Regular Meeting Agenda
Thursday, November 19, 2026
Linda Lippe Instructional Materials Center
1775 W New Hope Drive
B1001.01 and B1001.02
Cedar Park, Texas 78613
6:15 PM

BOARD MEMBER CELEBRATION OF SERVICE
The public is invited to attend a special reception honoring all outgoing Board of Trustees Members from 5:15 to 6:00 pm at the Denise Geiger Compass Center, located next to the Linda Lippe Instructional Materials Center, 1775 W. New Hope Drive in Cedar Park.

The Board meeting protocols are available at **https://bit.ly/3DHAR4v**.

Doors will open to the public at 5:45 PM.
Members of the public may access this meeting via live stream at https://www.leanderisd.org/boardlivestream. Please note, this link will not be active until approximately 5 minutes before the scheduled meeting time.

Citizens wishing to address the Board of Trustees may do so in person at the meeting location noted on the agenda. In order to address the Board, individuals must sign up online at https://www.leanderisd.org/citizencommentform, between noon the day prior to the meeting and noon the day of the meeting, and be present at the meeting when their number is called.

Citizens who need special accommodations or assistance with sign-up should contact the office of the Superintendent (512-570-0000) during regular business hours.

The notice for this meeting was posted in compliance with the Texas Open Meetings Act on November 13, 2026, at 4:25 PM.

The subjects to be discussed or considered or upon which any formal action may be taken are as listed below. Items do not have to be taken in the order shown on this meeting notice. Unless removed from the consent agenda, items identified within the consent agenda will be acted on at one time.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND DECLARATION OF QUORUM**
2. **OPENING CEREMONY**
   - A. Pledge of Allegiance
   - B. Moment of Silence
3. **RECOGNITION OF OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS' SERVICE**
4. **OATH OF OFFICE**
5. **CLOSED SESSION**
   - A. Texas Government Code 551.074: personnel - reorganization of the Board of Trustees
   - B. Texas Government Code 551.074: personnel - deliberation regarding resignations, terminations, employment, reassignments, duties, and evaluation of personnel and public officers
6. **ACTION PURSUANT TO CLOSED SESSION**
   - A. Consider Reorganization of the Board of Trustees
7. **RECOGNITION**
   - A. Spotlight on Learning: Vandegrift High School
8. **CITIZEN COMMENTS** ***(See the notes at the top of the agenda for instructions on how to sign up and details regarding speaking.)***

9. **CONSENT AGENDA**
   A. Consider Approval of Fiscal Year (FY) 27 Budget Amendment - #4 73
   B. Consider Approval of Minutes of Regular and Called Board Meetings 75
   C. Consider Approval of Remote Homebound Waiver 80
10. **SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT** **81**
   A. Empowered Student Learning
   B. Empowered Staff Learning
   C. Safe and Innovative Learning Environments
11. **DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS**
   A. STUDENT LEARNING
      1. Discussion of Board Report: Goals 1-3 (Reading) 102
   B. OPERATIONS
      1. Discussion of 2027-2028 Academic Calendar Planning 122
      2. Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations
         a. Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project 136
         b. Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems 164
         c. Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers 192
         d. Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project - Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item 220
      3. Consider Approval of the 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report 248
      4. Purchasing Cooperative Fees Annual Report 814
      5. Consider Approval of Job Order Contract-Guaranteed Maximum Price (JOC-GMP) #1 for the Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project 815
12. **CLOSED SESSION**
   A. Texas Government Code 551.071: consultation with attorney regarding, pending or contemplated litigation, and/or attorney client privileged matter
   B. Texas Government Code 551.074: personnel - deliberation regarding resignations, terminations, employment, reassignments, duties, and evaluation of personnel and public officers
   C. Texas Government Code 551.0821: deliberation regarding matters whereby personally identifiable information regarding one or more students will be disclosed
13. **ACTION PURSUANT TO CLOSED SESSION**
14. **BOARD MEETING DEBRIEF**
15. **ADJOURNMENT**

If, during the course of the meeting, discussion of any item on the agenda should be held in a closed meeting, the board will conduct a closed meeting in accordance with the Texas Open Meetings Act, Government Code, Chapter 551, Subchapters D and E or Texas Government Code section 418.183(f). Before any closed meeting is convened, the presiding officer will publicly identify the section or sections of the Act authorizing the closed meeting. All final votes, actions, or decisions will be taken in open meeting. [*See* BEC(LEGAL)]

November 19, 2026

Spotlight on Learning: Vandegrift High School

Spotlight on Learning: Vandegrift High School

AP Capstone™

CollegeBoard

AP Capstone

Samples of Student Work

Vandegrift High School

AP Seminar

AP Seminar Performance Task 1: Team Project and Presentation

Student Version

Weight: 20% of the AP Seminar score

Task Overview

You will work in teams of three to five to identify, investigate, and analyze an academic or real-world problem or issue; consider options and alternatives; and present and defend your proposed solution(s) or resolution(s). The components that comprise this task are the Individual Research Report and the Team Presentation and Oral Defense. These components are made up of the following elements, each of which you will need to complete in order to fulfill the task requirements:

Task Elements	Length	Due Date (fill in)
Individual Research Report (IRR)	1,200 words	
Team Multimedia Presentation (TMP)	8–10 minutes	
Oral Defense (part of Team Presentation)	Each student responds to 1 question	

In all written work, you must:

- Acknowledge, attribute, and/or cite sources using in-text citations, endnotes, or footnotes, and/or through bibliographic entry. You must avoid plagiarizing (see the attached AP Capstone Policy on Plagiarism and Falsification and Fabrication of Information).
- Adhere to established conventions of grammar, usage, style, and mechanics.

Task Directions

1. **Team Coordination**

   As a team:

   - Collaborate to identify an academic or real-world problem or issue (e.g., local, national, global, academic/theoretical/philosophical).
   - Develop a team research question that can be viewed from multiple perspectives.
   - Conduct preliminary research to identify possible approaches, perspectives, or lenses.
   - Divide responsibilities among group members for individual research that will address the team's research question.

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2. **Individual Research Report (1,200 words)**
   - Work with your team to decide and clarify your individual approach to the team question.
   - Throughout your research and as a team, continually revisit and refine your original team research question to ensure that the evidence you gather addresses your collective purpose and focus.

   On your own:

   - Investigate your assigned approach, range of perspectives or lens on the problem or issue of your team research question.
   - Identify a variety of sources that relate to your particular approach to the team research question.
   - Analyze the credibility of the sources and relevance of the evidence to your area of inquiry.
   - Synthesize the perspectives you have gathered and chose which ones would be most valuable to share with your team in your individual report.
   - Consult with your peers to get feedback and refine your approach throughout.
   - Ensure that the report that you submit is entirely your own work.

   Required Checkpoints

   While you are working on your individual research, you will be required to submit evidence of the original sources that you have found and read to your teacher.

   Your teacher will arrange a time for you to discuss your research and sources with them.

   For that discussion you should be prepared to talk about your sources, and the perspectives and ideas you have found in your research.

   - Present your findings and analysis to your group in a well-researched and well-written report in which you:
     - Identify an area of investigation and explain its relationship to the overall problem or issue.
     - Summarize, explain, analyze and evaluate the main ideas and reasoning in the chosen sources.
     - Demonstrate you have evaluated the credibility of your chosen sources and selected evidence relevant to the inquiry.
     - Identify, compare and interpret a range of perspectives about the problem or issue.
     - Cite all sources that you have used, and include a list of works cited or a bibliography.
     - Use correct grammar and a style appropriate to an academic audience.
   - Abide by the 1,200-word limit (excluding footnoted citations, bibliography, and text in figures or tables). Word count does include titles, sub-headings, and in-text citations.
   - Remove any references to your name, school, and teacher.
   - Upload your document to the AP Digital Portfolio as directed by your teacher.

3. **Team Collaboration and Argument Construction**
   - Read all team members' reports.
   - Teach other team members what you learned so that all team members understand all perspectives presented in the reports (in the Oral Defense, you may be asked about any team member's work)
   - Collaboratively synthesize and evaluate individual findings and perspectives to create a collective understanding of different approaches to the problem or issue.
   - Consider potential solutions or resolutions to your team's problem or issue.

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- Conduct additional research on solutions or resolutions.
- Evaluate different solutions in relation to context and complexity of the problem.
- Propose a solution or resolution to your problem or issue.
- Develop an argument to support your proposed solution(s).

4. **Team Multimedia Presentation and Defense** (8–10 minutes)

   Together with your team, develop a presentation that communicates a convincing argument for your team's proposed solution or resolution. Your claims should be supported by evidence and you should show you have considered different perspectives and your proposed solution's or resolution's limitations and/or implications.

   - Develop and prepare a multimedia presentation that will convey your argument for your proposed solution or resolution. You should design your presentation to be appropriate for an educated, non-expert audience.
   - Be selective about the information you choose for your presentation by focusing on key points you want your audience to understand.
   - Plan each team member's role in the presentation design and delivery.
   - Design your oral presentation with supporting visual media (e.g., presentation slides, a poster, a website), and consider audience, context, and purpose.
   - Prepare to engage your audience using appropriate strategies (e.g., eye contact, vocal variety, expressive gestures, movement).
   - Prepare notecards or an outline that you can quickly reference as you are speaking so that you can interact with supporting visuals and the audience.
   - Rehearse in order to refine your design and practice your delivery.
   - Ensure that you can deliver it within the 8- to 10-minute time limit.
   - Ask each other questions about the process and final product of this project to prepare for your oral defense.
   - Then, deliver an 8- to 10-minute multimedia presentation in which you:
     - Evaluate different solutions or resolutions to your team's problem or issue by considering their implications and limitations.
     - Present a well-reasoned argument that links claims and evidence to explain why your team chose its proposed solution(s) or resolution(s). Make sure you cite or attribute the evidence you use to support your claims (either orally or visually).
     - Identify and explain the implications and limitations of the solution(s) or resolution(s) your team chose.
     - Engage the audience with an effective and clearly organized presentation design that guides them through your argument.
     - Engage the audience with effective techniques of delivery and performance.
     - Demonstrate equal participation and engagement of all team members.
   - Following the presentation, your team will defend its argument. Your teacher will ask each individual team member a question in which you will reflect on experiences of collaborative effort and defend your team's work.
     - Make sure your answers include specific details about your collaborative work.
     - Each team member should be prepared to answer questions about any part of the presentation or research process (including information that others in your team have researched and/or presented).

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Sample Oral Defense Questions

Here are some examples of the types of questions your teacher might ask you during your oral defense. These are *examples only*; your teacher may ask you different questions. Make sure your answers include specific details about your team's project.

1. Student A, how did the group decide to include Student B's perspective/lens/conclusions into the overall presentation?
2. Student A, give one specific way that your thinking changed as a result of learning about Student B's findings.
3. Reflecting on your colleagues' work, which one had the greatest impact on your overall understanding of the problem your group identified?
4. What is an example of a compelling argument from one of your peer's individual reports that you decided to exclude from your team presentation and why?
5. What is a way in which your team's resolution makes you think differently about your own individual research?
6. Describe an argument from one of your peer's individual reports that made you think differently about your team's solution or conclusion?
7. If you had another team member, what other perspectives or limitations could they have researched that would have made a useful contribution to the project?

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AP Seminar

Individual Research Report

Student Sample 1

As the United States transitioned into an era with advanced medical technology and a growth in the development of disease treatments, scientists began to look into the nuanced field of gene editing. However, due to debate on strict regulations and a motivation for self-profit, ethical concerns began to arise with the further spread of gene editing in humans and a lack of accessibility. Jon Rueda, employee at the Filo-lab Scientific Unit of Excellence, states that the world's first approved CRISPR treatment, Casgevy, charged $2.2 million per patient. (Rueda, et al., 2024). These immense treatment costs have derived primarily from the increasing regulation of gene editing technologies which resulted in the majority of society being unable to afford these treatments. As a result, the impact of having strict regulations on gene editing in the U.S. has led to unethical manufacturing in major pharmaceutical companies, an economic inequality in the consumers utilizing this medicine, and increased government control over public research and production.

Strict regulations on the development of gene editing treatments are causing the process to become more costly for pharmaceutical companies, resulting in dishonest methods of medicine production. As the time for testing trials or confirming the safety of the drug grows, private companies result in finding ways to maximize their profit from other means. A peer reviewed journal from the University of North Carolina states how a researcher's duty to adhere to ethical and scientific principles and their desire for financial gain conflict, leading to problems such as poor-quality research that could harm human subjects (Major, et al., 2024). This represents a negative effect of gene editing regulations and contradicts the purpose of their implementation because companies are now shaping results to benefit sponsors and suppressing negative data which is extremely dangerous in the field of gene editing (Major, et al., 2024). The lack of safety in pharmaceutical companies pose ethical concerns as the effect of gene regulations have unintentionally encouraged immoral behavior within companies who prioritize profit. Adding to this, the Journal of Simulation discusses how regulatory environments or public apprehensions could obstruct product commercialisation because economic impacts of gene editing technologies create market opportunities, influence intellectual property rights, and are concurrently constrained by the regulatory environment (Shen et al., 2024). While these regulations have been put in place to facilitate the ethical development of gene editing technologies, they also create setbacks in the time and process for developing them. However, gene editing has also brought lots of positive change in the economy by providing jobs for a vast number of people. A report from the American Society of Human Genetics attests that the field of human genomics supports a direct employment estimate of nearly 166,000 academic and industry jobs and more than 850,000 total jobs (Tripp, et al., 2021). Nevertheless, ethical concerns from pharmacies disregarding safety in the manufacturing process far outweigh the economic boost received from the job employments because consumers' lives are directly at risk which can be mitigated by relaxing the over regulation of gene editing technologies.

Extremely high costs of gene editing treatments are leading to a lack of accessibility for the public and bringing attention to economic inequality. Bryce Mendelsohn, the Medical Director of Genetic Carrier Screening Programs, explains how gene therapies treat rare diseases, which means fewer people are taking the drugs, so the price of the medication rises to make up for the cost of research and development (Mendelsohn, 2025). Additionally, rare diseases present diagnostic challenges because so few physicians have encountered them (Tripp, et al., 2021). Consequently, not only are gene regulations already making the development of medicine inefficient and costly, the nature of the rare diseases that gene editing targets have minimal exposure, causing the price to only go up for the diagnosed as companies prioritize profit over

financial equality. However, rare diseases actually have a significant population impact, with approximately 1 in 10 individuals having a rare disease- estimated at between 25-30 million patients in the U.S. and 350 million worldwide (Tripp, et al., 2021). Therefore, companies still have a vast population of consumers to target for genetic treatments and don't need to mark up the prices to an extreme amount, which only benefits high financial status groups. The Journal of Managed Care & Specialty Pharmacy reveals that the government price regulation has been ineffective in controlling costs because price is often market-based and the government does not impose price caps (Garrison, et al., 2021). In fact, by 2026, annual spending on gene therapy products and patients in the U.S. is estimated to reach $25.3 billion (Mendelsohn, 2025). Not even the government has enough power in regards to the prices that the medicine is being sold at, so the general population has no chance of advocating for more reasonable costs. Thus, patients struggle to afford gene therapies because the prices set by manufacturers don't account for social equity or the differences in financial status across the United States, leading to an economic inequality.

Strict regulations have also led to increased government involvement within the gene editing sector through the management of public institutions. For example, a peer reviewed journal from the Quantitative Science Studies states that the government provides grants to universities, allowing them to make advancements in gene editing technologies such as the University of California system or the Broad/Harvard/MIT system1 where they are deeply involved in the research and development of CRISPR/Cas technologies (Fajardo-Ortiz et al., 2022). Moreover, since the Second World War, government agencies have been the main source of funding for scientific research in the U.S. academy (Fajardo-Ortiz et al., 2022). Through this direct funding, the government gains extensive control over the crucial decisions being made in regards to the maximum potential of gene editing which is dangerous because a lack of public voice in the management leads to the government presenting perilous ambitions with their regulation of public research institutes. Furthermore, federal research funding reached $3.3 billion in 2019 to provide support to a broad category of human DNA research with most of this coming from NIH (Tripp, 2021). Associated with the U.S. Health Department, the NIH actually funded many small companies and private sector businesses that appreciated the government agencies for taking the lead in actively shaping markets and shouldering the risk of early-stage transformative research investments (Fajardo-Ortiz et al., 2022). However, the government is simultaneously exerting more control over gene-editing development which poses problems when conflicting opinions rise because they have gained power over the institutes they funded and can eliminate opposition to their ideals. Irvine, associated with The Center for Genomics & Society, writes that part of the reason why the U.S. is able to boost their economy so much even after spending an immense amount of money on research is because prices for drugs are significantly higher in the US compared to other countries. The US market funds the majority of the global pharmaceutical industry—roughly 75% (Irvine, 2019). This shows how even internationally, the U.S. government has immense power over the advancements in gene editing by sourcing the finances required for its research and production. Ultimately, as research is costly due to gene regulation, universities and even some businesses receive funding from the government, but instead relinquish the right to make major decisions over gene editing development.

The rise of gene editing in today's society has brought along the implementation of strict regulations in order to provide patient safety and ethical procedures of drug research and development. However, these regulations have created negative effects through the economy by

encouraging economic inequality from pharmaceutical companies abusing free market prices, patients being unable to pay for the high costs, and the government gaining control with the provision of funds. As a result, gene regulation should be limited as they have the opposite intended effect of ultimately increasing their potential to bring valuable medical advances into the world.

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AP Seminar

Individual Research Report

Student Sample 2

In the United States, the way public schools are funded is greatly influenced by political structures, both at the federal level and state level. This creates systems where priorities by the government and politicians are often more important than ensuring that every child in America is getting the education that they need. The Office of Communications and Outreach, a part of the US Department of Education, explains how school funding is mainly at the state level, the federal government does have a part, usually in the creation of laws and policies, such as Title 1. It's these policies that lead to the federal government's main contributions to funding, as it really only directly provides less than 10% of the funds for public schools (DOE, 2025). At the state level, Chloe Lantham Sikes, a Ph.D. in Educational Planning and Policy and deputy director of policy at the Intercultural Developement Research Association, explains that Texas's recently passed House Bill 2 shows how there is more political preference for states to create and control standard funding formulas (Sikes, 2025). The creation and control of policies such as funding formula acts has both a positive and negative effect for school districts. While there is standardized amount across the state leading towards equity, Sikes asserts that even though there was an increase in funding from the Texas state government, the amount is still not enough to ensure that every child is getting the education they fully need (Sikes, 2025). At both the state and federal levels, it is apparent that many times making policies is not the best solution, with large influence from state governments leading to uneven funding across states.

Creating a standard amount for funding in the US has led to many political disagreements, often times making the funding less of a priority. Bruce Baker, professor and chair of the Department of Teaching and Learning at University of Miami, and David Knight, director and associate professor of Education Finance and Policy at the University of Washington, conduct extensive research showing that having equitable funds greatly improve

outcomes for students, especially in groups of people that are disadvantaged (Baker and Knight, 2025). Their research, supported by newer statistics and analysis methods, challenges ideas from the government that make funding levels less important. Baker and Knight assert that there is a correlation between amounts of funding and student success, something that different government approaches would be able to solve. In another journal, Knight explains how funding cuts from state governments negatively impacted school districts, especially ones in high-poverty areas (Knight, 2017). Because of the these cuts, schools and districts often lose teachers, other staff, and resources essential for them to be successful. Sikes adds how Texas doesn't have set standard formula for funding, often needing many changes from the state legislature and still not providing enough funding for students (Sikes, 2025). Inconsistent political decisions and formulas across the country don't help make progress towards having standardized funds, not helping students as a result.

Due to legislation not able to fully settle equality and sufficient amounts for funding, courts have played in essential role in public school funding. G. Edward Bursley, Vice-Chairman of the Education Task Force in the National Conference of Legislatures, explains that thanks to lawsuits, states are often pressured into increasing funding for public schools. He also writes though that the lawsuits and reforms don't fully solve the problem, but really only just help it (Bursley, 1975). John Augenblick, Anne Anderson, and John Myers, all accredited finance researchers, wrote in the Future of Children that when lawsuits at the state level do succeed, it leads to common issue of different funding amounts across states, which is not as impactful as a federal level lawsuit. These ideas also align with Louis Freedberg, an education journalist and host of the podcast Education on the Line, and Skye Perryman and Randi Weingarten, President and CEO of Democracy Forward and President of the American Federation of Teachers,

respectively, who explains how court cases have increased federal attention and involvement with education funding (Freedberg et. al, 2025). They focus on recent examples where President Trump has tried to remove the Department of Education. His actions involved both laying off large amount of employees in the department, and also trying to place tasks of the department into other places. They explain how there is absolutely no legal basis for these closures and layoffs, explaining how Trump is just using them to support his own views and laws (Freedberg et. al, 2025). If there is no legal basis present, then a lawsuit or court action could be the solution to slowing down or stopping the removal of the Department of Education. Legal action has prompted historical change in political approaches towards funding, but has varying levels of effectiveness.

Legislatures political ideologies also greatly influence how public school funding is decided in government. Eric Hanushek, a senior fellow in Finance at Stanford, explains and criticizes both conservative and liberal approaches to public school funding, saying that both parties don't prioritize the student's needs, and instead care more about their own ideas and priorities. Liberals focus on funding disadvantaged students, but conservatives emphasize funding charter schools. Hanushek argues that both parties and approaches fail to create equal and sufficient public school funding (Hanushek, n.d.). Instead, Hanushek proposes an incentive system which rewards high achievements and doesn't promote failure or negative results. Similarly to Hanushek's analysis and critique, Timothy Rabosky, a writer and scholar at Public Administration Review, looks at a different approach, performance-based funding, and how it is also shaped heavily by political views and parties. Different politicians view performance differently, and tend to put their own views ahead of a schools "performance" (Rabovsky, 2014). This creates differing amounts of funding to schools, as performance levels which are not clearly

defined or agreed upon decide how much funding the school gets. If performance based funding is defined by politicians and their different views, there is high chance of funds being unfair, unequal, and inadequate. It is clear that political values and ideologies shape the different ways that public schools get funding, whether it be through a standardized way or by judging of performance.

Across the many levels of government and politics, funding of public schools is still a large political conflict and issue. While public school funding is a known and important issue, there are still great political disagreements who is responsible, standardization, and equality. Federal level involvement allows for more standardization, but also less flexibility based on certain states. On the other hand, state involvement allows for more flexibility, but cause inconsistencies across the country. Utilizing the justice system helps by providing a less subjective way to approach funding, but is still mainly at the state level and doesn't always have large results. Political views complicate this even more by providing different individual views that usually are opposing of each other. Together, all of these different aspects of politics on school funding shows that there are large gaps in funding that have to be resolved. Many political solutions are possible: whether it is through creating a standard federal funding formula, taking non-political stands, creating large scale incentive and performance based systems, or redefining which levels of government are accountable for funding schools. Politics are important to public school funding and have the potential to greatly improve it for everyone, but it will require some new recognitions and changes.

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AP Seminar Performance Task 2: Individual Research-Based Essay and Presentation

Student Version

Weight: 35% of the AP Seminar score

Task Overview

This packet includes a set of stimulus materials for the AP Seminar Performance Task 2: Individual Research-Based Essay and Presentation.

You must identify a research question prompted by analysis of the provided stimulus materials, gather information from a range of additional sources, develop and refine an argument, write and revise your argument, and create a presentation that you will be expected to defend orally immediately following your presentation. Your teacher will give you a deadline for when you need to submit your written argument and presentation media. Your teacher will also give you a date on which you will give your presentation.

Task Components	Length	Due Date (fill in)
Individual Written Argument (IWA)	2,000 words	
Individual Multimedia Presentation (IMP)	6–8 minutes	
Oral Defense (OD)	Respond to 2 questions	

In all written work, you must:

- Acknowledge, attribute, and/or cite sources using in-text citations, endnotes or footnotes, and/or through bibliographic entry. You must avoid plagiarizing (see the attached AP Capstone Policy on Plagiarism and Fabrication and Falsification of Information).
- Adhere to established conventions of grammar, usage, style, and mechanics.

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Task Directions

1. **Individual Written Argument** (2,000 words)
   - Read and analyze the provided stimulus materials to identify thematic connections among the sources and possible areas for inquiry.
   - Compose a research question of your own prompted by analysis of the stimulus materials. Your question must relate to a theme that connects at least two of the stimulus materials.
   - Gather information from a range of additional sources representing a variety of perspectives, including scholarly work.
   - Analyze, evaluate, and select evidence. Interpret the evidence to develop a well-reasoned argument that answers the research question and conveys your perspective.
   - Throughout your research, continually revisit and refine your original research question to ensure that the evidence you gather addresses your purpose and focus.
   - Identify and evaluate opposing or alternate views and consider their implications and/or limitations as you develop resolutions, conclusions, or solutions to your research question.

Required Checkpoints

While you are working on your research for the IWA:

- you will be required to submit evidence of the original sources that you have found and read to your teacher.
- your teacher will arrange a time for you to discuss your research and sources with them. For that discussion you should be prepared to talk about your sources, and the perspectives and ideas you have found in your research.

When you begin planning your argument you will also be required to present and discuss your argument outline with your teacher. For that presentation you should explain your decisions about the structure of your paper and what information you decided to include.

   - Compose a coherent, convincing and well-written argument in which you:
     - Explain the significance or importance of your research question by situating it within a larger context.
     - Establish a well-organized argument that links claims and evidence and leads to a specific and plausible conclusion, resolution or solution that addresses your research question.
     - Integrate at least one of the stimulus materials as part of your argument. (For example, as providing relevant context for the research question or as evidence to support relevant claims.)
     - Evaluate different perspectives by considering objections to them, and their limitations and/or implications.
     - Include relevant evidence from credible sources to support your claims. You should include evidence from scholarly work.
     - Cite all sources that you have used, including the stimulus materials, and include a list of works cited or a bibliography.
     - Use correct grammar and a style appropriate for an academic audience.
   - Abide by the 2,000-word limit (excluding footnoted citations, bibliography, and text in figures or tables). Word count does include titles, sub-headings, and in-text citations.
   - Remove references to your name, school and teacher.
   - Upload your document to the AP Digital Portfolio as directed by your teacher.

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2. **Individual Multimedia Presentation** (6–8 minutes)
   - Develop and prepare a multimedia presentation that will convey the argument from your final paper to an educated, non-expert audience.
   - Be selective about the information you choose for your presentation by focusing on key points you want your audience to understand.
   - Design your oral presentation with supporting visual media (e.g., presentation slides, a poster, a website), and consider audience, context, and purpose.
   - Prepare to engage your audience using appropriate strategies (e.g., eye contact, vocal variety, expressive gestures, movement).
   - Prepare notecards or an outline that you can quickly reference as you are speaking so that you can interact with supporting visuals and the audience.
   - Rehearse your presentation in order to refine your design and practice your delivery.
   - Check that you can do the presentation within the 6- to 8-minute time limit.
   - Deliver a 6- to 8-minute multimedia presentation in which you:
     - Contextualize and identify the importance of your research question.
     - Explain the connection between your research and your analysis of the stimulus materials.
     - Deliver a well-organized argument that connects claims and evidence.
     - Incorporate and synthesize relevant evidence from various perspectives to support your argument. Make sure you cite or attribute the evidence you use to support your claims (either orally or visually).
     - Offer a plausible resolution(s), conclusion(s), and/or solution(s) based on evidence and consider the implications of any suggested solutions.
     - Engage the audience with an effective and clearly organized presentation design that guides them through your argument.
     - Engage the audience with effective techniques of delivery and performance.

3. **Individual Oral Defense**

   Defend your research process, use of evidence, and conclusion(s), solution(s), or recommendation(s) through oral responses to two questions asked by your teacher. Be prepared to describe and reflect on your process as well as defend and extend your written work and oral presentation. Make sure you include relevant and specific details about your work in your answers.

Sample Oral Defense Questions

Here are some examples of the types of questions your teacher might ask you during your oral defense. These are *examples only*; your teacher may ask you different questions, but there will still be one question that relates to each of the following two categories.

1. **Reflection on the Research Process**
   - How did some preliminary information you gathered inform your research?
   - What evidence did you gather that you didn't include? Why did you choose not to include it?
   - How did your research question evolve as you moved through the research process?
   - Did your research go in a different direction than you originally expected?

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   - What information did you need that you weren't able to find or locate?
   - How did you approach and synthesize the differing perspectives in order to reach a conclusion?

2. **Extending Argumentation through effective questioning and inquiry**
   - What additional questions emerged from your research? Why are these questions important?
   - What are the implications of your findings to your community?
   - How is your conclusion in conversation with the body of literature or other research sources you examined?
   - How did you use the conclusions or questions of others to advance your own research?

AP Capstone™ Policy on Plagiarism and Falsification or Fabrication of Information

A student who fails to acknowledge the source or author of any and all information or evidence taken from the work of someone else through citation, attribution or reference in the body of the work, or through a bibliographic entry, will receive a score of 0 on that particular component of the AP Seminar and/or AP Research Performance Task. In AP Seminar, a team of students that fails to properly acknowledge sources or authors on the Team Multimedia Presentation will receive a group score of 0 for that component of the Team Project and Presentation.

A student who incorporates falsified or fabricated information (e.g. evidence, data, sources, and/or authors) will receive a score of 0 on that particular component of the AP Seminar and/or AP Research Performance Task. In AP Seminar, a team of students that incorporates falsified or fabricated information in the Team Multimedia Presentation will receive a group score of 0 for that component of the Team Project and Presentation.

AP Capstone Policy on Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)

DEFINITION OF GENERATIVE AI IN AP CAPSTONE COURSES

Generative AI tools use predictive technology to produce new text, charts, images, audio, video, etc. This includes not only ChatGPT and similar Large Language Models (LLMs), but also many writing assistants or plug-ins that are built on this or similar AI technologies.

POLICY ON ACCEPTABLE GENERATIVE AI USE IN AP CAPSTONE COURSES

Generative AI tools must be used ethically, responsibly, and intentionally to support student learning, not to bypass it. Accordingly, all performance tasks submitted in AP Seminar and AP Research must be the student's own work. While students are permitted to use generative AI tools consistent with this policy, their use is optional and not mandatory.

Students can use generative AI tools as optional aids for exploration of potential topics of inquiry, initial searches for sources of information, confirming their understanding of a complex text, or checking their writing — but not rewriting — for grammar and tone. However, students must read primary and secondary sources directly, perform their own analysis and synthesis of evidence, and make their own choices on how to communicate effectively both in their writing and presentations. Students may not use generative AI tools to write or create their assignments for them. It remains the student's responsibility to engage deeply with credible, valid sources and integrate diverse perspectives when working on the performance tasks. Students must complete interim "checkpoints" with their teacher to demonstrate genuine engagement with the tasks.

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AP Seminar

Individual Written Argument

Student Sample 1

Adapting Third Spaces to Combat Social Isolation in a Digital Age

Introduction

Social media has transformed the way we live. Digital platforms have changed the way individuals interact, talk to each other, and build relationships with one another. Platforms designed to make it easier to connect with others are now a large part of daily life. While these platforms provide opportunities for communication and community, the growth of digital interaction has coincided with increasing reports of social isolation and loneliness. This highlights a growing concern in our society; while people are seemingly more connected than ever, many are simultaneously experiencing weaker social relationships and reduced community engagement. One solution is to implement more physical third spaces, rather than switching to digital ones created on social media platforms. However, traditional third spaces alone are not sufficient enough to address the needs of modern, digitally connected communities. Although social media can offer digital connection, it contributes to rising social isolation, therefore meaning physical third spaces need to account for this loss of connectivity. For this to be done, communities need a space that serves as a central community hub that can accommodate the needs of every individual in the community.

Context

The concept of a third space is associated with community building and interactions outside of the usual friends and family. Locations such as coffee shops, libraries, and community centers provide an environment in which individuals can meet others outside of their immediate social circles. In the peer-reviewed journal *Geoforum,* Ferreira et al. establish that coffee shops function as effective third spaces because they "represent places where individuals can not only experience public familiarity, but can develop ties to people and place, and potentially develop a

sense of community" (Ferreira et al., 2021, p. 21). Third spaces like this encourage causal, stress free interactions, which strengthens community relationships and reinforces a sense of belonging within communities when people can easily communicate with one another. However, digitally influenced societies have experienced significant changes in this social structure. Ferreira et al. further note how "modern urban societies have experienced a loss of community, and increased isolation as people are more mobile and less connected to the places they live" (Ferreira et al., 2021, p. 22). As people are frequently active due to factors such as education or employment, maintaining strong social connection becomes increasingly difficult, which then contributes to rising feelings of isolation and disconnection. Moreover, the consequences of social isolation extend far beyond emotional discomfort. Research conducted by the Office of the Surgeon General of the United States demonstrates that social isolation has serious health implications. According to the report, people who are more socially connected have longer life spans, and those who are disconnected are significantly more likely to die earlier, regardless of other causes (Office of the Surgeon General of the United States, 2023, p. 24). This illustrates how social connection is not only beneficial, but essential, for both psychological and physical well being. So, if community connections are strengthened through accessible gathering spaces, the overall health of individuals is also strengthened.

