. The proposed constitutional amendment takes effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

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

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

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

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

The first level of funding, Tier One, is the basic level of funding guaranteed to all school districts based on a school district's Tier One Tax Rate. Tier One funding may then be "enriched" with Tier Two funding. Tier Two provides a guaranteed entitlement for each cent of a school district's Enrichment Tax Rate, allowing a school district to increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a

level of the school district's own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended (see "– Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement")), and in some instances is required to be used for that purpose (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations" herein), Tier Two funding may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

The Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2024-2025 State fiscal biennium, the 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 Legislature makes sufficient appropriations to fund the allotments for a State fiscal biennium. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the Legislature.

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of programmatic funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the "Basic Allotment") for each student in "Average Daily Attendance" (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, the demographics of students in ADA, and the educational programs the students are being served in, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

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

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

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.0284. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.72 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment. The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since the program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Education Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Education Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

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

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

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 2025 Legislative Session, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

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

For the 2026-2027 school year, school districts will be held harmless and entitled to additional state aid to the extent that state and local revenue used to service eligible debt is less than the state and local revenue that would have been available to the district under state law providing for state aid to districts to account for increases in the general residence homestead exemption and the elderly or disabled tax ceiling, if any increase in a residence homestead exemption under the Texas Constitution, and any additional limitation on tax increases under the elderly or disabled tax ceiling had not occurred. . See “AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Local Option Homestead Exemptions” and “— State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes.”

LOCAL REVENUE LEVEL IN EXCESS OF ENTITLEMENT...A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district’s Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district’s respective funding entitlements (a “Chapter 49 school district”), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of Texas Education Code, as amended (“Chapter 49”). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district’s Golden Pennies in excess of the school district’s respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue in excess of entitlement, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as “recapture,” which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district’s funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption “—Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement,” below. Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program, although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

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

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

2027 school year, to order detachment and annexation of district property or consolidation as necessary to reduce the district's excess local revenue to the level established by law for a district that receives approval to delay an election and subsequently fails to hold the election or does not receive voter approval at the election. A district that receives approval of a request to delay the date of an election shall pay for credit purchased in equal monthly payments as determined by the Commissioner beginning March 15, 2026, and ending August 15, 2026. Alternatively, the district may pay for credit purchased with one lump sum payment made not later than August 15, 2026, provided that the district notifies the Commissioner of the district's election to pay through a lump sum not later than March 15, 2026.

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

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

The District's wealth per student for the 2025-2026 school year is less than the equalized wealth value. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the permitted wealth equalization options. As a district with wealth per student less than the equalized wealth value, 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 wealth per student 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 will continue to be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district's combined property tax base, and the District's ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts" herein.

AD VALOREM PROCEDURES

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

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

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

Unless extended by the Legislature, through December 31, 2026 an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2025 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than \$5.16 million dollars (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year's increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

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

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS . . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$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. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, and legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature increases: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular Session. At this time, the District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. Further, the District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

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

Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

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

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

Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session will provide a person an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit. A person who leases tangible personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of \$125,000, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit. The increased exemption became effective January 1, 2026.

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 do not include aircraft or special inventories such as manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer’s motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see “DISTRICT APPLICATION OF PROPERTY TAX CODE”.

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

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

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see “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 (being (i) commercial real and personal property, (ii) real and personal property of utilities, (iii) industrial and manufacturing real and personal property, and (iv) multifamily residential real property) with a taxable value in excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount”, as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of 1.2 million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount was set at \$61,349,201 for the 2025 tax year, and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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, split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances. The Property Tax Code permits taxpayers owning homes or certain businesses located in a disaster area and damaged as a direct result of the declared disaster to pay taxes imposed in the year following the disaster in four equal installments without penalty or interest, commencing on February 1 and ending on August 1. See “AD VALOREM PROCEDURES – Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster” for further information related to a discussion of the applicability of this section of the Property Tax Code.

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF PROPERTY TAX CODE

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in the County.

The Appraisal District is governed by a board of five directors appointed by members of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions within the Jim Wells County.

Property within the District is assessed as of January 1 of each year, taxes become due upon receipt of the same year and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year.

The District does not tax personal property not used in the production of income, such as personal automobiles. (Some mobile homes are classified as personal property and are taxed).

The District does collect an additional 20% of the amount of delinquent tax, penalty, and interest collected in order to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes.

The District's taxes are collected by Jim Wells County Appraisal District.

The District does allow split payments of taxes and does not give discounts for early payment of taxes.

The District does not grant tax abatements.

The District does not grant the additional local option exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District grants a local option homestead exemption of \$60,000 for taxpayers who are at least 65 years of age.

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

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 May 18, 1957 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

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

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

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

Section 45.0031, Texas Education Code, as amended ("Section 45.0031"), requires a 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 district voters 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. In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the district, which effectively reduces the district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the district. The District is required to deposit any State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service into the District's interest and sinking fund upon receipt of such amounts. In addition, the District must, prior to levying an interest and sinking fund tax rate that exceeds \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation, credit to the interest and sinking fund other State assistance, including Tier One funds that may be used for either operating purposes or for payment of debt service, in an amount equal to the amount needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Taxes levied to pay refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the \$0.50 tax rate 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 \$0.50 threshold tax rate test when applied to subsequent bond issues. The Bonds are issued as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt". Under current law, a district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a district uses projected future taxable values to meet the \$0.50 threshold tax rate 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 Attorney General must find that the district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. The District has not used State assistance other than EDA or IFA allotment funding or projected property values to satisfy this threshold test.

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

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AD VALOREM PROCEDURES

TABLE 1 – VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2025 Market Valuation Established by Jim Wells County Appraisal District ⁽¹⁾		\$ 2,289,688,747
Less Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value:		
Residential Homestead Exemptions (State Mandated)	\$ 396,281,333	
Over-65 Homestead Exemption Loss	18,029,996	
Disabled Persons/Spouse	1,903,953	
Disabled Veterans Homestead	7,020,378	
Disabled Veterans/Surviving Spouse	1,192,360	
Productivity Loss	429,354,943	
Pollution Control	8,161,140	
Total Exempt Property	125,372,680	
Circuit Breaker Cap	29,476,794	
Homestead Cap	23,459,471	1,040,253,048
2025 Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$ 1,249,435,699
Deduct: Loss of Value for Over 65 Frozen Accounts & Transfer Adjustment		15,868,980
2025 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation (after freeze)		\$ 1,233,566,719
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes (as of February 17, 2026):		
Unlimited Tax Debt:		
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016	\$ 1,785,000	⁽²⁾
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	1,375,000	
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2019	16,920,000	
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024	33,930,000	
The Bonds	5,845,000	⁽³⁾ 59,855,000 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Total Outstanding Debt		\$ 59,855,000
Interest and Sinking Fund (as of August 31, 2025)		\$ 1,621,723 ⁽⁴⁾
Ratio Funded Tax Supported Net Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation (after freeze)		4.85% ⁽³⁾
2026 Estimated Population ⁽⁵⁾ 24,498		
Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation (after freeze)	\$ 50,354	
Per Capita Total Outstanding Debt ⁽³⁾	\$ 2,443	

⁽¹⁾ Source: The valuations shown are the certified Taxable Assessed Valuations reported annually by the Jim Wells County Appraisal District. The valuations are subject to change during the ensuing year due to settlement of contested valuations or other similar matters.

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

⁽³⁾ Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽⁴⁾ Unaudited.

⁽⁵⁾ Source: Texas Municipal Advisory Council.

TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY ⁽¹⁾

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended August 31,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 558,439,916	24.39%	\$ 551,581,361	24.95%	\$ 496,721,073	27.31%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	21,894,681	0.96%	19,908,531	0.90%	17,826,697	0.98%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	9,073,539	0.40%	11,165,277	0.51%	8,348,313	0.46%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	459,942,426	20.09%	455,465,266	20.60%	238,872,485	13.13%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	336,047,345	14.68%	307,615,478	13.91%	263,612,171	14.49%
Real, Commercial	216,142,556	9.44%	209,417,650	9.47%	201,248,281	11.07%
Real, Industrial	80,146,735	3.50%	79,840,299	3.61%	75,199,271	4.13%
Real, Oil, Gas, and Other Mineral Reserves	5,349,830	0.23%	4,274,980	0.19%	6,896,960	0.38%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	227,400,804	9.93%	202,436,425	9.16%	170,072,301	9.35%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	98,076,740	4.28%	99,900,881	4.52%	109,012,524	5.99%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	123,419,390	5.39%	120,859,710	5.47%	93,739,790	5.15%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	17,431,623	0.76%	17,008,006	0.77%	15,767,899	0.87%
Exempt Property	125,046,727	5.46%	119,757,013	5.42%	109,258,595	6.01%
Special Inventory	11,276,435	0.49%	11,526,489	0.52%	12,188,931	0.67%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 2,289,688,747	100.00%	\$ 2,210,757,366	100.00%	\$ 1,818,765,291	100.00%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	(1,040,253,048) ⁽²⁾		(958,138,632)		(555,397,901)	
Less: Loss Value for Over 65 Freeze	(15,868,980)		-		-	
Total Appraised Value After Exemptions	\$ 1,233,566,719		\$ 1,252,618,734		\$ 1,263,367,390	

Category	Taxable Appraised Value For Fiscal Year Ended August 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 444,213,741	26.92%	\$ 438,941,049	26.38%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	14,642,318	0.89%	13,709,859	0.82%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	6,761,680	0.41%	7,209,184	0.43%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	234,053,263	14.18%	238,783,050	14.35%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	258,555,627	15.67%	242,751,343	14.59%
Real, Commercial	163,564,950	9.91%	162,145,956	9.74%
Real, Industrial	71,408,473	4.33%	68,955,978	4.14%
Real, Oil, Gas, and Other Mineral Reserves	4,017,270	0.24%	5,029,170	0.30%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	151,452,545	9.18%	121,943,525	7.33%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	79,195,788	4.80%	79,766,345	4.79%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	91,989,770	5.57%	158,430,080	9.52%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes	13,842,346	0.84%	13,629,200	0.82%
Exempt Property	105,528,270	-26.46%	103,986,388	-29.04%
Special Inventory	10,895,671	0.66%	8,738,460	0.53%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 1,650,121,712	67.15%	\$ 1,664,019,587	64.71%
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions/Freeze	(398,875,894)		(358,037,072)	
Less: Loss Value for Over 65 Freeze	-		-	
Total Appraised Value After Exemptions	\$ 1,251,245,818		\$ 1,305,982,515	

⁽¹⁾ Source: The valuations shown are the certified Taxable Assessed Valuations reported annually by the Jim Wells County Appraisal District. The valuations are subject to change during the ensuing year due to settlement of contested valuations or other similar matters.

⁽²⁾ Valuation shown includes the \$140,000 State-mandated general residence homestead exemption and the \$60,000 State-mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS" herein for a discussion of voter-approved increases in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Funded Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Ratio Funded Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Funded Debt Per Capita
2017	24,200	\$ 1,132,631,727	\$ 46,803	\$ 24,314,998	2.15%	\$ 1,005
2018	23,594	1,048,795,351	44,452	21,639,998	2.06%	917
2019	22,743	1,057,837,647	46,513	19,541,918	1.85%	859
2020	25,387	1,103,969,243	43,486	37,430,000	3.39%	1,474
2021	26,289	1,148,848,863	43,701	35,525,000	3.09%	1,351
2022	24,236	1,305,982,515	53,886	33,555,000	2.57%	1,385
2023	24,446	1,251,245,818	51,184	31,500,000	2.52%	1,289
2024	24,512	1,263,367,390	51,541	63,200,000	5.00%	2,578
2025	23,674	1,252,618,734	52,911	60,280,000	4.81%	2,546
2026	24,498	1,233,566,719	50,354	57,045,000 ⁽³⁾	4.62% ⁽³⁾	2,329 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Source: Texas Municipal Advisory Council.

⁽²⁾ Source: The valuations shown are the certified Taxable Assessed Valuations reported annually by the Jim Wells County Appraisal District. The valuations are subject to change during the ensuing year due to settlement of contested valuations or other similar matters. The significant fluctuations in Taxable Assessed Valuation are due to oil and gas activity in the District. See "AD VALOREM PROCEDURES – Tax Value Concentration."

⁽³⁾ Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunding Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ending	Tax Rate	General Fund	Interest and Sinking Fund	Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2017	\$ 1.3303	\$ 1.04000	\$ 0.29026	\$ 15,006,946	92.37%	96.20%
2018	1.3300	1.10000	0.23000	13,948,978	93.39%	99.42%
2019	1.3300	1.10000	0.23000	14,138,030	93.18%	97.68%
2020	1.2513	1.02300	0.22830	13,863,011	91.20%	96.05%
2021	1.2571	1.00940	0.24770	14,057,188	93.39%	99.31%
2022	1.2441	0.99070	0.25340	14,565,954	93.27%	98.46%
2023	1.2426	0.98710	0.25550	14,017,688	92.82%	98.93%
2024	1.2281	0.78100	0.44709	13,863,512	92.10%	96.82%
2025	1.1897	0.74270	0.44700	14,557,631	91.62%	97.06%
2026	1.1722	0.72520	0.44700	14,459,869 ⁽¹⁾	In Process of Collection	

Source: Alice Independent School District's Audited Financial Statements.

⁽¹⁾ Tax levy calculated based on the taxable assessed valuation shown on Table 3.

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TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	2025 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
AEP Texas Inc-13J	Oil & Gas	\$ 36,069,120	2.92%
Gulf Coast Express	Pipeline	33,481,770	2.71%
Whistler Pipeline LLC	Pipeline	30,103,030	2.44%
Kinder Morgan Tejas PL LP-13J	Pipeline	29,561,410	2.40%
Pecan Pipeline Company	Pipeline	21,679,840	1.76%
Epic Crude Pipeline	Pipeline	16,840,780	1.37%
Precision Drilling Co LP	Pipeline	12,626,860	1.02%
Orient Bioresource Center LLC	Drug Dev. Research	10,163,070	0.82%
Eagle Ford Midstream LLC	Pipeline	9,528,450	0.77%
Epic Y-Grade Pipeline LP	Pipeline	8,771,000	0.71%
		<u>\$ 208,825,330</u>	<u>16.93%</u>

TAX VALUE CONCENTRATION

As shown in the table above, the top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for approximately sixteen percent of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in the oil and natural gas industry, could adversely impact the business that own oil and/or natural gas properties in the District and the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process, which can only occur annually, or perhaps, to sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "THE BONDS – Bondholders' Remedies" and "AD VALOREM PROCEDURES – The District's Right in the Event of Tax Delinquencies" in this Official Statement.

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

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

Taxing Jurisdiction	2025 Taxable Assessed Valuation	2025 Tax Rate	Total Funded Debt (as of 2/17/26)	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Funded Debt	Authorized But Unissued Debt As Of 2/17/2026
Alice ISD	\$ 1,233,566,719	\$ 1.17220	\$ 59,855,000 ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	\$ 59,855,000	\$ -
Alice Water Authority	956,982,526	0.11838	730,000	100.00%	730,000	-
City of Alice	959,218,131	0.61571	24,954,000	100.00%	24,954,000	-
Jim Wells County	2,878,435,929	0.73780	1,175,000	57.10%	670,925	-
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Debt					\$ 86,209,925	
Ratio of Direct Overlapping Tax Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation (after freeze)					6.99%	
Per Capita Overlapping Funded Debt					\$ 3,519	

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

DEBT INFORMATION

TABLE 7 – PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

FYE 8/31	Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾			The Bonds ⁽²⁾			Total	% of Total
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Debt Service Requirements	Principal Retired
2026	\$ 2,810,000	\$ 2,583,100	\$ 5,393,100	\$ -	\$ 144,501	\$ 144,501	\$ 5,537,601	
2027	3,240,000	2,331,550	5,571,550	-	292,250	292,250	5,863,800	
2028	1,295,000	2,189,600	3,484,600	855,000	292,250	1,147,250	4,631,850	
2029	1,365,000	2,124,850	3,489,850	905,000	249,500	1,154,500	4,644,350	
2030	1,430,000	2,056,600	3,486,600	950,000	204,250	1,154,250	4,640,850	25.88%
2031	1,500,000	1,985,100	3,485,100	990,000	156,750	1,146,750	4,631,850	
2032	1,575,000	1,910,100	3,485,100	1,045,000	107,250	1,152,250	4,637,350	
2033	1,655,000	1,831,350	3,486,350	1,100,000	55,000	1,155,000	4,641,350	
2034	1,740,000	1,748,600	3,488,600	-	-	-	3,488,600	
2035	1,825,000	1,661,600	3,486,600	-	-	-	3,486,600	25.88%
2036	1,920,000	1,570,350	3,490,350	-	-	-	3,490,350	
2037	2,010,000	1,474,350	3,484,350	-	-	-	3,484,350	
2038	2,115,000	1,373,850	3,488,850	-	-	-	3,488,850	
2039	2,215,000	1,268,100	3,483,100	-	-	-	3,483,100	
2040	2,330,000	1,157,350	3,487,350	-	-	-	3,487,350	25.88%
2041	2,445,000	1,040,850	3,485,850	-	-	-	3,485,850	
2042	2,550,000	936,100	3,486,100	-	-	-	3,486,100	
2043	2,660,000	826,700	3,486,700	-	-	-	3,486,700	
2044	2,775,000	712,300	3,487,300	-	-	-	3,487,300	
2045	2,895,000	592,750	3,487,750	-	-	-	3,487,750	50.13%
2046	3,005,000	477,350	3,482,350	-	-	-	3,482,350	
2047	3,130,000	357,400	3,487,400	-	-	-	3,487,400	
2048	3,255,000	232,350	3,487,350	-	-	-	3,487,350	
2049	2,270,000	102,100	2,372,100	-	-	-	2,372,100	100.00%
	<u>\$ 54,010,000</u>	<u>\$ 32,544,350</u>	<u>\$ 86,554,350</u>	<u>\$ 5,845,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,751</u>	<u>\$ 7,346,751</u>	<u>\$ 93,901,101</u>	

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

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

TABLE 8 - ESTIMATED INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION

Estimated Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year End 8/31/2026		\$ 5,537,601 ⁽¹⁾
Interest and Sinking Fund Balance at 8/31/25	1,621,723 ⁽²⁾	
Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy @ 95% Collections	5,238,341	
Estimated Existing Debt Allotment/Instructional Facilities Allotment	328,022	7,188,086
Estimated Balance at 8/31/26		<u>\$ 1,650,485</u>

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

⁽²⁾ Unaudited. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 9 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

The District has no authorized but unissued unlimited tax bonds.

ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE OF UNLIMITED TAX DEBT

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District does not anticipate the issuance any additional unlimited tax debt in fiscal year ending 2026; however, the District may also incur other financial obligations, including maintenance tax notes payable from the collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent maintenance tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

TABLE 10 – OTHER OBLIGATIONS . . . The District leases photocopy machines with two agreements each having a 3 year term. A summary of the right-to-use lease agreements for the year ended August 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Interest Rate Payable	Original Lease Liability	Current Year Interest	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
CIT Bank	11.80%	\$ 32,315	\$ 413	\$ 19,525	\$ -	\$ 10,996	\$ 8,529	\$ 8,529
CIT Bank	11.80%	201,588	6,464	76,965	-	74,184	2,781	2,781
Total			<u>\$ 6,877</u>	<u>\$ 96,490</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,180</u>	<u>\$ 11,310</u>	<u>\$ 11,310</u>

In addition to voting authorized ad valorem tax-supported debt, the District may also enter into other financial obligations, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

PENSION FUND . . . The District contributes to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (the “System”), a public employee retirement system. It is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with one exception: all risks and costs are not shared by the District but are the liability of the State. The System provides service retirement and disability retirement benefits, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The System operates primarily under the provisions of the Texas Constitution and the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. See “Notes to the Financial Statements – Note J – Pension Plan Obligations” as set out in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended August 31, 2024 as set forth in APPENDIX B hereto.

The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (“TRS-Care”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan administered by the System. TRS Care provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the System. See “Notes to the Financial Statements, Note K – Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans” in the audited financial statements of the District for the year ended August 31, 2024 as set forth in APPENDIX B hereto.

In June 2012, the Government Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) issued Statement No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, which was later amended by GASB Statement No. 71 Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, each in an effort to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments related to pensions. GASB Statement No. 68 requires reporting entities, such as the District, to recognize their proportionate share of the net pension liability and operating statement activity related to changes in collective pension liability. Reporting entities, such as the District, that contribute to the System pension plan will report a liability on the face of their government-wide financial statements. Such reporting began with the District’s fiscal year ending August 31, 2015. GASB Statement No. 68 applies only to pension benefits and does not apply to other post-employment benefits or TRS-Care related liabilities. At the conclusion of the 2023-24 fiscal year, the District had a net pension liability of \$23,955,242.

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 11 - GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES⁽¹⁾

	Ended August 31,				
Revenues	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 10,285,880	\$ 13,382,652	\$ 12,634,918	\$ 12,285,697	\$ 11,701,364
State Program Revenues	34,533,284	31,351,207	30,888,420	35,045,251	30,675,730
Federal Program Revenues	942,911	2,521,696	1,351,547	590,309	856,820
Total Revenues	\$ 45,762,075	\$ 47,255,555	\$ 44,874,885	\$ 47,921,257	\$ 43,233,914
Expenditures					
Instruction	\$ 23,797,359	\$ 24,354,522	\$ 22,600,510	\$ 22,984,681	\$ 21,816,616
Instructional Resources & Media Services	650,071	445,107	684,526	779,430	814,240
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Dev.	215,597	165,807	167,033	256,466	274,345
Instructional Leadership	1,257,485	1,087,808	1,476,985	1,411,382	1,273,890
School Leadership	2,695,644	2,570,296	2,504,371	3,051,549	3,221,224
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,435,198	1,265,464	1,477,507	1,558,346	1,394,611
Social Work Services	5,743	2,319	13,225	335,026	286,088
Health Services	591,735	294,814	380,121	489,552	483,401
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,169,268	1,151,896	1,061,710	953,465	1,071,820
Extracurricular Activities	2,576,885	2,139,432	1,936,127	1,706,319	1,590,239
General Administration	2,078,452	1,940,244	1,779,656	1,879,795	1,795,154
Facilities Maintenance & Operations	6,161,291	6,061,334	5,867,251	5,832,212	5,568,131
Security and Monitoring Services	977,535	412,657	510,120	478,167	490,128
Data Processing Services	406,138	399,435	370,633	464,746	554,625
Community Services	1,794	42,546	36,311	43,008	28,542
Debt Service-Principal on Long Term Debt	728,545	701,678	670,647	592,479	576,428
Debt Service-Interest on Long Term Debt	151,310	178,177	200,730	195,319	211,370
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	421,270	218,196	15,005	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	420,412	408,851	401,248	386,228	374,770
Total Expenditures	\$ 45,320,462	\$ 44,043,657	\$ 42,356,907	\$ 43,413,175	\$ 41,825,622
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 441,613	\$ 3,211,898	\$ 2,517,978	\$ 4,508,082	\$ 1,408,292
Other Sources and Uses:					
Sale of Real or Personal Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer Out (Uses)	-	2,000,000	(4,167,496)	-	(4,500,000)
Capital Leases	-	-	233,903	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ (3,933,593)	\$ -	\$ (4,500,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 441,613	\$ 1,211,898	\$ (1,415,615)	\$ 4,508,082	\$ (3,091,708)
Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	19,891,332	18,679,434	20,095,049	15,586,967	18,678,675
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 20,332,945	\$ 19,891,332	\$ 18,679,434	\$ 20,095,049	\$ 15,586,967

Source: District's audited financial statements.