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Examples of Third Spaces in Communities

The need for communal gathering spaces that evolve with urbanization has been recognized for decades. As early as the 1960s, scholars noted the increasing demand for recreational environments where individuals could interact outside their homes in a third space. In the peer-reviewed journal *Land Economics,* economist Jack L. Knetsch argued that rapid increases in recreation, caused by factors such as urbanization and rising household income,

required adjustments in public resource allocation. This growing demand contributed to the development of community recreation centers designed to provide social, cultural, and recreational opportunities (Knetsch, 1963, p. 387). This demonstrates how third spaces have served as accessible places for individuals who may lack other opportunities for community interaction for years, still being valued today. Third spaces are also valuable in education contexts, particularly for students who feel excluded from traditional school environments. Research published in the *International Journal for Students as Partners* found that students who often feel marginalized in academic discourses were able to thrive when given access to collaborative third spaces designed to encourage participation with peers (Abegglen et al., 2025, p. 222). These environments allow individuals to share ideas, build relationships, and participate in peer conversations without the formal pressures and stress of an educational setting. By fostering inclusivity, third spaces help individuals feel valued and connected to their communities, therefore positively impacting their academic performance. From the past to the present, amongst many communities, third spaces have shown numerous benefits.

Social Media's Effect on Third Spaces

Despite the benefits of third spaces, social media has significantly altered how people seek connection. Many individuals now rely on digital platforms as their primary or only way of communication. A study published in the peer-reviewed *Journal of Adolescence* found that individuals spend more than two hours per day on social media platforms (Aksakallı et al., 2026, p. 107). While these platforms offer opportunities for interaction, the time spent online often replaces time that might otherwise be spent engaging in physical community third spaces. As digital interaction becomes more convenient, traditional physical third spaces may appear less appealing, especially to younger generations. While social media provides opportunities for

connection, excessive use has been linked to increased loneliness and emotional distress. A study in the peer-reviewed *Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Technology* found that higher loneliness may be associated with higher emotion dysregulation, higher social media addiction, and higher fear of missing out (Koçyigit & Türk, 2025, p. 28). These findings suggest that digital interaction does not always satisfy individuals social needs, and instead the constant comparison and competitions present on social media platforms can intensify feelings of isolation. Furthermore, the rise of digital communication has occurred alongside increasing social disconnection, demonstrating the juxtaposition of the two. Sociologists Warner Henson II and Pablo Parigi describe this phenomenon as a paradox in the *Annual review of Sociology,* emphasizing how despite having more methods of communication than ever before, Americans continue to report rising levels of social isolation (Parigi & Henson, 2014, p. 153). This contradiction demonstrates that technological connectivity does not necessarily translate into meaningful relationships. In many cases, online interaction lacks the depth and emotional engagement found in face-to-face communication, as people can hide their true face and intentions behind a screen. While third spaces are extremely beneficial, social media and digital platforms have ultimately gotten in the way.

Recreation Centers Impact as Third Spaces

Community recreation centers are a type of physical third space that have the potential to address the issues of isolation caused by social media. Recreation centers provide activities, educational programs, and community events that encourage social interaction, serving as a community hub for connection. In educational settings, recreation centers promote collaboration between students and educators. Jan Bamford, professor of International Higher Education at London Metropolitan University, and Elena Moschini, Head of Student Experience and

Academic Outcomes at London Metropolitan University, found that "the third space allows us to view the collaboration with students and colleagues in professional services as a conversation that produces outcomes for all involved" (Bamford & Moschini, 2024, p. 7). This is an example of how through shared experiences and discussions, individuals develop relationships that strengthen community ties. Beyond education, recreation centers can support communities experiencing social or economic challenges. A study conducted in Cleveland, Ohio, published in the peer-reviewed journal *Behavioral Sciences* found that local recreation centers serve as focal points for community healing in areas affected by socioeconomic inequalities and trauma (Holmes et al., 2023). Recreation centers provide safe environments where individuals can participate in recreation activities, access resources, and develop supportive relationships after trauma. In neighborhoods with limited access to community support systems, recreation centers may serve as one of the few accessible locations for social interaction.

Limitations of Recreation Centers

Although recreation centers are a beneficial third space, they also face limitations. Access to recreation centers and similar community facilities is not recently distributed across populations. A peer-reviewed study published in the *Journal of Student Research* found that the availability of third places varied significantly across demographic regions, which suggest that lower-income towns often have fewer accessible third spaces (Ewell, 2024). This inequality limits the ability of third spaces to address social isolation among the populations that may need it most. Additionally, the existence of recreation centers alone does not guarantee that community members will engage with them for full benefit. If recreation centers fail to provide programs relevant to modern lifestyles, individuals may continue to rely on social media platforms for connection. In fact, research published in the peer-reviewed *Behavior &*

Information Technology indicates that social media helped many remote workers regain a sense of community during the post-production period (Pekkala et al., 2025). This finding demonstrates that digital platforms can fulfill some social needs, particularly when physical interaction is not possible. Therefore, simply promoting traditional recreation centers without adapting them to a digital society may not effectively compete with the convenience of digital third spaces.

Adapting Recreation Centers: Addressing Adolescents

Given these challenges, recreation centers must evolve to address the specific needs of modern communities. One important adaptation involves prioritizing programs designed for adolescents. Young people are among the most active users of social media, making them extremely vulnerable to digital isolation. Professors in the peer-reviewed *Journal of Leisure Research* argue that urban recreation centers serve as sites for social justice development for at-risk youth (Pryor & Outley, 2014). This implies that recreation centers should intentionally provide resources like mentoring programs and peer support groups targeting adolescents, the demographic most active on social media. Furthermore, professors in the peer-reviewed *International Journal of Early Childhood* clarify this point as they mention that as society advances in supporting younger generations, we need spaces that allow children to thrive (Zanatta et al., 2019). Having a third space that is catered towards young people is critical for supporting them in multiple aspects of their lives. Additionally, Büsra Koçyigit and Fulya Türk, professors at Yildiz Technical University, found that adolescents experience high rates of "FoMO" and social media addiction, meaning that adapting recreation centers to directly serve teens could reduce online dependency (Koçyigit & Türk, 2025). By offering things like mentoring programs, leadership opportunities, and peer support groups, recreation centers can

create an environment where adolescents develop meaningful relationships and positive social identities.

Adapting Recreation Centers: Accessible Services

In addition to youth focused activities, recreation centers should expand the services they provide in order to increase accessibility. Integrating multiple civic resources within a single location can attract individuals who might otherwise remain disconnected from their communities. According to professors in the peer-reviewed *Parks & Recreation,* communities benefit most when recreation centers are combined with other services such as libraries, job training programs, and public health resources (Springs & Flores-Stafford, 2025). This makes recreation centers a more realistic and practical space, and by iterating job training or libraries, recreation centers could attract individuals who may otherwise remain online.

Adapting Recreation Centers: Family-Work Life Challenges

Another important consideration involves addressing the challenges faced by working families. Many adults struggle to participate in community activities due to demanding work schedules or childcare responsibilities. In the peer-reviewed Community, Work & Family, Marisa Young, post-doctoral researcher under the direction of Professor Diana Singh, found that family-friendly community resources promote health and reduce stress (Young & Singh, 2024). This is critical because many adults lack time for in person engagement, especially those with families. If recreation centers were to offer extended evening hours for working parents and provide affordable childcare, it would make third spaces more accessible to those with busy work schedules.

Adapting Recreation Centers: Technological Issues

Finally, recreation centers should incorporate technology rather than rejecting it entirely. Digital tools can enhance educational and creative opportunities, when used responsibly. Scholars in *The Language Learning Journal* argue that technology can support identity development and learning when integrated into collaborative environments (Luo & Watts, 2025). Recreation centers could therefore include digital media labs, social media literacy workshops, and supervised technology spaces, where individuals learn to use digital platforms in healthy ways. Rather than competing with digital third spaces, these programs would teach individuals how to navigate digital environments while maintaining meaningful in-person relationships. This can allow for people to be educated on the dangers of digital spaces while simultaneously having an in person connection.

Clarifying Digital vs. Physical Third Spaces

Some may argue that digital third spaces already provide adequate opportunities for connection and investing in physical third spaces is unnecessary. Indeed, social media can allow individuals to maintain relationships across long distances and participate in communities that might otherwise be inaccessible. However, digital interactions cannot fully replicate the benefits of face-to-face connections. In the peer-reviewed journal *Leisure Sciences,* scholars emphasize that there is not a clear definition of community; some people may view community as solely social connection, digital or physical, and others view community as physical spaces (Yuen & Johnson, 2017). Yet, true social connection is most common in physical spaces. While there may not be a clear definition to what defines a community, it is evident that physical presence allows people to interpret body language, share experiences, and build trust in ways that online communication often cannot. Thus, the goal should not be to replace digital interaction, but to balance it with accessible physical environments that encourage authentic social engagement.

Conclusion

Ultimately, the growing problem of social isolation requires innovative solutions that address both digital and physical forms of communication. As mentioned in the peer-reviewed *Scandinavian Journal of Education*, collaborative third spaces promote productive dialogue and mutual benefit for participants (Mandelid et al., 2026). This reinforces the idea that physical gathering spaces are essential for building strong communities because they are able to benefit all involved. As social media continues to shape modern connection, the importance of intentional physical community spaces becomes increasingly clear. Recreation centers have the potential to serve as modern third spaces, capable of combating the isolation associated with digital culture. However, to achieve this goal, they must evolve into community hubs that focus on the needs of those in the community.

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Word Count ~ 2090

AP Seminar

Individual Written Argument

Student Sample 2

According to environmental journalist Ben Goldfarb, approximately "25 million kilometers of new paved road lanes will be built worldwide by 2050," with the United States alone spending "almost $200 billion on our roads annually" (Goldfarb, 2023, para. 9). Within the United States, policies such as the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act have furthered this trend by allocating billions of dollars towards highway development. Although these initiatives aim to improve mobility and supplement economic activity, they have also reshaped the physical and social landscape of the U.S. by having roads exist as a geographic landscape. Historically, urbanization and large-scale infrastructure projects have resulted in the displacement of marginalized communities at a national level, most of which are now classified as "highway-adjacent communities" due to their proximity to major roadways. However, the consequences of these developments lie beyond relocation, yielding patterns of spatial division. These mirror those symbolized by structures such as the Berlin Wall; even after its ultimate destruction, social and economic disparities between East and West Germany were significantly prolonged, as illustrated by its remains 35 years later (Associated Press, 2024). As road networks continue to expand rapidly throughout the 21st century, researchers have increasingly begun analyzing their broader impacts. Although federal transportation mitigation policies have attempted to address these concerns, their limited effectiveness suggests that infrastructure growth corresponds to the reinforcement of pre-existing inequalities.

By definition, mitigation is a required component of large-scale infrastructure projects when significant impacts are observed, as outlined by the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA), which mandates that both companies and agencies thoroughly evaluate potential risks (California Department of Transportation, 2020). Such policies are intentionally designed to reduce the potential for unintended repercussions, yet their effectiveness remains widely debated.

Despite the multitude of unsuccessful transportation mitigation policies implemented by the federal government, one of the more notable policies was the Clean Air Act of 1967, as it is often cited as the most successful in achieving its intended purpose of reducing vehicle emissions from standard automobiles. Bryner, an established law professor at Louisiana State University, argues that this policy was one of Congress's greatest success stories by claiming that it "has driven technological change through regulation that has drastically improved air quality over time" (Bryner, 2024, p. 2). However, Ahlers, a veteran environmental and natural resources lawyer, refutes this claim, contending that the complexity of the problem, combined with limitations in science during this time period, restricted the act's overall effectiveness (Ahlers, 2015, p. 125). This disagreement shows that legislation has consistently failed to account for systemic inequalities within infrastructure systems, raising a larger debate regarding the capacity of mitigation policies to fully resolve inequities. Through this lens, a central question emerges: To what extent are U.S. transportation mitigation policies effective in reducing inequality?

The Economic Marginalization of Highway-Adjacent Communities

In theory, the communities that were displaced to live in proximity to roads should be equally composed of different categories of economic influence. Historical analysis, however, reveals a consistent pattern: highway infrastructures in the U.S. have disproportionately impacted low-income communities. For instance, Berg, an editorial journalist renowned for his extensive work in urban planning, suggests that highway construction decisions in California have repeatedly been implemented without fully considering the long-term consequences, as implied by his argument that California transitioned from building highways with a scenic approach to adopting an "efficiency-oriented approach to roadbuilding" (Berg, 2016, p. 47). This demonstrates how transportation planning by federal institutions has increasingly prioritized the

profitability of road networks while simultaneously devaluing equitable economic opportunity across all social classes. However, this idea is not only confined to the state of California. Throughout the United States, highways have continuously been routed through lower-income neighborhoods with less economic influence. Holly Hodge, a polymathic scholar within the College of Natural Sciences at the University of Texas at Austin, reports that displacement has accelerated rapidly due to "current business practices, higher demands to live in urban cores, and gentrification" (Hodge, 2020, p. 12). In turn, these externalities, along with the lack of consideration of long-term outcomes in transportation mitigation policies, have placed highway-adjacent communities at a significant economic disadvantage. Moreover, the increasing concentration of job opportunities in urban centers has deepened existing economic inequalities, as highway-adjacent communities face barriers due to their limited access to public transportation services and minimal economic influence. This can be shown in the spatial mismatch hypothesis, which argues that low-skilled minorities experience poor labor outcomes due to their disconnection from job opportunities, as outlined by Gobillon, a senior researcher at the Paris School of Economics and the French National Institute of Demographic Studies (Gobillon et al., 2007, p. 2401). This hypothesis strongly supports Hodge's findings, as business practices and urban demands have deepened the economic hierarchy present within the United States. Together, these findings suggest that the limited success of transportation mitigation policies has contributed to unequal access to economic opportunities in modern society.

Disproportionate Health Impacts of Highway-Adjacent Communities

Health inequalities within highway-adjacent communities were equally intensified as a result of highway expansion. According to Northcross, a PhD holder in environmental sciences and engineering from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, motor vehicles release

harmful pollutants such as black carbon (BC) and particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) (Northcross et al., 2020, para. 1). Because of growing motor vehicle use associated with highway expansion, exposure to these pollutants has risen substantially, particularly among highway-adjacent communities. In addition, Northcross and colleagues claim that "increased levels of fine particulate matter are associated with increased risks for health outcomes" (para. 3). These health outcomes include cardiovascular diseases, asthma, and premature death. Huynh and colleagues, affiliates of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Southern California, support Northcross's arguments, reporting that residential proximity to highways "increases the risk of the development of asthma and asthma morbidity" particularly among Hispanic children exposed to prolonged traffic-related pollution (Huynh et al., 2020, p. 1). Huynh's analysis of this trend among Hispanic youth reinforces Northcross's claims while also highlighting the disproportionate weight placed on minority populations. Furthermore, Miller, an associate with the University of Washington's Department of Epidemiology, found that out of 65,983 women without any previous history of cardiovascular disease, "1816 women had one or more fatal or nonfatal cardiovascular events" (Miller et al., 2007, para. 3). Miller attributes this outcome to the varying levels of $PM_{2.5}$ exposure, further complementing the findings of both Huynh and Northcross. These outcomes reveal a collective gap in mitigation policy design, as these prominent health risks have consistently been treated as secondary considerations rather than primary factors in infrastructure development. Taken together, these findings suggest that current mitigation policies have been largely ineffective in combating the effects of social inequality.

Expanding Public Transportation to Address Disparities

In order to develop a solution that can effectively resolve such a complex issue, it must encourage collaboration and innovation. One proposed solution among multiple scholars is

increased investment in public transportation. According to Stern, a chief data scientist at the Urban Institute, improving bus frequency could expand the number of accessible jobs by up to 90% for the average U.S. citizen (Stern et al., 2020, para. 5). By providing accessible transportation options such as buses and rail systems, highway-adjacent communities would have greater access to job opportunities that are primarily located in urban areas, therefore reducing economic inequalities. To corroborate this argument, the San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Organization (SPUR) contends that this solution would benefit a diverse set of groups if implemented in the Bay Area specifically, including customers, businesses, cities, transit operations, and taxpayers (SPUR, 2015, p. 7). However, SPUR also identifies barriers to effective coordination and proposes multiple strategies to optimize this solution. Through the development of transit hubs that facilitate efficient transfers, as well as institutional practices that promote integration, SPUR predicts that travelers would ultimately be able to better understand the value of regional transit systems and learn how to properly use them in order to make such a substantial transition as simple as possible. Additionally, increased public transit usage would reduce the number of vehicles on highways due to fewer individuals having to rely on private transportation, thereby decreasing emissions of harmful pollutants. However, this solution does have notable limitations, such as a lack of federal incentive to invest funds. Hoback, a professor of civil and architectural engineering at the University of Detroit Mercy, challenges the Urban Institute's assertions, providing evidence that there is approximately a "$3 per $1 spent on transition", meaning that for every one dollar spent regional income grows by a minimal amount of three dollars (Hoback et al., 2010, p. 9). Without federal funding, increased public transit access would take a much greater amount of time to be effective in reducing inequalities. Despite these initial concerns, further analysis led Hoback to estimate that the federal government would

experience a more favorable payback ratio of $8 to $1, disproving previous cost-based criticisms (p. 9). Moreover, if this solution were to be implemented uniformly, patterns of overcrowding could emerge in overly populated cities. For example, in highly populated areas such as New York City, public transportation systems already face capacity challenges, and an increase in passengers would likely strain existing infrastructure. In sum, public transportation is a viable solution to reduce inequalities by expanding economic access and reducing environmental health risks, even with its implementation challenges.

Electrification as a Strategy for Reducing Health Inequalities

Along with increased investment in public transit, an alternative to mitigation policies could be electrification: the process of making electric vehicles more accessible to the general public. Maizlish, an independent researcher with a PhD in epidemiology, conducted a study comparing the emission outputs between electric vehicles and standard gasoline automobiles, concluding that "electrification had greater potential for carbon mitigation" by reporting that carbon emissions in electric vehicles were reduced 24% from baseline levels (Mazilish et al., 2022, p. 426). This shows that if a transition from standard automobiles to electric vehicles were to occur, health inequalities would be substantially reduced, as highway-adjacent communities would experience lower exposure to ultrafine particulates. Even with these benefits, Mazilish also concedes the point that in order for electrification to succeed, policy and planning must "increase options to allow people to choose active transportation" (p. 432). By emphasizing the complexity of implementation, Maizlish demonstrates an awareness of the limitations of existing mitigation policies, strengthening his overall credibility. In response to Maizlish's findings, Wang, a prominent researcher at the Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, contends that electric vehicle (EV) projects have a strong likelihood of "alleviating the

government's financial burden, attracting social capital, and improving project management and profitability" (Wang et al., 2025, para. 12). Considering the recency of Wang's research, his arguments reinforce Maizlish's favorability for electrification by suggesting how the federal government could receive a greater return on investment due to existing connections within the private sector. Thus, electrification may be more appealing than public transportation from both an economic and implementation standpoint. Yet, despite a general consensus on the implications of electrification, Nall, an assistant professor of political science at Stanford University, suggests that uniform policies solely account for individual-level mechanisms without considering localized complexities such as geography (Nall, 2015, p. 404). By applying this idea to electrification, implementing a singular nationwide solution would likely be unsuccessful due to regional differences in infrastructure and geographic barriers. This argument suggests that electrification is more effective at addressing health inequalities than economic disparities due to the structural diversity of the United States. However, the advantages of electrification ultimately outweigh its limitations, as the reduction of harmful emissions ultimately would significantly decrease health inequalities faced by highway-adjacent communities as a result of the shortcomings of former transportation mitigation policies.

U.S. transportation mitigation policies have not been sufficient in addressing the inequalities embedded within the nation's infrastructure system. Because mitigation policies have largely failed to be effective, highway expansion continues to intensify both economic and health inequalities by displacing communities and exposing populations to harmful pollutants. Highway infrastructure is not disappearing; given its deep integration into society, it will remain a permanent feature of the American landscape, making it essential to consider complementary transportation systems. While public transit expansion offers the strongest long-term potential for

reducing inequality by improving access to employment and reshaping spatial mobility, electrification is more attractive to policymakers and private industry sectors due to its profitability and economic incentives. However, both solutions could be equally effective if states coordinate efforts to implement a uniform solution while simultaneously accounting for localized complexities. The broader implication lies in the fact that social equity can only be achieved through planning that recognizes highways as a multifaceted network that substantially influences the livelihoods of the American people. Ultimately, an optimal path forward will require policymakers to balance economic incentives like electrification with long-term investment in public transit to ensure that mobility systems reduce the inequalities faced by highway-adjacent communities.

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AP Research

AP Research Performance Task: Academic Paper and Presentation and Oral Defense

Task Overview

In AP Research, you will further the skills you acquired in the AP Seminar course by learning research methodology, employing ethical research practices, and accessing, analyzing, and synthesizing information as you address a research question/project goal. To that end, you will develop a research question/project goal on a topic of your choosing in an area of personal interest. You will submit an inquiry proposal (see Inquiry Proposal Form, pp. 54–55) for the teacher's feedback to help you refine your research question/project goal/method and ultimately approve your proposal prior to you engaging in the work.

With assistance from the teacher, you may identify one or more expert adviser(s) — internal or external to the school — to serve as an additional resource. These individuals should be experts in the chosen discipline or field that you are investigating or in the research method that you choose to employ.

Under the teacher's guidance — and using the expert advisers' knowledge base as needed — you will design or choose a method to collect data and information and then analyze, evaluate, and select relevant and credible evidence to develop a logical, well-reasoned argument or aesthetic rationale (directly addressing your research question/project goal) that results in an academic paper of 4,000–5,000 words.

In addition to completing your research paper, you will:

- arrange for a viewing of additional scholarly work (where applicable)
- deliver a presentation (using appropriate media)
- defend your research design, approach, and findings to an oral defense panel

Task Directions (Proposal Process, Academic Paper, Presentation and Oral Defense)

1. **Question, Proposal, and Research**
   - Identify a research question/project goal of your own choosing in an area of personal interest.
   - Gather initial information for background and context on your research question/ project goal and area of personal interest.
   - Choose or design a research method and identify resources to develop your research proposal.
   - Submit a proposal form to receive approval prior to starting your inquiry.

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- Be prepared to obtain Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval if engaging in research involving human subjects when required.
- Gather additional information, data, and evidence through a carefully chosen and aligned research method.
- Describe what you hope to learn, achieve, and/or create as a result of your inquiry.

With your teacher's assistance, connect with one or more discipline-specific expert advisers (internal or external to the school) to advise you through the development of your inquiry processes (if your inquiry warrants the use of a field expert or discipline-specific expert adviser).

Maintain a portfolio of your inquiry processes, your communication with your teacher and expert adviser(s), and reflections on your thought processes and any successes and challenges you encounter. Your teacher will be required to affirm your completion of your PREP and routine progress checks once you have submitted your work as final. **NOTE: Students will receive a zero for the Academic Paper if the affirmations are not completed by the teacher.**

2. **Academic Paper (75% of the AP Research score)**
   - Analyze, evaluate, and select evidence to develop a logical, well-reasoned argument or aesthetic rationale and conclusion in an academic paper of 4,000–5,000 words that addresses the research question/project goal and conveys your perspective and new understanding as a result of engaging in your research process.
   - You must avoid plagiarism by acknowledging, attributing, and/or citing sources throughout the paper and by including a bibliography. **Throughout the year and prior to submission, teachers and you should constantly check work for plagiarism** (see the AP Capstone Policy on Plagiarism and Falsification or Fabrication of Information). **Teachers and you should constantly check work to ensure that no unacceptable use of generative AI tools were used** (see the AP Capstone Policy on Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)).
   - Students must also observe ethical practices when gathering information through means such as surveys, interviews, or focus groups, and be prepared to sign agreements with individuals, institutions, or organizations that provide primary and private data.
   - The body of the academic paper must contain the elements listed in the following table. These elements should be presented in a style and structure appropriate to the discipline in which the topic resides (e.g., psychology, science, music).
   - The Academic Paper should be in the format of a discipline-specific paper. Any off-task format of the Academic Paper submitted as final in the Digital Portfolio (e.g., a PowerPoint presentation) will receive a score of 0.
   - Graphs, figures, data tables, images, appendices, abstract, footnoted citations, and the bibliography are not part of the total word count for the academic paper. Word count does include titles, sub-headings, and in-text citations.
   - Academic papers that fall outside the required word-count range are unlikely to earn a score of 3. Papers containing fewer than 4,000 words are evaluated for completeness and to determine whether they demonstrate sufficient depth, development, and supporting evidence to meet the assessment criteria. For papers exceeding 5,000 words, only the first 5,500 words are evaluated, and the paper will also be assessed for concision and focus.
   - Abstracts, if included, are not considered part of the body of the academic paper and are not assessed. The academic paper must be written for an educated, non-expert audience.
   - Once your paper is completed, remove any references to your name, school, and teacher, and upload your document to the AP Digital Portfolio as directed by your teacher.

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Required Element	Description
Introduction and Literature Review	Introduces research question/project goal and reviews previous work in the field. Synthesizes the varying perspectives in the scholarly literature to situate the research question/project goal within a gap in the current field of knowledge.
Method, Process, or Approach	Explains and provides justification for the chosen method, process, or approach and its alignment with the research question.
Results, Product, or Findings	Presents the findings, evidence, results, or performance/exhibit/product generated by the research method.
Discussion, Analysis, and/or Evaluation	Interprets the significance of the results, performance/exhibit/product, or findings; explores connections to original research question/project goal.
Conclusion and Future Directions	Articulates the new understanding generated through the research process and the limitations of the conclusion or creative work. Discusses the implications to the community of practice. Identifies areas for future research.
Bibliography	Provides a complete list of sources cited and consulted in the appropriate disciplinary style.

3. **Presentation and Oral Defense (25% of the AP Research score)**

   Upon completion of your Academic Paper, you will develop a 15–20 minute presentation (using appropriate media) and deliver it to an oral defense panel of three evaluators. Like the academic paper, the presentation provides an opportunity for you to showcase your research by communicating effectively and succinctly to an audience of educated, non-experts. If your academic paper is accompanied by an additional piece of scholarly work (e.g., performance, exhibit, product), you must arrange for the teacher and panelists to view this work prior to the presentation and oral defense. Your oral presentation should be no longer than 15 minutes to ensure at least 5 minutes for your oral defense.

   The presentation should distill your research by:

   - identifying your research question/project goal
   - describing and explaining initial assumptions and hypotheses/ideas and their relation to the your personal conclusion
   - providing the rationale for choices made during the research process (cite or attribute sources or evidence as needed)
   - explaining the research process/method, evidence generated, conclusions, and implications
   - engaging the audience through a dynamic use of design, delivery, and performance techniques
   - using a medium and design specifically tailored to engage your audience and illustrate your points

   Following the presentation, an oral defense panel will ask three questions of the student. The panel will consist of the AP Research teacher and two additional adult panel members (preferably expert advisers or discipline-specific experts) chosen by the AP Research teacher. This evaluative component is designed to assess your articulation of the inquiry process, understanding of your results and conclusions, and reflection on your research experience.

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Three of these questions will be chosen from the following oral defense question list. The oral defense panel will ask one question pertaining to your research or inquiry process, one question focused on your depth of understanding, and one question about your reflection throughout the inquiry process as evidenced in your process and reflection portfolio (PREP). The wording of the questions may be tailored to your specific project. In addition, a fourth question is permitted if a panel member wants you to clarify one of your answers to a previous question. Any additional questions beyond the fourth question are at the discretion of the teacher but will not be used in scoring the oral defense.

Oral Defense Questions

Research/Inquiry Process [choices made throughout the research process]

1. How did your initial exploration of the scholarly conversation lead to your final research question/project goal?
2. How did your review of the methods used by scholars in the field inform your selection of a research method/process that is aligned with your research question/project goal?
3. How did the choices you made when designing or implementing your research method impact your research process?
4. How did you determine which results generated by your research method were most important in informing your new understanding?

Depth of Understanding [relating student data/results to the new understanding]

1. How does your new understanding address a gap in the scholarly conversation?
2. How did the limitations of your method or data influence your new understanding?
3. What are the real-world implications or consequences related to your findings?
4. How do your findings provide directions for future research in the field?

Reflection Throughout the Inquiry Process [how the inquiry process informs growth and self-awareness as a researcher]

1. Think back to the initial curiosity that sparked your inquiry. What other curiosities do you have and how has this process prepared you to explore them?
2. How did you handle the uncertainty of the research process?
3. If you could revisit your research process, what would you do differently and why?
4. What was the most important research skill you developed as a result of this process, and how might you apply it to your future endeavors?
5. How did your expert adviser facilitate your deeper understanding of the research process?

   Note: This question should only be asked if the student engaged with an expert adviser.

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AP Research

Academic Paper

Student Sample 1

Milo barks twice at the mailman, sprints around the house, and jumps onto the window ledge to bark some more. Max, however, calmly glances outside but doesn't leave his cozy bed. For many dog owners, this difference in behavioral responses to stimuli is observable and predictable, fueling the popular assumption that dogs have personality. And in recent years, research supports this assumption: Personality does exist in non-human animals and can be tested just as reliably and consistently as human personality (Gosling et al., 2003).

Milo and Max weren't always protecting their family from the Big Bad Mailman and snuggling on the couch for family movie night. Rescued by an animal shelter, their future was uncertain. Of Milo and Max's shelter friends, approximately 48% are adopted and 20% are euthanized out of the 3.3 million dogs that enter shelters each year in the U.S. (Shelter Intake, 2019). Of all the adoptable dogs, why were they so lucky?

This research aimed to identify the factors such as a dog's personality and demographics that impact initial adoptability and lasting adoption. For Milo and Max, luck saved them. But for future rescue dogs, knowing these factors might save them too.

Literature Review

Animal personality is an emerging field of study, gaining momentum in the early 2000s. Although dogs have personalities, the definition differs from what is conventionally applied to humans. As in Turcsán's doctoral thesis for Eötvös Loránd University, I chose a broader definition of personality: characteristics of an individual that describes and predicts patterns of feeling, thinking, and behaving consistently across time and context (Turcsán, 2014). To mitigate anthropomorphism, other researchers use the terms temperament, behavioral traits, or behavioral

factors to describe the same phenomenon of animal personality (Jones & Gosling, 2005). I used the term "personality factors" for consistency of understanding.

Because my research sought to determine factors that impact a rescue dog's successful adoption, understanding dog personality was crucial. From my experiences with fostering and adoption advocacy, I postulated that a dog's personality, breed, and age play a role in successful adoption. A "rescue dog" was defined as a dog who had at one point been homeless, either cared for by a government shelter or private animal rescue organization, including dogs born on the streets, abandoned, surrendered, or rescued from neglectful/abusive situations. An "adopted dog" is a rescue dog that now lives in a permanent and loving home.

Factors that Impact Dog Personality

Like humans, dog personality depends on both genetics and environment. Unlike humans, the selective breeding of dogs for thousands of years created distinct breeds defined and maintained by organizations such as the American Kennel Club. The majority of research on dog personality is focused on purebred dogs while most shelter dogs are mixed-breed. However, research on purebred dogs can be applied to mixed-breed dogs since inter-breed genetic variation only accounts for about 27.5% of a dog's total genetic variation, so assessing the direct influence of genetics on personality should still be on an individual basis (Turcsán, 2014). Thus, genetic lineage plays a role in personality but isn't the determining factor.

Within a specific breed, a dog's calmness was the most varied but trainability was relatively similar (Turcsán, 2014). This means that some Labrador Retrievers are calmer than others, but most Labrador Retrievers learn to "sit" very quickly. In addition to intra-breed differences, general inter-breed personality differences exist: terriers are bolder than hounds, and herding dogs are more trainable than toy dogs (Turcsán, 2014). However, these general

differences in purebred dogs aren't significant on the individual level. Labrador Retrievers are generally more trainable than Chihuahuas, but there's no guarantee that Bailey will stop chewing shoes. This is supported by research comparing the trainability of purebred and mixed-breed dogs. In a small sample of 15 shelter dogs and 15 purebred dogs in Brazil, there was no significant difference in trainability for the cues "sit" and "paw" due to the dog's origin; the main factor influencing trainability was the approach used by the trainer (Fonseca & Vasconcellos, 2021). External factors such as life experiences, upbringing, and relationships impact dog personality analogous to human personality.

Regardless of breed, other factors impact a dog's personality. From a survey of 10,330 German dog owners, a dog is more likely to be calm if they're older than 6.9 years, adopted before 12 weeks old, un-neutered, and participated in more than 2 types of training courses; more likely to be trainable if they are younger and already received professional training; more likely to be sociable with other dogs if they're younger than 1.5 years, female, and spend more time together with their owner; more likely to be bold if they are male, young, and acquired at a younger age (Turcsán, 2014). In addition, aggression toward people/animals and responsiveness to training were highest among 6 to 8-year-old dogs (Chopik & Weaver, 2019). Although not directly associated, aggression and trainability could be perceived as personality factors. These potential confounding variables will be taken into account when determining the factors that impact a shelter dog's successful adoption.