⁽¹⁾ The preliminary unaudited General Fund Balance for FYE 2025 is \$18,630,055.

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FINANCIAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting . . . The accounting policies of the District substantially comply with the rules prescribed in the Financial Accountability Systems Resource Guide, by the Texas Board of Education. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governments. See Appendix B - "Alice Independent School District Annual Financial and Compliance Report for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024".

General Fund Balance . . . The District's current consensus is to build up surplus and unencumbered funds equal to approximately 60 days of expenditures in the General Fund. The formal policy of the District is to build up a surplus and unencumbered funds equal to approximately 30 days of expenditures in the General Fund.

Budgetary Procedures . . . The District policy is to begin budget preparations on the individual school level in March of each year. The principals work with the teachers to formulate a working budget, which then moves to the office of the Superintendent. After refinements at this level, the budget goes to the Board where it is further refined and goes through public hearings prior to final adoption in late August. Priorities are based on long-term and annual goals.

INVESTMENTS

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Current Texas law provides the District authority to invest in (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than A or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor, (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described in (7) if (a) the funds are invested by the District through a. 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 b. 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 the banking deposits 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 banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints as custodian of the banking deposits 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 Securities and Exchange Commission and operating pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3), (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates (i) issued by or through an institution that either has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas, and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Insurance Fund, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in the clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and amount provided by law for City deposits, or (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the District through a. a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law or b. a depository institution that has its main office or 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 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 securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than A or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (13) through (15) below, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less, (12) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 365 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 Securities and Exchange Commission that comply with federal Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7, and (15) no-load mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations described in this paragraph or have a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts subject to the limitations set forth in Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended.

A political subdivision such as the District may enter into securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (8) above, other than the prohibited obligations described below, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than A or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (13) through (15) above, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 *et seq.*) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution.

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS . . . The District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies, (2) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or family relationships with firms seeking to sell securities to the District to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the District, (3) require the registered principal of firms seeking to sell securities to the District to: (a) receive and review the District's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude imprudent investment activities, and (c) deliver a written statement attesting to these requirements, (4) in conjunction with its annual financial audit, perform a compliance audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District's investment policy, (5) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, (6) restrict the investment in non-money market mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15% of the District's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service, (7) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements and (8) provide specific investment training for the Treasurer, the chief financial officer (if not the Treasurer) and the investment officer.

TABLE 12 – CURRENT INVESTMENTS⁽¹⁾

As of October 31, 2025, the District's investable funds were invested as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value
TexPool	\$ 14,402,854
Lone Star Investment Pool	2,119,995
Texas Class	35,304,997
Total Investments	<u>\$ 51,827,846</u>

As of such date, the market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) was approximately 100% of their book value. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities, i.e., securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

⁽¹⁾ Unaudited.

TAX MATTERS

OPINION . . . On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (1) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the "gross income" of the holders thereof and (2) the Bonds will not be treated as "specified private activity bonds" the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel to the District 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 Bond Counsel's Opinion.

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

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

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. The 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 such 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. 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 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 discussion set forth below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interest on the Bonds may be includable in certain corporation's "adjusted financial statement 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.

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

INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING . . . Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the 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.

QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS . . . Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in pertinent part, that interest paid or incurred by a taxpayer, including a "financial institution," on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible in determining the taxpayer's taxable income. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to the disallowance of such deduction for any interest expense paid or incurred on indebtedness of a taxpayer that is a "financial institution" allocable to tax-exempt obligations, other than "private activity bonds," that are designated by a "qualified small issuer" as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." A "qualified small issuer" is any governmental issuer (together with any "on-behalf of" and "subordinate" issuers) who issues no more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations during the calendar year. Section 265(b)(5) of the Code defines the term "financial institution" as any "bank" described in section 585(a)(2) of the Code, or any person accepting deposits from the public in the ordinary course of such person's trade or business that is subject to federal or state supervision as a financial institution. Notwithstanding the exception to the disallowance of the deduction of interest on indebtedness related to "qualified tax-exempt obligations" provided by section 265(b) of the Code, section 291 of the Code provides that the allowable deduction to a "bank," as defined in section 585(a)(2) of the Code, for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase "qualified tax-exempt obligations" shall be reduced by twenty-percent (20%) as a "financial institution preference item." The Issuer has designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of section 265(b) of the Code. In furtherance of that designation, the Issuer will covenant to take such action that would assure, or to refrain from such action that would adversely affect, the treatment of the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." Potential purchasers should be aware that if the issue price to the public exceeds \$10,000,000, there is a reasonable basis to conclude that the payment of a de minimis amount of premium in excess of \$10,000,000 is disregarded; however the Internal Revenue Service could take a contrary

view. If the Internal Revenue Service takes the position that the amount of such premium is not disregarded, then such obligations might fail to satisfy the \$10,000,000 limitation and the Bonds would not be "qualified tax-exempt obligations."

OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS. . . An application for a contract rating on the Bonds has been made to Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's"). Moody's generally rates debt guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as "Aaa" (see "APPENDIX D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein). The currently outstanding tax supported debt of the District is rated "Aaa" by Moody's, by virtue of the Permanent School Fund Guarantee (see "APPENDIX D - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein). The currently outstanding unenhanced, tax supported debt of the District has an underlying rating of "A2" by Moody's. An explanation of such ratings may be obtained from Moody's. The ratings will reflect only the view of such organizations at the time such ratings are given, and the District will make no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating company if, in the judgment of such rating company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold, or sell securities.

LITIGATION. . . On the date of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters, the District will execute and deliver to the Underwriters a certificate to the effect that, except as disclosed herein, no litigation of any nature has been filed or is pending, as of that date, to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of the Bonds or which would affect the provisions made for their payment or security or in any manner question the validity of the Bonds.

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

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

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS. . . Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code), provides that the Bonds constitute negotiable instruments, and are investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Uniform Commercial Code, notwithstanding any provisions of law or court decision to the contrary, and are legal and authorized investments for banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, fiduciaries, and, and for the sinking funds of cities, towns, villages, school districts, and other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the state, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. See "OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to sure 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 Bond 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 with a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Austin, Texas, Bond Counsel. 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. Though it represents investment banking firms such as the Underwriters from time to time on matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been retained by and only represents the District. A form of Bond Counsel's opinion appears in Appendix C attached hereto.

Except as noted below, Bond Counsel did not take part in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information in this Official Statement (except any financial, technical, or statistical information) appearing under the captions and subcaptions "THE BONDS" (except for the information contained in the subcaptions "Sources and Uses of Bond Proceeds," "Permanent School Fund Guarantee," "Bondholders' Remedies," and "Book-Entry-Only System" as to which no opinion is expressed), "STATE

AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS," "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS, M&O Tax Rate Limitations (first paragraph only)", "TAX MATTERS," "OTHER INFORMATION - Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale," "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas," "OTHER INFORMATION - Continuing Disclosure of Information" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings" as to which no opinion is expressed) and "OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Matters" (except for the last sentence of the second paragraph thereof, as to which no opinion is expressed), and such firm is of the opinion that the information contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinion will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Bracewell LLP, San Antonio, Texas, counsel to the Underwriters.

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

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

Annual Reports. The District will file certain updated financial information and operating data with the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 5 and 7 through 12 and in APPENDIX B. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year. The District will provide the updated information to the MSRB in electronic format, which will be available to the public free of charge via the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system at www.emma.msrb.org.

The financial information and operating data to be provided may be set forth in full in one or more documents or may be included by specific reference to any document available to the public on the MSRB's EMMA Internet website or filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"); as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by the required time, the District will provide unaudited financial information by the required time and audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation.

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

Notice of Certain Events. The District will file with the MSRB notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner (and not more than 10 business days after occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the federal income 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 paying agent/registrant or the change of name of a paying agent/registrant, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the guarantee of the Texas Permanent School Fund), or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

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

assets or business of the District, and (B) the District intends the words used in clauses (15) and (16) of the immediately preceding paragraph and in the definition of Financial Obligation to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885, dated August 20, 2018.

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

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

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

VERIFICATION OF ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS. . . . The issuance of the Bonds will be subject to delivery by the Verification Agent of a report of the mathematical accuracy of certain computations ("the "Report"). The Verification Agent will verify from the information provided to them the mathematical accuracy as of the date of the closing on the Bonds of the computations contained in the provided schedules to determine that the anticipated receipts from the Escrow Securities and cash deposits listed in the schedules provided by Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC, the District's Financial Advisor, to be held in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal and interest requirements of the Refunded Bonds. The Verification Agent will express no opinion on the assumptions provided to them. Such verification of accuracy of such mathematical computation will be based upon information and assumptions supplied by the District and Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC, and such verification, information and assumptions will be relied on by Bond Counsel in rendering its opinion described herein.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR . . . Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC 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. Tijerina Financial Consulting LLC, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has relied on the opinion of Bond Counsel and has not verified and does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants, and representations contained in any of the 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 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 its responsibilities 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 ii of the official statement less an underwriting discount of \$_____. The Underwriters' obligation is subject to certain conditions precedent. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

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

The forward-looking statements 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 Bond Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds will authorize the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and authorize its further use in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Underwriters in accordance with provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

/s/

President, Board of Trustees
Alice Independent School District

ATTEST:

/s/

Secretary, Board of Trustees
Alice Independent School District

SCHEDULE I

SCHEDULE OF REFUNDED BONDS*

Description	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Principal Amount	Redemption Date	Call Price
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2016					
Serials	8/15/2028	4.000%	945,000	3/19/2026	100%
	8/15/2029	4.000%	985,000	3/19/2026	100%
	8/15/2030	4.000%	1,025,000	3/19/2026	100%
	8/15/2031	4.000%	1,060,000	3/19/2026	100%
	8/15/2032	4.000%	1,105,000	3/19/2026	100%
	8/15/2033	4.000%	1,150,000	3/19/2026	100%
			<u>\$ 6,270,000</u>		

*Preliminary, subject to change.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

THE CITY . . . The City of Alice, Texas (the “City or Alice”) is within the district and located in the middle of South Texas in the center of the larger urban complexes of San Antonio (130 miles south), and Corpus Christi (45 miles west) and the Lower Rio Grande Valley. The City is known as the “Hub City” of South Texas. Because of the City’s location, it serves as the retail trade, health care and banking center in the region. In addition, the City lies midway between the Port of Corpus Christi, Texas, the sixth largest port in the United States, and Laredo, Texas (90 miles east), the gateway to Monterrey, Mexico one of Mexico’s largest industrial areas.

SCHOOLS . . . There are four public elementary schools and three private elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. The student to teacher ratio is 15:1. There are two community colleges and two four year universities located within 45 miles of the City.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE ⁽¹⁾

School Year	Average Daily Attendance
2021-2022	3,858
2022-2023	3,892
2023-2024	3,902
2024-2025	3,769
2025-2026	3,900

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

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

	Jim Wells County			Texas		
	August 2025	August 2024	August 2023	August 2025	August 2024	August 2023
Civilian Labor Force	15,746	15,530	15,799	15,885,187	15,675,864	15,287,702
Total Employment	14,871	14,674	14,951	15,144,613	14,978,832	14,633,137
Total Unemployment	875	856	848	740,574	697,032	654,565
Percentage Unemployment	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

APPENDIX B

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Alice Independent School District Annual Financial and Compliance Report for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024, 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.

Raul Hernandez & Company, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants
5402 Holly Rd, Suite 102
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411
Office (361)980-0482 Fax (361)980-1002

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Alice Independent School District
#2 Coyote Trail
Alice, Texas 78332

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Alice Independent School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended August 31, 2024, 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of August 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 Alice Independent School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note A to the basic financial statements, during the year ended August 31, 2024, the District implemented Governmental Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 budgetary comparison information on pages 53, 74, and 75 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining statements and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying account 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 and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

Raul Hernandez & Company, P.C.

Corpus Christi, Texas

January 13, 2025

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report, we, the managers of Alice Independent School District, discuss and analyze the District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the independent auditors' report on page 1, and the District's Basic Financial Statements, which begin on page 12.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's net position was \$44,092,225, which is a 6.5% increase.
- During the year, the District had tax revenues of \$13,202,824 which included \$8,473,920 and \$4,728,904 for property taxes, levied for general purposes and debt service, respectively.
- The General Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$20,332,945, which is an increase of \$441,613 from the prior year. The Debt Service Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$1,650,470, which represents an increase of \$100,471.
- Revenues from governmental activities were \$66,367,251, which represents a (\$5,249,586) decrease over the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts—*management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, and *required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- *The governmental funds* statements tell how *general government* services were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.
- *Proprietary fund* statements offer *short-* and *long-term* financial information about the activities the government operates *like businesses*. The District maintains one type of proprietary fund, an internal service fund. The Internal service fund is used to report activities of the District's self-insurance program. Because these services predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, the Internal Service Fund is reported with *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The Internal Service Fund is presented as a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements.

- *Fiduciary fund* statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a *trustee or custodian* for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.
- *Notes to the financial statements.* The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.
- *Other information.* In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the district's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions are the two budgetary schedules on the general fund and major special revenue fund. The combining statements in connection to nonmajor governmental funds and fiduciary funds are then presented.

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

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-1 Major Features of the District's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Type of Statements	Government-wide	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
<u>Scope</u>	Entire district Government (except Fiduciary funds) and the district's component units	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities of District similar to private business; self insurance	Instances in which the district is the trustee or custodian for someone else's resources
<u>Required Financial Statements</u>	Statement of Net position Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances Statement of cash flows	Statement of net position Statement of rev. exp. & changes in net position Statement of flows	Statement of fiduciary net position Statement of in fiduciary net position
<u>Accounting basis and measurement focus</u>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial	Accrual accounting and economic focus	Accrual accounting economic resources focus

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 12 and 13). These provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements (starting on page 14) report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources, and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget. For proprietary activities, fund financial statements tell how goods or services of the District were sold to departments within the District or to external customers and how the sales revenues covered the expenses of the goods or services. The remaining statements, fiduciary statements, provide financial information about activities for which the District acts solely as a trustee or custodian for the benefit of those outside of the district.

The notes to the financial statements (starting on page 25) provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements or the fund financial statements.

The combining statements for nonmajor funds contain even more information about the District's individual funds. These are not required by TEA. The section labeled Other Schedules contain data used by monitoring or regulatory agencies for assurance that the District is using funds supplied in compliance with the terms of grants.

Reporting the District as a Whole

The Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the District's overall financial condition and operations begins on page 12. Its primary purpose is to show whether the District is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net position includes all the District's assets and liabilities at the end of the year while the Statement of Activities includes all the revenues and expenses generated by the District's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting which is the basis used by private sector companies.

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

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

In the Statement of Net position and the Statement of Activities, we present the District's one kind of activity:

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

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements begin on page 14 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. Laws and contracts require the District to establish some funds, such as grants received under the No Child Left Behind Act from the U.S. Department of Education. The District's administration establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like campus activities). The District's governmental funds use the following accounting approach:

- Governmental funds—Most of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These 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.

The District as Trustee

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

- The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for money raised by student activities and alumnae scholarship programs. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net position on page 20. We exclude these resources from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is only responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The District implemented GASB Statement #34 in a prior year. Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table I) and changes in net position (Table II) of the District's governmental-type activities between current and prior year.

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased from \$41,416,725 to \$44,092,225. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was (\$11,484,269) at August 31, 2024 which represents a \$828,826 increase from prior year. The District's revenues exceeded expenditures by \$2,675,500. The District paid bonds and other long-term debt in the amount of \$4,588,365. Furthermore, acquired capital assets, including completed capital projects, amounted to a net after disposals, before depreciation, of \$7,077,778. The District recorded depreciation in the amount of \$4,760,226. In addition, accumulated depreciation was \$56,439,890 as of August 31, 2024. (See note D on page 36)

Total Revenue decreased by (\$5,249,586) in fiscal year 2024. Operating grants and Contributions accounted for the majority of the decrease by (6,049,290). Total Expenditures decreased by (\$4,204,025) during the year. Facilities Maintenance and Operations accounted for a majority of the decrease by (\$3,112,100).

The District has no business-type activities.

Table 1
ALICE INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICT

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023	Change
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 59,167,191	\$ 23,741,099	\$ 35,426,092
Property Taxes Receivable (Delinquent)	5,098,285	4,960,223	138,062
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(2,598,822)	(2,400,860)	(197,962)
Due from Other Governments	8,899,982	8,387,921	512,061
Other Receivables, net	5,322	59,398	(54,076)
Inventories	245,750	257,065	(11,315)
Total Current Assets:	<u>\$ 70,817,708</u>	<u>\$ 35,004,846</u>	<u>\$ 35,812,862</u>
Capital Assets:			
Land	5,103,748	2,535,160	2,568,588
Buildings, Net	74,563,749	75,094,729	(530,980)
Furniture and Equipment, Net	5,707,915	5,813,601	(105,686)
Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Net	-	93,561	(93,561)
Construction in Progress	479,191	2,860,234	(2,381,043)
Restricted Assets	<u>4,014</u>	<u>3,980</u>	<u>34</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>85,858,617</u>	<u>86,401,265</u>	<u>(542,648)</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 156,676,325</u>	<u>\$ 121,406,111</u>	<u>\$ 35,270,214</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Charge for Refunding	561,242	665,153	(103,911)
Deferred Resource Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	11,811,473	11,183,459	628,014
Deferred Resource Outflow Related to TRS Pension	<u>5,883,226</u>	<u>6,190,923</u>	<u>(307,697)</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>18,255,941</u>	<u>18,039,535</u>	<u>216,406</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	1,495,925	1,321,912	174,013
Interest Payable	231,598	105,208	126,390
Payroll Deductions & Withholdings	1,013,873	1,150,936	(137,063)
Accrued Wages Payable	2,444,862	2,252,988	191,874
Due to Other Governments	7,751	2,214,774	(2,207,023)
Unearned Revenue	227,530	183,291	44,239
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	3,998,759	3,172,832	825,927
Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc	69,639,840	37,251,563	32,388,277
Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	23,955,242	19,476,037	4,479,205
Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	<u>10,765,348</u>	<u>11,316,500</u>	<u>(551,152)</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>113,780,728</u>	<u>78,446,041</u>	<u>35,334,687</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Resource Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	1,025,637	1,799,039	(773,402)
Deferred Resource Inflow Related to TRS Pension	<u>16,033,676</u>	<u>17,783,841</u>	<u>(1,750,165)</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>17,059,313</u>	<u>19,582,880</u>	<u>(2,523,567)</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	12,777,247	46,638,044	(33,860,797)
Restricted for Federal and State Programs	2,222,998	1,858,476	364,522
Restricted for Debt Service	1,650,470	1,549,999	100,471
Restricted for Capital Projects	38,649,296	1,743,164	36,906,132
Restricted for Other Purposes	276,483	282,485	(6,002)
Unrestricted	<u>(11,484,269)</u>	<u>(10,655,443)</u>	<u>(828,826)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 44,092,225</u>	<u>\$ 41,416,725</u>	<u>\$ 2,675,500</u>

Table II
ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,222,824	\$ 1,657,048	\$ (434,224)
Operating Grants and Contributions	16,882,332	22,931,622	(6,049,290)
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	8,473,920	10,929,792	(2,455,872)
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	4,728,904	2,827,276	1,901,628
Grants and Contributions not Restricted	33,402,516	31,533,713	1,868,803
Investment Earnings	1,206,850	1,093,128	113,722
Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue	449,905	644,258	(194,353)
Total Revenue	<u>66,367,251</u>	<u>71,616,837</u>	<u>(5,249,586)</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction	33,941,952	35,632,544	(1,690,592)
Instructional Resources and Media Services	688,337	738,538	(50,201)
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	1,182,252	1,451,270	(269,018)
Instructional Leadership	1,921,531	2,158,191	(236,660)
School Leadership	3,323,271	3,059,017	264,254
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,811,132	1,793,255	17,877
Social Work Services	822,392	834,023	(11,631)
Health Services	595,415	592,156	3,259
Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,376,911	1,194,667	182,244
Food Services	4,952,539	5,152,078	(199,539)
Extracurricular Activities	3,501,239	2,993,972	507,267
General Administration	2,139,122	2,134,302	4,820
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	3,365,285	6,477,385	(3,112,100)
Security and Monitoring Services	1,212,007	1,110,300	101,707
Data Processing Services	530,109	535,523	(5,414)
Community Services	306,385	302,999	3,386
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	1,384,596	1,312,030	72,566
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	216,864	14,675	202,189
Other Intergovernmental Charges	420,412	408,851	11,561
Total Expenses	<u>63,691,751</u>	<u>67,895,776</u>	<u>(4,204,025)</u>
Change in Net Position	2,675,500	3,721,061	(1,045,561)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	41,416,725	37,695,664	3,721,061
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 44,092,225</u>	<u>\$ 41,416,725</u>	<u>\$ 2,675,500</u>