Factors that Impact the Reliability of Dog Personality Assessments

Other than the dog's genetics and demographic variables, the high-stress shelter environment itself can exacerbate negative personality factors such as fearfulness or aggression (Bennett et al., 2015). The constant cries of other dogs, lack of human interaction, and instability

affect a dog's behavior. Most rescue dogs have gone through multiple traumatic experiences, whether that be neglect, abandonment, or illness. Hence, personality assessments made in the shelter may not be applicable once the dog is adopted, especially in the case of behavioral problems like aggression, resource guarding, and separation anxiety (Clay et al., 2020).

But once removed from the stress-inducing shelter and settled into a stable home environment, a dog's authentic personality can shine. This period of adjustment to a new home environment is called decompression. As noted by Ferdie Yau, Head Trainer at the Humane Society of Westchester, decompression times vary greatly for each dog, influenced by their personality, age, the extent of trauma, and familiarity with living indoors (Yau, 2020). For this reason, personality assessments will only be made for adopted dogs who have sufficiently settled into their new family, defined as a minimum of 6 months for my research.

Age also affects the reliability of dog personality assessments. As with human babies, personality fluctuates with maturity, making it difficult to distinguish when young. This means that personality assessments done on puppies can't predict their future personality, even if only a few months later, because of how quickly they mature and change (Riemer et al., 2014). Considering this, dogs younger than one year will be excluded from the data set.

Choosing a Dog Personality Assessment Tool

The type of personality assessment used for dogs varies considerably, and this lack of standardization results in inconsistent validity across tests (Brady et al., 2018). Through the systematic review of 37 personality/behavior assessments used for working dogs, six core variables were identified: willingness to work, human-directed social behavior, object-directed play tendencies, human-directed aggression, approach withdrawal tendencies, and sensitivity to aversives (Brady et al., 2018).

The Canine-Big Five Inventory developed by Dr. Gosling, Professor of Psychology at the University of Texas at Austin, is a widely used dog personality assessment tool with 325 citations on Google Scholar. Although newer and more reliable behavioral assessments have been developed for dogs, such as Jones' Dog Personality Questionnaire (DPQ), none relate dog personality as close to human personality (Jones, 2008). The Canine-Big Five measures Extraversion, Openness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Agreeableness, which are hypernyms for the core variables identified by Brady et al. (e.g. human-directed social behavior falls under Extraversion; sensitivity to aversives falls under Neuroticism). Thus, Gosling's Canine-Big Five Inventory will be used to assess dog personality in my research.

Impact on Adopted Dog Success

The rescue dog population is understudied within the realm of dog personality research, but important for increasing successful adoptions. Consequently, my research focuses on rescue dogs in the Greater Austin area. A cross-case study approach will utilize both questionnaires and interviews to answer the question: *what factors impact a rescue dog's successful adoption?* A rescue dog's demographics and personality may impact their adoption; understanding these factors could result in increased successful placements in forever homes and more efficient shelter adoption processes. An emerging field of study, understanding dog personality has wide implications for improving our relationship with Milo and Max.

Methods

The purpose of this cross-case study approach was to triangulate the factors that owners were looking for in an adoptable dog and determine the relatedness of personality in owner-dog

pairs, with the ultimate goal to increase the success of future adoptions using these findings. Each owner-dog pair was treated as a separate case of a successful adoption.

As defined by Robert K. Yin, case studies have two technical parts: an inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within the real-life context and the use of multiple sources of evidence to triangulate variables of interest (DePoy & Gitlin, 2013). For this study, triangulation recognized the complexity of successful relationships between owners and their adopted dogs, which was captured by the many directions of the research. This flexible design effectively determined areas for further research in the academic gap regarding adopted dog personality. However, findings from this case study cannot be generalized, as the demographics of the participants were relatively homogenous; all participants were from suburban Texas, which has a different cultural attitude towards dogs than rural Kentucky. Case studies cannot establish a causal relationship or determine the direction of a relationship. From this method, although a correlation can be drawn between owner and adopted dog personalities, there is no way of telling if the owner chose the dog for their particular personality similarity or if the dog's personality influenced the owner's. Since surveys and interviews are non-random and voluntary, this case study is inherently biased. Thus, when concluding, we must recognize the lack of generalizability and the inability to extrapolate correlation studies.

The two components of this case study were questionnaires (n=62) and interviews (n=4). The data gathered from these components, both quantitative and qualitative, were split into two groups: 1) factors that impact initial adoptability and 2) factors that impact lasting adoption. Because around 10% of adopted dogs are returned to the shelter within 6 months of adoption, it was important to differentiate between these two groups (***Keeping Pets in Homes, 2013***, pg. 6).

Before participants could access the Survey for Adopter (Appendix A), they consented to the study through the first section of the Google Form. The consent form included the study description, electronic signature, explicit consent question, and parental permission if under 18. The survey was split into four more sections: demographic information about the dog, the Canine Big 5 Inventory developed by Gosling, demographic information about the owner, and the Human Big 5 Inventory. Within the owner's demographic information section, three additional questions were included about why they adopted this particular dog. After obtaining approval from the Institutional Review Board, the survey was distributed on multiple platforms, including a community Facebook page for pets, Nextdoor, and physical posters around a high school. Four respondents were contacted for an interview (Appendix B), and verbal consent was obtained to record, transcribe, and use their responses. Audio and transcribed records were deleted after data analysis was completed. These interviews were used to supplement my understanding of the quantitative and qualitative data gathered, as they could go more in-depth and provide a holistic understanding of the responses.

Each survey respondent was assigned a letter to protect their anonymity. Once letters were assigned, names were hidden on the spreadsheet. After excluding respondents with dogs under the age of 1 year and dogs acquired from a breeder, the remaining data was sorted. The data collected from the questionnaires were directly exported to Google Sheets, where the spreadsheet was programmed to calculate and round the Big 5 personality scores for the human and dog to 3 decimal places. These scores were compared by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient for each personality dimension (e.g. calculating "r" for the Neuroticism score in the owner and the dog) and recorded as an owner-dog pair. Then, each owner-dog pair was broken up using an online random letter pairing generator to create 30 random stranger-dog pairs with

repeats allowed (e.g. Human N was paired with Dog AH, Human T paired with Dog AH). To strengthen the reliability of randomization, each owner-dog pair was broken up again using the same online generator to create 62 unique random stranger-dog pairs with no repeats allowed (e.g. Human N only paired with Dog AH). The Pearson correlation coefficient was also calculated for these pairs and recorded. Both randomization procedures were used as a baseline for comparison. In addition, the cases were split based on the demographic characteristics of the dog and owner, and the correlation coefficient for each factor was calculated and compared. This would hopefully provide further insight into what factors impact the strength of the relationship between owner-dog pairs.

CODE BOOK

Letter	Theme	Examples
A	Friendly/Affectionate	"Laid down to let kids pet her" "He put his head on my shoulder when I first held him" "She liked to cuddle"
B	Breed appearance	"I was looking for a small lap dog" "The breed, Blue Lacy" "We have had a history with retrievers and knew they were good dogs"
C	Intuition	"When meeting her it felt like a good fit" "Her and I just had a connection" "He chose me, he came to me easily"
D	Moral responsibility	"The two old dogs wouldn't have much chance of getting adopted if we didn't adopt them" "Always wanted to adopt a dog" "Needed a home" or "She needed us"
E	Compatability with existing family	"My family had a lot of little kids at the time so she would be good with them" "Needed a 2nd dog for the home, and one that would get along with an older female dog" "Compatibility with other pet"
F	Calm	"He is very mellow at home" "She's very chill" "She was just sitting there so quietly and peacefully"
G	Cute	Direct mention of the word "cute" or "cuteness"
H	Enthusiasm	"Always excited to see me" "She's very enthusiastic about things and people she loves" "Pepper was eager to be adopted and actually hopped into our car"
I	Intelligence	"She's really smart and easy to teach new skills" "I love how smart my dog is. He's so clever" "Looked intelligent"
J	Attentive	"When you're crying he'll come over and lick your face" "Whenever I'm sad or sick, she is much more attentive" "Stays by my side"
K	Loyal	Direct mention of the word "loyal" or family bond

Table 1. ***Definition of Themes***

Besides the quantitative personality scores collected, the case studies also produced qualitative data. Thematic analysis was conducted for the long answer survey responses to separate the respondents' nuanced qualitative data into more manageable categories. Table 1 displays the 11 major themes identified. For every mention of the particular theme, a count was added. Not all themes were applicable for each question; for example, there is no way to judge a dog's loyalty upon the first impression, so the theme of "loyalty" was excluded for questions pertaining to a dog's initial adoptability.

The process of categorizing statements into themes varied. Some themes (e.g. "cute") were based on a direct mention of the root word while others (e.g. moral responsibility) were based on a more abstract notion. To better understand the more abstract themes, three examples were selected from the survey responses and interview transcript to capture the sentiment behind each word.

The theme "friendly/affectionate" encompasses a large range of possible character trait descriptions, which may have influenced the high count. "Sweet" was commonly used as a descriptor, which can mean anything from agreeableness to charming to pleasing. However, since these different interpretations fall under "friendly/affectionate," I opted to group all related mentions into a single theme. Coding for "breed appearance" was a similar situation. This theme included mentions of a dog's specific breed (e.g. Blue Lacy), their mixed-breed group (e.g. looked like a retriever), and breed-specific physical traits (e.g. hypoallergenic, non-shedding, small lap dog). As these are all physical characteristics attributed to a dog's pedigree, I deemed it appropriate to categorize them under a single theme.

This thematic analysis identified the factors that owners initially looked for in a dog and what personality factors contributed to their lasting bond. Combined with the correlation analysis

that could indicate a relationship between owner-dog pairs, this case study approach triangulates the factors that impact a rescue dog's successful adoption.

Findings & Analysis

Successful adoption is composed of two parts: the initial adoptability (dog gets into a forever home) and the lasting adoption (dog stays in that forever home). A total of n=66 survey responses were collected. After excluding responses for dogs younger than 1-year-old and those purchased from breeders, n=62 survey responses were analyzed with n=61 owners.

Dog's Characteristics

Total N	Approximate Age	Sex	General AKC Breed Group	Adult Size	Fixed	Age at Acquisition
62	1-3 years: 27%	Female: 57.10%	Hounds: 6.3%	5-15 lb. (XS): 11.1%	Spayed/Neutered: 100%	2-12 weeks: 20.6%
	3-7 years: 30.2%	Male 42.9%	Sporting: 17.5%	15-25 lb. (S): 19%		3-12 months: 28.6%
	7-10 years: 28.6%		Herding: 27%	25-50 lb. (M): 28.6%		1-3 years: 39.7%
	10+ years: 14.3%		Working: 7.9%	50-75% (L): 33.3%		3-7 years: 9.5%
			Terrier: 17.5%	75+ lb. (XL): 7.9%		7-10 years: 9.5%
			Toy: 14.3%			10+ years: 0%
			Non-sporting: 4.8%			
			Cannot determine: 4.8%			

Owner's Characteristics

Total N	Age (years)	Gender	Mean Household Size (SD)	Other Dogs in Household	Mean Previous Dogs Owned (SD)	Hours Spent Interacting
61	<18: 38.1%	Female: 62.5%	3.677 (1.238)	0: 33.87%	2.371 (2.292)	<1 hour/day: 7.9%
	19-25: 3.2%	Male 15.9%		1: 43.55%		1-3 hours/day: 52.4%
	26-35: 9.5%	Non-binary: 1.6%		2: 14.52%		>3 hours/day: 39.7%
	36-45: 7.9%			3+: 9.68%		
	46-55: 33.3%					
	>55: 7.9%					

Table 2. ***Descriptive Statistics of Dog and Owner Characteristics***

Since the age of rescue dogs is often estimated or uncertain, the approximate age of dogs was divided into four three-year categories, with a nearly even percentage in each category. From Table 2, slightly over half of the dogs were male, with most acquired before 3 years of age, and all spayed/neutered. Based on appearance and behavior, most dogs fell under the sporting, herding, and terrier breed group. The owners were mainly female, lived in a household with a mean of 3.68 people, and had experience with dog ownership. The majority of respondents had

multiple dogs in the household and spent at least 1 hour/day interacting with their dogs. The age of respondents is bimodally distributed with centers at <18 years and 46-55 years. This is due to the methods of advertising the research project, which was targeted at high schoolers, teachers, and the community Facebook page for pet owners.

Factors that Impact Initial Adoptability

Three questions from Survey for Adopter were analyzed to identify the main factors impacting the initial reason for adoption:

I. Select following factors that impacted your decision to choose this particular dog

II. (Optional) Besides the factors listed above, what other factors impacted your decision?

III. What was the deciding factor for choosing this particular dog?

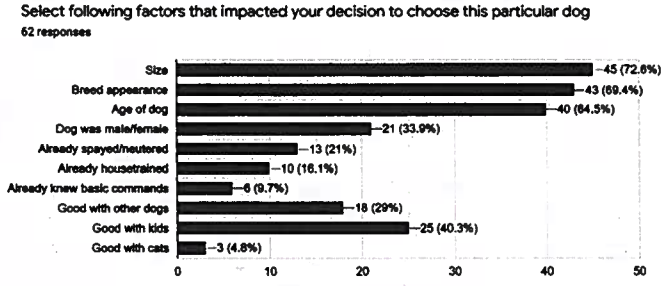


Figure 1. ***Factors that Impact a Dog's Initial Adoptability***

For question I, respondents had the option to select as many listed demographic factors as applicable for why they decided to adopt their particular dog. Of these factors, size (72.6%), breed appearance (69.4%), and age (64.5%) were the most frequent considerations (Figure 1). In this sample, the majority of dogs were medium or large in size, herding, sporting, or terrier in breed appearance, and adopted before 3 years of age. However, some of these desired factors

may be influenced by this sample's demographics (e.g. owning a house with a large backyard) or by the shelter dog demographics in Austin (e.g. greater numbers of pitbull and retriever mixes).

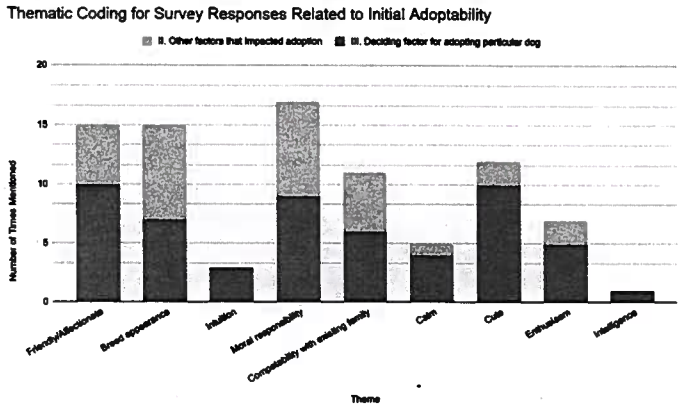


Figure 2. ***Themes in Survey Responses Related to Initial Adoptability***

From questions II & III, the most common reasons for the initial adoption decision include the dog's friendliness, breed appearance, moral responsibility, and cuteness (Figure 2). Of these top four themes, it is interesting that two are related to a dog's physical appearance. The factors that impacted the adoption decision (II) were most notably breed appearance and moral responsibility. Maybe this is because of preconceived notions about the dog breed they want to adopt and the determination to rescue a dog in need: in one of the interviews, the family had already decided that they wanted a Boxer, so they only looked at Boxer rescue groups in the area. The deciding factor (III) was most commonly cuteness, friendliness, and moral responsibility. Perhaps after considering all the basic factors such as age and size, meeting the individual dog and experiencing their friendliness/cuteness is what catalyzed the decision to adopt.

The prevalence of cuteness as a deciding factor is intriguing. When considered as just another factor, it was only mentioned by 6.45% of respondents (2 out of 31 categorized responses). However, when considered as a deciding factor, it was mentioned by more than 18.18% of respondents (10 out of 55 categorized responses). Further research could try to operationally define "cuteness," such as determining particular physical traits (e.g. round ears, fluffiness, etc.) that make dogs cuter and more adoptable.

Factors that Impact Lasting Adoption

All the survey respondents have been with their adopted dogs for at least a year with no intention of separating. Thus, all survey respondents will serve as case studies for a lasting adoption. One question from Survey for Adopter was analyzed to identify the main factors impacting the lasting adoption:

I. What personality trait do you love most about your adopted dog?

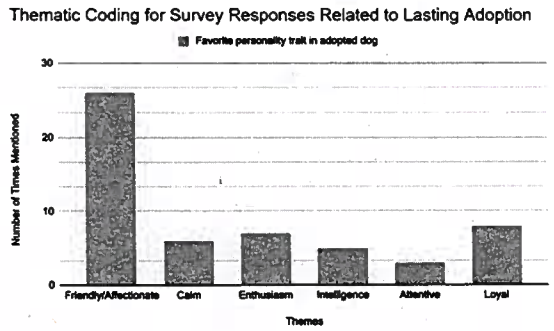
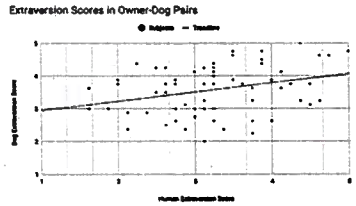


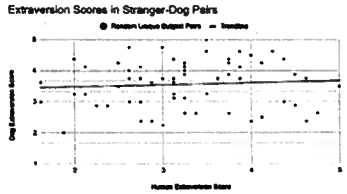
Figure 3. ***Themes in Survey Responses Related to Lasting Adoption***

Again, friendliness was the most common answer. Calm and enthusiastic had a similar number of responses. In follow-up interviews, someone whose response was categorized as

"enthusiastic" said they "liked having a running buddy" while someone who responded "calm" said they "were pretty busy so [they] liked that the dog didn't need [their] attention full time." Thus, with lasting adoption, the dog's compatibility with the owner's energy level is an overarching factor. The word "loyal" was also repeatedly used, which is indicative that the dog had fully integrated themselves into their new home. Future research on what practices can increase the owner-dog bond can better determine how loyalty is developed and thus benefit other dogs' long-term adopted relationships.

The Big 5 Personality Factors were calculated for each owner and adopted dog. These were compared using the Pearson correlation coefficient. After creating the scatterplot for each correlation, outliers were removed from the Agreeableness and Openness correlations. Agreeableness would be r=0.0054 with outliers and r=0.0959 without outliers; Openness would be r=0.1810 with outliers and of r=0.2506 without outliers. This decision was made to make the results statistically significant and better support the assumption that there is a relationship between owner-dog personality.





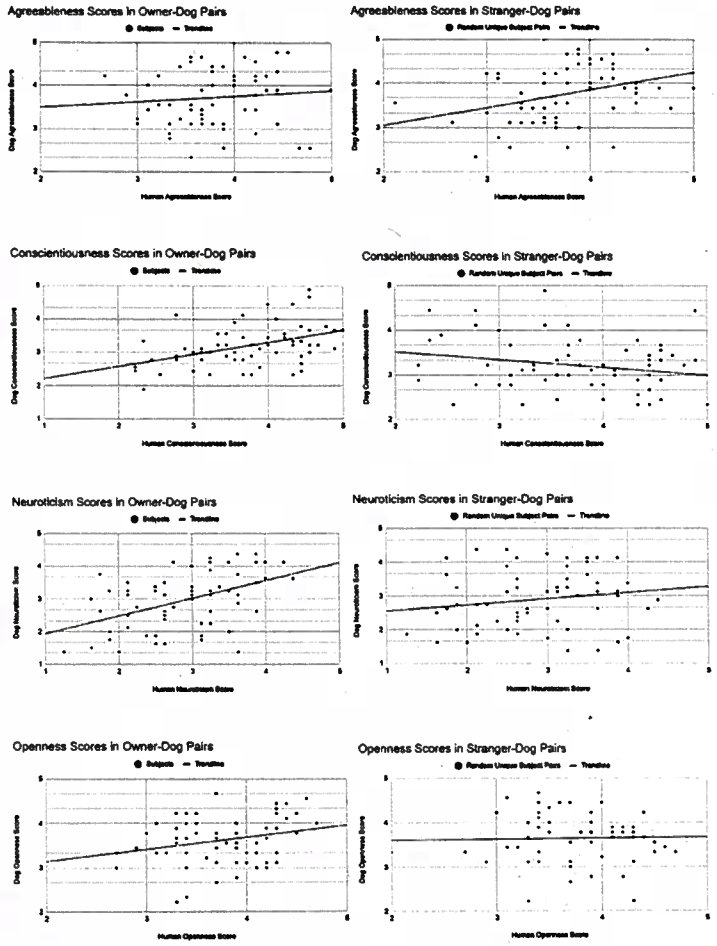


Figure 4. ***Correlation Scatter Plots for Big 5 Personality Factors in Owner-Dog Pairs and Unique Random Stranger-Dog Pairs***

Personality Dimension	N =	Owner-Dog Pairs Pearson Correlation (r)	p-value	Random Stranger-Dog Pairs CI (95%)	r	Unique Stranger-Dog Pairs CI (95%)	r
Extroversion	62	0.3013**	0.0173	0.0454	0.1117	0.5648	0.6059
Agreeableness	61	0.0959	0.4622	-0.1219	0.3341	0.3351	0.6078
Conscientiousness	62	0.4341***	0.0004	-0.1968	0.2993	-0.2105	0.1014
Neuroticism	62	0.4724***	0.0001	0.1281	0.4999	0.1612	0.2107
Openness	69	0.2506*	0.0535	0.0343	0.8096	0.0259	0.8416
Average		0.3109		-0.0228		0.0757	

*Significant at p < 0.10, **Significant at p < 0.05, ***Significant at p < 0.01

Table 3. ***Summary of Pearson Correlation Coefficients for Big 5 Personality Factors***

For every personality factor except Agreeableness, there is a positive, moderately strong linear correlation between the owner and adopted dog (Table 3). The strongest correlations were for Neuroticism (r=0.4724, p<0.01) and Conscientiousness (r=0.4341, p<0.01). Because the p-values for Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion were less than an alpha level of 0.01, there is convincing evidence that there is a positive correlation between these owner-dog personality factors. Openness (r=0.2506, p<0.10) is significant only at the α=0.10 level, meaning that there is a 10% chance of being wrong if we conclude that there is a relationship between owner-dog personality for this factor. Considering this and the weaker correlation, a repeated study with a larger sample size should mitigate these issues. Since the Agreeableness (r=0.0959, not significant) was inconsistent, there is no convincing evidence that there is a positive correlation between owner-dog personality for Agreeableness.

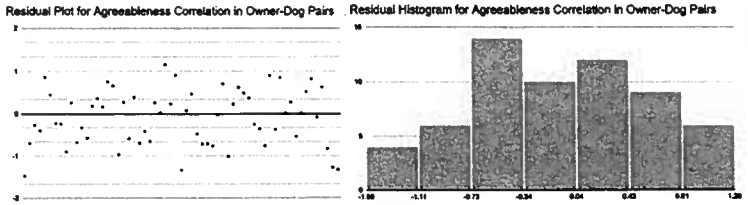


Figure 5. ***Residual Plots for Agreeableness Correlation***

To provide further insight into the lack of significant correlation for Agreeableness, the residuals were graphed for owner-dog pairs. The residual plot is random and the residual histogram is approximately symmetrical, suggesting that a linear relationship was appropriate for this correlation and that the sample variance was likely normal. The lack of correlation for Agreeableness could be due to biased sampling methods (e.g. those who voluntarily respond to a survey are already demonstrating agreeableness), the lack of transferable personality assignments to dogs (e.g. agreeableness isn't a measurable or significant factor in a dog's personality), adopted dogs being generally more agreeable (e.g. dogs were adopted because they were friendly), or there is actually no correlation.

As expected, there is no significant correlation between random stranger-dog pairs (n=30) or unique random stranger-dog pairs (n=62) (Table 3). This further supports the hypothesis that the personality correlation between certain owner-dog pairs is significant by establishing a baseline for comparison. Further factors were analyzed by splitting the data into categories based on the collected demographic variables: sex, general breed group, age at aquisition, and hours spent interacting with the dog. This aimed to determine certain confounding variables and factors that had an impact on the strength of the correlation between owner-dog pairs. For the sex of the dog, there was no significant difference between the correlation coefficent of owner-dog pairs when comparing male and female dogs. For the general breed group, the sample size was too small to garner enough data for analysis (e.g. only n=2 respondents with non-sporting dogs), but further research can identify if owners who adopt a dog because of the specific breed are more likely to have a stronger correlation in personality. For the age at acquisition, there was a significantly stronger correlation found for dogs acquired when 2-12 weeks old (n=12, r=0.7078, p=0.01) compared to average, but the other categories (i.e. 3-12 months, 1-3 years, etc.) had no

significant correlations. This may have been due to the small sample size (e.g. only n=6 respondents acquired their dog at 3-7 years old) and a repeated study could further determine if age at acquisition is an influencing factor for owner-dog personality correlation. For hours spent interacting with the dog, the strongest and only significant correlation was for >3 hours spent interacting per day (n=25, r=0.364, p=0.07), which is another potential confounding variable that requires further research. If repeated, the time intervals should be divided into larger blocks (e.g. <3 hours, >3 hours) or should be divided into separate questions for each type of interaction with the dog (e.g. petting, training, walking).

Conclusion

The application of these results could potentially dispel the stigma surrounding adopted dogs and help shelters and rescue organizations better advertise for a dog's successful adoption. The initial adoptability of a dog is most dependent on size, breed appearance, age, friendliness, and cuteness. Knowing this, rescue organizations could ensure that such information is accessible to potential adopters when searching for a dog, such as on an online filter listing or kennel information card. This might help adopters choose the dog that best fits their criteria and thus increase the number of successful adoptions. The long-term success of the adoption is impacted by personality compatibility and relationship building. Considering this, it is advisable for rescue organizations to conduct interviews and have adopters meet the dog in person to gauge their relative personality and lifestyle compatibility. These personality compatibility assessments would hopefully reduce the number of dogs who get returned to the shelter—an energetic, extraverted dog would not thrive in an inactive household.

After the Literature Review was conducted, a study by Walker et al. published in February of 2022 also calculated the correlation between the adopter and dog personality using the Monash Canine Personality Questionnaire (Extraversion, Motivation, Training Focus, Amicability, and Neuroticism) and International Personality Item Pool, then compared it to the Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale. It was found that the successful adoption of a shelter dog cannot be completely dependent on personality, as adopter and dog personality correlation did not significantly contribute to post-adoption attachment and retention (Walker et al., 2022). However, their research proposes a similar pre-adoption interview as my findings, in addition to suggesting post-adoption support services (Walker et al., 2022). Even though a different personality assessment was used, this recent research contradicts the significant owner-dog correlation found in my study, indicating the unreliability of single personality questionnaires and the need for further research into this topic.

Although a significant correlation between owner-dog pairs was found in my research, the direction of this relationship (e.g. owner chose a dog with a similar personality or the dog adapted to the owner's personality) cannot be determined and a causal relationship cannot be established. Considering these limitations and the recent research, possible next steps include developing a more reliable and standardized dog personality assessment tool and determining what sort of compatibility assessment, if not personality correlation, would benefit long-term adoption success.

As previously mentioned in the Literature Review, Clay et al. and Bennett et al. found that authentic dog personality is difficult to assess in shelter environments, so supporting foster or sleepover programs at shelters (where dogs temporarily experience the home environment) could potentially achieve more reliable results. Studying dogs in foster homes could determine

how personality remains consistent pre- and post-adoption, which would further the goal of increasing successful lasting adoptions by predicting how dogs would adjust to their new homes. In addition, further research could successfully identify the underlying factors that impact the personality correlation, such as age at acquisition, time spent with the dog, and dog ownership experience. This, combined with research about how mixed-breed personality is related to purebred personality (e.g. how similar in extraversion is a lab-mix compared to a purebred Labrador Retriever) could respond to common concerns of potential adopters and potentially disprove negative presumptions about rescue dogs.

Milo, Max, Kimble, Prada, Chomper, Gumball, Willow, Ketchup, Bullwinkle, Vader, Breanna, Migas, Maize, Squiggles, Kya, Rosey, Spencer: for the multitude of rescue dogs who were lucky enough to be adopted and the even luckier families who adopted them, this research couldn't have been possible without them.

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AP Research

Academic Paper

Student Sample 2

Beauty Advertisement Exposure and the Development of Implicit Bias

Judgments of others are heavily influenced by both physical facial cues and the observer's preexisting biases (Winston et al., 2002; Willis & Todorov, 2006). The nature of first impression formation, in addition to social pressures to maintain a desirable physical appearance, leads the brain to make subconscious, unreliable appearance-based judgments (Lorenzo et al., 2010). Though consciously, we often modify our appearance to express our personality, the appearances we consider desirable are heavily influenced by external social influences.

As we spend more and more time online for education, work, and entertainment, it is increasingly difficult to avoid advertisements, which have in turn grown more and more ubiquitous. Women's beauty and hygiene advertisers specifically are known to perpetuate certain standards for what makes a woman "good-looking." Though research has been conducted on the way these advertisements affect their target audience's view of themselves and their products (Gürkan & Serttaş, 2023; Paramita & Lestari, 2023), there is an absence of literature regarding their influence on the way we view and treat other people around us. As a result, this study aims to determine if short and long-term exposure to advertisements that perpetuate certain beauty standards leads to the development of a positive bias towards individuals who meet these standards, by measuring appearance-based perceptions of other people.

Literature Review

First Impressions

We often make first-impression evaluations of strangers based on their mannerisms, voice, emotions, and appearance. From an evolutionary perspective, the ability to quickly determine who is dangerous or safe to approach is a valuable social survival instinct (Winston et al., 2002, p. 277). A Princeton study discovered that these first impressions are formed within

100 milliseconds, and when given more time, we are more likely to confirm our initial first impression than to change our evaluations (Willis & Todorov, 2006, p. 595). However, these impressions can lead us to assume certain attributes of others, such as trustworthiness, likeability, aggressiveness, or competence, that are not necessarily accurate or correlated with physical appearance in any way.

Furthermore, our implicit judgements of others often differ from what we explicitly believe. A pioneering neuroimaging study established that implicit trust evaluations (those that happen subconsciously) and explicit trust evaluations (those we state intentionally) occur in completely different regions of the brain (Winston et al., 2002, p. 281). A later study advanced this notion by comparing participants' explicit and implicit evaluations of different professions, highlighting that there was no correlation between who participants stated they trusted and who their implicit word associations indicated they trusted (Liu, 2018, p. 1574). Thus, even if we say and believe that we do not judge others by appearance or stereotypes, our subconscious still acts on perceived associations between physical traits and personality and may lead us to make biased judgements.

50

Beauty and Conformity

One of the most significant factors in the formation of a first impression is how good-looking we find the person. Across cultures, there is a common association of beauty with morality, in which more conventionally beautiful people are assumed to be "good," are paid more attention to, and are treated more positively (Lorenzo et al., 2010, p. 1780). For example, not only does the attractiveness and likeability of a politician's face influence the amount of votes they get, but, as a University of Konstanz study proved, a "halo effect" occurs in which voters are more likely to assume that good-looking candidates share their ideology (Herrmann &

Shikano, 2015, p. 414). While it might be expected that these beauty-based judgements were largely incorrect, Lorenzo et. al. (2010, p. 1779) found that participants could more accurately remember the personalities of the people they labeled as good-looking, and similarly, Herrmann and Shikano's (2015, p. 409) results indicated that appearance-based predictions of ideology, in spite of distortion, were still accurate above chance-level (60%). Therefore, it can be inferred that our perceptions of beauty skew the way we view others, but that we continue to make these assumptions because they are more reliable than random guesswork. It should be noted that these studies rely on accurate participant self-reporting and do not take into account preexisting biases or external social influences.

As a result of the cultural value placed on beauty, adolescents, who are especially vulnerable to physical and emotional changes, often experience a fear of negative evaluation based on their appearance, which may be exacerbated by anxiety, low self-esteem, the media, or peers (T & Jerine, 2024, p. 477). This pressure to conform extends beyond self-perception to the way we perceive others. A Leiden University study found that participants' ratings of different people's attractiveness shifted to match interspersed images and videos of others' ratings, even if told explicitly to ignore them (Kim & Hommel, 2015, pp. 487-488). Princeton and Stanford researchers revealed that paradoxically, while participants were quick to identify conformity in others, they commonly struggled to identify conformity within their own similar behavior, believing instead to be acting only in their own best interests (Pronin & Berger, 2007, p. 592). In other words, research indicates that social conformity, like first impressions, is predominately subconscious and difficult to self-regulate, instead often being viewed simply as something "other people" do. Conformity plays a significant role in the way we evaluate others and the

beauty standards we perpetuate, which in turn influences our biases and subconscious impressions.

Beauty Standards in Advertising

Today, beauty and hygiene companies have significant financial power and influence over facial beauty standards through media and online advertising. A series of interviews of women in Turkey who viewed beauty advertisements found that regardless of the participant's opinion of the beauty companies, all participants viewed the beauty criteria shown as standard, leading researchers to conclude that companies have significant power over public perceptions of beauty (Gürkan & Serttaş, 2023, p. 35). In a similar study on Japanese women, participants also recognized consistent beauty standards in both visuals and text, but interpreted them as the company catering to preexisting social standards, rather than creating and enforcing their own (Paramita & Lestari, 2023, p. 3479). These consumer responses indicate that while companies are responsible for the perpetuation of certain beauty standards, these advertisements may simply be a reflection of what consumers already buy and want. However, in other cases, such as media targeted at younger girls with no preexisting concepts of beauty, it is clear that companies play a significant role in shaping viewers' ideals and beauty standards (Hughes, 2022, p. 8). In this way, advertisers both establish new standards for physical appearance and perpetuate existing ones that are known to be profitable.