Figure 1

**Governmental Activities - Revenues by Source
(in dollars)**

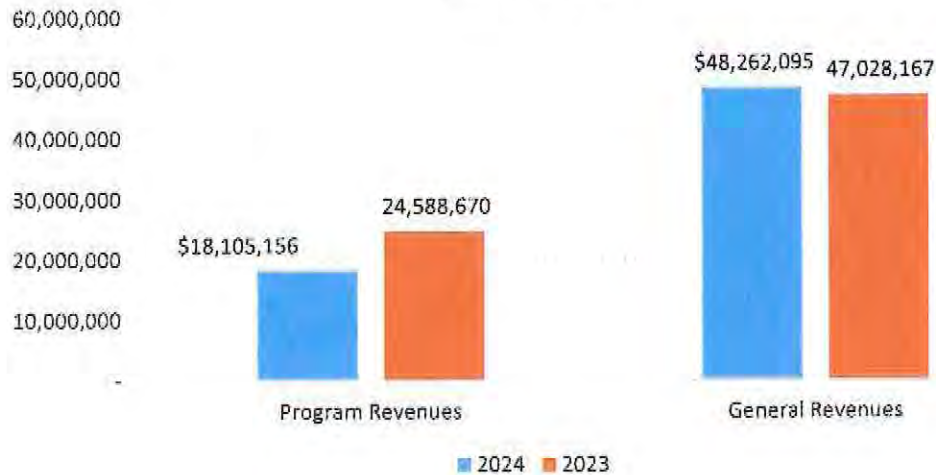
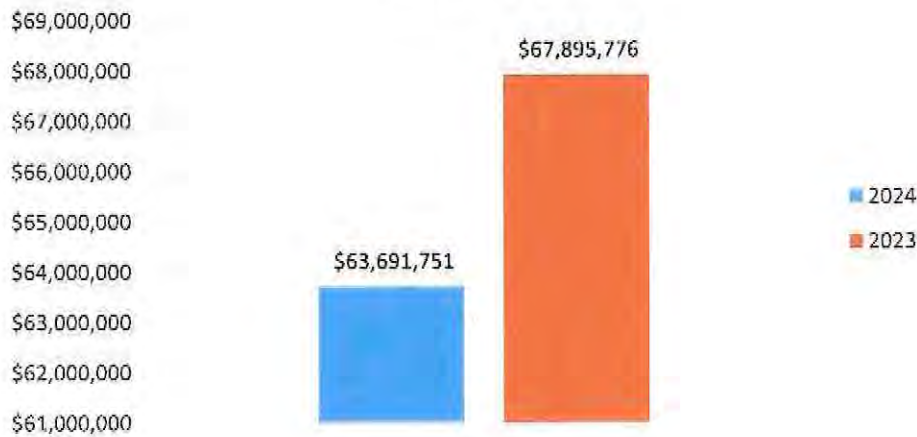


Figure 2

**Governmental Activities - Expenses by Source
(in dollars)**



THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet (on page 14) reported a combined fund balance of \$63,132,192, which represents an increase of \$25,325,457 over last year's total of \$37,806,735. This increase was partly due to increases in assets and decreases in expenditures.

The District's General Fund balance of \$20,332,945 reported on page 57- differs from the General Fund's budgetary fund balance of \$17,066,308 reported in the budgetary comparison schedule, which is a difference of \$3,266,637.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2024, the District had \$142 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, furniture & equipment, and right to use asset.

This year's major additions included:

	2024	2023
Land	\$ 5,103,748	\$ 2,535,159
Construction in Progress	479,191	2,860,234
Buildings	119,026,388	115,861,068
Furniture and Equipment	17,451,263	16,586,584
Right to Use Asset	233,903	233,903
Totals at Historical Cost	142,294,493	138,076,948
Accumulated Depreciation	(56,439,890)	(51,679,663)
Total Capital Assets (Net)	<u>\$ 85,854,603</u>	<u>\$ 86,397,285</u>

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in Note D (page 36) to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the District had \$73,627,288 in bonds and other long-term debt outstanding, which had a net increase from the prior year balance by \$33,299,383. The change represents a 83% increase. More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note G (page 38) to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Many factors were considered by the District's administration during the process of developing the fiscal year 2024 -2025 budget. Among them:

- Fiscal year 2023 - 2024 fund balance carry forward -- \$20.1 million
- District student enrollment estimated at 3899
- Increased Federal Revenue to account for higher indirect cost of federal grants

Also considered in the development of the budget is the impact of local economy and inflation in the surrounding area.

Budgeted expenditures in the General Fund decreased by 1.3% to \$46.6 million in fiscal year 2024- 2025. State revenues are expected to be the primary funding source. The District's maintenance and operation tax rate is \$.7427 per hundred dollars of assessed value for 2024.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and 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 Alice Independent School District #2 Coyote Trail Alice, Texas, 78332.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT A-1

Data Control Codes	Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 59,167,191
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	5,098,285
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(2,598,822)
1240 Due from Other Governments	8,899,982
1290 Other Receivables, Net	5,322
1300 Inventories	245,750
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land	5,103,748
1520 Buildings, Net	74,563,749
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	5,707,915
1580 Construction in Progress	479,191
1800 Restricted Assets	4,014
1000 Total Assets	<u>156,676,325</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1701 Deferred Charge for Refunding	561,242
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	11,811,473
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	5,883,226
1700 Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>18,255,941</u>
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	1,495,925
2140 Interest Payable	231,598
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	1,013,873
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	2,444,862
2180 Due to Other Governments	7,751
2300 Unearned Revenue	227,530
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	3,998,759
Due in More than One Year:	
2502 Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	69,639,840
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	23,955,242
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	10,765,348
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>113,780,728</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	1,025,637
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	16,033,676
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>17,059,313</u>
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets	12,777,247
Restricted:	
3820 Restricted for Federal and State Programs	2,222,998
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	1,650,470
3860 Restricted for Capital Projects	38,649,296
3890 Restricted for Other Purposes	276,483
3900 Unrestricted	(11,484,269)
3000 Total Net Position	<u>\$ 44,092,225</u>

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT B-1

Net (Expense)
Revenue and
Changes in Net
Position

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		6
		3	4	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
Primary Government:				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11 Instruction	\$ 33,941,952	\$ 182,446	\$ 7,654,641	\$ (26,104,865)
12 Instructional Resources and Media Services	688,337	-	5,903	(682,434)
13 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	1,182,252	23,582	942,202	(216,468)
21 Instructional Leadership	1,921,531	25,726	592,487	(1,303,318)
23 School Leadership	3,323,271	-	436,196	(2,887,075)
31 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,811,132	-	310,695	(1,500,437)
32 Social Work Services	822,392	-	751,176	(71,216)
33 Health Services	595,415	-	10,801	(584,614)
34 Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,376,911	-	74,874	(1,302,037)
35 Food Services	4,952,539	119,621	4,628,396	(204,522)
36 Extracurricular Activities	3,501,239	225,666	744,675	(2,530,898)
41 General Administration	2,139,122	-	85,249	(2,053,873)
51 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	3,365,285	-	71,771	(3,293,514)
52 Security and Monitoring Services	1,212,007	635,064	246,242	(330,701)
53 Data Processing Services	530,109	-	48,270	(481,839)
61 Community Services	306,385	10,719	278,754	(16,912)
72 Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,384,596	-	-	(1,384,596)
73 Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	216,864	-	-	(216,864)
99 Other Intergovernmental Charges	420,412	-	-	(420,412)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	\$ 63,691,751	\$ 1,222,824	\$ 16,882,332	(45,586,595)

Data
Control
Codes

General Revenues:

Taxes:

MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	8,473,920
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	4,728,904
GC	Grants and Contributions not Restricted	33,402,516
IE	Investment Earnings	1,206,850
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue	449,905
TR	Total General Revenues	48,262,095
CN	Change in Net Position	2,675,500
NB	Net Position - Beginning	41,416,725
NE	Net Position - Ending	\$ 44,092,225

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 20,505,086	\$ 1,727,028	\$ 38,000,623
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	4,031,274	1,067,011	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(2,138,948)	(459,874)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	3,677,311	23,139	-
1260 Due from Other Funds	1,241,404	367,990	5,659
1290 Other Receivables	5,322	-	-
1300 Inventories	245,750	-	-
1800 Restricted Assets	-	-	-
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 27,567,199</u>	<u>\$ 2,725,294</u>	<u>\$ 38,006,282</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 665,181	\$ 6,399	\$ -
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	1,013,873	-	-
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	2,322,681	-	-
2170 Due to Other Funds	1,307,261	289,270	-
2180 Due to Other Governments	7,751	-	-
2300 Unearned Revenue	25,182	172,018	-
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>5,341,929</u>	<u>467,687</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	1,892,325	607,137	-
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,892,325</u>	<u>607,137</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
3410 Inventories	245,750	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	1,650,470	-
3490 Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-
Committed Fund Balance:			
3510 Construction	-	-	38,006,282
3545 Other Committed Fund Balance	-	-	-
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	20,087,195	-	-
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>20,332,945</u>	<u>1,650,470</u>	<u>38,006,282</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 27,567,199</u>	<u>\$ 2,725,294</u>	<u>\$ 38,006,282</u>

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

Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ (1,076,170)	\$ 59,156,567
-	5,098,285
-	(2,598,822)
5,199,532	8,899,982
-	1,615,053
-	5,322
-	245,750
4,014	4,014
<u>\$ 4,127,376</u>	<u>\$ 72,426,151</u>
\$ 555,308	\$ 1,226,888
-	1,013,873
122,181	2,444,862
277,062	1,873,593
-	7,751
30,330	227,530
<u>984,881</u>	<u>6,794,497</u>
-	2,499,462
-	2,499,462
-	245,750
2,222,998	2,222,998
-	1,650,470
54,228	54,228
643,014	38,649,296
222,255	222,255
-	20,087,195
<u>3,142,495</u>	<u>63,132,192</u>
<u>\$ 4,127,376</u>	<u>\$ 72,426,151</u>

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 63,132,192
1 The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance and printing, 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. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.	127
2 Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the cost of these assets was \$138,076,948 and the accumulated depreciation was (\$51,679,663). In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.	46,532,836
3 Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the 2024 capital outlays and debt principal payments is to decrease net position.	(33,644,881)
4 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$11,811,473, a Deferred Resource Inflow in the amount of \$1,025,637 and a net pension liability in the amount of \$23,955,242. This resulted in an increase (decrease) in net position.	(13,169,406)
5 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability required by GASB 75. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$5,883,226, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$16,033,676, and a net OPEB liability in the amount of \$10,765,348. This resulted in an increase (decrease) in net position.	(20,915,798)
6 The 2024 depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(4,760,226)
7 Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales as an increase in bonds payable, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase net position.	6,917,381
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 44,092,225

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

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ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 10,285,880	\$ 5,061,351	\$ 623
5800 State Program Revenues	34,533,284	321,880	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	942,911	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	45,762,075	5,383,231	623
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	23,797,359	-	-
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	650,071	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	215,597	-	-
0021 Instructional Leadership	1,257,485	-	-
0023 School Leadership	2,695,644	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	1,435,198	-	-
0032 Social Work Services	5,743	-	-
0033 Health Services	591,735	-	-
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	1,169,268	-	-
0035 Food Services	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	2,576,885	-	-
0041 General Administration	2,078,452	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	6,161,291	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	977,535	-	-
0053 Data Processing Services	406,138	-	-
0061 Community Services	1,794	-	-
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	728,545	2,140,000	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	151,310	1,230,325	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	30,488	186,376
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	-
Intergovernmental:			
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	420,412	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	45,320,462	3,400,813	186,376
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	441,613	1,982,418	(185,753)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
7911 Capital Related Debt Issued	-	-	35,645,000
7916 Premium or Discount on Issuance of Bonds	-	-	2,547,035
8949 Other (Uses)	-	(1,881,947)	-
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(1,881,947)	38,192,035
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	441,613	100,471	38,006,282
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning), As Previously Reported	19,891,332	-	-
1300 Change from Nonmajor to Major Fund	-	1,549,999	-
Fund Balance - September 1, as Restated and Adjusted	19,891,332	1,549,999	-
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 20,332,945	\$ 1,650,470	\$ 38,006,282

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

Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 799,776	\$ 16,147,630
1,171,062	36,026,226
14,916,200	15,859,111
16,887,038	68,032,967
7,296,122	31,093,481
5,903	655,974
942,202	1,157,799
592,487	1,849,972
436,196	3,131,840
310,695	1,745,893
751,176	756,919
10,801	602,536
74,874	1,244,142
4,628,395	4,628,395
751,983	3,328,868
85,249	2,163,701
270,891	6,432,182
246,242	1,223,777
48,270	454,408
278,754	280,548
-	2,868,545
-	1,381,635
-	216,864
898,429	898,429
-	420,412
17,628,669	66,536,320
(741,631)	1,496,647
-	35,645,000
-	2,547,035
-	(1,881,947)
-	36,310,088
(741,631)	37,806,735
5,434,125	25,325,457
(1,549,999)	-
3,884,126	25,325,457
\$ 3,142,495	\$ 63,132,192