Because consumers often purchase products to express their personality and lifestyle, Jerónimo et al. (2018, pp. 55-56) identified that we may subconsciously include traits associated with a brand in our assessment of others' personalities if no other information is available. While this study focused on brand logos, the phenomenon of brand-trait transference may extend to products that alter physical appearance. However, it should be noted that this study used brands

unknown to the Portuguese participants rather than ones participants may have stronger real-life associations with, and was limited by its use of only Caucasian faces (Jerónimo et al., 2018, p. 56). Beyond aligning themselves with personality traits, companies may also involve themselves financially or publicly with social issues and become associated with these issues. An analysis of various commercials labeled as encouraging female empowerment revealed that these advertisements were still heavily influenced by their target audiences and past advertising messages, and as a result, simplified issues to place a greater focus on their product (Champlin et al., 2019, pp. 1256-1258). While it is unlikely that beauty advertisers have malicious intent, the ability of companies to create social standards and distort real-world issues to meet their needs, in addition to the pervasiveness of online advertising, brings into question the extent to which these companies influence the way we treat one another.

Gap

It is known that we make judgements of others based on appearance, and that advertisers play a significant role in determining what we consider beautiful, but there is a knowledge gap regarding any direct relationship between exposure to commercials and evaluations made. Moreover, most research on trait evaluations has been conducted on adults in countries other than America, revealing a population gap for American high school students, a vulnerable group that is heavily influenced by media and social pressure to appear good-looking (Hughes, 2022). Consequently, this study aims to determine the extent to which viewing certain popular beauty and hygiene advertisements affects Central Texas high school students' appearance-based first impressions of women's trustworthiness and competence.

Method

Content Analysis

Rationale

In order to determine the influence of beauty and hygiene advertisements on implicit bias formation, two research methods were used: content analysis and a randomized controlled social experiment. Content analysis was the most appropriate methodology to first identify any explicit associations between physical traits and personality traits depicted in existing media (advertisements). Specific commercials were selected from the content analysis to be used as stimulus in the following social experiment.

Advertisement Sample Selection Process

Beauty and hygiene advertisements specifically were studied because they most explicitly target the viewer's physical appearance, a significant factor in the formation of a first impression (Lorenzo et. al., 2010). These advertisements also tend to perpetuate conventional beauty standards and have significant social influence (Gürkan & Serttaş, 2023). Because the majority of beauty advertisements found were targeted at women, the sample was further narrowed to women's beauty and hygiene advertisements.

YouTube is the largest video hosting website (Top Websites, 2026) and the most popular video sharing platform among teens as of 2025 (Teens and Social, 2025). As a result, the YouTube Ads Leaderboard was used to identify the most viewed retail and consumer packaged goods (CPG) in-stream advertisements on the platform in the United States from October to December 2025. From these advertisements, those that promoted a product used to alter one's appearance (e.g. makeup) or to promote physical health and cleanliness in a way that may be

noticed by an observer (e.g. deodorant) in which a majority of actors and speakers were women were selected for content analysis.

Coding and Analysis Procedure

An inductive codebook was created containing a list of 10 physical traits and 11 personality traits, identified through either visuals or spoken dialogue, that were expressed in the YouTube advertisements. The visual variables in the codebook were similar to those discussed by Paramita & Lestari (2023) in their analysis of Japanese advertisements, but were narrowed to focus only on physical traits within the consumer's control. Each variable was defined and an example was provided within the codebook (see Appendix A, B).

Each advertisement was watched in its entirety by the researcher, and all codebook variables present were recorded for that advertisement. The total number of advertisements containing each physical trait and personality trait was recorded. Descriptive statistics was used to identify which traits were most and least frequently advertised by splitting the trait frequency data into quartile ranges. Frequently occurring words and phrases were used to identify any recurring themes within the advertisements.

Social Experiment

Rationale

A social experiment was chosen to test for any direct relationship between advertisement exposure and participants' first impressions of others. Implicit biases, the subconscious beliefs that lead us to favor certain groups over others, are traditionally measured in three ways: fMRI brain scans, inferences from behavior, or timed participant evaluations. Due to cost and location constraints, fMRI equipment was not accessible. Timed evaluations of images, similar to those done in Willis and Todorov's (2006) study on trait inferences from facial appearance, were used

instead of behavioral evaluations. This is because behavioral evaluations, which may involve a participant discussing a video or story about a person, introduce more confounding variables than viewing an image alone. Measuring participants' timed first impressions of images allowed participants to view a greater variety of faces, reducing the influence of confounding variables in their impressions, such as race, facial expression, or resemblance to known individuals.

It was hypothesized that participants who viewed the advertisements before making these evaluations would rate the faces possessing advertised physical traits as more trustworthy and more competent than participants who did not view the advertisements. Likewise, it was hypothesized that participants who used more beauty or hygiene products, were frequently exposed to beauty and hygiene advertisements in their free time, or who watched videos on YouTube at least weekly would rate the faces possessing advertised physical traits as more trustworthy and more competent than participants who did not.

Selection of Advertisements and Stimulus Images

The four advertisements with the strongest associations between appearance and personality were selected from the content analysis and compiled into a one-minute movie for participants to view. The advertised products included mascara, mouthwash, antiperspirant spray, and dry shampoo. Each advertisement selected was 15 seconds long and included actresses with speaking lines, at least three clear personality traits, and all of the third quartile physical traits: shiny lips, clear skin, and natural makeup (see Results).

For participant evaluations, 32 free-use headshot images of real women were selected from iStock. All women in the images were shown from the shoulders up, facing the camera with a neutral expression to avoid assessments based on emotion. All women in the images appeared to be young adults (18-30 years old), matching the women in the advertisements. The people in

the images were unknown to participants and not connected to real people or names. To prevent potential discrepancies based on race, racial distribution of the images was adjusted to match the perceived racial distribution of the actors in the American advertisements analyzed in content analysis (45.7% White, 17.1% Asian, 14.3% Latina, 14.3% Black, 8.6% Mixed). Half of the women in the images, evenly distributed across races, possessed the three physical traits that appeared in a majority of the actresses in the advertisements. The women in the remaining 16 images did not clearly express all three of these traits. The two image groups were labelled "Conventional" and "Unconventional," respectively.

Figure 1

Conventional Image Examples

The model has clear skin, natural makeup, and shiny lips.

Figure 2

Unconventional Image Examples

The model lacks either clear skin, natural makeup, or shiny lips.

Image presentation software was created using Python 3.9 and OpenCV in order to reliably standardize image display timing and randomization, as well as to streamline data collection by directly importing responses into a data file (Appendix D).

Recruitment

A flyer was sent to various organizations and honor societies at a Central Texas high school advertising participation in this experiment and compensation in the form of volunteer hours and candy. Convenience sampling based on participant interest was used to obtain the largest possible sample size, however, doing so excluded those with less interest from the sample. This study was submitted to an Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the district level and received ethical approval. Each participant drew a unique random number from a bag, which was hidden from the researcher and recorded by the participant alongside their responses. Names

were not recorded to preserve the confidentiality and anonymity of participants throughout the study and data analysis.

Experimental Data Collection and Analysis

Odd-numbered participants were assigned to the experimental group and viewed the four advertisements, while even-numbered participants were assigned to the control group and did not. All participants then completed a short practice evaluation with free-use images of birds unrelated to the study to familiarize themselves with the software and the rating process before completing the official evaluation.

Two experimental rounds were completed for each participant. Images were presented in a random order for each participant to reduce biases resulting from image ordering. In the first round, the participant evaluated their first impression of each person's trustworthiness. Trustworthiness was defined verbally and in the software as "Able to be relied on as honest or truthful. A stranger you would feel comfortable approaching for directions or assistance." The second sentence of the definition was included to encourage participants to more accurately self-report their own behavior, rather than reporting what they consider socially desirable. Though Willis & Todorov (2006) proved that a first impression can form in only 100 milliseconds, a five second display duration was chosen to reduce participant confusion and the risk of the image not being seen, while still encouraging a quick, gut-reaction response. After viewing the image for five seconds, the image disappeared from the screen, and participants made an evaluation of trustworthiness on a 1 (extremely untrustworthy) to 7 (extremely trustworthy) Likert scale, similar to the one used by Herrmann & Shikano (2015, p. 405), to allow for quantifiable but nuanced feedback. This was repeated for all 32 images.

The second round was identical to the first, except that the participant was asked to indicate their first impression of each person's competence. Competence was defined verbally and in the software as "Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully. A stranger you believe would be capable of solving a problem." The same 32 images were presented in a different random order for 5 seconds each, and evaluations were made on a Likert scale from 1 (extremely incompetent) to 7 (extremely competent).

After completing the image evaluations, participants filled out an exit survey through Google Forms, where they reported their personal use of certain cosmetic, nonessential beauty and hygiene products, prior exposure to beauty and hygiene advertisements, and personal use of YouTube (see Appendix E).

Student's t-test was used to compare the mean trustworthiness and competence ratings of both conventional images and unconventional images between the experimental group, who viewed the advertisements, and the control group, who did not, for a total of four separate t-tests. Pearson rank correlations were used to compare participants' self-reported personal use of YouTube, exposure to advertisements, and number of products used with their mean trustworthiness and competence ratings of the image groups.

Results

Content Analysis

A total of 17 advertisements were analyzed, which ranged from 15 to 85 seconds long. The physical trait variables that appeared with greatest frequency, within the third quartile range, were "shiny lips," "natural makeup," and "clear skin" (Figure 3). Notably, these traits were consistently included even if they were not related to the product being advertised (e.g. wearing lipstick in a hair wax commercial). Likewise, underrepresented traits, such as a bare face,

blemishes, wrinkles, or body hair, were absent even in advertisements where using the product would not alter this trait. The personality trait variables that appeared within the third quartile range were "intelligent," "friendly," "self-compassionate," and "practical," all with a frequency of 7 (Figure 4). No one personality trait was emphasized in a majority of the ads, indicating that despite perpetuating a clear conventional appearance, advertisers still cater to a variety of consumer demographics. No explicitly negative personality traits were identified in the advertisements.

Figure 3

Advertised Physical Traits

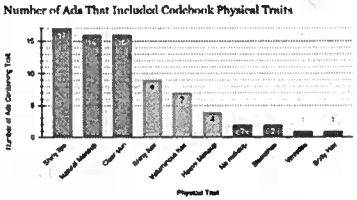
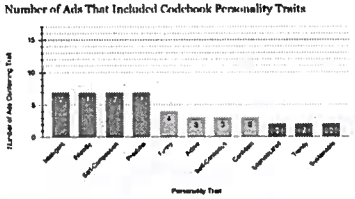


Figure 4

Advertised Personality Traits



Social Experiment

The primary objective of this experiment was to determine if exposure to women's beauty and hygiene advertisements led participants to develop an implicit bias in favor of women who adhered to the beauty conventions established in the ads. A total of 28 Central Texas high school students participated in the experiment. Participants were mixed gender and from a higher income area, which likely influenced these findings.

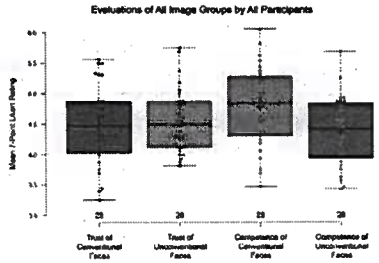
Each participant's mean trustworthiness rating and mean competence rating of both conventional faces and unconventional faces was calculated. Seven participants accidentally skipped at least one image in Python by attempting to indicate a response before the 5-second

duration had completed or by misclicking the "Enter" key. Three images (0.335% of 896) were skipped during the trust evaluations, and eight images (0.893% of 896) were skipped during the competence evaluations. Images missing a rating were excluded from their category's mean for that participant.

A preliminary t-test comparison between the trust and competence means of the two image groups from all participants was conducted (Figure 5). Using an alpha value of 0.05 for statistical significance, there was an insignificant difference between the mean trustworthiness ratings of the two image groups ($p = 0.640 > 0.05$), but a significant difference between the mean competence ratings of the two image groups ($p = 0.015 < 0.05$). This indicates that a woman's adherence to conventional facial beauty standards significantly increases her perceived competence, which aligns with existing research (Herrmann & Shikano, 2015). However, in contrast to this research, general perceptions of trustworthiness appear to be primarily influenced by other factors.

Figure 5

Evaluations of All Participants



Immediate Advertisement Exposure

The mean Likert ratings for trustworthiness and competence of the conventional and unconventional image groups were averaged for all participants who viewed the advertisements ($n = 14$) and all participants who did not ($n = 14$), shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Mean Image Ratings of Advertisement Exposure Experimental Groups

	Mean Trust Rating		*Mean Competence Rating*	
Advertisement Exposure	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*
Control (Did not view ads) n = 14	4.694	4.690	4.967	4.441
Experimental (Viewed Ads) n = 14	4.270	4.423	4.609	4.303
p-value	0.089	0.093	0.160	0.529

Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9 below indicate that on average, participants who viewed the ads were more distrusting and perceived a lower competence of both image groups than those who did not, which challenges the hypothesis that advertisements build positive associations. Notably, the differences between the trust means of the control and experimental groups for both image sets were greater than the differences between their competence means, indicating that advertisements are more likely to shift perceptions of trust than perceptions of competence. However, because the t-test found the differences between the means of each group for all evaluations to be insignificant ($p > 0.05$), the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and advertisement exposure alone cannot be used to justify the differences between these means.

Figure 6: *Trust of Conventional Faces vs. Immediate Ad Exposure*

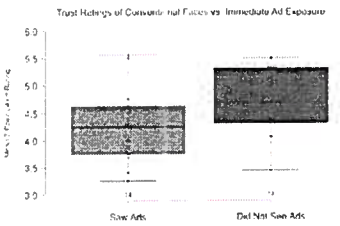


Figure 7: *Trust of Unconventional Faces vs. Immediate Ad Exposure*

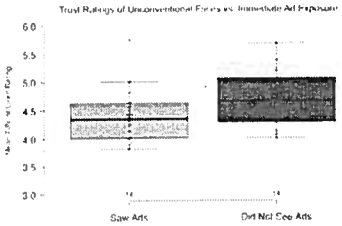


Figure 8: *Competence of Conventional Faces vs. Immediate Ad Exposure*

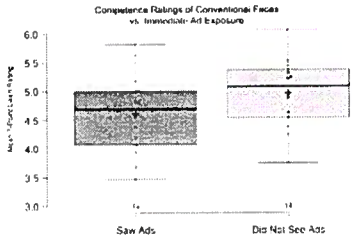
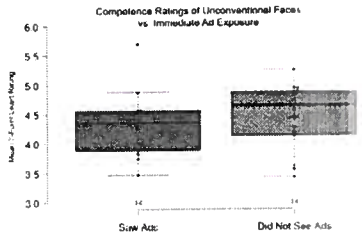


Figure 9: *Competence of Unconventional Faces vs. Immediate Ad Exposure*



Prior Exposure to Beauty and Hygiene Advertisements

Based on survey data, of the 28 participants, three saw beauty and hygiene advertisements rarely, six saw them sometimes, fifteen saw them often, and five saw them very frequently. These response categories were assigned increasing ranks of 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Table 2

Mean Image Ratings of Advertisement Exposure Survey Groups

	Mean Trust Rating		*Mean Competence Rating*	
Advertisement Exposure	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*
Rarely (1) n = 3	4.125	4.438	4.458	4.039
Sometimes (2) n = 6	4.313	4.771	4.683	4.490
Often (3) n = 15	4.489	4.536	4.719	4.548
Very Frequently (4) n =5	4.663	4.338	5.125	3.934
Pearson p-value	0.187	0.503	0.168	0.738

A Pearson rank correlation was used to compare the mean trustworthiness and competence ratings of conventional and unconventional faces for each level of prior advertisement exposure, shown in Table 2. The R^2 results of the Pearson correlation indicated that there is a small positive relationship between ad exposure level and mean trust and competence ratings of conventional faces (Figure 10), and a very small negative relationship between ad exposure level and mean trust and competence ratings of unconventional faces (Figure 11). This general trend aligns with the hypothesis that long-term advertisement exposure leads to positive evaluations of conventionally attractive faces. However, because all of the p-values exceeded the significance alpha value of 0.05, the null hypothesis fails to be rejected. While some participants may have been influenced by long-term exposure to advertised beauty standards, many others were not, and other variables were equally influential.

Figure 10

Self-Reported Ad Exposure Level vs. Evaluations of Conventional Faces

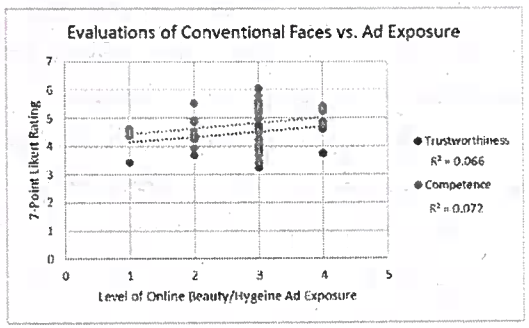
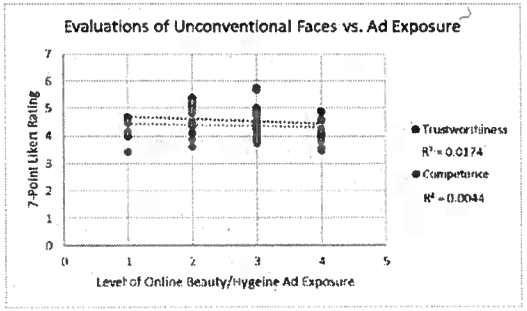


Figure 11

Self-Reported Ad Exposure Level vs. Evaluations of Unconventional Faces



YouTube Use

Of the 28 participants, one had never used YouTube, two rarely used YouTube, four used YouTube a few times a month, twelve used YouTube a few times a week, and nine used YouTube daily. During statistical analysis, the "never" and "rarely" groups were combined into one group, rank one, due to their very low populations (n = 1 and n = 2). Together, the response categories were assigned increasing ranks of 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Table 3

	Mean Trust Rating		*Mean Competence Rating*	
YouTube Use	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*	*Conventional Faces*	*Unconventional Faces*
Never/Rarely (1) n = 3	4.438	4.750	4.917	4.292
A Few Times a Month (2) n = 4	4.625	4.594	5.313	4.694

A Few Times a Week (3) *n = 12*	4.330	4.395	4.544	4.076
Daily (4) *n = 9*	4.635	4.692	4.838	4.650
Pearson p-value	0.790	0.940	0.592	0.552

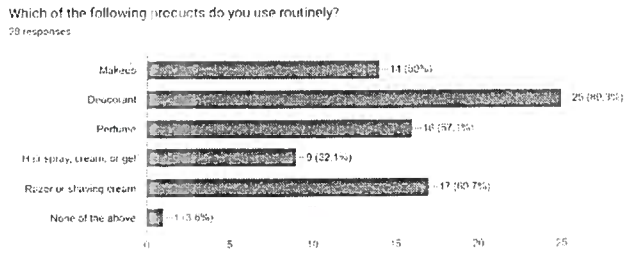
A Pearson rank correlation was used to compare the mean trustworthiness and competence ratings of conventional and unconventional faces for each level of prior advertisement exposure, shown in Table 3. No gradual trendlines appeared. Results of the Pearson correlation yielded extremely high p-values, indicating there were no significant relationships between YouTube use and any of the evaluations made, disproving the hypothesis and supporting the null hypothesis.

Beauty and Hygiene Product Use

Participants indicated their routine use of 5 nonessential beauty and hygiene products through an exit survey, shown in Figure 12. The number of product types used was summed for each participant and compared to their evaluations of trustworthiness and competence of the image groups through a Pearson rank correlation.

Figure 12

Product Use Survey Responses



A Pearson rank correlation was used to compare the participants' mean trustworthiness and competence ratings of conventional and unconventional faces with their number of cosmetic beauty and hygiene products used. The R^2 trend of the Pearson correlations (Figures 13, 14) indicates that trust of all image groups increased with product use, regardless of whether or not the faces were conventional or unconventional, while product use had no relationship with competence ratings. However, because all Pearson p-values were greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected, and product use cannot justify the differences between ratings.

Figure 13

Self-Reported Product Use vs. Evaluations of Conventional Faces

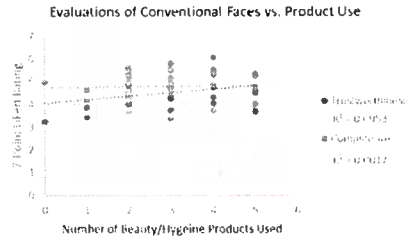
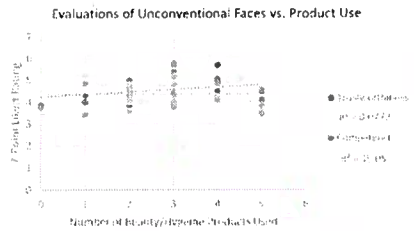


Figure 14

Self-Reported Product Use vs. Evaluations of Unconventional Faces



Discussion

Advertisement Content

Several advertisers treated deviation from certain beauty standards as a problem to be solved with their product, which aligns with Gürkan & Serttaş' (2023) findings that advertisers have, and act on, a financial incentive to promote a narrow window of desirable appearances. However, because almost every advertisement was found to favor certain physical traits over others, even if the trait was not something using the product would influence, it is suggested that in addition to simply marketing products, beauty and hygiene advertisers actively conform to certain culturally-specific beauty standards. These findings combined reinforce the research of both Gürkan & Serttaş (2023) and Paramita & Lestari (2023), who found that beauty standards are both deliberately created by advertisers and inadvertently perpetuated through social conformity to existing consumer demographics.

Despite existing research revealing that a focus on certain standards may lead to insecurity in viewers (Gürkan & Serttaş, 2023), advertisements did not show any actresses feeling guilt or shame, and only rarely depicted self-consciousness. Rather than directly encouraging the viewer to change herself, the advertisements typically presented the product as a solution to a problem she already wants to solve. There was prevalent rhetoric relating to treating oneself (self-compassion), the product's scientifically-proven effectiveness (intelligence), and the product's ease of use (practicality). The only third quartile trait related to social conformity was "friendliness," as actresses often used a product together with friends on screen, but rarely expressed any insecurity regarding their friends' opinions.

Thus, despite conforming to cultural beauty standards, beauty products are depicted as a self-serving, broadly individualistic choice. Potentially as a result of varying consumer

demographics, no one trait was emphasized in a majority of the advertisements. Despite an overall positive depiction of these women, the variety of traits shown likely influenced the varied responses from participants when asked to guess a specific trait.

Experiment Discussion

The significant difference between collective competence ratings of image groups but not trustworthiness suggests competence perceptions in general are considerably more informed by someone's physical appearance. This may be because of the established social conventions of professional or formal dress, which largely overlap with beauty conventions. A person who is perceived to have put more effort into their appearance may be considered more competent, but not necessarily trustworthy. The very similar trust means indicate that trust is likely more subjective and more significantly influenced by memory, bias, and other visual cues.

60

Immediate Exposure

The differences between the mean trust ratings made by those who viewed the advertisements and those who did not were much greater than the differences between the competence means, suggesting that trust perceptions are more likely to be influenced by advertisers. Contrary to Jerónimo et al.'s (2018) theory of positive trait transference, for all categories, the mean of all ratings from participants who viewed the advertisements was lower than the mean of all ratings made by those who did not. This, in combination with participants'generally high YouTube use (75% at least weekly) and advertisement exposure (67.9% often or very frequently), could indicate that many high school students have developed a suspicion towards advertisers that places them in a more guarded mindset, leading to more negative judgements after ad exposure regardless of the face's conventionality. Nevertheless, due

to the lack of significant p-values between experimental and control groups, it must be assumed that participants were largely affected in different ways by the advertisements, if at all.

Long-Term Exposure

The ratings made by participants compared with their self-reported beauty and hygiene advertisement exposure outside of this experiment revealed a small trend of more positive evaluations for conventional faces and a much smaller trend of more negative evaluations for unconventional faces as advertisement exposure increased. These trends do align with Pronin & Berger's (2007) research on unconscious conformity to people we are surrounded by. It may also suggest that some individuals may be suspicious or uninterested in advertisements after immediate exposure, but still subconsciously influenced by the beauty standards they see over a longer span of time, similarly to the responses of some participants in Paramita & Lestari's interviews (2023). Yet, as for immediate exposure, statistical significance testing reveals that many participants did not experience this effect.

The ratings made by participants did not significantly differ or show any trends based on their YouTube use, likely due to the wide variety of content types viewable on the platform. Those who used more cosmetic beauty and hygiene products trusted all of the faces more than those who used fewer products, but there were very few differences in evaluations between conventional and unconventional faces. This challenges the halo effect found by Herrmann & Shikano (2015), where participants evaluated faces that resembled their own more positively. This could indicate that more trusting people are more individually influenced by a pressure to purchase advertised beauty and hygiene products, but that doing so does not lead to the formation of a bias. Because the p-values of the ranking were not statistically significant, no trend is conclusive.

Returning to the research question (To what extent does exposure to women's beauty and hygiene advertisements affect Central Texas high school students' appearance-based first impressions of women's trustworthiness and competence?), the findings indicate that long-term beauty and hygiene advertisement exposure may create a bias in favor of faces that meet standard beauty conventions to a small extent, while short-term exposure may have an opposite impact and arouse suspicion. However, the weak trends suggest different individuals are affected in different ways, and overall, other variables are more influential.

Limitations

The most significant limitation of this study was its low sample size of 28 participants, which excluded lower socioeconomic groups and participants uninterested in study participation, as well as underrepresenting people who did not use YouTube or view beauty and hygiene advertisements. A greater sample would reduce misrepresentation of these groups and could yield more clearly biased or unbiased responses. Another notable limitation was the 5-second time image display duration. Although this time was chosen with the goal of reducing confusion, once participants became comfortable with the rating software, many formed their impression before five seconds and attempted to indicate a response before the duration expired. This led to a few responses not being saved to the data file, and also increased the risk of participants explicitly changing their responses to be more socially desirable, rather than measuring an implicit judgement (Liu, 2018). A time closer to Willis & Todorov's (2006) timings, such as one or two seconds, may have yielded different results.

Because the trust evaluation was always completed before the competence evaluation, participants' competence evaluations were more likely to have been influenced by fatigue. Finally, though confounding variables in the images were limited as much as possible through

the inclusion of a variety of faces, slight differences in facial expression, visible clothing, race, or resemblance to known people may still have influenced participant responses.

Conclusion

The spread of the datapoints, but weak overall trends, suggests individuals do interpret people differently based on their appearance, but that each implicit evaluation relies heavily on factors beyond advertisement exposure, such as resemblance to known people and nuances in facial expressions. Perceptions of a woman's competence are significantly influenced by her adherence to beauty standards, but are not shifted by advertisement exposure, indicating that a bias does exist in regards to competence and conventionally beautiful facial appearance, but that this bias is not advertiser-driven. In contrast, perceptions of trust were more likely to vary based on advertisement exposure, presumably because beauty and hygiene advertisements emphasize traits related to the individual's self-care or interpersonal behavior rather than their success at performing tasks.

Long-term exposure has a greater likelihood of influencing participants' trust than short-term exposure, which may actually be more likely to influence high school students in the opposite direction. Because high school students are increasingly exposed to these beauty standards, many may be suspicious of advertisers, especially given a demographic of more research-inclined participants obtained from convenience sampling. Long-term exposure did lead to the development of a positive bias towards conventionally beautiful faces among many participants, which partially supports existing theories (Gürkan & Serttaş, 2023) regarding advertisements as a form of perpetuating conformity to a social standard. In general, however, the data best aligns with studies on trait transference: in the absence of other information, the

advertisement may have an influence, but other confounding factors are more heavily considered in a final evaluation (Jerónimo et al., 2018).

Future research using advertisements that explicitly create an association of an appearance with a single trait and evaluate for that trait only may yield more significant trends. There is also room for understanding the influences of other types of advertisements beyond women's on viewers' biases or behavior towards one another. Finally, using fMRI scans to measure how impressions of faces change after viewing certain content would remove any social desirability bias and yield more conclusive results regarding positive or negative first-impressions of different faces.

Though beauty standard bias influences high school students' first impressions of others, it may be easily altered and refuted through other contrasting traits, and is not an absolute determinant of first impression. Among more critical individuals, these cultural ideals may be less powerful than existing literature suggests, and even have an opposite effect. Yet, taking into account the more negative evaluations made after viewing advertisements, in combination with existing research, the power and social influence of advertisers on developing brains cannot be denied. Advertisers should still be aware of the standards they may be perpetuating, but equal power lies in the individual to expose themselves to a variety of perspectives to reduce the influence of any one bias.

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AP Research

Academic Paper

Student Sample 3

Introduction

Recent advances in medicine and public health have led to longer average lifespans. However, this trend has been accompanied by a rise in cases of chronic neurological conditions, particularly among aging populations. Signs of aging, such as tau protein aggregation in the brain, are linked to neurological conditions like Parkinson's and progressive supranuclear palsy. The high occurrence rates of neurodegenerative diseases in older individuals suggests an association between aging and neurodegeneration (Azam et al., 2021). Such conditions are incurable and often last years, if not decades, causing both an emotional and financial toll for families. Therefore, any method of addressing the impacts of neurological diseases can have a meaningful, positive impact on public health and quality of life for the elderly.

Literature Review

In order to effectively manage or treat neurological conditions, it is necessary to first look at the symptoms. Many neurological disorders are primarily associated with musculoskeletal dysfunction. One of the most prevalent and dangerous muscular disorders associated with neurodegeneration is dysphagia, or difficulty swallowing, which can be life-threatening. Nearly all individuals with a degenerative neurological condition develop dysphagia, putting them at high risk of developing aspiration pneumonia, an infection caused by food or drink entering the lungs. This is a leading cause of death among elderly individuals with neurological conditions, especially in nursing and retirement homes. However, dysphagia is often managed poorly, or left undiagnosed and untreated (Marik & Kaplan, 2003, p. 328-330, 333). This problem is exacerbated in residential care settings, where top tier medical care may not always be immediately available. Therefore, finding a way to address dysphagia effectively without the need for intensive care is a critical first step towards decreasing mortality rates in the elderly.

Treatments for Dysphagia

To understand the benefits and drawbacks of the range of treatments for dysphagia, it is necessary to examine the existing body of research. Studies have evaluated the effectiveness of dysphagia treatments, with one of the leading methods being the use of thickening agents in food. The most commonly used commercially available thickeners are starch-based and gum-based powders. The primary benefit of thickeners is increased viscosity of the food bolus; viscous food travels slower than a regular food bolus during swallowing, thus providing more time for the epiglottis to fold back, reducing the risk of aspiration (Himashree et al., 2022). Previous studies highlight the importance of bolus rheology in swallowing, lending further support to the use of thickeners as a treatment for dysphagia (Nishinari et al., 2019, Clavé et al., 2006, Hadde et al., 2019). A more cohesive food bolus improves the safety of swallowing for individuals with dysphagia, since fragments of food particles may lead to aspiration. As defined by Nishinari et al., cohesiveness is "the state in which particles stick to each other and agglomerate to form a lumped mass," where increased cohesiveness can "induce a decrease in flowability." As a result, a food bolus with both high viscosity and cohesiveness is less likely to break apart during swallowing, decreasing the chance of aspiration. In another study, it was found that individuals with neurogenic dysphagia had impaired swallowing ability as a result of both slow swallow response time and low food bolus propulsion forces (Clavé et al., 2006, p. 1393). As concluded by Clavé et al., "increasing bolus viscosity significantly improved safety and efficacy of deglutition", suggesting that the use of thickeners to increase the viscosity of food would be a very effective way to address dysphagia. Similarly, Hadde et al. examined the impact of extensional (stretching) viscosity on bolus cohesion during swallowing, concluding that higher extensional viscosity prevented the bolus from breaking apart in the esophagus. While these studies highlight the role of viscosity in improving the safety of swallowing, they do not address the potential downsides of using standard thickeners to treat dysphagia.

Although thickeners have been established as one of the leading treatments for dysphagia, some studies have identified unintended side effects of thickeners, such as nutrient deficiency and dehydration (Rodd et al., 2021, Leibovitz et al., 2007, Cichero, 2013). According to Rodd et al., although thickened meals have been improved in regards to proper macronutrient availability, there remains a risk of micronutrient deficiency in the elderly, especially those with dysphagia. More importantly, elderly long-term care residents with dysphagia are at high risk of dehydration, particularly in facilities with staff

shortages that are unable to provide adequate care (Leibovitz et al., 2007). Additionally, the suppression of flavor caused by thickened liquids may disincentivize individuals from consuming a sufficient amount of food and drink. As concluded by Cichero, although thickeners do not inhibit the body's absorption of water, the sense of satiety that thickened liquids promote can contribute to reduced fluid intake and dehydration. Collectively, these features of thickeners make it less likely that individuals with dysphagia will consume a sufficient quantity of food to maintain their own health. From these studies, dehydration emerges as the primary risk associated with dysphagia, even when treated with thickened food and drink. Prior studies have analyzed the water absorptivity of thickeners, comparing gum-based and starch-based thickeners. In one such study, it was found that xanthan gum displayed superior moisture absorption than both guar gum and starch, with starch absorbing the least water (Sopade et al., 2006). However, no studies have compared the water absorption capacities of standard thickeners to that of other substances, suggesting a possible direction for future research. Additionally, in light of the limited resources available in elderly living facilities, methods of managing dysphagia must be economically viable. Considering the risks standard thickeners might pose, it is necessary to consider alternative additives that maintain the viscosity of fluids, address concerns about dehydration, and remain cost-effective.