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 37,806,735
The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance and printing, to appropriate functions in other funds. The net income (loss) of internal service funds are reported with governmental activities. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.	127
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing the 2024 capital outlays and debt principal payments is to decrease net position.	(33,644,881)
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(4,760,226)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to decrease net position.	4,357,914
GASB 68 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$1,712,854. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net pension liability. This caused a decrease in the change in net position totaling \$1,792,480. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS pension expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net pension expense (increased) decreased the change in net position by \$2,998,163. The net result is an increase (decrease) in the change in net position.	(3,077,789)
GASB 75 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$406,566. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net OPEB liability. This caused a decrease in the change in net position totaling \$421,824. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS OPEB expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net OPEB expense (increased) decreased the change in net position by (\$2,008,878). The net result is an increase (decrease) in the change in net position.	1,993,620
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 2,675,500

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,624
Due from Other Funds	258,541
Total Assets	<u>269,165</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	<u>269,038</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>269,038</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>127</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 127</u>

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 156,613
Total Operating Revenues	156,613
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Other Operating Costs	156,594
Total Operating Expenses	156,594
Operating Income	19
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	108
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 127

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

EXHIBIT D-3

	Governmental Activities -
	Internal Service Fund
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>	
Cash Received from User Charges	\$ 105,019
Cash Payments for Suppliers	(105,496)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(477)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(477)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	11,101
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 10,624
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash</u>	
<u>Used for Operating Activities:</u>	\$ 19
Operating Income:	
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current	
Assets and Liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	(51,594)
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable	51,098
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (477)

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund
<hr/>	
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 204,018
Total Assets	<u>204,018</u>
 NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>204,018</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 204,018</u></u>

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:	
Enterprising Services Revenue	\$ 372,967
Total Additions	<u>372,967</u>
DEDUCTIONS:	
Other Deductions	<u>306,103</u>
Total Deductions	<u>306,103</u>
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	66,864
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>137,154</u>
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 204,018</u>

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of Alice Independent School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") applicable to governmental units in conjunction with the Texas Education Agency's Financial Accountability System Resource Guide ("Resource Guide"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

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

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.

The District applied Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. GASB Statement No. 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for reporting purposes and applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Board of School Trustees ("Board"), a seven-member group, has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District. The Board is elected by the public and has the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the District. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the Board, and the TEA may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the Board. The District receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of those funding entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by the GASB in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" and there are no component units included within the reporting entity.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

a. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements: The statement of net assets and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function 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. The District does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District except those required to be accounted for in another

Capital Project Fund: The other major fund is the capital projects fund which accounts for capital expenditure projects.

Debt Service Fund: The District accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds in a debt service fund.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

In addition, the District reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds: These 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.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds: These funds are used to report trust arrangements under which principal income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments not reported in other fiduciary fund types.

Custodial Funds: The District accounts for resources held for others in a custodial capacity in custodial funds. These funds are used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student and other organizations. These funds were previously reported in an agency fund. This change resulted in reporting the detail of additions to and deductions from custodial funds causing a change in the fund net position whereas these details were not reported for agency funds. This change is a result of the implementation of GASB 84.

Fiduciary Funds: These funds are reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements. However, because their assets are held in a trustee or agent capacity and are therefore not available to support District programs, these funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

b. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District does not consider revenues collected after its year-end to be available in the current period. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When the District incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the District's policy to use unrestricted resources first, then restricted resources.

Under GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," all proprietary funds will continue to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") standards issued on or before November 30, 1989. However, from that date forward, proprietary funds will have the option of either 1) choosing not to apply future FASB standards (including amendments of earlier pronouncements), or 2) continue to follow new FASB pronouncements unless they conflict with GASB guidance. The District has chosen to apply future FASB standards.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows for proprietary and similar fund-types, the District considers highly liquid investments to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

b. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period.

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Delinquent Taxes	\$4,031,274	\$1,067,011	\$5,098,285
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(2,138,949)	(459,874)	(2,598,823)
Net Taxes	<u>\$1,892,325</u>	<u>\$ 607,137</u>	<u>\$2,499,462</u>

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

c. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The District records purchases of supplies as expenditures, utilizing the purchase method of accounting for inventory in accordance with the Resource Guide. Certain Payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

d. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. A capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is used.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	20-40
Building Improvements	20-40
Vehicles	8-10
Office Equipment	5-15
Computer Equipment	5-10

Right-to-use leased assets and SBITA assets are depreciated/amortized using the straight line method over the term of the respective agreements.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

e. Receivable and Payable Balances

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

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

f. Interfund Activity

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

g. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates.

h. Data Control Codes

Data Control Codes appear in the rows and above the columns of certain financial statements. The TEA requires the display of these codes in the financial statements filed with TEA in order to insure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

i. Fund Balances

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

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

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

Committed Fund Balance – represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the District’s governing board. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the governing board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action. Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the governing board. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Committed fund balance amounts differ from restricted balances in that the constraints of their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – 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 governing board or by an official or body to which the governing board delegates the 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 conveys that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the District itself.

Unassigned Fund Balance – 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 overspending 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 an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

j. Change in Accounting Principle

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, was adopted effective July 1, 2023. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information form making decisions or assessing accountability.

B. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No, 38, “Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures,” violation of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, if any, are reported below, along with actions taken to address such violations:

Violation
None reported

Action Taken
Not applicable

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

B. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

2. Deficit Fund Balance or Fund net Assets of Individual Funds

Following are funds having deficit fund balances or fund net assets at year end, if any, along with remarks which address such deficits:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Deficit Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
None reported	Not applicable	Not applicable

3. Budgetary Data

The Board of Trustees adopts an "appropriated budget" for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Food Service Fund which is included in the Special Revenue Funds. The District is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures for each of these funds. The District compares the final amended budget to actual revenues and expenditures. The General Fund Budget report appears in Exhibit G-1 and the other two reports are in Exhibit J2 and J3.

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

1. Prior to August 20 the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning September 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days public notice of the meeting must be given.
3. Prior to September 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Board. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, several amendments were necessary during the year.
4. Each budget is controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/object level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at year end. A reconciliation of fund balances for both appropriated budget and nonappropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

B. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

	<u>August 31, 2024</u> <u>Fund Balance</u>
Appropriated Budget Funds - Food Service Special Revenue Fund	\$ 4,843,612
Nonappropriated Budget Funds	<u>14,272,228</u>
All Special Revenue Funds	<u>\$ 19,115,840</u>

5. Excess of expenditure over appropriations

The following is a list of the excess of expenditures over appropriations, at the legal control by an individual fund.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Amount of Excess</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

1. Cash Deposits:

At August 31, 2024, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was \$59,167,191 and the bank balance was \$60,390,478. The District's cash deposits at August 31, 2024 and during the year ended August 31, 2024, were entirely covered by the FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

2. Investments:

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

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

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

The District's investments at August 31, 2024 are shown below.

<u>Investment or Investment Type</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Ratings</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
TexPool	28 Day WAM	AAAm Standard & Poors	\$ 13,394,576
Lone Star Investment Pool	14-24 Day WAM	AAAf/S1+Standard & Poors	2,009,183
Texas Class	42 Day WAM	AAA Fitch	2,478,002
Total Investments			<u>\$ 17,881,761</u>

3. **Analysis of Specific Deposit and Investment Risks**

GASB Statement no. 40 requires a determination as to whether the District was exposed to the following specific investment risks at year end and if so, the reporting of certain related disclosures:

a. Credit Risk

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

b. Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

At year end, the District was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

c. Concentration of Credit Risk

This is the risk that in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

d. Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to interest rate risk.

e. Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Investment Accounting Policy

The District's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

Public Funds Investment Pools

Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
<u>Governmental activities:</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 2,535,160	\$ 2,568,588	\$ -	\$ 5,103,748
Construction in progress	2,860,234	479,191	2,860,234	479,191
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>5,395,394</u>	<u>3,047,779</u>	<u>2,860,234</u>	<u>5,582,939</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	115,861,068	3,165,320	-	119,026,388
Furniture & Equipment	16,586,584	864,679	-	17,451,263
Right to Use Asset	233,903	-	-	233,903
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>132,681,555</u>	<u>4,029,999</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,711,554</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(40,766,342)	(3,696,300)	-	(44,462,642)
Furniture & Equipment	(10,772,979)	(970,365)	-	(11,743,344)
Right to Use Asset	(140,342)	(93,561)	-	(233,904)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(51,679,663)</u>	<u>(4,760,226)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,439,890)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>81,001,892</u>	<u>(730,227)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,271,664</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 86,397,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,317,552</u>	<u>\$ 2,860,234</u>	<u>\$ 85,854,603</u>
Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:				
Instruction	\$ 3,017,064			
Instructional Resources and Media Services	49,590			
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	1,543			
Instructional Leadership	64,574			
School Leadership	267,648			
Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluating Services	89,051			
Social Work Services	51,590			
Health Services	15,114			
Student Transportation	164,912			
Food Services	240,810			
Extracurricular Activities	214,323			
General Administration	20,065			
Facilities Maintenance and Operation	364,357			
Security and Monitoring Services	7,282			
Data Processing Services	83,359			
Community Services	15,383			
Debt Service	93,561			
	<u>\$ 4,760,226</u>			

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

On February 23, 2005, the District received as a donation from a local taxpayer,(Grantor) a 127.38-acre tract of surface land located in Jim Wells County, Texas. The donated asset has been recorded at its estimated fair value of \$385,055. In addition the District purchased an additional 85 acres of surface land from the taxpayer. An agreement exists between the Grantor and the District that this conveyance is based upon an understanding that the District intends to use the property for school purposes. In the event the District should in the future decide to sell all or any part of the these properties on or before December 31, 2016, then the District agrees to pay to Grantor or Grantor's heirs 40% of any "net profit" as defined in the agreement.

E. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Due To and From Other Funds

Balances due to and due from other funds at August 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

<u>Due To Fund</u>	<u>Due From Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	\$ 1,119,604	Short-term loans
TOTAL GENERAL FUND		\$ 1,119,604	
Payroll Clearing Fund	General Fund	126,317	
Payroll Clearing Fund	Special Revenue Funds	1,142	
Internal Service Fund	General Fund	258,568	Short-term loans
Debt Service Fund	General Fund	367,990	
	Total	\$ 1,873,621	

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

F. FUND BALANCES

The District has nonspendable, restricted, committed, and unassigned fund balance as follows.

Nonspendable Fund Balances:	
Inventories	\$ 245,750
Restricted Fund Balances:	
Federal/State Funds Grant Restrictions	2,222,998
Retirement of Long-Term Debt	1,650,470
Other Restricted Fund Balance	54,228
	<u>3,927,696</u>
Committed Fund Balances:	
Capital Projects	
Construction	38,649,296
Other Committed Fund Balance	222,255
	<u>38,871,551</u>
Unassigned:	<u>20,087,195</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 63,132,192</u>

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide Annual Reports and Material Event Notices to the State Information Depository of Texas, which is the Municipal Advisory Council. This information is required under SEC Rule 15c2-12 to enable investors to analyze the financial condition and operations of the District.

1. Long-Term Obligations Activity

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term Obligations, for the year ended August 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:						
General obligation bonds:						
Series 2019	5.00%	17,705,000	-	385,000	17,320,000	400,000
Series 2024	5.00%	-	35,645,000	-	35,645,000	1,715,000
Refunding Bonds:						
Series 2016	4.00%	8,055,000	-	-	8,055,000	-
Series 2016A	4.00%	4,155,000	-	2,780,000	1,375,000	-
Series 2017	4.00%	1,585,000	-	780,000	805,000	805,000
Premium/discount		3,347,373	2,547,035	304,287	5,590,121	406,168
Financing Arrangements		5,480,532	-	643,365	4,837,167	661,281
Total Long-Term Debt		<u>\$ 40,327,905</u>	<u>\$ 38,192,035</u>	<u>\$ 4,892,652</u>	<u>\$ 73,627,289</u>	<u>\$ 3,987,449</u>
Net Pension Liability		19,476,037	4,479,205	-	23,955,242	-
Net OPEB Liability		11,316,500	-	551,152	10,765,348	-
Total Other Long-Term Debt		<u>30,792,537</u>	<u>4,479,205</u>	<u>551,152</u>	<u>34,720,590</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 71,120,442</u>	<u>\$ 42,671,240</u>	<u>\$ 5,443,804</u>	<u>\$ 108,347,879</u>	<u>\$ 3,987,449</u>

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

2. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at August 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	3,581,281	2,905,692	6,486,973
2026	3,489,695	2,816,603	6,306,298
2027	3,938,622	2,671,526	6,610,148
2028	2,958,076	2,510,122	5,468,198
2029	3,088,071	2,387,577	5,475,648
2030-2034	13,581,423	10,011,374	23,592,797
2035-2039	10,085,000	7,348,250	17,433,250
2040-2044	12,760,000	4,673,300	17,433,300
Thereafter	14,555,000	1,761,950	16,316,950
Totals	<u>\$ 68,037,168</u>	<u>\$ 37,086,394</u>	<u>\$ 105,123,562</u>

3. Right-To-Use Lease Liabilities Payable

The District leases photocopy machines with two agreements each having a 3-year term. Payments of \$1,059 and \$6,612 are made monthly which consist of principal and imputed annual interest of 11.80%. No assets were pledged as collateral for these leases.

A summary of Right-To-Use Lease arrangements for the year ended August 31, 2024, is as follows:

	Interest Rate Payable	Original Lease Liability	Current Year Interest	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
CIT Bank	11.80%	\$ 32,315	\$ 413	\$ 19,525	\$ -	\$ 10,996	\$ 8,529	\$ 8,529
CIT Bank	11.80%	201,588	6,464	76,965	-	74,184	2,781	2,781
		Total	<u>\$ 6,877</u>	<u>\$ 96,490</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,180</u>	<u>\$ 11,310</u>	<u>\$ 11,310</u>

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Future principal and interest payments due to maturity as of the end of the fiscal year are as follows:

<u>Year Ending August 31,</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 11,310	\$ 428	\$ 11,738
Totals	\$ 11,310	\$ 428	\$ 11,738

4. Advance Refunding of Debt

On January 7, 2016, the District issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2016 totaling \$8,260,000 with interest rates stated at 4% to advance refund \$8,260,000 of Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2008 with an interest rate of 4.75% to 5.00%. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities, which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, \$8,295,000 of Series 2008 bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from long-term debt. The deferred loss on defeasance of bonds, which is the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds, is being amortized over the life of the bonds. The refunding resulted in a gross debt service savings of \$1,453,811.94 and a net present value debt service savings of \$1,187,080.28 (or 14.310793% of the principal amount of the Refunded Bonds) which were used to refund the Series 2008 Bonds and to pay costs of issuance.

On July 21, 2016, the District issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2016A totaling \$7,150,000 with an interest rate at 4.00% to advance refund \$7,150,000 of Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2006 with an interest rate of 4.00%. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities, which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, \$7,895,000 of Series 2006 bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from long-term debt. The deferred loss on defeasance of bonds, which is the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds, is being amortized over the life of the bonds. The refunding resulted in a gross debt service savings of \$1,372,713.33 and a net present value debt service savings of \$1,242,421.65 (or 15.736816% of the principal amount of the Refunded Bonds) which were used to refund the Series 2006 Bonds and to pay costs of issuance.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

On March 2, 2017, the District issued Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2017 totaling \$5,120,000 with an interest rate at 4.00% to advance refund \$5,120,000 of Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2008 with an interest rate of 4.00-4.625%. The net proceeds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities, which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, \$5,155,000 of Series 2008 bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds was removed from long-term debt. The deferred loss on defeasance of bonds, which is the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bonds, is being amortized over the life of the bonds. The refunding resulted in a gross debt service savings of \$963,144 and a net present value debt service savings of \$586,423 (or 9.43% of the principal amount of the Refunded Bonds) which were used to refund the Series 2008 Bonds and to pay costs of issuance.

4. Deferred Charge on Refunding

At the government-wide financial statements (Exhibit A-1), the District reports cumulative charges on refunding as net deferred outflows in the amount of \$561,242.

H. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2024, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reduction in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

I. ACCUMULATED UNPAID VACATION AND SICK LEAVE BENEFITS

The District will reimburse an employee for state and local leave if he/she gives written notice, had at least 15 years of continuous service with the District, separation of employment is voluntary and is not being discharged or nonrenewed, and has at least ten days of available leave. The employee shall be reimbursed up to 50 days, at a rate established by the Board.

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS

A. 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). It is a defined benefit pension plan established and administered in accordance with the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The pension trust fund is a qualified pension trust under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Texas Legislature establishes benefits and contribution rates within the guidelines of the Texas Constitution. The pension's Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (continued)

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

B. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.state.tx.us/about/documents/cafr.pdf#CAFR>; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

C. Benefits Provided

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

Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if, as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action. Actuarial implications of the funding provided in the manner are determined by the System's actuary.

D. Contributions

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

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Contribution Rates	2023	2024
Member	8.00%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.00%	8.25%
Employers	8.00%	8.25%
Alice ISD 2024 Employer Contributions		\$ 1,712,854
Alice ISD 2024 Member Contributions		\$ 2,893,702
Alice ISD 2023 NECE On-behalf Contributions		\$ 1,696,095

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

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

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

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

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2022 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term Expected Rate	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2022	3.91%. The source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index."
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period	
100 Years	2122
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Income Including Inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions are used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2022. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 12, 2022.

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2024 increasing to 9.56 percent in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.00%. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2023 are summarized below:

Asset Class*	Target Allocation % [^]	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.0%	4.0%	1.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0	4.5	0.90
Emerging Markets	9.0	4.8	0.70
Private Equity	14.0	7.0	1.50
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	2.5%	0.50%
Absolute Return	0.0	3.6	0.00
Stable Value Hedge	5.0	4.1	0.20
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	4.9%	1.10%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.0	4.8	0.40
Commodities	0.0	4.4	0.00
Risk Parity	8.0%	4.5%	0.40%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	3.7%	0.00%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0	4.4	-0.01
Inflation Expectation			2.30%
Volatility Drag****			-0.90%
Total	100.0%		8.00%

* Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

**Target allocations are based on the FY2023 policy model

***Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 6/30/2023).

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

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase In Discount Rate (8.00%)
Alice's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$ 35,814,414	\$ 23,955,242	\$ 14,094,335

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

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

At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$23,955,242 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 23,955,242
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>22,665,362</u>
Total	<u>\$ 46,620,604</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2022 thru August 31, 2023.

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was .0348742462%, which was an increase (decrease) of .0020683168% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2022.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

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

The Texas 2023 Legislature passed legislation that provides a one-time stipend to certain retired teachers. The stipend was paid to retirees beginning in September of 2023. The Legislature appropriated funds to pay for this one-time stipend so there will be no impact on the net pension liability of TRS. In addition, the Legislature also provided for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) to retirees which was approved during the November 2023 election which will be paid in January 2024. Therefore, this contingent liability was not reflected as of August 31, 2023.

The amount of pension expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$8,212,917.

For the year ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of \$8,212,917 and revenue of \$3,422,274 for support provided by the State.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

J. PENSION PLAN OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 853,533	\$ 290,072
Changes in actuarial assumptions	2,265,697	554,468
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	3,486,069	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	3,493,320	181,097
Total as August 31, 2023 measurement date	10,098,619	1,025,637
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	1,712,854	-
Total as of fiscal year ended	\$ 11,811,473	\$ 1,025,637

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended August 31,	Pension Expense Amount
2025	\$ 2,103,371
2026	1,610,234
2027	3,692,731
2028	1,466,413
2029	200,234
Thereafter	(1)

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

A. Plan Description

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

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

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

B. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

C. Benefits Provided

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

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

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

TRS-Care Monthly for Retirees

	<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

D. 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.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is .65 percent of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the public. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	Contribution Rates	
	2023	2024
Member	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
Alice ISD 2024 Employer Contributions		\$ 406,566
Alice ISD 2024 Member Contributions		\$ 227,989
Alice ISD 2023 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 509,006

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

TRS-Care received supplemental appropriations from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$21.3 million in fiscal year 2023 provided by Rider 14 of the Senate Bill GAA of the 87th Legislature. These amounts were re-appropriated from amounts received by the pension and TRS-Care funds in excess of the state's actual obligation and then transferred to TRS-Care.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2023. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021. The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2022 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2023:

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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

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

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2022 rolled forward to August 31, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	4.13% as of August 31, 2023
Aging Factors	Based on plan specific experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Salary Increases Including Inflation	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

F. Discount Rate:

A single discount rate of 4.13 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This was an increase of 0.22 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

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

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Fidelity "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of August 31, 2023, using the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (3.13%)	Current Single Discount Rate (4.13%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (5.13%)
Alice's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	\$ 12,679,338	\$ 10,765,348	\$ 9,203,487

H. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs

At August 31, 2024, the District reported a liability of \$10,765,348 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB liability	\$ 10,765,348
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	12,990,047
Total	<u>\$ 23,755,395</u>

The Net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2022 thru August 31, 2023.

At August 31, 2023 the employer's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was .0486276981%, which was an increase (decrease) of .0013653452% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2022.

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the health trend rates assumed.

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Alice's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	\$ 8,864,725	\$ 10,765,348	\$ 13,210,506

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

- The single discount rate was changed from 3.91 percent as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was (\$4,364,052).

For the ended August 31, 2024, the District recognized OPEB expense of (\$4,364,052) and revenue of (\$2,776,998) for support provided by the State.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 487,050	\$ 9,057,001
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1,469,392	6,591,908
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	4,651	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	3,515,567	384,767
Total as of August 31, 2023 measurement date	5,476,660	16,033,676
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	406,566	-
Total as of fiscal year-end	\$ 5,883,226	\$ 16,033,676

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	Pension Expense Amount
2025	\$ (2,483,086)
2026	(1,989,329)
2027	(1,320,866)
2028	(1,439,336)
2029	(1,365,799)
Thereafter	(1,958,600)

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

L. MEDICARE ON BEHALF PAYMENTS

Medicare on Behalf Payments. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare Part D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. These on-behalf payments must be recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by each reporting entity. The on behalf payments for Alice Independent School District for 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$182,279, \$190,952, and \$142,621, respectively.

M. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

During the year ended August 31, 2024, employees of the District were covered by health insurance plan (the Plan). The District paid premiums of \$300 per month per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by contractual agreement. The contract between the District and the licensed insurer is renewable September 1, and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

N. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Contingencies

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

O. SELF – INSURED WORKER’S COMPENSATION

The accrued liability for Workers’ Compensation self-insurance of \$269,038 includes incurred but not reported claims. This liability at August 31, 2024, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Because actual claim liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing the liability does not result necessarily in an exact amount. The liability booked was the discounted estimate of the actuary at the mean funding level.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTNotes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

Changes in the workers compensation claims liability amounts is fiscal years 2020-2024 are represented below:

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year End
2020 Workers' Compensation	192,414	171,294	195,102	168,606
2021 Workers' Compensation	168,606	98,282	87,309	179,579
2022 Workers' Compensation	179,579	181,676	128,650	232,605
2023 Workers' Compensation	232,606	76,727	91,394	217,939
2024 Workers' Compensation	217,939	159,129	108,030	269,038

P. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue at year end consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue	<u>\$ 1,892,325</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 607,137</u>	<u>\$ 2,499,462</u>
Total Deferred Revenue	<u>\$ 1,892,325</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 607,137</u>	<u>\$ 2,499,462</u>

Q. DUE FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2024, are summarized below. All federal grants shown below are passed through the TEA and are reported on the combined financial statements as Due from Government Agencies.

<u>FUND</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>STATE ENTITLEMENTS</u>	<u>FEDERAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General	\$ 3,677,311	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,677,311
Special Revenue	-	750,672	4,448,860	5,199,532
Debt Service	<u>23,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,139</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,700,450</u>	<u>\$ 750,672</u>	<u>\$ 4,448,860</u>	<u>\$ 8,899,982</u>

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

R. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

	<u>General</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Special</u> <u>Revenue</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Debt</u> <u>Service</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Capital</u> <u>Projects</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property Taxes	\$ 8,533,924	\$ -	\$ 4,728,904	\$ -	\$ 13,262,828
Penalties, Interest and Other	302,337	-	94,188	-	396,525
Tax-related Income					
Investment Income	963,262	5,220	238,259	5,329	1,212,070
Food Sales	-	98,183	-	-	98,183
Co-curricular Student	225,666	-	-	-	225,666
Activities					
Other	260,691	691,667	-	-	952,358
Total	<u>\$ 10,285,880</u>	<u>\$ 795,070</u>	<u>\$ 5,061,351</u>	<u>\$ 5,329</u>	<u>\$ 16,147,630</u>

S. EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through January 13, 2025, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

T. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT-HEALTH CARE

For fully insured districts/entities/risk pools, enter the total amount paid by the district for employee health care premiums as reported to TEA per Note L.

a) Total District Premium paid for health care 2023-2024		<u>\$ 1,609,132</u>
b) Subtract any non-medical expenditures		
Life Insurance	\$ 12,982	
Long-Term Disability	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,982)</u>
c) 2023-2024 Maintenance of Effort		<u>1,596,150</u>

U. GASB 87

The District implemented GASB 87 for reporting leases during the reporting period. A right-to-use lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. To be accounted for as a lease, the lease must meet the definition of a "longterm" lease provided in GASB 87 and must meet the capitalization level set by the Board. The right-to-use lease liability is reported in the government-wide statements. The lease liability is calculated as the present value of the reasonably certain expected payments to be made over the term of the lease and the interest included in the lease payment is recorded as an expense.

With GASB 87, the initial measure of a new right-to-use lease arrangement is reported in government fund types as an other financial source during the current period. Monthly payments are reported as principal and interest payments during the reporting period of the fund level statements.

ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended August 31, 2024

The right-to-use lease asset capitalization level is determined by the Board of Trustees. The term of the lease must be the noncancelable period during which the District has the right to use the tangible assets of another entity plus any periods in which either the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain the option will be exercised, plus any periods in which either the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain the option will not be exercised by that party and must not meet the definition of a short-term lease under GASB 87. If the lease is in a governmental fund, the full amount of the lease asset will be reported as an expenditure in the fund level statements the year the agreement is made.

V. GASB 96

The District implemented GASB 96 for reporting subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) during this reporting period. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control over another entity's IT software as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. To be accounted for as a SBITA, it must meet the definition of a "long-term" SBITA provided in GASB 96. The right-to-use SBITA liability is reported in the government-wide statements. The SBITA liability is calculated as the present value of the reasonably certain expected payments made over the term of the contract and the interest included in the SBITA payments is recorded as an expense. There were no SBITAs material to the financial statements that were recorded during the year audited.

X. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

At the government-wide financial statements (Exhibit A-1), the District reports cumulative charges on refunding as net deferred outflows in the amount of \$561,242.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pensions is \$11,811,473 and \$1,025,637, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to other post-employment benefits is \$5,883,226 and \$16,033,676, respectively. See related details of pension plan obligations and other post-employment benefits in Note J.

Y. CHANGES WITHIN THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

For the current year, the District reported a change in its financial reporting entity. The District previously reported Debt Service Fund as a non-major governmental fund. In the prior year, that classification was required based on quantitative factors. However, that threshold was met in the current year, and management concluded that the fund was significant enough to merit presentation as a major fund for qualitative purposes. Thus, the Debt Service Fund was reclassified to a major fund in the current year.

The changes within the financial reporting entity described above resulted in adjustments to beginning fund balance as follows:

	8/31/2023 As Previously Reported	Change Within Financial Reporting Entity	8/31/2024 As Restated
Governmental Funds			
Major Funds:			
General Fund	\$ 19,891,332	\$ -	\$ 19,891,332
Debt Service	-	1,549,999	1,549,999
Capital Projects	-	-	-
Nonmajor funds	5,434,125	(1,549,999)	3,884,126
Total governmental funds	<u>\$ 25,325,457</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 25,325,457</u>

APPENDIX C

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

_____, 2026

**ALICE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026
DATED AS OF FEBRUARY 15, 2026
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$ _____**

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

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) the Escrow and Trust Agreement, dated as of November 17, 2025, between the District and BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, as Escrow Agent (the *Escrow Agreement*), (iii) the verification report of The Arbitrage Group, Inc. with respect to the adequacy of certain escrowed funds and securities to accomplish the refunding purposes of the Bonds (the *Verification Report*), (iv) the executed Initial Bond numbered T-1, and (v) the District's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

(Dated: April 4, 2025)

The following is to be included in the main body of all offering documents for debt guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund:

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 [] – 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 [] is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

The following is to be included as an appendix to all offering documents on debt guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund:

APPENDIX _____

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

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) convened on January 14, 2025, and is scheduled to conclude on June 2, 2025. As of the date of this disclosure, the regular

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

History and Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

filings, which consist of a list of the Fund's holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (*e.g.*, NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund's equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation's web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund's securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

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

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

By law, the Education Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation, and assists the SBOE, but the Education Commissioner can neither be hired nor dismissed by the SBOE. The PSF Corporation has also engaged outside counsel to advise it as to its duties with

respect to the Fund, including specific actions regarding the investment of the PSF to ensure compliance with fiduciary standards, and to provide transactional advice in connection with the investment of Fund assets in non-traditional investments. TEA's General Counsel provides legal advice to the SBOE but will not provide legal advice directly to the PSF Corporation.

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

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

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" approach that provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the SBOE, taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding State fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year

Total Return”). In April 2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) (“GA-0707”), with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

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

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</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>	<u>2024</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-
Per Student Distribution	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430

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

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

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

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

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

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2026-27</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

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

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

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

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

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

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

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

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024 and 2023				
ASSET CLASS	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,651.3	\$ 2,975.1	\$ 676.2	22.7%
Domestic Large Cap	8,084.6	7,896.5	188.1	2.4%
Total Domestic Equity	11,735.9	10,871.6	864.3	8.0%
International Equity	4,131.1	7,945.5	(3,814.4)	-48.0%
TOTAL EQUITY	15,867.0	18,817.1	(2,950.1)	-15.7%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	5,563.7	-	-
US Treasuries	-	937.5	-	-
Core Bonds	8,151.6	-	-	-
Bank Loans	2,564.1	-	-	-
High Yield Bonds	2,699.5	1,231.6	1,467.9	119.2%
Emerging Market Debt	-	869.7	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	13,415.2	8,602.5	4,812.7	55.9%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				

Absolute Return	3,106.0	3,175.8	(69.8)	-2.2%
Real Estate	6,101.0	6,525.2	(424.2)	-6.5%
Private Equity	8,958.8	8,400.7	558.1	6.6%
Emerging Manager Program	-	134.5	-	-
Real Return	-	1,663.7	-	-
Private Credit	2,257.9	-	-	-
Real Assets	4,648.1	4,712.1	(64.0)	-1.4%
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	25,071.8	24,612.0	459.8	1.9%
UNALLOCATED CASH	2,583.2	348.2	2,235	641.9%
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	56,937.2	\$ 52,379.8	\$ 4,557.4	8.7%

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

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024

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

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2024 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,730.24; Discretionary Internal Investments \$318,902,420.97; Other Lands \$37,290,818.76; and Minerals \$13,437,063.73.

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

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

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

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

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

cybersecurity threats and events; changes in international trade policies or practices; application of the Prudent Person Standard, which may eliminate certain investment opportunities for the Fund; management fees paid to external managers and embedded management fees for some fund investments; and PSF operational limitations impacted by Texas law or legislative appropriation. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or regulations or the implementation of new accounting standards.

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a school district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed school district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond order provision requiring an

interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a school district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a “bond enhancement agreement” or a “credit agreement,” unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

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

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2025 fiscal year, the ratio is 7.86%. At February 27, 2025, there were 188 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,222 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 264 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 958 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number

of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program.” The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

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

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

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

that obligates the Education Commissioner to instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid with respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, plus interest, from the first State money payable to a charter district that fails to make a guaranteed payment on its bonds. The amount withheld will be deposited, first, to the credit of the PSF, and then to restore any amount drawn from the Charter District Reserve Fund as a result of the non-payment.

The 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 January 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$48,560,433,760 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$242,802,168,800 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG Capacity.

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

In addition to modifying the manner of determining the CDBG 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 CDBG Rules also require the Education Commissioner to make an investigation of the accreditation status and financial status for a charter district applying for a bond guarantee.

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the “Charter District Reserve Fund”). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest

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

Charter District Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

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

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

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

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

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

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.2 million, and \$318.9 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,540.6 million, \$277.4 million, \$153.1 million, and \$457.0 million, respectively.

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

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$196,294,405,488, of which \$70,478,423,885 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2024, there were \$125,815,981,603 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$169,961,518,160 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of January 31, 2025, 7.69% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was

available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of January 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.33% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). January 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

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

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

⁽²⁾ At January 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$129,723,799,121 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,437 school district issues, aggregating \$124,794,149,121 in principal amount and 109 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,929,650,000 in principal amount. At January 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$39,780,221,830 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024

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

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

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

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	10.12	9.28
Domestic Large Cap Equities	27.30	27.14
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	18.35	18.37
International Equities	18.82	18.08
Private Credit	1.41	0.93
Core Bonds	7.08	7.30
Absolute Return	11.50	8.87
Real Estate	(6.42)	(7.22)
Private Equity	4.62	4.23
High Yield	12.03	12.53
Natural Resources	12.36	6.42
Infrastructure	4.41	3.63
Bank Loans	3.02	3.23
Short Term Investment Portfolio	2.42	2.28

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

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

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

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

Other Events and Disclosures

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

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

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

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

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

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

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

Annual Reports

The PSF Corporation, on behalf of the TEA, and the TEA will annually provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Guarantee Program and

the PSF of the general type included in this offering document under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The information also includes the Annual Report. The PSF Corporation will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

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

Event Notices

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

by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

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

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA or the PSF Corporation from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA or the PSF Corporation, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA or the PSF Corporation (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA or the PSF Corporation may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12

are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

SEC Exemptive Relief

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