Properties of Plant Fibers

When prioritizing viscosity as a physical property of food for individuals with dysphagia, plant fibers present themselves as a promising alternative. Plant substances possess viscous properties due to the presence of soluble fibers, which swell and thicken when mixed with liquids (Dikeman & Fahey, 2006). Although the primary benefit of these fibers is in improving digestive function, their ability to increase the viscosity of fluids suggests that plant-based substances could be used as thickening agents. Additionally, the cell walls of plants contain cellulose, which contains hydroxyl (OH) groups. These form hydrogen bonds with water molecules when mixed, making plant cells highly absorptive. In one study, the absorption properties of the fibers of bowstring hemp, betel nut, and okra were measured at different temperatures, with okra yielding the highest water absorption percentage (Saikia, 2010). In another similar study by Ofori et al., various physical characteristics of dried okra seed flour were evaluated. It was found that dried okra seed flour had high nutrient content, especially in regards to essential amino acids and antioxidants. Additionally, the seed flour demonstrated both high water absorption capacity and high viscosity in comparison to water (Ofori et al., 2020). These physical characteristics, along with okra's natural nutritional value, its laxative properties, and its potential as a thickening agent, suggest that okra is worth investigating as a viable alternative to commercially available thickeners for the treatment of dysphagia.

Gap

Despite extensive research into the use of thickeners for dysphagia treatment, studies have not examined okra in comparison to standard thickeners in regards to viscosity. My research aims to address this gap by answering the question: How do the viscous properties of okra compare to those of standard thickeners, and can okra be a viable replacement thickener for the purpose of managing neurogenic dysphagia in the elderly?

This study will analyze how plant fibers may be used as substitute thickeners for effectively treating dysphagia while potentially being free of the drawbacks of traditional thickeners. The study will be limited to powder of the okra plant (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) and will compare it to commercially available thickeners (starch and xanthan gum) that are currently used in the treatment of dysphagia. Comparison factors will include viscosity and cost. It is hypothesized that although okra powder will be more expensive (per gram) than standard thickeners, it will display superior properties of viscosity and cohesion. The results of this study will contribute to the body of knowledge on treatments for dysphagia and may suggest a promising alternative to current treatments.

Methods

This study aims to compare both the viscosity and cost of okra to that of standard thickeners, specifically starch-based and xanthan gum-based Thick-It® products. The brand was chosen due to its success and popularity among those with dysphagia, and the substances selected are among the most commonly used. Although some devices can directly measure viscosity, such as the Haake VT500 rotational viscometer used by Clavé et. al., their high prices made them inaccessible. So, alternative

methods of measuring viscosity were explored. One such method is the falling ball viscometer, a common low-budget test for viscosity. This requires a sphere of known density to be dropped into a container of the fluid, and the time taken for it to reach the bottom is measured (Abbas et al., 2010, Tang, 2016). However, the opacity of the thickened fluid made it impossible to accurately track the sphere's progress through the graduated cylinder, so a different method was needed. In the 2010 paper, Abbas et al. describe the use of a Zahn viscometer or Zahn cup. Using this method, a cup with a small hole in the base is submerged in the liquid, then raised smoothly above the surface. The time it takes for the stream of liquid coming out of the cup to break up, known as the efflux time, is measured, after which viscosity is calculated using a prescribed formula (see Appendix A and C for images of the setup).

For each substance, viscosity was calculated at three different concentrations, expressed as a percentage of the total mass of water used. For starch and xanthan gum, these values were based on the recommended concentration to achieve honey-thick consistency, provided on their packaging. The concentrations measured are as follows: Xanthan Gum (1.5%, 2%, 2.5%), Starch (5%, 5.5%, 6%), and Okra Powder (2%, 4%, 6%). To create each mixture, a precise amount of powder was measured and slowly added to a beaker containing the appropriate amount of water while being stirred with a magnetic stir bar to ensure a homogeneous mixture (see Appendix B for exact measurements). The BAOSHISHAN No. 5 Zahn Cup was used to measure the efflux time for each substance, after which viscosity was calculated using the given formula:

$$v = 23t$$

where v is the kinematic viscosity in centistokes (cSt), and t is the efflux time in seconds.

Initially, the study aimed to measure and compare the water absorption capacity (WAC) of each of the three thickening agents. The initial method of measuring water absorptivity was partially modeled after a study conducted by Dip Saikia (Saikia, 2010). Saikia's study examined the water absorptivity of three different plant fibers at varying temperatures, in which okra was included. Similar to this study, fixed quantities of each thickener were mixed evenly with excess water and left to rest. However, upon attempting to filter out excess water, the viscous part of the mixture formed an impervious coating on the paper filter, preventing water from draining. Next, a centrifuge was tested, but the specific device used was not able to effectively separate the free water from the viscous portion. Due to time and budget constraints, acquiring a more powerful centrifuge was not possible. Therefore, it was decided to analyze the cost effectiveness of each substance instead, addressing the issue of low budget in assisted living facilities. To analyze this, the price per gram of each substance was calculated. The cost per gram of each standard thickener was then compared to the cost per gram of okra powder, allowing for analysis of the financial effectiveness of each thickener when taking viscosity into account.

Statistical Analysis

First, linear regression was used to visualize the lines of best fit relating viscosity to the concentration of each thickening agent. Since the viscosity experiments involved a single categorical independent variable (type of thickener), along with a covariate (concentration), an ANCOVA (Analysis of Covariance) test was used to evaluate the impact of substance type on viscosity. Then, pairwise comparisons were performed using Tukey's HSD test as a follow-up to ANCOVA.

Results

After time measurements were collected at three different concentration levels for each substance and viscosity values were calculated, the resulting data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet for data analysis and visualization. In order to determine the relationship between concentration and viscosity, regression was conducted on the viscosity data for each substance using the built-in Excel Analysis ToolPak. Linear regression was chosen because the data for viscosity tended to increase evenly with concentration across all substances. The calculated p-values for xanthan gum, starch, and okra powder were 1.3536E-5, 7.8891E-14, and 0.0361, respectively (see Appendix D). Since all of these values are less than the standard alpha level of 0.05, this indicates a statistically significant relationship between the concentration of each substance and its viscosity. The graph below displays the calculated viscosities at each concentration level for all three substances, along with regression lines to display observed trends in viscosity with respect to concentration.

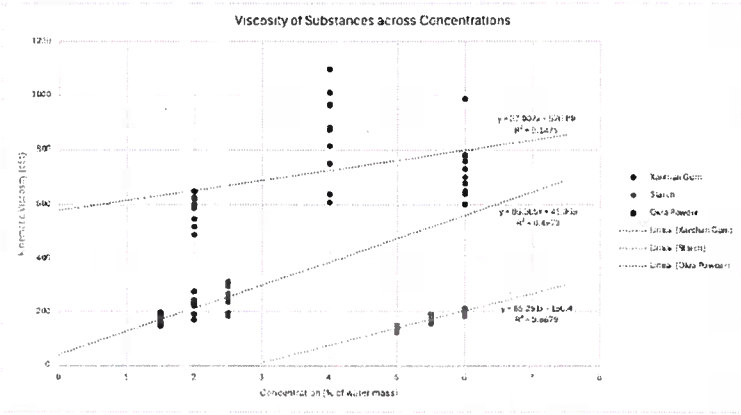

Figure 1

To analyze the goodness of fit for the regression models, both the Pearson correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination (R-squared) values for each line were examined. The correlation tables were calculated in Excel along with the linear regression graphs. Starch demonstrated a strong, positive correlation between viscosity and concentration, with a correlation coefficient of 0.9316 and an R-squared value of 0.8679, indicating that 86.79% of the variance in the starch viscosity data can be explained by the regression line as seen above. The correlation coefficient of 0.7052 for xanthan gum indicates a moderately strong, positive correlation between viscosity and concentration. The R-squared value for xanthan gum indicates that approximately 50% of the variance in its viscosity data can be explained by the regression line. This is reflected in Figure 1 by the greater spread of the xanthan gum data in comparison to the starch data, which is more clustered around the regression line. In contrast with both starch and xanthan gum, the okra powder data displayed a very poor fit; the correlation coefficient of 0.3841 indicates a weak correlation, while the R-squared value of 0.1475 indicates that less than 15% of the variance in the viscosity data for okra powder can be explained by the regression model. Although this would typically suggest that the data for okra powder's viscosity is not linearly related to its concentration, it can be seen in Figure 2 that the calculated viscosity values at 4% are generally higher than those at 2% concentration, followed by a significant drop in viscosity at 6% concentration. This is most likely due to a limitation of the method used to prepare the mixtures; the magnetic stir bar was not powerful enough to fully incorporate the okra powder as its concentration approached 6%. The remaining portion of the okra powder had to be manually mixed in using a thin, wooden stirring stick. Manually stirring the mixture was not an effective way to ensure its homogeneity, and there were a few small clumps of powder in the 6% mixture as a result. This most likely led to the decreased efflux time measurements, since clumps of powder may have blocked the smooth flow of the liquid out of the Zahn cup, leading to lower efflux time measurements. Regardless, since the data from the 2% and 4% concentration mixtures for okra powder displayed a general increase in viscosity, and since a linear model was appropriate for both starch and xanthan gum, it was decided to use the same model for okra powder as well.

As seen in Figure 2, okra powder displayed higher kinematic viscosity than xanthan gum at 2% concentration, and higher kinematic viscosity than starch at 6% concentration. Additionally, the linear regression line for okra remained above the linear regression lines for both starch and xanthan gum across all concentrations tested, suggesting that within this range of concentrations, okra powder may be more viscous than starch and xanthan gum. However, the slope of the regression line for okra powder is the lowest out of the three, meaning that as concentration increases, the viscosity of the okra powder mixture is the slowest to increase. In contrast, the regression line for xanthan gum displayed the highest slope, meaning that as concentration increases, the viscosity of a xanthan gum mixture has the largest rate of increase out of the three substances tested.

Since the relationship between concentration and viscosity for each substance was found to be statistically significant, concentration had to be treated as a covariate, or a potential confounding variable, in order to determine the impact of substance type on viscosity. To determine whether or not the variance in viscosity data was due to the differences between the types of substance, ANCOVA (Analysis of

Covariance) was performed using the free Excel add-on Real Statistics Excel. The resulting p-value between groups was calculated to be 1.5989E-42. This was well below the alpha level of 0.05, indicating that the difference between thickener types has a statistically significant relationship with the viscosity of the mixtures. Afterwards, Tukey's HSD test was performed to help make pairwise comparisons between substances. The mean viscosities of xanthan gum, starch, and okra powder, adjusted for concentration, were approximately 289.849 cSt, 103.62 cSt, and 718.03 cSt, respectively. The calculated p-value for the xanthan gum–starch comparison was 5.833E-7, while the p-values for the okra–starch and okra–xanthan gum comparisons were both 7.105E-15 (see Appendix D). The differences in viscosities between all three pairs were significant, indicating that xanthan gum was significantly more viscous than starch, while okra powder was significantly more viscous than both starch and xanthan gum.

To analyze for cost efficiency, the price per gram of each substance was calculated based on the product's listed net weight and its price. The Thick-It® Original Food & Beverage Thickener was priced at $17.84 with a net weight of 1.02 kilograms, resulting in a cost of $0.0175 per gram of starch. Similarly, the Thick-It® Clear Advantage Food & Beverage Thickener was priced at $19.99 with a net weight of approximately 205 grams, resulting in a cost of $0.0975 per gram of xanthan gum. Finally, the NatureGrail okra powder cost $9.99 with a net weight of 50 grams, which came to $0.1998 per gram. After calculating the cost ratios between each substance, okra powder was about 2.05 times more expensive than xanthan gum, and about 11.42 times as expensive as starch.

Discussion

As shown above, a statistically significant relationship exists between concentration of the substance and viscosity for all three substances. However, the strength of the linear correlation between viscosity and concentration for okra powder is weak. This inconsistency is most likely due to the difficulty in maintaining homogeneity of the okra powder mixture at concentrations approaching 6% – as discussed earlier, the stir bar was not powerful enough to stir the mixture thoroughly. Additionally, when testing the viscosity of each mixture with the Zahn cup, there were noticeable differences in the behavior of the fluids as they drained. Starch, as indicated by the viscosity data, had the thinnest consistency, forming a stream with a small radius out of the Zahn cup until it broke up. Similar to starch, the xanthan gum mixture had a tendency to break up into smaller drops of fluid. However, xanthan gum displayed a higher viscosity than starch, along with a faster rate of increase with respect to concentration. This matches the findings of a 2021 review, in which researchers found xanthan gum-based thickeners to outperform starch-based thickeners in creating viscous mixtures to help manage dysphagia (Hadde et al., 2021). However, xanthan gum felt the thickest out of the three substances when lightly stirred with a wooden stirrer, despite its lower calculated viscosity values. This suggests that the Zahn cup method of measuring viscosity may not be optimal for fluids different from the paints that it was designed for.

Nevertheless, considering that bolus cohesion is the primary goal when evaluating thickeners for the treatment of dysphagia, the tendency of xanthan gum and starch mixtures to separate easily suggests that they may not be as safe compared to other substances with greater cohesive properties. Unlike starch and xanthan gum, the okra powder mixture displayed superior cohesion when draining out from the Zahn cup, which may have also contributed to its significantly higher efflux time measurements. The stream of fluid was steady and slow, which is ideal from the perspective of improving the safety of swallowing. Additionally, the ANCOVA and Tukey's HSD results indicated that okra powder is significantly more viscous than starch and xanthan gum, further supporting its use as a thickening agent. The viscosity data corresponds with the original hypothesis, indicating that okra powder can be considered a viable thickener for the management of dysphagia.

Cost analysis indicates that the price per gram of okra powder is twice that of xanthan gum, and over ten times the price per gram of starch. However, okra powder also displayed significantly better results in the viscosity tests, and was visually much more cohesive than both starch and xanthan gum, suggesting that it could be an effective alternative to standard thickeners when treating dysphagia. In order to better assess whether using okra powder in place of standard thickeners is worth the increased cost, future research may need to consider involving participants with neurogenic dysphagia to directly evaluate swallowing safety.

Conclusion

Limitations

Despite the success of the experiments and the significance of the results, there still exist several limitations that must be addressed. As mentioned previously, it was initially planned to measure the water absorption capacity. However, the initial method of using a water filter to remove excess water was ineffective. After reviewing the method, two problems were identified. First, the paper filter became coated with an impermeable membrane. Secondly, since the mixture was homogeneous, draining the water would not have been scientifically rigorous, because thickener particles would remain suspended within the 'excess' water. Therefore, analyzing the effectiveness of okra in addressing the issue of dehydration among dysphagia patients was not possible. Additionally, due to time constraints, the scope of the data gathered was not as large as it might have been. Using a more comprehensive data set consisting of efflux time measurements at five different concentrations for each substance (e.g. increments of 0.25% from 1.5% to 2.5% for xanthan gum) would have minimized any accidental bias resulting from outliers, reducing the influence of random variation in the data collection process.

Another limitation to the study was the lack of perfect homogeneity within the okra powder mixtures. Although starch and xanthan gum were easily mixed into the water, it was impossible to get a perfectly homogeneous mixture of okra powder, since it would naturally form tiny clumps. Although this did not affect the ability of the mixture to flow for the 2% and 4% mixtures, the clumps were larger in the 6% mixture, which likely artificially lowered the efflux time. Even for the 2% and 4% mixtures, it is possible that adding the okra powder to the water using a precise machine as opposed to manually would have ensured better homogeneity and more consistent results for the mixtures.

The final significant limitation involved the method of measuring viscosity. The series of Zahn cups were designed for paints, and their design may not be optimal for measuring the viscosity of thickening agents. This is demonstrated by the discrepancy between the statistical results and direct observations – although okra demonstrated high viscosity in comparison to starch and xanthan gum, it felt much less thick when attempting to move a wooden stick through it in the beaker. This may be due to differences in the interactions between water and the powder on a molecular level, which can be considered a lurking variable. Furthermore, when lifting the Zahn cup out of the water, some of the mixture remained on the exterior, before flowing off along with the liquid from inside the cup. However, it is difficult to determine the extent to which affected the data measurements for efflux time.

Implications

This study supports that there is a significant difference in viscosity between the substances tested, with okra powder demonstrating the highest viscosity overall. However, okra was significantly more expensive than both xanthan gum and starch, with its cost per gram being over ten times that of starch, one of the most commonly-used thickeners on the market. Despite its higher cost, okra powder's ability to achieve a high viscosity even at lower concentrations makes it a potential substitute for standard, commercially available thickeners, particularly in customized food and beverages for individuals with dysphagia. It should also be noted that okra powder is known to have additional benefits, such as its laxative properties. Given these advantages, elderly care facilities could consider using okra powder in place of standard thickeners, although further research is necessary to justify large scale implementation.

Beyond residential living facilities, the results of this study could change hospital treatment protocols for their patients with dysphagia. If okra powder proves to be an effective thickener while also improving hydration, nutrition, and helping with constipation, it could offer a more comprehensive approach to managing dysphagia by simplifying care procedures and reducing multiple issues to a single solution.

Future Research

To help further evaluate okra's effectiveness as a thickener in the treatment of dysphagia, future research could improve and expand on this study to address additional factors and limitations. If replicating this study, researchers could make use of precise, high-quality machinery to get extremely accurate measurements, minimizing the impact of random error. Additionally, using a powerful centrifuge

to measure the water absorption capacity of each powder will help determine whether okra powder is more effective in promoting hydration compared to standard thickeners.

Future studies could also explore how okra's laxative properties might help individuals with neurodegenerative conditions. Since constipation can often result from the lack of muscular control that accompanies neurological disorders, okra powder may offer a solution. Similarly, if individuals with dysphagia are consistently demonstrating impaired nutrition due to their limited consumption of food, studying the nutritional value of okra powder when added as a thickener to food and beverages could provide key insights.

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Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Fiscal Year (FY) 27 Budget Amendment - #4
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Action Requested:	November 19, 2026
Administrator Responsible:	Daniel Villarreal, Sr., CPA, RTSBA, Chief Financial Officer Gina Mitschke, Executive Director of Business
Attachments:	FY27 Budget Amendment - #4

Background Information:

The Board of Trustees adopted the 2026-2027 budget during the June 18, 2026, Regular Board Meeting. Budgets for the General Operating, Child Nutrition, and Debt Service Funds were included in the official district budget. Budgets are prepared and approved at fund and function levels to comply with the state's required level of control.

The attached document summarizes the effect of budget transfers and amendments being proposed. Submitted for approval are the budget revisions/amendments for the items listed below.

The amendments for the **General Operating Fund** (Fund 199) are as follows:

- Transfers among functions with no effect on the total operating deficit/surplus.

There are no amendments to the **Child Nutrition Fund** and **Debt Service Fund**.

NOTICE: House Bill 1522 was passed in the last legislative session and requires districts to provide a Taxpayer Impact Statement showing, for the median-valued homestead property, a comparison of the property tax bill for the property for the current fiscal year to an estimate of the property tax bill for the same property for the upcoming fiscal year if the proposed budget is adopted.

Alignment to Board Goals & Student Outcomes:

While not directly tied to a Board Goal or Student Outcome, budget amendments are necessary throughout the year to realign funds to better meet instructional and operational needs. Realignment of funds will increase and/or decrease various function levels within the budget. All necessary budget amendments that change the function level should be formally approved by the Board of Trustees and recorded in Board minutes. Budget amendments increasing or decreasing revenues and/or expenditures also require formal Board approval.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends the Board approve FY27 Budget Amendment - #4 as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move the Board of Trustees approve FY27 Budget Amendment - #4 as presented.

Leander Independent School District
General Fund - Fund 199
Budget Amendments/Transfers as of November 9, 2026

	2026-2027 Original Budget	Previously Amended Budget	Proposed Amendments 11/09/26	Proposed Amended Budget
Revenues:				
Local Sources	$ 340,798,514	$ 339,770,227	$ -	$ 339,770,227
State Sources	122,379,307	119,472,242	-	119,472,242
Federal Sources	2,757,000	2,757,000	-	2,757,000
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 465,934,821**	**$ 461,999,469**	**$ -**	**$ 461,999,469**
Expenditures:				
Function 11 - Instruction	$ 279,577,524	$ 277,372,456	$ 7,242	$ 277,379,698
Function 12 - Instructional Resources & Media	4,752,226	4,762,635	-	4,762,635
Function 13 - Staff Development	10,423,777	10,440,447	(7,467)	10,432,980
Function 21 - Instructional Administration	4,963,828	5,110,312	(9,485)	5,100,827
Function 23 - School Administration	26,402,122	26,435,889	2,197	26,438,086
Function 31 - Guidance & Counseling	24,333,094	24,323,713	9,953	24,333,666
Function 32 - Social Services	1,146,822	1,146,822	-	1,146,822
Function 33 - Health Services	4,707,713	4,709,113	150	4,709,263
Function 34 - Student Transportation	16,713,634	16,897,296	-	16,897,296
Function 35 - Food Services	8,000	8,427	-	8,427
Function 36 - Co-Curricular Activities	14,937,288	15,516,009	(2,670)	15,513,339
Function 41 - General Administration	11,519,522	11,602,773	-	11,602,773
Function 51 - Plant Maintenance & Operations	44,247,004	45,251,766	67	45,251,833
Function 52 - Security	6,610,122	6,972,348	13	6,972,361
Function 53 - Data Processing	8,985,071	8,952,763	-	8,952,763
Function 61 - Community Services	2,038,192	2,038,047	-	2,038,047
Function 71 - Debt Service	830,981	862,128	-	862,128
Function 81 - Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Function 91 - Contracted Instruction Services	10,885,260	10,885,260	-	10,885,260
Function 95 - JJAEP	286,070	286,070	-	286,070
Function 99 - Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,818,629	2,818,629	-	2,818,629
TOTAL ALL EXPENDITURES	**$ 476,186,879**	**$ 476,392,902**	**$ -**	**$ 476,392,902**
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues vs. Expenditures	**$ (10,252,058)**	**$ (14,393,433)**	**$ -**	**$ (14,393,433)**
Other Financing Sources/Uses				
Sale of Assets	$ 350,000	$ 350,000	$ -	$ 350,000
Transfer Out - Other	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Healthcare	-	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)
Total Other Financing Sources/Uses	$ 350,000	$ (7,650,000)	$ -	$ (7,650,000)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fund Balance	**$ (9,902,058)**	**$ (22,043,433)**	**$ -**	**$ (22,043,433)**

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Minutes of Regular and Called Board Meetings
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Chris Clark, Ed.D., Superintendent of Schools
Attachments:	11-12-26 Special Board Meeting Minutes DRAFT (*Uploaded to BoardBook 11-18-26)* 11-17-26 Special Board Meeting Minutes DRAFT (*Uploaded to BoardBook 11-18-26)*

Background Information:

Board Meeting minutes are attached for your review.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

Supports effective governance, transparency, and accountability by ensuring an accurate record of Board actions and decisions.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends approval of the Board Meeting Minutes as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move the Board approve the minutes as presented.

Minutes of Special Board Meeting

The Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Leander Independent School District was held on Thursday, November 12, 2026, beginning at 6:15 PM in Linda Lippe Instructional Materials Center, 1775 W New Hope Drive, B1001.01 and B1001.02, Cedar Park, Texas 78613. The following members were present: Anna Smith, Sade Fashokun (arrived at 6:55 pm), Nekosi Nelson, Trish Bode (Absent), Paul Gauthier, Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia, and Laura Marques.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND DECLARATION OF QUORUM**
2. **CITIZEN COMMENTS**
   41 citizens addressed the Board of Trustees.
3. **CONSENT**
   A. Consider Approval of Minutes of Regular and Called Board Meetings
   I move the Board approve the minutes as presented. This motion, made by Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia and seconded by Nekosi Nelson, passed six in favor and one absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: In favor, Paul Gauthier: In favor, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: In favor, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: In favor, Anna Smith: In favor.
4. **OPERATIONS**
   A. Discussion of Elementary Schools #31 and #32
   B. Consider Approval of Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) #2 for Elementary School 31
   I move that the Board of Trustees approve the Guaranteed Maximum Price #2 of $66,708,477.91 for Elementary School 31, as presented. This motion, made by Dr. Laura Marques and seconded by Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia passed four in favor, two opposed, and one absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: Opposed, Paul Gauthier: Opposed, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: In favor, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: In favor, Anna Smith: In favor.

   C. Consider Approval of Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP) #1 for Elementary School 32
   I move that the Board approve the Guaranteed Maximum Price #1 of $62,803,800 for the Elementary School 32 Project as presented. This motion, made by Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholaki and seconded by Nekosi Nelson, passed four in favor, two opposed, and one absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: Opposed, Paul Gauthier: Opposed, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: In favor, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: In favor, Anna Smith: In favor.

D. Consider Approval of an Ordinance Adopting the 2026 Property Tax Rate, after Unsuccessful Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE)
I move that the Board adopt a total tax rate of $1.0869, consisting of a Maintenance & Operations tax rate of $0.7569, and an Interest & Sinking tax rate of $0.3300, for tax year 2026, as described in the Ordinance provided. This motion, made by Nekosi Nelson and seconded by Dr. Laura Marques, passed five in favor, one opposed, and one absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: In favor, Paul Gauthier: Opposed, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: In favor, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: In favor, Anna Smith: In favor.

5. **CLOSED SESSION**

The Board of Trustees did not go into Closed Session during this meeting.

A. Texas Government Code 551.071: consultation with attorney regarding, pending or contemplated litigation, and/or attorney client privileged matter

B. Texas Government Code 551.074: deliberation regarding resignations, terminations, employment, reassignments, duties, and evaluation of personnel and public officers

C. Texas Government Code 551.0821: deliberation regarding matters whereby personally identifiable information regarding one or more students will be disclosed

6. **BOARD MEETING DEBRIEF**

7. **ADJOURNMENT**

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HAVING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, ADJOURNED THE MEETING.

Time: 8:52 PM

These minutes were read and approved by the Board of Trustees on the 19th day of November 2026.

_____ _____

President Secretary

Copies of Board information referred to are attached to the official minutes or filed in the office indicated.

Minutes of Special Meeting - Canvass Election

The Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Leander Independent School District was held on Tuesday, November 17, 2026, beginning at 6:15 PM in Linda Lippe Instructional Materials Center, 1775 W New Hope Drive, B1001.01 and B1001.02, Cedar Park, Texas 78613. The following members were present: Anna Smith, Laura Marques, and Paul Gauthier. Sade Fashokun, Nekosi Nelson, Trish Bode, and Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia, were absent.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND DECLARATION OF QUORUM**
2. **CITIZEN COMMENTS**
   No citizens addressed the Board of Trustees.
3. **DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS**
   A. Consider Action to Canvass the Trustee Election Returns
   I move that the Board certify the November 3, 2026, Trustee Election returns as presented by Williamson County and Travis County and declare: Serenity Coats, the Place 1 winner with 43,157 votes; Chitra Nedun, the Place 2 winner with 23,237 votes; Laura Marques, the Place 6 winner with 48,043 votes; and Jason Embry, the Place 7 winner with 40,125 votes. This motion, made by Dr. Laura Marques and seconded by Anna Smith, passed two in favor, one opposed, and four absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: Absent, Paul Gauthier: Opposed, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: Absent, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: Absent, Anna Smith: In favor.

   B. Consideration and Approval of a Resolution Canvassing the Returns and Declaring the Results of a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election Held on November 3, 2026, by the Leander Independent School District
   I move that the Board approve a Resolution Canvassing the Returns and Declaring the Results of the November 3, 2026, Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election, reflecting 38,880 votes For and 47,974 votes Against Proposition A, with the precinct-level tabulation and early voting votes by precinct report attached thereto as Exhibits A and B, respectively. This motion, made by Dr. Laura Marques and seconded by Anna Smith, passed three in favor, none opposed, and four absent. Trish Bode: Absent, Sade Fashokun: Absent, Paul Gauthier: In favor, Dr. Gloria Gonzales-Dholakia: Absent, Dr. Laura Marques: In favor, Nekosi Nelson: Absent, Anna Smith: In favor.

4. **ADJOURNMENT**

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HAVING NO FURTHER BUSINESS, ADJOURNED THE MEETING.

Time: 6:17 PM

These minutes were read and approved by the Board of Trustees on the 19th day of November 2026.

_____ _____

President Secretary

Copies of Board information referred to are attached to the official minutes or filed in the office indicated.

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Remote Homebound Waiver
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Paige Collier, Ph.D., Assistant Superintendent of Special Programs
Attachments:	N/A

Background Information:

To be placed in the special education or Section 504 homebound instructional setting, a student aged six years or older must meet the following criteria:

- The student is eligible for special education and related services as determined by an Admission, Review, Dismissal (ARD) committee or Section 504 accommodations as determined by the Section 504 committee.
- The student is expected to be confined at home or hospital bedside for a minimum of four weeks. The weeks need not be consecutive if the student is chronically ill and the local district policy allows for such.
- The student's medical condition is documented by a physician licensed to practice in the United States.

The district is currently seeking a homebound waiver from the Texas Education Agency (TEA) for three students who have medical needs that impair their ability to receive in-person homebound services due to their health condition. The waiver for remote homebound will allow for a remote instructional arrangement to generate attendance (eligible days present) according to the homebound funding provisions in TEA's 2026-2027 Student Attendance Accounting Handbook, Section 4.7.2.5 Homebound Funding and Homebound Documentation Requirements. The ARD committees and/or Section 504 recommended that the students be given a remote homebound option so that they can be supported in their coursework at their appropriate level given their needs. An individual waiver will be submitted for the students upon Board approval.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

Student Experience & Pathway Access. The Superintendent shall ensure that student interest and belonging drive participation across all pathways, regardless of student background.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends the board allow administration to seek a waiver from TEA to request that remote homebound instruction be provided to three students and counted for homebound funding purposes and to count the students as in attendance when remote instruction is provided.

Sample Motion:

I move to allow LISD administration to seek a waiver from TEA to request that remote homebound instruction be provided to three students and counted for homebound funding purposes and to count the students as in attendance when remote instruction is provided.

November 19, 2026

Superintendent’s Report

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

Operational Executive Team visit to Faubion School for Early Childhood 2

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

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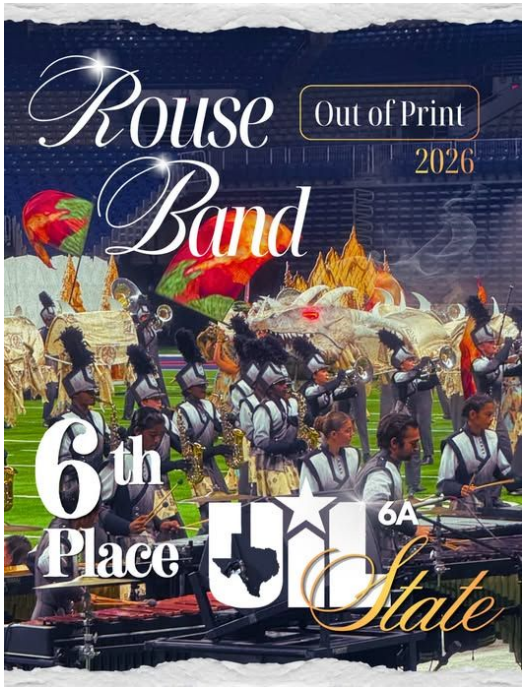
Leander Lazers Bowling Competition

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

UIL State Marching Band Contest

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING



EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

Veterans Day

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

Veterans Day

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

Culinary Collaboration between Glenn High School and Geiger Compass Center

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

Navy Junior Reserve Officers Training Corp (NJROTC) Annual Military Inspection

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

South Performing Arts Center Grand Reopening

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

South Performing Arts Center Grand Reopening

EMPOWERED STUDENT LEARNING

UIL State Cross Country

EMPOWERED STAFF

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Continuous Improvement Institute

EMPOWERED STAFF

Operations Team Meeting at the Continuous Improvement Conference

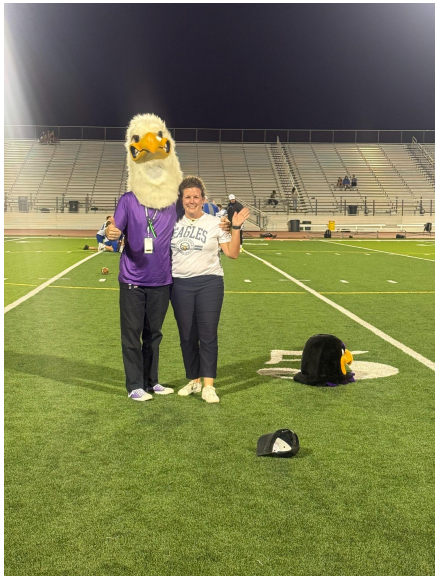
EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

95

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

Early College High School Design Committee

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY



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Canyon Ridge Middle School and Four Points Middle School Football Game

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

98

Representative Elect Pooja Sethi

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

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DISCUSSION

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Discussion of Board Report: Goals 1-3 (Reading)
Purpose:	☒ Discussion Item/Report Only ☐ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Lauren Meeks, M.Ed., Assistant Superintendent of Curriculum & Instruction; Dustin Binnicker, Ed.D., Assistant Superintendent of Student Pathways & Outcomes
Attachments:	Board Goal Report: Interim Goals 1-3 (Reading) Presentation

Background Information:

The purpose of tonight's presentation is to provide the Board with an update on progress toward Board Goals 1–3 in Reading/English 1.

The report will include State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) outcomes in relation to year-over-year goals alongside Amira and Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) data. This data centers on reading performance across all student groups, with a focused effort on accelerating outcomes for students identified as economically disadvantaged. For your reference, please review the Board Goals & Guardrails.

As you process the data and information presented, please consider the following two guiding questions:

1. What overall progress are we making toward our 2030 Reading goals, and what key trends emerge from the data?
2. How can the Board use monitoring data to guide governance, align resources, and support goal attainment?

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

This presentation directly supports and provides an update on progress toward Board Goals 1–3, which focus on improving student reading performance, growth, and literacy achievement in grades 3, 6, and English 1, with particular attention to students identified as economically disadvantaged.

These efforts are further supported by Superintendent Guardrail 1 (Professional Learning Communities – PLCs), which emphasizes collaborative teacher teams using data to inform and strengthen targeted reading instruction, and Guardrail 3 (Curriculum & Instructional Materials – C&I), which focuses on ensuring high-quality, aligned instructional resources are effectively implemented across classrooms.

Administrative Recommendation:

N/A

Sample Motion:

N/A

November 19, 2026

Discussion of Board Goal Report: Goals 1-3 (Reading)

PURPOSE

The purpose of tonight's presentation is to provide the Board with an update on progress toward Goals 1–3 in Reading Language Arts (RLA)/English 1 End of Course (EOC).

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Guiding Questions

1

Progress & Trajectory

What overall progress are we making toward our 2030 Reading goals, and what key trends emerge from the data?

2

Board Governance

How can the Board use this monitoring data to guide governance, align resources, and support goal attainment?

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Board Monitoring Cycle

Board Reports
Data and updates tied to board goals.

1

Spotlights
Bringing work to life via student and staff stories.

2

Board Walks
Campus and department visits to see work in action.

3

Discussion & Feedback
Using monitoring reports to inform strategy.

4

Decisions & Action
Informed decision-making to drive progress.

5

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Leander ISD Board Goals - Student Outcomes

Goal 1 - Grade 3 Reading Student Outcome Goal:

- **All Students:** The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on 3rd grade Reading State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness (STAAR) will increase from 64% (2025) to 74% by 2030.
- **Economically Disadvantaged:** The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on 3rd grade Reading STAAR will increase from 39% (2025) to 60% by 2030.

Goal 2 - Grade 6 Reading Student Outcome Goal:

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- **All Students:** The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on 6th grade Reading STAAR will increase from 73% (2025) to 78% by 2030.
- **Economically Disadvantaged:** The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on 6th grade Reading STAAR will increase from 44% (2025) to 60% by 2030.

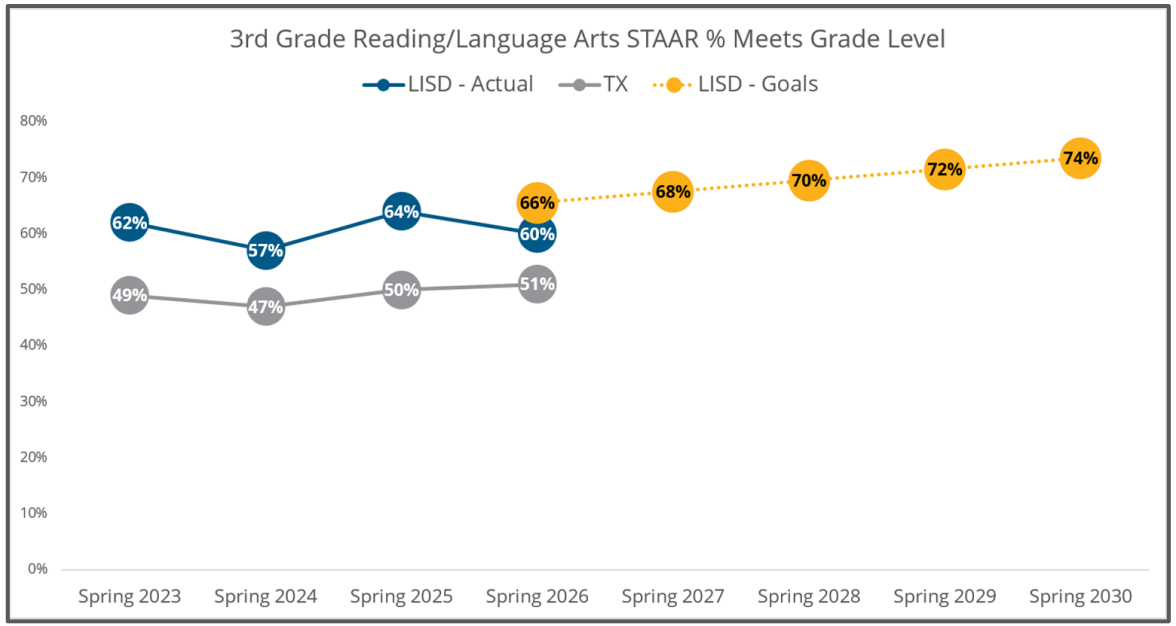
Goal 3 - English I End of Course (EOC) STAAR Student Outcome Goal:

- **All Students:** The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on English 1 EOC STAAR will increase from 70% (2025) to 75% by 2030.
- **Economically Disadvantaged:** The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on English 1 EOC STAAR will increase from 44% (2025) to 60% by 2030.

Goal 1 - Grade 3 Reading (All Students)

Student Outcome Goal:

All Students: The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on **3rd grade Reading STAAR** will increase from 64% (2025) to 74% by 2030.



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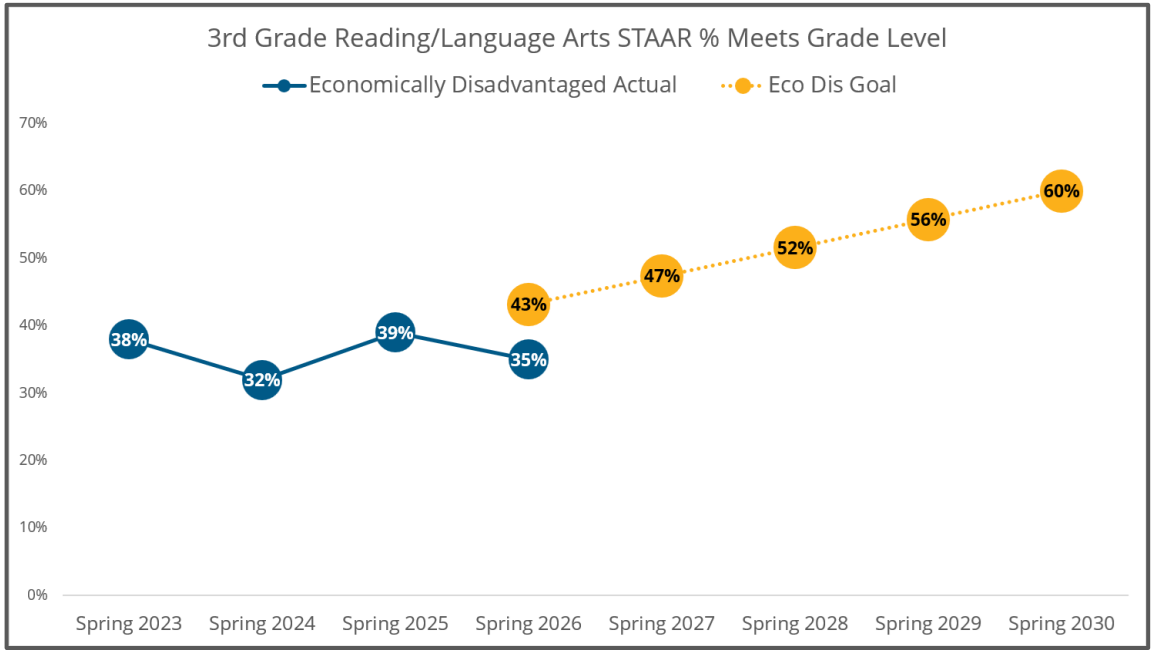
Goal 1 - Grade 3 Reading: Economically Disadvantaged (Eco Dis)

Student Outcome Goal:

Economically Disadvantaged: The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on **3rd grade Reading STAAR** will increase from 39% (2025) to 60% by 2030.



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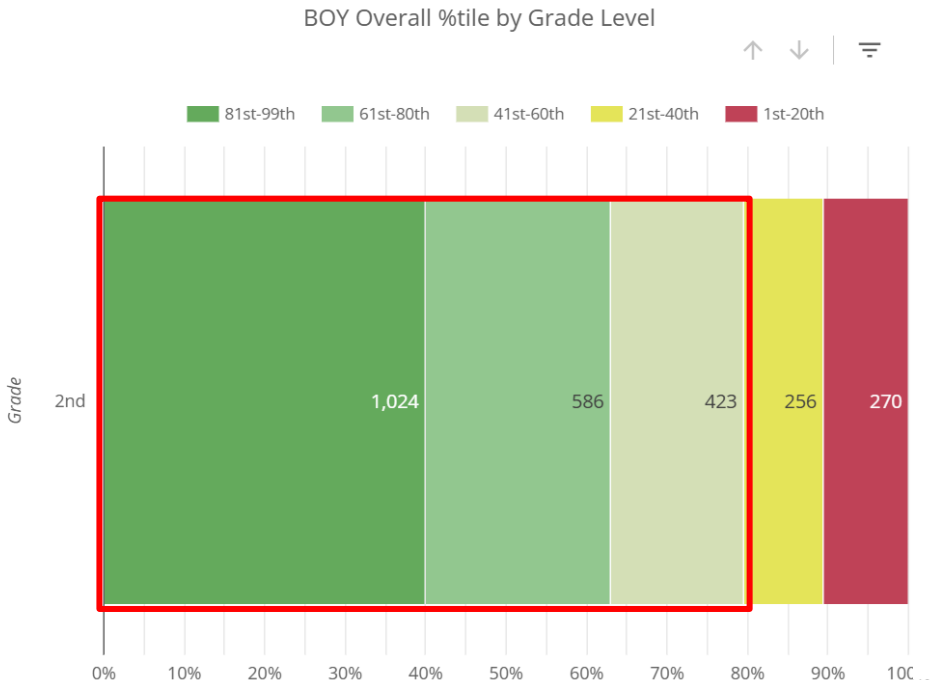
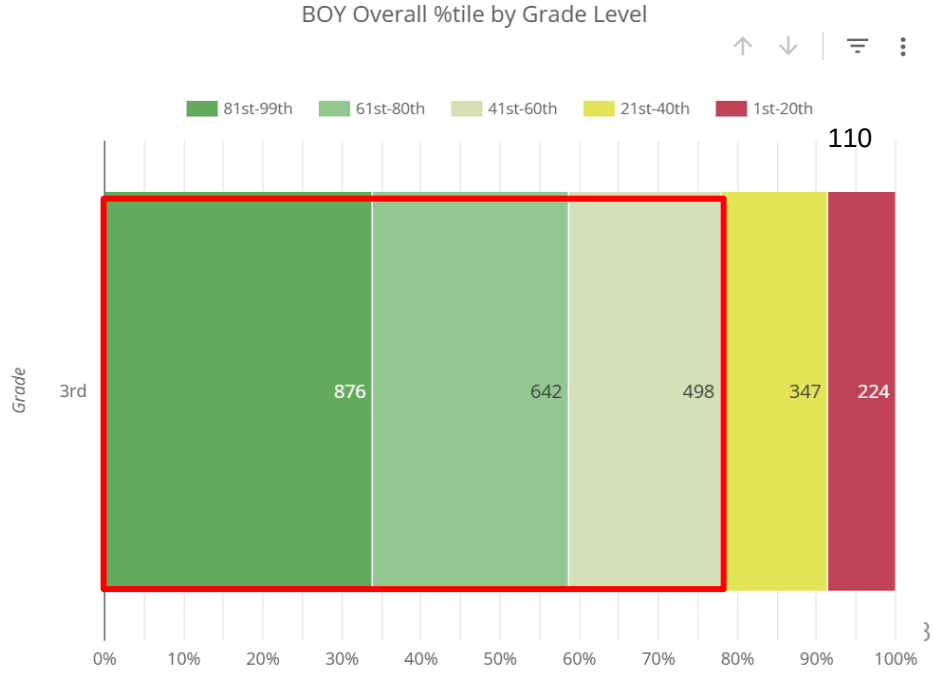
Goal 1 - Grade 2 to Grade 3 Reading Beginning of the Year (BOY) Achievement (Amira)

All Students

79% of students at
40th percentile or above at BOY (25-26)



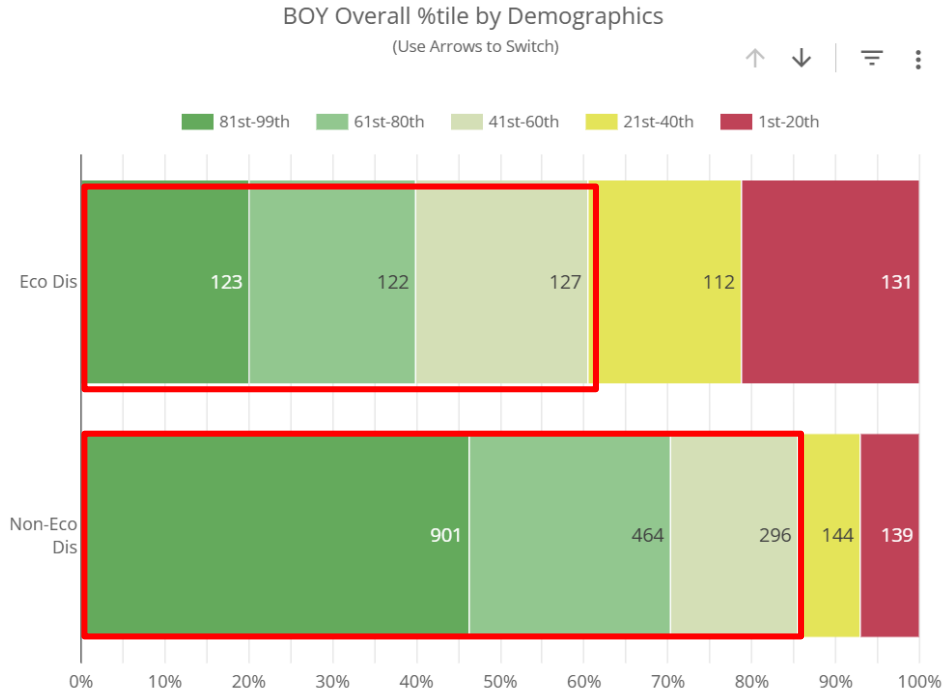
78% of students at
40th percentile or above at BOY (26-27)



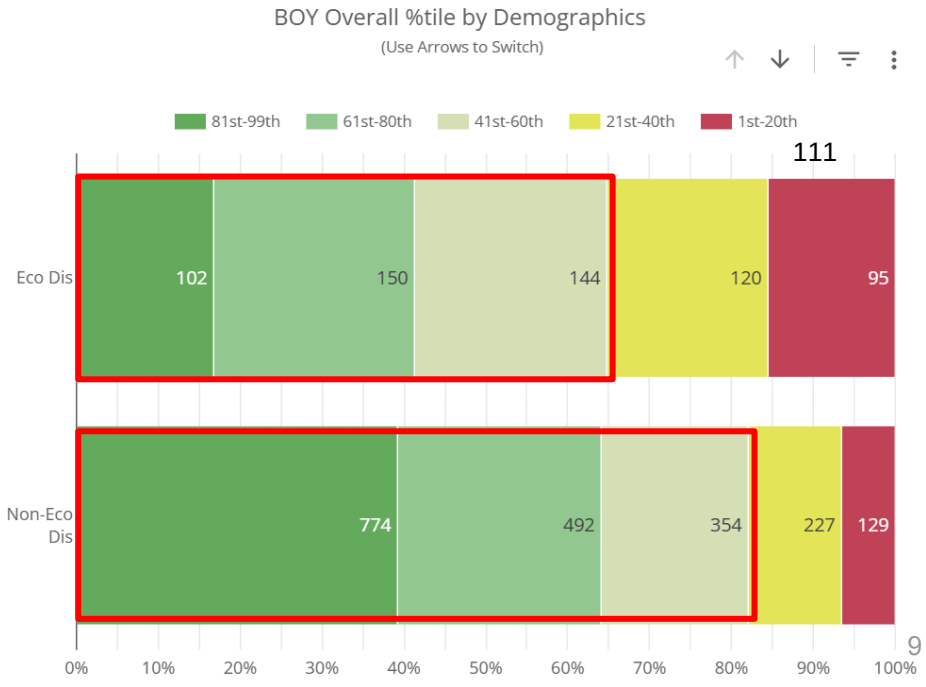
Goal 1 - Grade 2 to Grade 3 Reading BOY Achievement (Amira)

Economically Disadvantaged/Non-Economically Disadvantaged

60% of Economically Disadvantaged and
85% of Non-Eco. Dis. students at 40th %tile or above



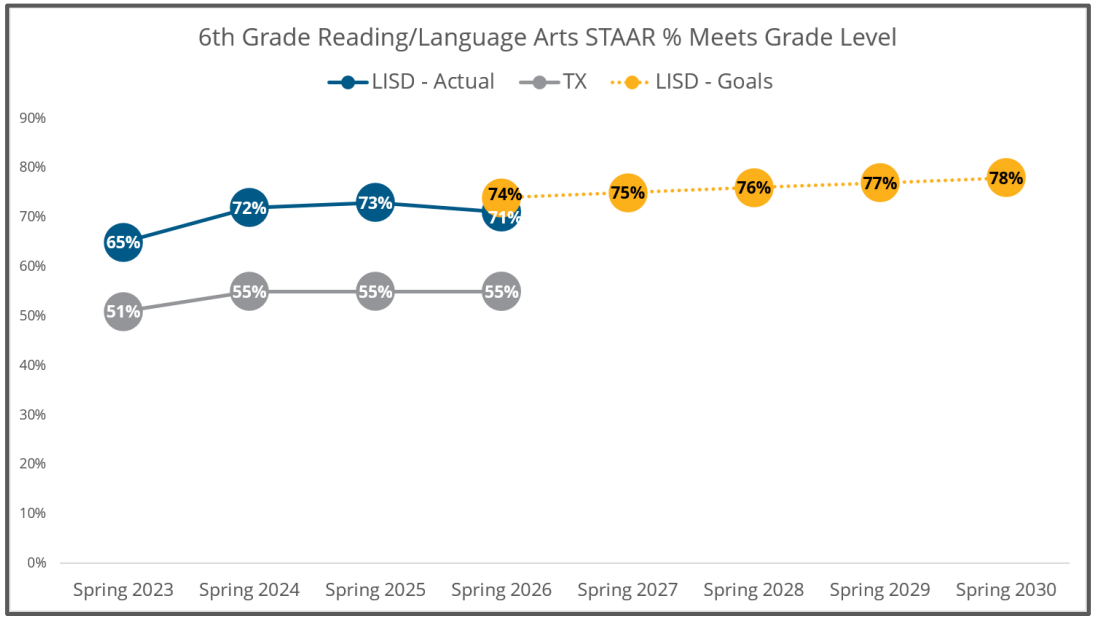
65% of Economically Disadvantaged and
82% of Non-Eco. Dis. students at 40th %tile or above



Goal 2 - Grade 6 Reading (All Students)

Student Outcome Goal:

All Students: The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on **6th grade Reading STAAR** will increase from 73% (2025) to 78% by 2030.



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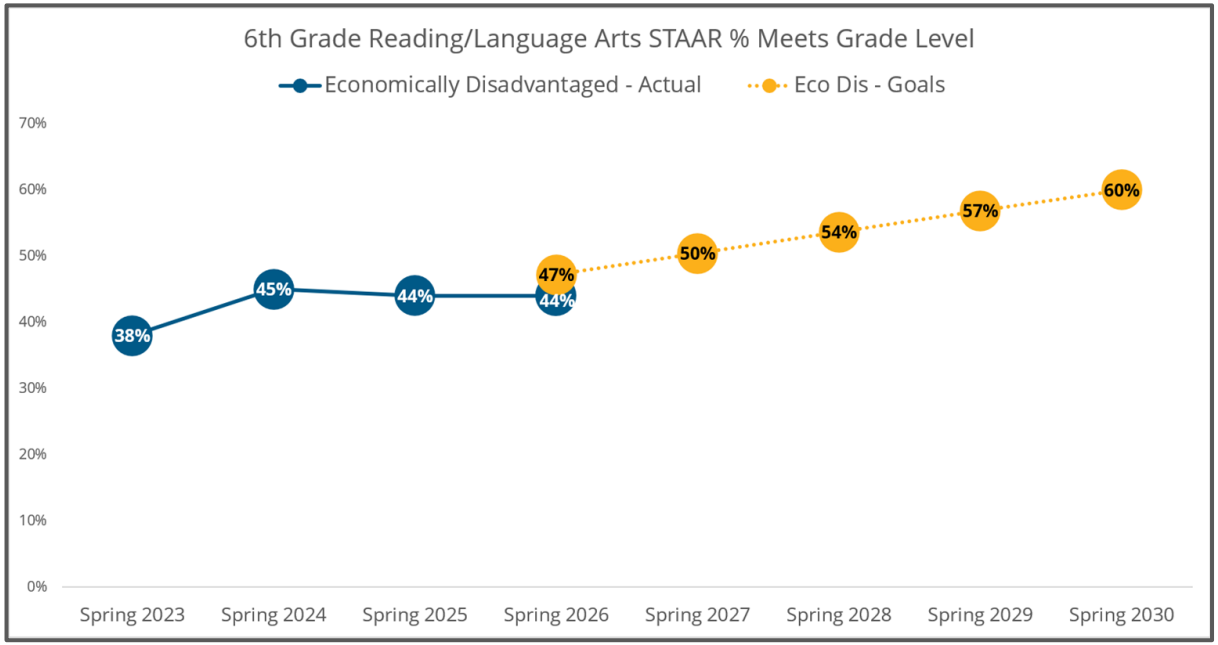
Goal 2 - Grade 6 Reading (Economically Disadvantaged)

Student Outcome Goal:

Economically Disadvantaged: The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on **6th grade Reading STAAR** will increase from 44% (2025) to 60% by 2030.



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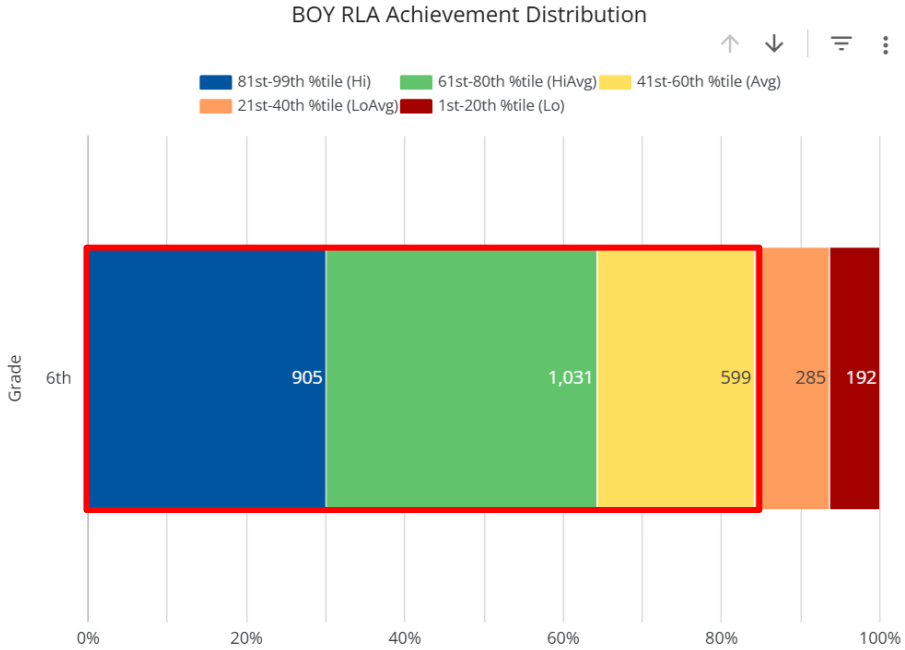
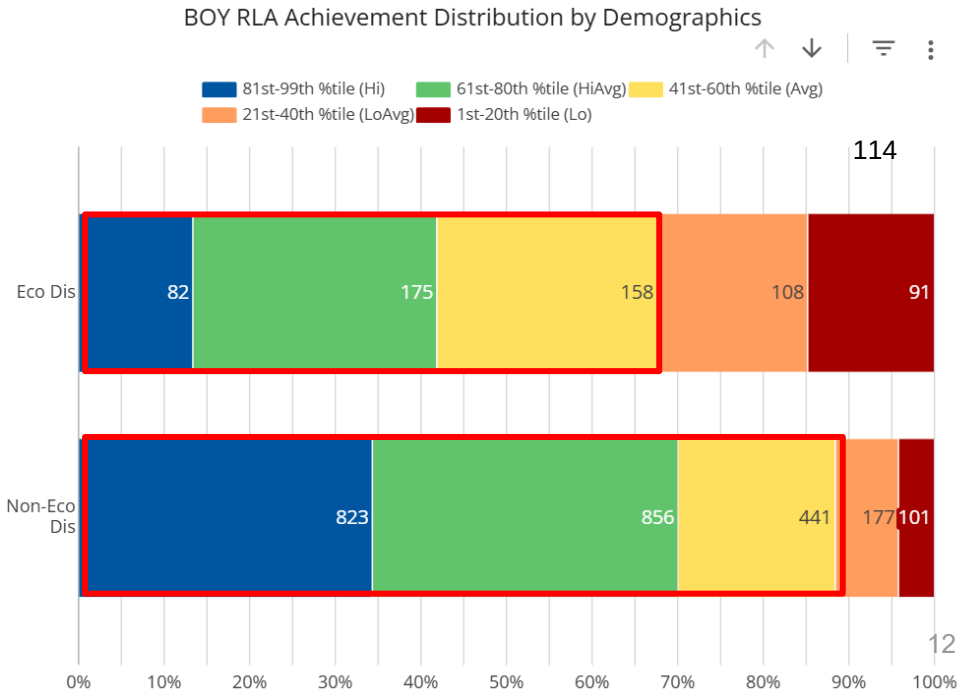
Goal 1 - Grade 6 Reading BOY Achievement Measure of Academic Progress (MAP)

84% of students at
40th percentile or above at BOY



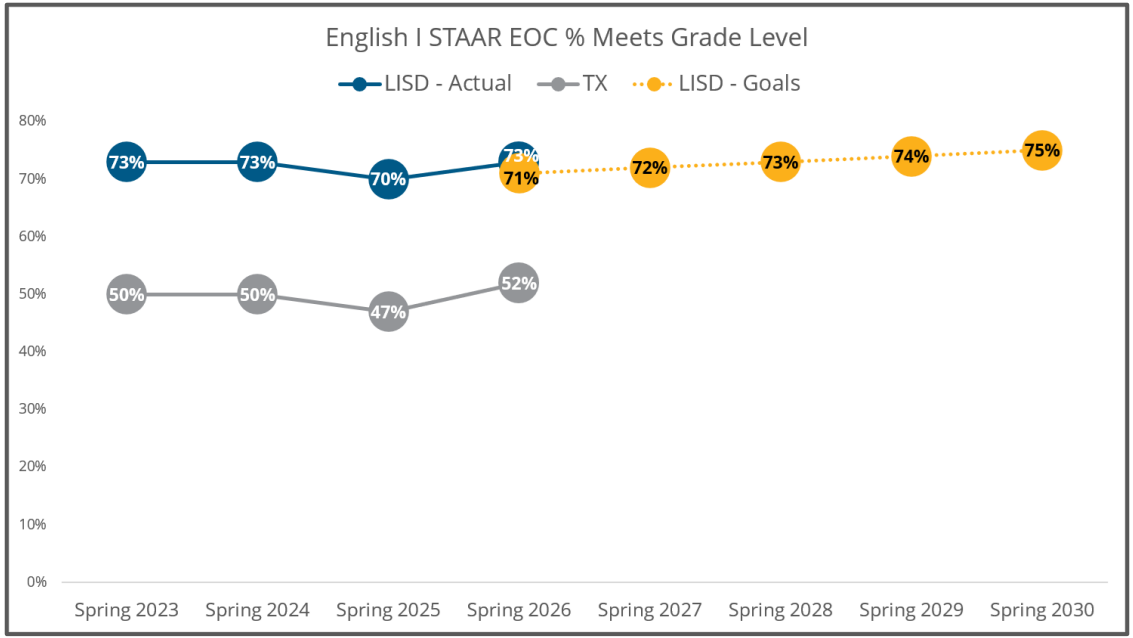
68% of Economically Disadvantaged and
88% of Non-Eco. Dis. students at 40th %tile or above



Goal 3 - English 1 EOC (All Students)

Student Outcome Goal:

All Students: The percentage of all students achieving Meets Expectations on **English 1 EOC STAAR** will increase from 70% (2025) to 75% by 2030.



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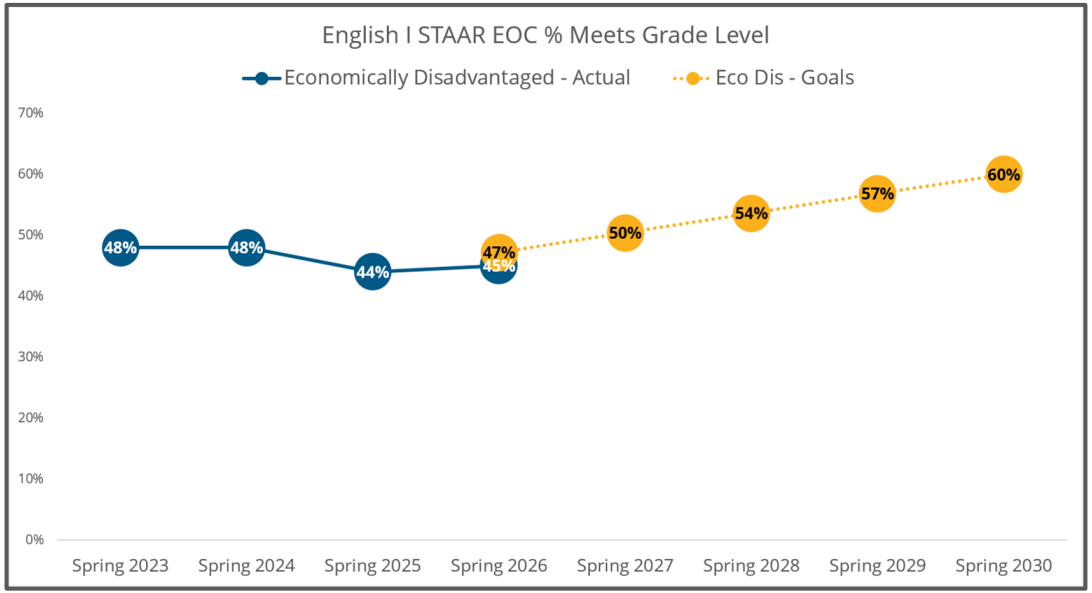
Goal 3 - English 1 EOC (Economically Disadvantaged)

Student Outcome Goal:

Economically Disadvantaged: The percentage of students, identified as economically disadvantaged, achieving Meets Expectations on **English 1 EOC STAAR** will increase from 44% (2025) to 60% by 2030.



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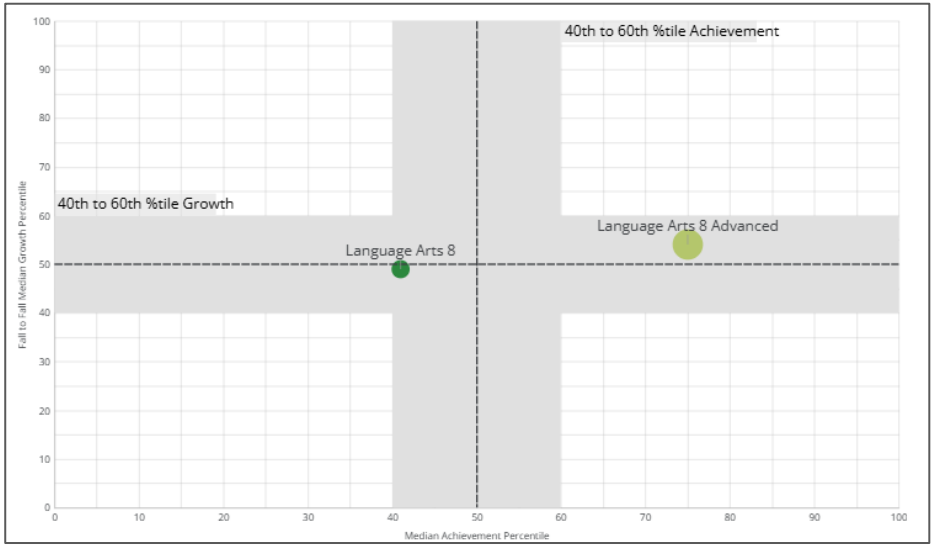
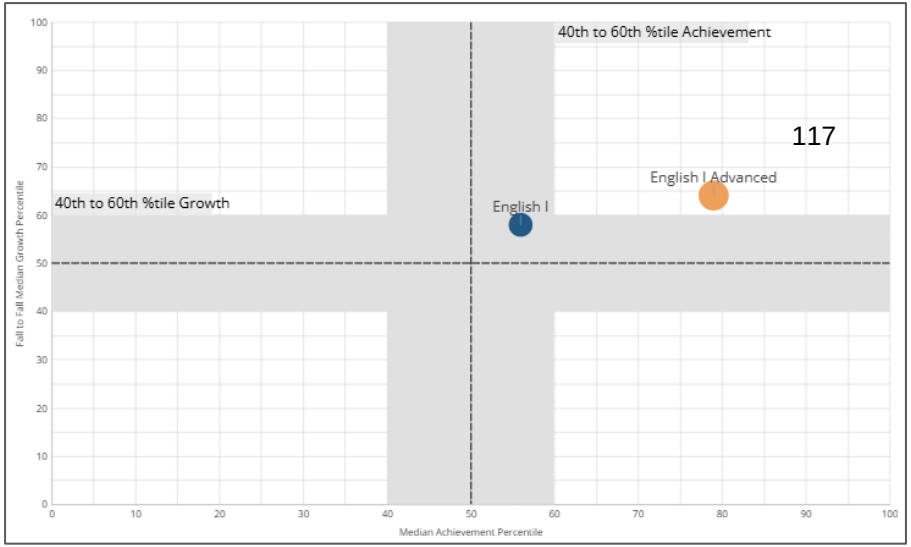
Goal 3 - English 1 EOC (Cohort)

25-26 Fall to Fall Growth vs Achievement - MS 8th Grade ELA

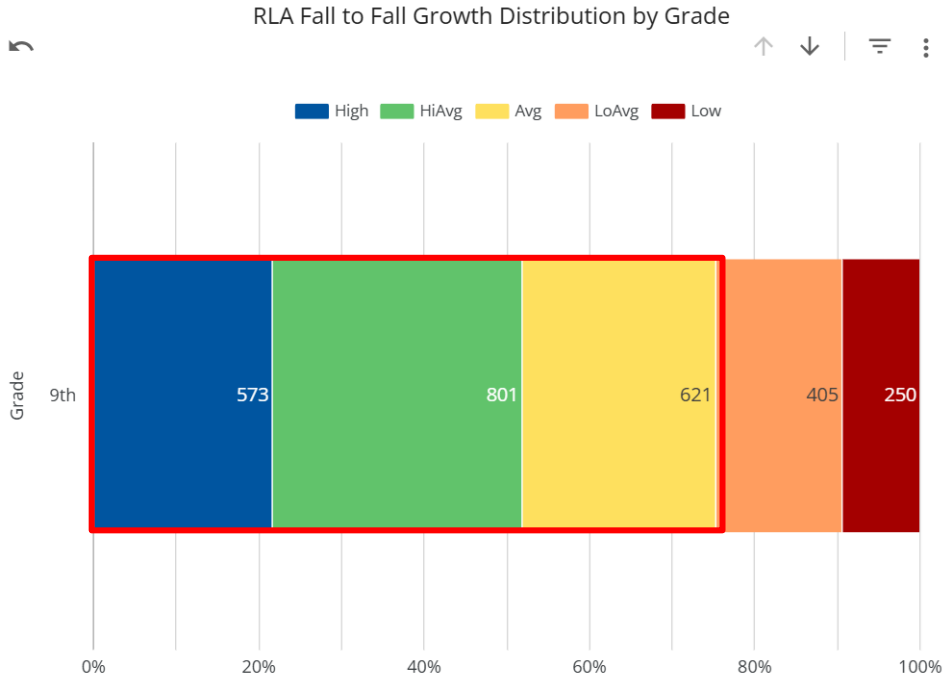


26-27 Fall to Fall Growth vs Achievement - HS English 1

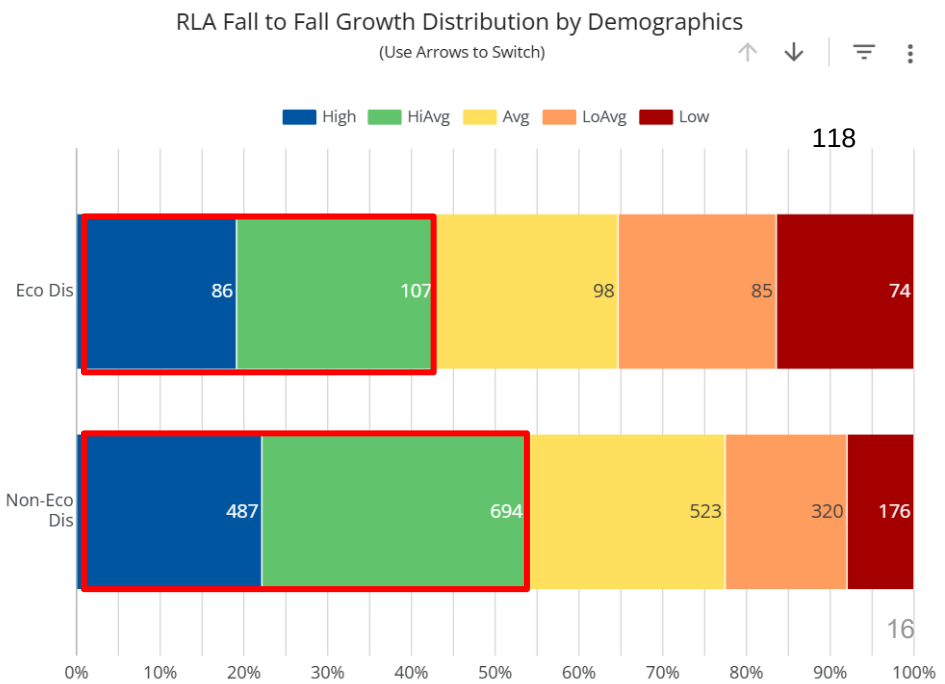


Goal 3 - English 1 EOC Growth

Combined English 1
75% at or above expected **growth**

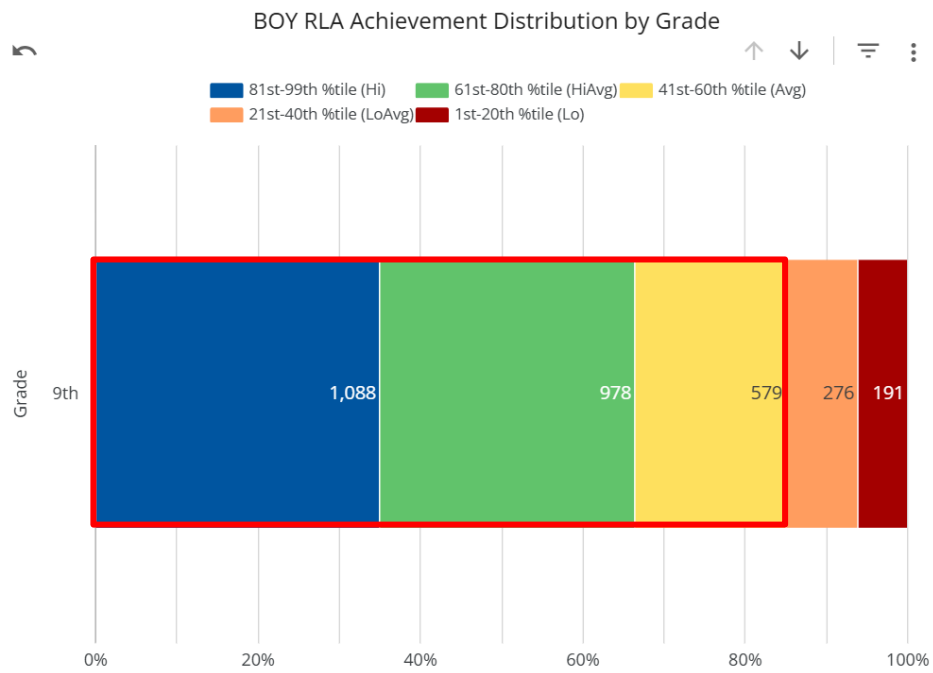


43% of Economically Disadvantaged and **54%** of Non-Eco. Dis. students above expected **growth**

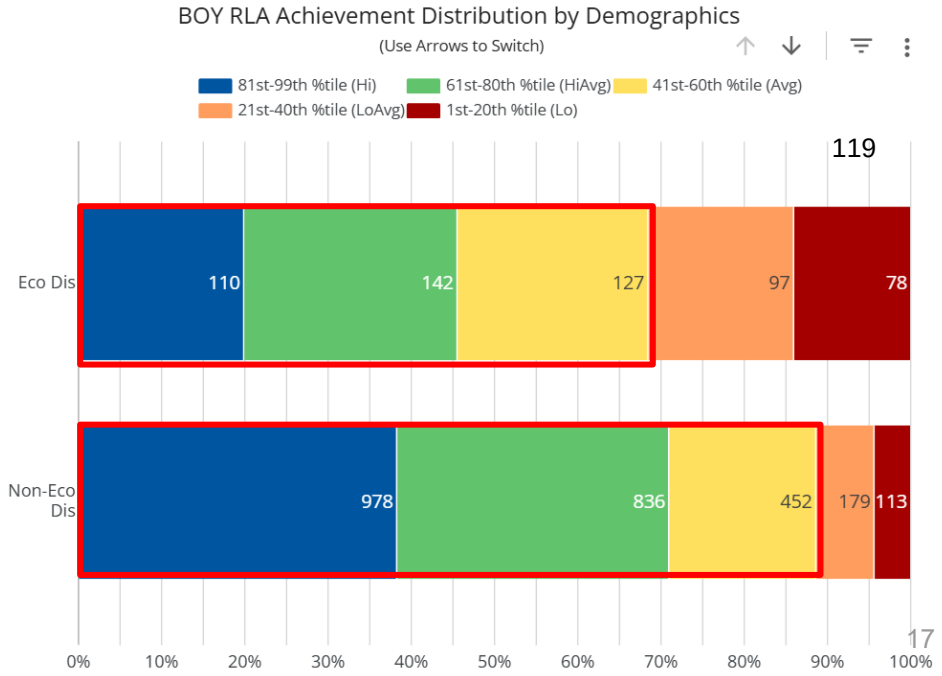


Goal 3 - English 1 EOC BOY Achievement

85% of students at
40th percentile or above at BOY



68% of Economically Disadvantaged and
89% of Non-Eco. Dis. students at 40th %tile or above



Summary & Next Steps

1. Strengths

Areas of Strength

- Strong beginning-of-year achievement indicators across elementary, middle, and high school.
- Narrowing the Amira achievement gap (2nd to 3rd grade) between non-economically disadvantaged and economically disadvantaged.
- 75% of English I students demonstrated above expected growth.

2. Areas for Growth

Key Focus Areas

- Opportunity to narrow achievement gaps between student groups.
- Increase the percentage of students identified as economically disadvantaged meeting the 40th %tile benchmark for Achievement.
- Accelerate growth for students below grade-level expectations, particularly students identified as economically disadvantaged.

3. Now What?

Next Steps & Actions

- Strengthen Tier 1 reading instruction through lesson internalization and observation/feedback.
- Use disaggregated Amira and MAP data to identify needs and monitor progress.
- Align interventions to identified student needs.

Guiding Questions

1

Progress & Trajectory

What overall progress are we making toward our 2030 Reading goals, and what key trends emerge from the data?

2

Board Governance

How can the Board use this monitoring data to guide governance, align resources, and support goal attainment?

121

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Discussion of 2027-2028 Academic Calendar Planning
Purpose:	☒ Discussion Item/Report Only ☐ Action Requested
Action Requested:	February 11, 2027
Administrator Responsible:	Paige Collier, Ph.D., Assistant Superintendent of Special Programs and Services
Attachments:	2027-2028 Academic Calendar Planning Presentation

Background Information:

The purpose of tonight's presentation is to engage the Board of Trustees in the development of the 2027–2028 Leander ISD Academic Calendar and provide an overview of the process for gathering input from key stakeholders, including Board members, students, staff, and parents. The presentation will also outline key components of the proposed calendar, including the first and last days of school, holidays and breaks, early-release days, professional learning opportunities, and instructional-minute requirements. Board Goals and Superintendent Guardrails will serve as guiding priorities throughout the process, with an emphasis on maximizing meaningful instructional time and supporting student learning and success. Feedback from the Board and other stakeholder groups will help shape the calendar's continued development, balancing the needs of students, staff, families, and the broader community.

We will return to the Board on January 7, 2027, with a recommendation for the 2027–2028 Academic Calendar, followed by a request for Board approval on February 11, 2027.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

The proposed 2027–2028 Academic Calendar advances our Board goals by prioritizing student learning and success, maximizing meaningful instructional time, and balancing the needs of students, staff, families, and the broader community. Through thoughtful calendar design, we aim to create the conditions for every student to thrive while supporting staff well-being, effective professional learning, and the district's organizational priorities.

Administrative Recommendation:

N/A

Sample Motion:

N/A

November 19, 2026

Discussion of 2027-2028 Academic Calendar Planning

Purpose

- Outline 2027-2028 Academic Calendar development process.
- Provide the Board of Trustees an opportunity to share initial feedback and perspectives.

124

Guiding Questions

- How does the proposed academic calendar support Board goals for student learning and success?
- How does the proposed calendar reflect Board goals and guardrails while balancing the needs of students, staff, and families?

125

Academic Calendar Listening Tour and Development

01

Initial Planning

Build out the tentatively approved calendar from the prior year. Present the development process to the school board on November 19th.

02

Listening Tour

Visit with several stakeholder groups within the community, staff, and students. Listening sessions will accumulate data that will be analyzed alongside survey data.

03

Adjustments Based on Feedback

Once feedback is analyzed, consider adjustments as it relates to trends in the feedback.

04

Evaluation & Scaling

Present final calendar to the board on January 7th and seek Board approval on February 11th.

126

Statutory Guidelines

- **Requires teachers to work a minimum of 187 days** (Texas Education Code - § 21.40)
- **Requires school districts to provide at least 75,600 operational minutes for students** (Texas Education Code - § 25.081)
- **Allows districts to incorporate additional minutes into the calendar equivalent to 2 bad weather days** (Texas Education Code - § 25.0851)
- **Allows districts to create a plan for flexibility with school start date** (Texas Education Code - § 12A.003)
- **No School on Memorial Day** (House Bill 441)

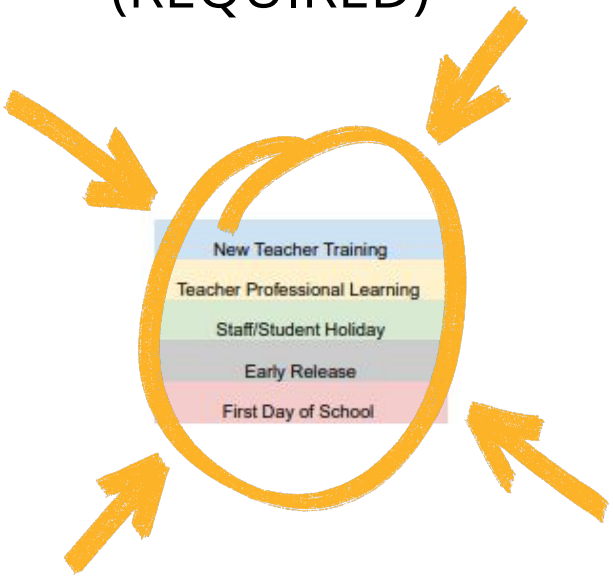
127

Drafted School Calendar

172 student days

187 teacher days

(REQUIRED)



Attributes

First day of school:

Wednesday, August 11, 2027
*Short first week

Last day of school:

Thursday, May 25, 2028
*Before Memorial Day (May 29, 2028)

New Teacher Training
Teacher Professional Learning
Staff/Student Holiday
Early Release
First Day of School

Attributes

Green Days (Students & Staff Off)

- **September 6**: Labor Day
- **October 11-12**: Two days off
- **November 22-26**: Fall break
- **December 20-31**: Winter break
- **January 17**: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- **February 21-22**: Two days off
- **March 13-17**: Spring break aligned with Austin Community College
- **April 14**: Student & Staff break

130

Early Release Days

- **Two total:**
  - **December 17th** (Last day before Winter break), Semester 1
  - **May 25th** (Last day of School), Semester 2

New Teacher Training
Teacher Professional Learning
Staff/Student Holiday
Early Release
First Day of School

Attributes

Yellow Days (Staff Professional Learning and Collaboration)

- **August 2-10**: Preserves two dedicated teacher work days during the beginning of year training
- **September 20**: One professional learning day
- **October 8**: Keeps dedicated day for parent-teacher conferences
- **November 1-2**: Keeps two professional learning days in a row
- **January 3**: One professional learning day as we return from Winter break
- **February 18:** One professional learning day prior to February break
- **March 20:** One professional learning day following Spring break
- **April 17**: One professional learning day

Operational Minutes **State Requirement: 75,600*

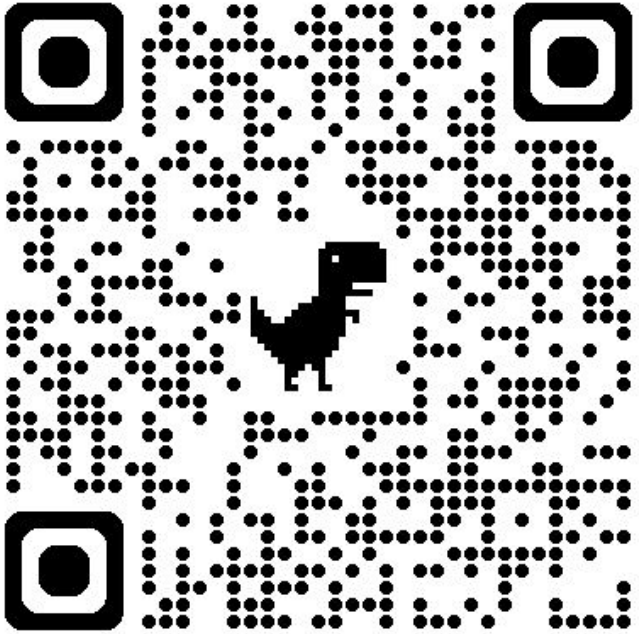
Academic Minute Calculation

Level	Minutes per Day	Total Minutes
Elementary, Middle, and High Schools	440	77,380
440 minutes X 170 full days = 74,800 minutes 74,800 minutes + 480 minutes (two half days) = 75,280 minutes 75,280 minutes + 2100 minutes on waiver for professional learning* = **77,380 minutes**		

133

**Texas Education Code (TEC) §25.081 enables districts to file a Staff Development Minutes Waiver in order to train staff on various education strategies designed to improve student performance in lieu of up to 2,100 minutes of student instruction.*

Survey open now!



134

Guiding Questions

- How does the proposed academic calendar support Board goals for student learning and success?
- How does the proposed calendar reflect Board goals and guardrails while balancing the needs of students, staff, and families?

135

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of the Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Jeremy Trimble, M.Arch, Chief Operations Officer; Jon Lux, Bond Oversight Committee Chairperson
Attachments:	Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations Presentation

Background Information

As part of the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process, the replacement of aging school buses was identified as a critical need and recommended for inclusion in a future bond program. With the decision not to call a bond election at this time, administration identified priority projects and expenditures that require consideration as interim or "bridge" investments to address critical needs during the bond deferral period.

The proposed purchase of ten (10) school buses represents a portion of the fleet replacements recommended through the CFAC process and supports the district's ongoing efforts to maintain safe, reliable student transportation while addressing applicable requirements of Senate Bill 546 (SB 546). Senate Bill 546 requires school buses, regardless of model year, to be equipped with three-point seat belts for all passengers by September 1, 2029.

As part of the interim plan, the Bond Oversight Committee recommends utilizing available savings from previously authorized 2017 Bond projects to fund the purchase. Additionally, the District intends to submit an application for available grant funding to help offset eligible costs associated with these replacements. Grant funding is not guaranteed and will be pursued as a supplemental funding opportunity.

This approach allows the District to address immediate transportation needs, support compliance with state requirements, and strategically bridge critical fleet replacement needs until a future bond program can be considered.

Previous Board Action: On April 2, 2026, the Board of Trustees approved the Bond Oversight Committee's recommendation to reallocate $16,590,627 from 2017 Bond project line items into the 2017 Bond Project Savings, preserving flexibility for future Committee consideration. The 2017 Bond Project Savings has approximately $18,642,437 remaining.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,000,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new Bus Replacement project, as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,000,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new Bus Replacement project, as presented.

November 19, 2026

Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations

PURPOSE

Tonight's presentation will outline four recommendations from the Bond Oversight Committee following its November 2, 2026, meeting:

- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers
- Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

Board Guiding Questions

- Do these projects address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

139

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing these projects now versus deferring them?

Project Requests

Cost of Deferment

WHAT MUST BE BRIDGED DURING THE SIX MONTHS?

Need / Project	Deferment Impact	Nov. → May Approximate Cost
Bus replacements	SB546: First order- State seatbelt compliance	$2,000,000
Student technology device replacement	Device lifecycle / instructional continuity	$12,400,000
BDA radio antennas	First Round: Required safety infrastructure	$2,300,000
HVAC Chiller Replacement (VHS)	Preventive replacement / failure exposure	$1,500,000
HVAC Classroom Unit ONLY*	Aging facility conditions; deferral shifts work to incremental classroom replacement	$75,000 per classroom*
	Total Six-Month Bridge	**$17,800,000 +**

141

Current **2017** Bond Savings **$18,642,437**

*This exposure is not included in the Six-Month Bridge total because the number of classrooms requiring emergency replacement over the deferment period is not known. Replacement would only be on an As-Needed basis. Any overage beyond bond savings would require M&O funding.

Utilization of Bond Savings would require Bond Oversight Committee Consideration & Board Approval

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project

142

Project Request

Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** *project*.

143

Bus Replacement

Background

Request:

- **Replace (10) Buses** as part of the **First Phase** of bus replacements at the end-of-life to ensure safe, reliable student transportation and reduce maintenance costs while also ensuring that all buses have seatbelts
    - A total of 106 buses were listed for consideration as part of the 2026 Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process.
- Critical Need/Team Consensus - Must have in order to comply with the requirements of **Senate Bill 546** for student and operator safety.

144

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** project

145

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

146

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems

147

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,300,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** *project*.

148

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

Emergency Responder Radio Coverage

- Law enforcement, fire departments and emergency medical personnel depend on uninterrupted two-way radio communication during critical incidents
- Building construction materials, structural configurations and other environmental factors can interfere with radio signals, creating communication gaps within school facilities
- Facilities will be prioritized based on documented deficiencies, operational needs and applicable state and local requirements
- Where feasible, improvements can be integrated with existing bond projects and modernization efforts to minimize duplicative costs

149

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

State-Mandated School Safety Requirements

- 19 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §103.1215(c)(10)(A), effective September 1, 2026: law enforcement and emergency responder two-way radios must function within most portions of instructional facilities
- 19 TAC §103.1215(d)(3): recurring maintenance checks verify these radios operate effectively, with identified deficiencies promptly addressed
- Texas Education Code §37.351: districts must comply with school safety and security facility standards and maintain documentation
- International Fire Code (IFC) Section 510: emergency responder radio coverage requirements, where adopted under local fire codes

150

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,300,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** project.

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

152

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers[153]

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** *project*.

154

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Laura Welch Bush Elementary School: Rooftop HRUs #1 and #2

- Age: 24 years; original to the campus' 2002 construction
- Replacement was scheduled for 2022 as part of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) modernization but was deferred due to funding
- Units require ongoing repairs to stay operational and at times run at only partial capacity
- When the units do not function properly, they cause high humidity in occupied spaces

155

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Vandegrift High School: Chillers (2)

- Age: 16 years; original to the campus's construction and scheduled for replacement on a 20 year HVAC modernization cycle
- One chiller is operating at 50% capacity due to a failed Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Insulated-Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) board, causing high humidity in occupied spaces
- Both units have had numerous refrigerant leaks and maintenance issues

156

The Bond Oversight Committee approved the reallocation of **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** project

157

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

158

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

159

Project Request

Change the Scope of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology Services line item to ***"Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles."***

160

Information Technology Services Truck Purchase

Background

Request:

(1) Chevy 3500 truck to tow district equipment such as a cable reel trailer or an electric scissor lift 161

- The district owns and maintains over 300 miles of fiber optic cable and works with contractors to deliver and install fiber to various parts of the district
- The current truck is rated at 10,000 lbs Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), which is underrated to safely tow either equipment/trailer combination
- ITS does not have a dedicated, properly rated district vehicle for towing this equipment and must rely on other vehicles, which causes delays while waiting for them to become available

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved the scope change of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology line item to ***"Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles."***

162

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

163

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Jeremy Trimble, M.Arch., Chief Operations Officer; Jon Lux, Bond Oversight Committee Chairperson
Attachments:	Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations Presentation

Background Information:

As part of the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process, improvements to emergency responder radio communications through the installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) systems and supporting infrastructure were identified as critical needs and recommended for inclusion in a future bond program. With the decision not to call a bond election at this time, administration identified priority projects to serve as interim or "bridge" investments during the bond deferral period.

Reliable two-way radio communication is essential for law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical personnel during critical incidents. These improvements support compliance with the Texas Education Agency's school safety requirements under 19 TAC §103.1215, effective September 1, 2026, which require reliable emergency responder radio communications within instructional facilities and ongoing assessment and correction of identified deficiencies. The improvements also support applicable requirements under Texas Education Code §37.351 and Section 510 of the International Fire Code.

Administration will prioritize facilities based on identified radio communication deficiencies in the initial phase of BDA improvements. Remaining improvements would be addressed through a potential future bond program. This phased approach addresses immediate safety needs while maximizing the responsible use of existing district resources.

Previous Board Action: On April 2, 2026, the Board of Trustees approved the Bond Oversight Committee's recommendation to reallocate $16,590,627 from 2017 Bond project line items into the 2017 Bond Project Savings, preserving flexibility for future Committee consideration. The 2017 Bond Project Savings has approximately $18,642,437 remaining.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

This investment supports the Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails, specifically Superintendent Guardrail 5: Effective & Efficient Operations. Addressing radio communication deficiencies strengthens emergency response coordination, supports compliance with state safety standards, and improves the reliability of critical infrastructure that protects students and staff. Funding these improvements through bond savings reflects responsible stewardship and a coordinated approach to maintaining safe, resilient facilities.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,300,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) systems project, as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,300,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) systems project, as presented.

November 19, 2026

Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations

PURPOSE

Tonight's presentation will outline four recommendations from the Bond Oversight Committee following its November 2, 2026, meeting:

- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers
- Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

Board Guiding Questions

- Do these projects address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

167

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing these projects now versus deferring them?

Project Requests

Cost of Deferment

WHAT MUST BE BRIDGED DURING THE SIX MONTHS?

Need / Project	Deferment Impact	Nov. → May Approximate Cost
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Current **2017** Bond Savings **$18,642,437**

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Utilization of Bond Savings would require Bond Oversight Committee Consideration & Board Approval

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project

170

Project Request

Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** *project*.

171

Bus Replacement

Background

Request:

- **Replace (10) Buses** as part of the **First Phase** of bus replacements at the end-of-life to ensure safe, reliable student transportation and reduce maintenance costs while also ensuring that all buses have seatbelts
    - A total of 106 buses were listed for consideration as part of the 2026 Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process.
- Critical Need/Team Consensus - Must have in order to comply with the requirements of **Senate Bill 546** for student and operator safety.

172

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** project

173

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

174

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems

175

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,300,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** *project*.

176

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

Emergency Responder Radio Coverage

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BDA Systems & Infrastructure

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178

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Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

180

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers[181]

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** *project*.

182

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Laura Welch Bush Elementary School: Rooftop HRUs #1 and #2

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184

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185

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

186

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

187

Project Request

Change the Scope of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology Services line item to ***"Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles."***

188

Information Technology Services Truck Purchase

Background

Request:

(1) Chevy 3500 truck to tow district equipment such as a cable reel trailer or an electric scissor lift 189

- The district owns and maintains over 300 miles of fiber optic cable and works with contractors to deliver and install fiber to various parts of the district
- The current truck is rated at 10,000 lbs Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), which is underrated to safely tow either equipment/trailer combination
- ITS does not have a dedicated, properly rated district vehicle for towing this equipment and must rely on other vehicles, which causes delays while waiting for them to become available

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved the scope change of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology line item to **"*Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles*."**

190

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

191

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Jeremy Trimble, M.Arch, Chief Operations Officer; Jon Lux, Bond Oversight Committee Chairperson
Attachments:	Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations Presentation

Background Information

As part of the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process, the replacement of aging heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment was identified as a critical need and recommended for inclusion in a future bond program. With the decision not to call a bond election at this time, administration identified priority projects to serve as interim or "bridge" investments during the bond deferral period. The following systems are original to their respective campuses and are experiencing significant operational deficiencies.

At **Laura Welch Bush Elementary School**, two Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) are needing replacement. The 24-year-old HRUs were originally scheduled for replacement in 2022 but deferred due to funding limitations. Both units require ongoing repairs to remain operational and periodically operate at reduced capacity, contributing to the potential of elevated humidity in occupied spaces.

At **Vandegrift High School**, two Chiller units are needing replacement. The 16-year-old chillers have experienced recurring refrigerant leaks and maintenance issues. One currently operates at approximately 50% capacity due to a failed variable frequency drive (VFD) and insulated-gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) board.

These replacements address immediate operational needs, improve reliability and indoor environmental conditions, and represent a targeted investment in critical infrastructure while broader HVAC modernization needs remain under consideration for a potential future bond program.

Previous Board Action: On April 2, 2026, the Board of Trustees approved the Bond Oversight Committee's recommendation to reallocate $16,590,627 from 2017 Bond project line items into the 2017 Bond Project Savings, preserving flexibility for future Committee consideration. The 2017 Bond Project Savings has approximately $18,642,437 remaining.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

This item supports Superintendent Guardrail 5, Effective & Efficient Operations. Reliable HVAC systems maintain appropriate humidity in classrooms and occupied spaces, protecting instructional time and the learning environment that supports the 2030 Board Goals. Using the 2017 Bond Project Savings rather than repeatedly repairing aging equipment reflects responsible stewardship of voter-approved bond funds.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,000,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers project, as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation to reallocate $2,000,000 of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers project, as presented.

November 19, 2026

Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations

PURPOSE

Tonight's presentation will outline four recommendations from the Bond Oversight Committee following its November 2, 2026, meeting:

- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers
- Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

Board Guiding Questions

- Do these projects address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

195

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing these projects now versus deferring them?

Project Requests

Cost of Deferment

WHAT MUST BE BRIDGED DURING THE SIX MONTHS?

Need / Project	Deferment Impact	Nov. → May Approximate Cost
Bus replacements	SB546: First order- State seatbelt compliance	$2,000,000
Student technology device replacement	Device lifecycle / instructional continuity	$12,400,000
BDA radio antennas	First Round: Required safety infrastructure	$2,300,000
HVAC Chiller Replacement (VHS)	Preventive replacement / failure exposure	$1,500,000
HVAC Classroom Unit ONLY*	Aging facility conditions; deferral shifts work to incremental classroom replacement	$75,000 per classroom*
	Total Six-Month Bridge	**$17,800,000 +**

197

Current
2017
Bond Savings
$18,642,437

*This exposure is not included in the Six-Month Bridge total because the number of classrooms requiring emergency replacement over the deferment period is not known. Replacement would only be on an As-Needed basis. Any overage beyond bond savings would require M&O funding.

Utilization of Bond Savings would require Bond Oversight Committee Consideration & Board Approval

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project

198

Project Request

Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** *project*.

199

Bus Replacement

Background

Request:

- **Replace (10) Buses** as part of the **First Phase** of bus replacements at the end-of-life to ensure safe, reliable student transportation and reduce maintenance costs while also ensuring that all buses have seatbelts
    - A total of 106 buses were listed for consideration as part of the 2026 Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process.
- Critical Need/Team Consensus - Must have in order to comply with the requirements of **Senate Bill 546** for student and operator safety.

200

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** project

201

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

202

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems

203

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,300,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** *project*.

204

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

Emergency Responder Radio Coverage

- Law enforcement, fire departments and emergency medical personnel depend on uninterrupted two-way radio communication during critical incidents
- Building construction materials, structural configurations and other environmental factors can interfere with radio signals, creating communication gaps within school facilities
- Facilities will be prioritized based on documented deficiencies, operational needs and applicable state and local requirements
- Where feasible, improvements can be integrated with existing bond projects and modernization efforts to minimize duplicative costs

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

State-Mandated School Safety Requirements

- 19 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §103.1215(c)(10)(A), effective September 1, 2026: law enforcement and emergency responder two-way radios must function within most portions of instructional facilities
- 19 TAC §103.1215(d)(3): recurring maintenance checks verify these radios operate effectively, with identified deficiencies promptly addressed
- Texas Education Code §37.351: districts must comply with school safety and security facility standards and maintain documentation
- International Fire Code (IFC) Section 510: emergency responder radio coverage requirements, where adopted under local fire codes

206

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,300,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** project.

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

208

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers[209]

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** *project*.

210

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Laura Welch Bush Elementary School: Rooftop HRUs #1 and #2

- Age: 24 years; original to the campus' 2002 construction
- Replacement was scheduled for 2022 as part of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) modernization but was deferred due to funding
- Units require ongoing repairs to stay operational and at times run at only partial capacity
- When the units do not function properly, they cause high humidity in occupied spaces

211

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Vandegrift High School: Chillers (2)

- Age: 16 years; original to the campus's construction and scheduled for replacement on a 20 year HVAC modernization cycle
- One chiller is operating at 50% capacity due to a failed Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Insulated-Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) board, causing high humidity in occupied spaces
- Both units have had numerous refrigerant leaks and maintenance issues

212

The Bond Oversight Committee approved the reallocation of **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** project

213

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

214

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

215

Project Request

Change the Scope of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology Services line item to ***"Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles."***

216

Information Technology Services Truck Purchase

Background

Request:

(1) Chevy 3500 truck to tow district equipment such as a cable reel trailer or an electric scissor lift 217

- The district owns and maintains over 300 miles of fiber optic cable and works with contractors to deliver and install fiber to various parts of the district
- The current truck is rated at 10,000 lbs Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), which is underrated to safely tow either equipment/trailer combination
- ITS does not have a dedicated, properly rated district vehicle for towing this equipment and must rely on other vehicles, which causes delays while waiting for them to become available

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved the scope change of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology line item to **"*Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles*."**

218

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

219

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project - Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Jeremy Trimble, M.Arch., Chief Operations Officer; Jon Lux, Bond Oversight Committee Chairperson
Attachments:	Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations Presentation

Background Information

This item proposes a scope change to the existing 2017 Bond project line item, currently titled "Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology," to "**Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles.**" Two delivery vehicles identified in the project have been purchased, with a remaining balance of $78,800 available within the existing line item. The proposed scope change would allow approximately $58,215 of these remaining funds to be utilized for the purchase of one Chevrolet 3500 truck to safely transport district equipment, including cable reel trailers and electric scissor lifts.

The district owns and maintains more than 300 miles of fiber optic cable and coordinates with contractors to support fiber installation and maintenance throughout the district.

An existing Information Technology Services (ITS) truck, purchased several years ago, has a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 10,000 pounds and is not adequately rated to safely tow the required equipment. Without a dedicated, properly rated vehicle, ITS must rely on vehicles from other departments, resulting in scheduling conflicts and operational delays.

The proposed scope change maintains alignment with the original bond project's intent while utilizing existing project funds to address current operational needs, improve equipment transportation safety, and support the maintenance of critical district technology infrastructure.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

This item supports Superintendent Guardrail 5, Effective & Efficient Operations, of the Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails. Purchasing a properly rated truck provides a safe vehicle for employees to use while towing district-owned equipment and keeps the community safe by not overloading a vehicle and trailer combination.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation for the scope change of the 2017 Bond, Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology line item, to “Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles, as presented.

Sample Motion:

I move that the Board approve the Bond Oversight Committee recommendation for the scope change of the 2017 Bond, Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology line item, to “Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles”, as presented.

November 19, 2026

Consider Approval of Bond Oversight Committee Recommendations

PURPOSE

Tonight's presentation will outline four recommendations from the Bond Oversight Committee following its November 2, 2026, meeting:

- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems
- Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers
- Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

Board Guiding Questions

- Do these projects address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

223

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing these projects now versus deferring them?

Project Requests

Cost of Deferment

WHAT MUST BE BRIDGED DURING THE SIX MONTHS?

Need / Project	Deferment Impact	Nov. → May Approximate Cost
Bus replacements	SB546: First order- State seatbelt compliance	$2,000,000
Student technology device replacement	Device lifecycle / instructional continuity	$12,400,000
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HVAC Chiller Replacement (VHS)	Preventive replacement / failure exposure	$1,500,000
HVAC Classroom Unit ONLY*	Aging facility conditions; deferral shifts work to incremental classroom replacement	$75,000 per classroom*
	Total Six-Month Bridge	**$17,800,000 +**

225

Current
2017
Bond Savings
$18,642,437

*This exposure is not included in the Six-Month Bridge total because the number of classrooms requiring emergency replacement over the deferment period is not known. Replacement would only be on an As-Needed basis. Any overage beyond bond savings would require M&O funding.

Utilization of Bond Savings would require Bond Oversight Committee Consideration & Board Approval

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings to a New Bus Replacement Project

226

Project Request

Bond Oversight Committee Recommendation to reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** *project*.

227

Bus Replacement

Background

Request:

- **Replace (10) Buses** as part of the **First Phase** of bus replacements at the end-of-life to ensure safe, reliable student transportation and reduce maintenance costs while also ensuring that all buses have seatbelts 228
    - A total of 106 buses were listed for consideration as part of the 2026 Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) process.
- Critical Need/Team Consensus - Must have in order to comply with the requirements of **Senate Bill 546** for student and operator safety.

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Bus Replacement*** project

229

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

230

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for Bi-Directional Amplifier Systems

231

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,300,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** *project*.

232

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

Emergency Responder Radio Coverage

- Law enforcement, fire departments and emergency medical personnel depend on uninterrupted two-way radio communication during critical incidents
- Building construction materials, structural configurations and other environmental factors can interfere with radio signals, creating communication gaps within school facilities
- Facilities will be prioritized based on documented deficiencies, operational needs and applicable state and local requirements
- Where feasible, improvements can be integrated with existing bond projects and modernization efforts to minimize duplicative costs

BDA Systems & Infrastructure

State-Mandated School Safety Requirements

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- Texas Education Code §37.351: districts must comply with school safety and security facility standards and maintain documentation
- International Fire Code (IFC) Section 510: emergency responder radio coverage requirements, where adopted under local fire codes

234

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved to reallocate **$2,300,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***Installation of Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA) Systems*** project.

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

236

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Reallocate 2017 Bond Project Savings for the Replacement of HVAC Equipment – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers[237]

Project Request

Reallocate **$2,000,000** of the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** *project*.

238

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Laura Welch Bush Elementary School: Rooftop HRUs #1 and #2

- Age: 24 years; original to the campus' 2002 construction
- Replacement was scheduled for 2022 as part of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) modernization but was deferred due to funding
- Units require ongoing repairs to stay operational and at times run at only partial capacity
- When the units do not function properly, they cause high humidity in occupied spaces

239

Heat Recovery Units (HRUs) & Chillers

Vandegrift High School: Chillers (2)

- Age: 16 years; original to the campus's construction and scheduled for replacement on a 20 year HVAC modernization cycle
- One chiller is operating at 50% capacity due to a failed Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Insulated-Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) board, causing high humidity in occupied spaces
- Both units have had numerous refrigerant leaks and maintenance issues

240

The Bond Oversight Committee approved the reallocation of **$2,000,000** from the 2017 Bond Project Savings to a new ***HVAC Equipment Replacement – Heat Recovery Units and Chillers*** project

241

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

242

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Consider Approval to Change the Scope of 2017 Bond Project – Three New Delivery Vehicles for Information Technology Line Item

243

Project Request

Change the Scope of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology Services line item to ***"Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles."***

Information Technology Services Truck Purchase

Background

Request:

(1) Chevy 3500 truck to tow district equipment such as a cable reel trailer or an electric scissor lift 245

- The district owns and maintains over 300 miles of fiber optic cable and works with contractors to deliver and install fiber to various parts of the district
- The current truck is rated at 10,000 lbs Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), which is underrated to safely tow either equipment/trailer combination
- ITS does not have a dedicated, properly rated district vehicle for towing this equipment and must rely on other vehicles, which causes delays while waiting for them to become available

The Bond Oversight Committee unanimously approved the scope change of the 2017 Bond **Three New Delivery Vehicles** for Information Technology line item to **"*Information Technology Delivery and Support Vehicles*."**

246

Guiding Questions & Board Action

- Does this project address critical needs and priorities that position the District to sustain effective operations and meet current and future district needs?

247

- What are the financial, scheduling, and districtwide implications of advancing this project now versus deferring it?

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Daniel Villarreal, Sr., CPA, RTSBA, Chief Financial Officer & Addison Ebarb, CPA, Senior Audit Manager, Whitley Penn, L.L.P
Attachments:	• 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Auditor's Presentation *(Uploaded to BoardBook 11-19-2026)* • 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Preliminary Report (ACFR) • 2025-2026 Single Audit Preliminary Report • 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Final Draft Report *(Uploaded to BoardBook 11-18-2026)* • 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Final Report *(Uploaded to BoardBook 11-19-2026)*

Background Information:

Texas Education Code, paragraph 44.008(a), requires an audit of each Texas school district's financial records. The audit must be performed by a Texas certified or public accountant holding a permit from the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy and be completed following the close of the fiscal year. The Board of Trustees shall approve or disapprove the audit report. Reasons for disapproval must be provided. Whether approved or not, a copy of the audit report shall be filed with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) within 150 days of the close of the fiscal year (November 27, 2026) for which the audit was conducted.

As outlined in the letter received from TEA,**__Due to delayed release of the final 2026 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement, the November 27, 2026, submission deadline for fiscal year (FY) 2026 annual financial reports will be extended for charter schools and school districts that are required to undergo a Federal Single Audit. The deadline for your Annual Financial Report (AFR) submission to TEA will be extended to 30 days after the release of the final 2026 Compliance Supplement.__**

The audit of the fiscal year 2025-2026 records was performed by Whitley Penn, L.L.P. The audit resulted in an unmodified opinion, meaning the financial statements fairly present the district's financial position. Addison Ebarb, Audit Partner from Whitley Penn L.L.P., will be at the meeting to present the report.

The district prepares and submits an expanded audit in the form of an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). At the time of posting the agenda, the audit firm was still finalizing the report. The ACFR will be posted prior to the Board meeting. The preliminary report indicates the district is ending the 2025-2026 fiscal year with a General Fund balance of $147,292,596.

Board approval of the audit will be requested during the November 19, 2026, meeting to comply with TEA's normally prescribed November 27, 2026, submission deadline. Due to the delayed release of the final 2026 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement, auditors have been advised to withhold issuance of final Single Audit reports until the official supplement is published. Therefore, another approval will be requested for the single audit and at this time, a release date has not been announced.

Upon Board approval, the final copy of audited financials will be submitted to various entities including:

- Texas Education Agency Audit Division
- Association of Business Officials International (ASBO)
- Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)
- Municipal Advisory Council of Texas (MAC)
- Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC)

Alignment to Board Goals & Student Outcomes:
Effective and Efficient Operations: This agenda item advances Superintendent Guardrail 5 by complying with Texas Education Code, paragraph 44.008(a), which requires an audit of each Texas school district's financial records. The audit must be performed by a Texas certified or public accountant holding a permit from the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy and be completed following the close of the fiscal year.

Administrative Recommendation:
Administration recommends the Board of Trustees approve the 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as presented.

Sample Motion:
I move that the Board of Trustees approve the 2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report as presented.

whitleypenn

Leander Independent School District

Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Audit Results

2025-2026 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Auditors Presentation

250

The Audit Process

1

Planning

Risk Assessment

2

Internal Controls

Determine if we can rely on controls and reduce risk of material misstatement

3

Substantive Testing

Sufficient audit evidence

4

Opinion

Unmodified, Modified, Disclaimer

Opinions

Unmodified

Modified

Disclaimer

Focus Areas

Areas where we test controls

01
Information Technology

02
Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS)

03
Non-Payroll

04
Payroll

253

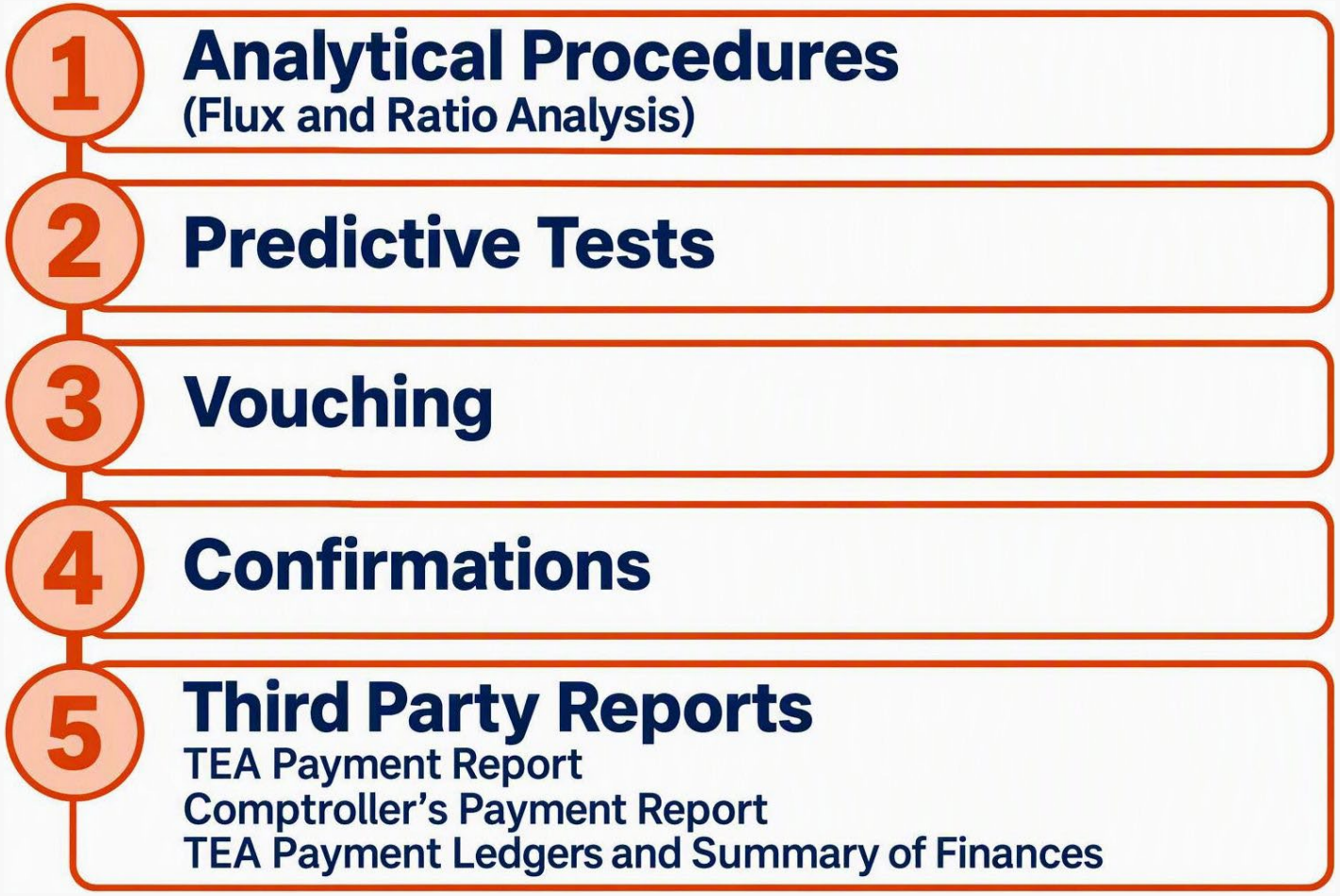
05
Other Revenues

06
Federal Specific Tests

07
Procurement

08
Human Resources

Substantive Procedures



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Financial Statement Audit Results

Unmodified opinion

Government Auditing Standards require us to evaluate and report on internal controls and compliance 255

No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies

No instances of noncompliance that are direct and material to the financial statements

PRELIMINARY SINGLE AUDIT RESULTS

- Compliance audit in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Compliance Supplement and 2 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 200*

256

- **Major Federal Programs**
  - Special Education Cluster
  - Child Nutrition Cluster

- **Unmodified Opinion over each major federal program***

- **No internal control findings***

- **No instances of noncompliance or questioned costs***

**Based on 2026 Compliance Supplement (CS) Draft; report subject to change upon release of the CS.*

Government-wide Financial Statements

whitleypenn

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows: $2.3 billion

- Cash and investments: $580.0 million
- Capital assets, net: $1.6 billion
- Receivables: $21.3 million

257

Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows : $2.5 billion

- Bonds payable and unamortized premiums: $1.7 billion
- Net pension liability: $137.1 million
- Net Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liability: $72.3 million

Ending Net Position:$-391.8 million

The effect of the net pension and OPEB liabilities and related items would add back $209.4 million to net position.

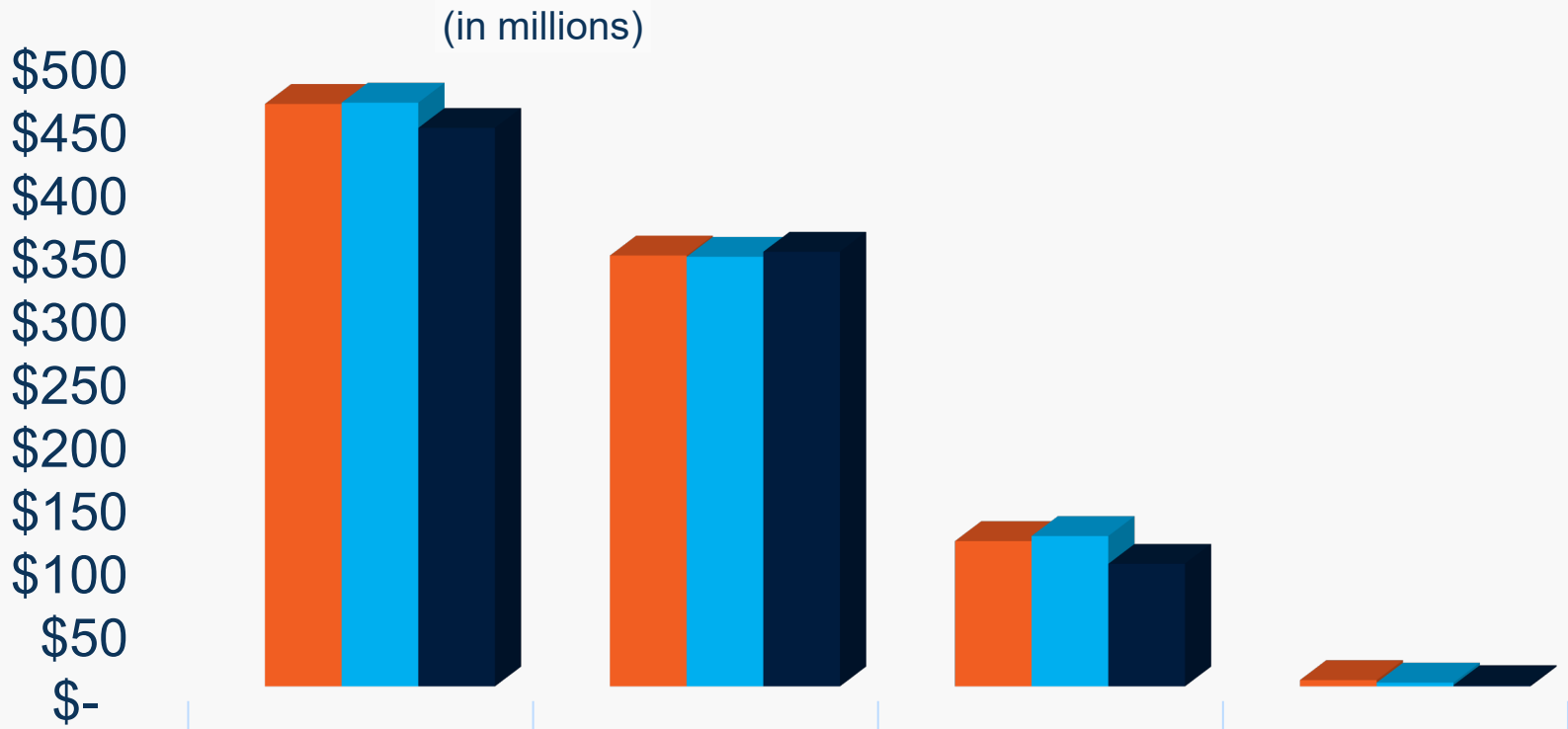
GENERAL FUND BUDGET-TO-ACTUAL

whitleypenn

- Actual revenues of $462.4 million were greater than final budgeted amounts by $1.6 million
- Actual expenditures of $470.8 million were less than the final budgeted expenditures by $16.0 million
- Net other financing uses of $2.3 million
- Decrease to fund balance of $10.6 million
- Total ending fund balance for FY 2026 is $147.3 million

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ANALYSIS

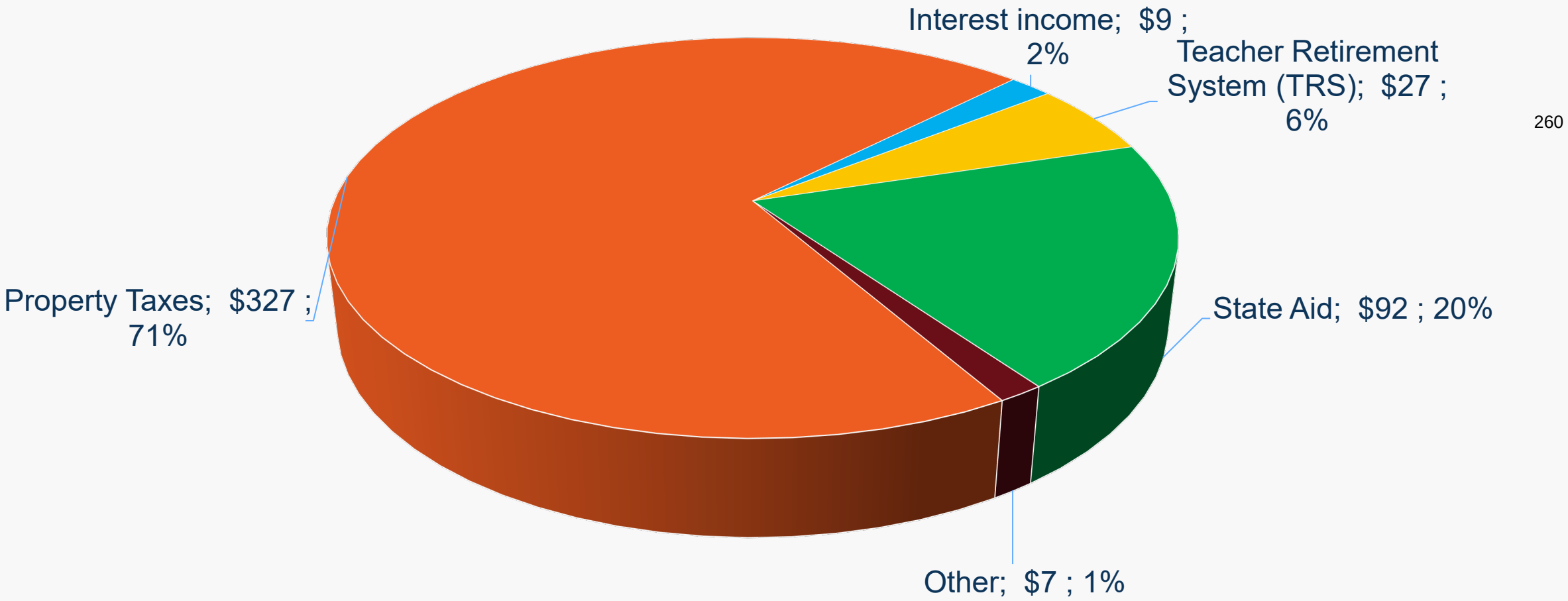
whitleypenn



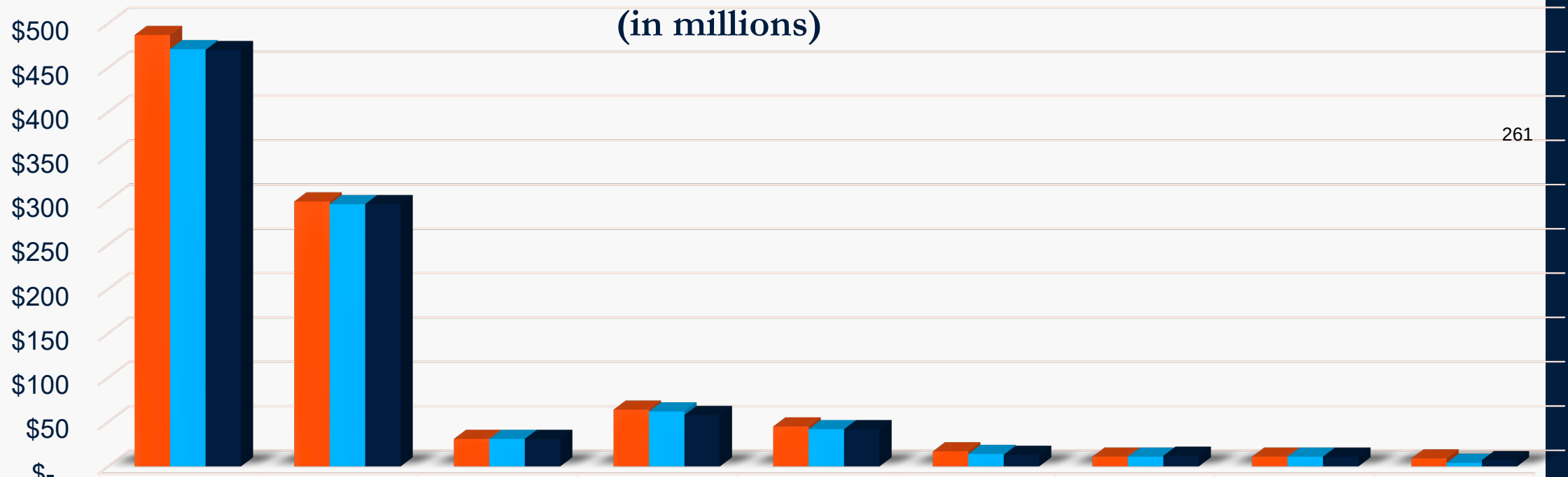
259

	Totals	Local Revenue	State Revenue	Federal Revenue
Final Budget (Current Year)	$461	$341	$115	$5
Actual (Current Year)(CY)	$462	$340	$119	$3
Actual (Prior Year) (PY)	$442	$344	$97	$1

GENERAL FUND REVENUE ($462M)

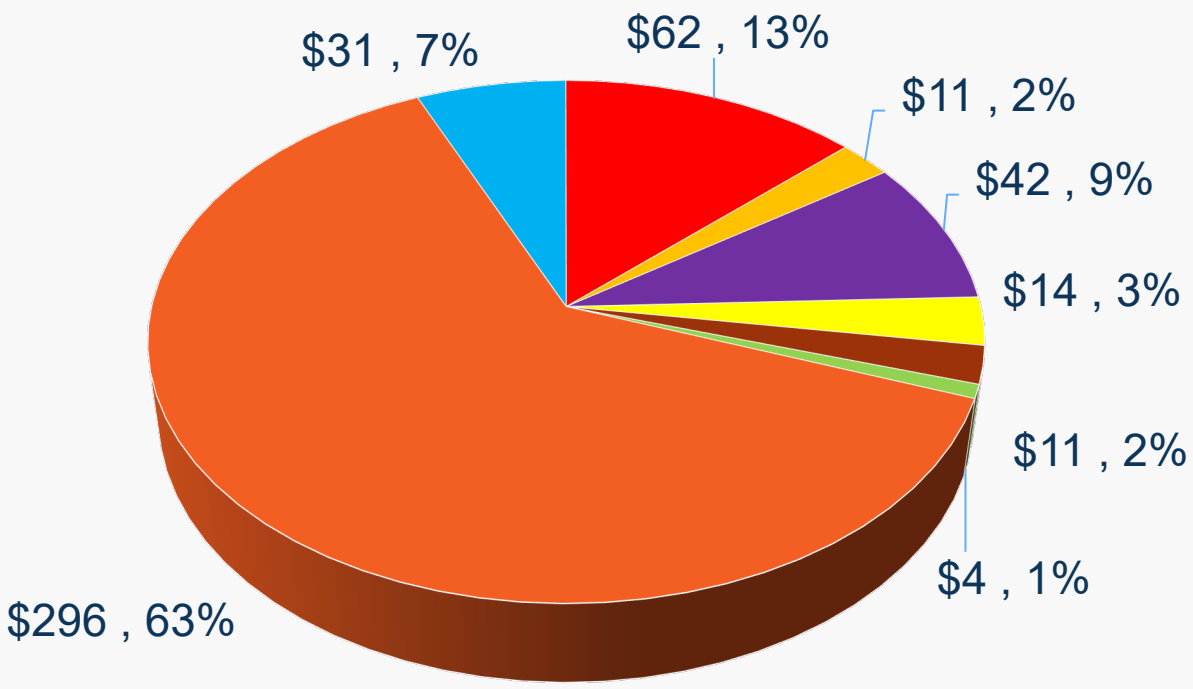


GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES ANALYSIS



	Total	Instruction and related services	Instructional and school leadership	Student Support Services	Facilities maintenance and operations	Security & monitoring and data processing	General Admin	Recapture	Other
Final Budget (CY)	$487	$299	$31	$64	$45	$17	$11	$11	$9
Actual (CY)	$471	$296	$31	$62	$42	$14	$11	$11	$4
Actual (PY)	$470	$296	$31	$58	$42	$13	$12	$11	$7

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES ($471M)



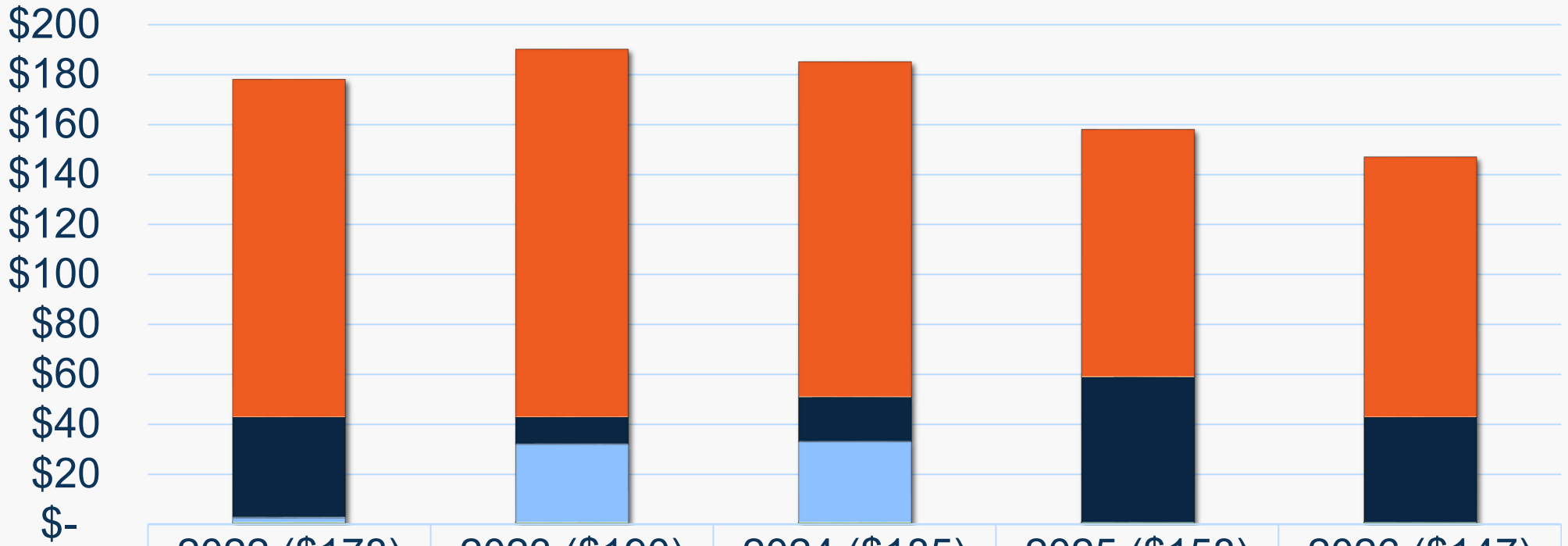
(in millions)

- Instruction and related services
- Instructional and school leadership
- Student support services
- General administration
- Facilities maint. & operations
- Security & monitoring and data processing services
- Recapture
- Other

262

GENERAL FUND - FUND BALANCE (Last 5 Years)

whitleypenn

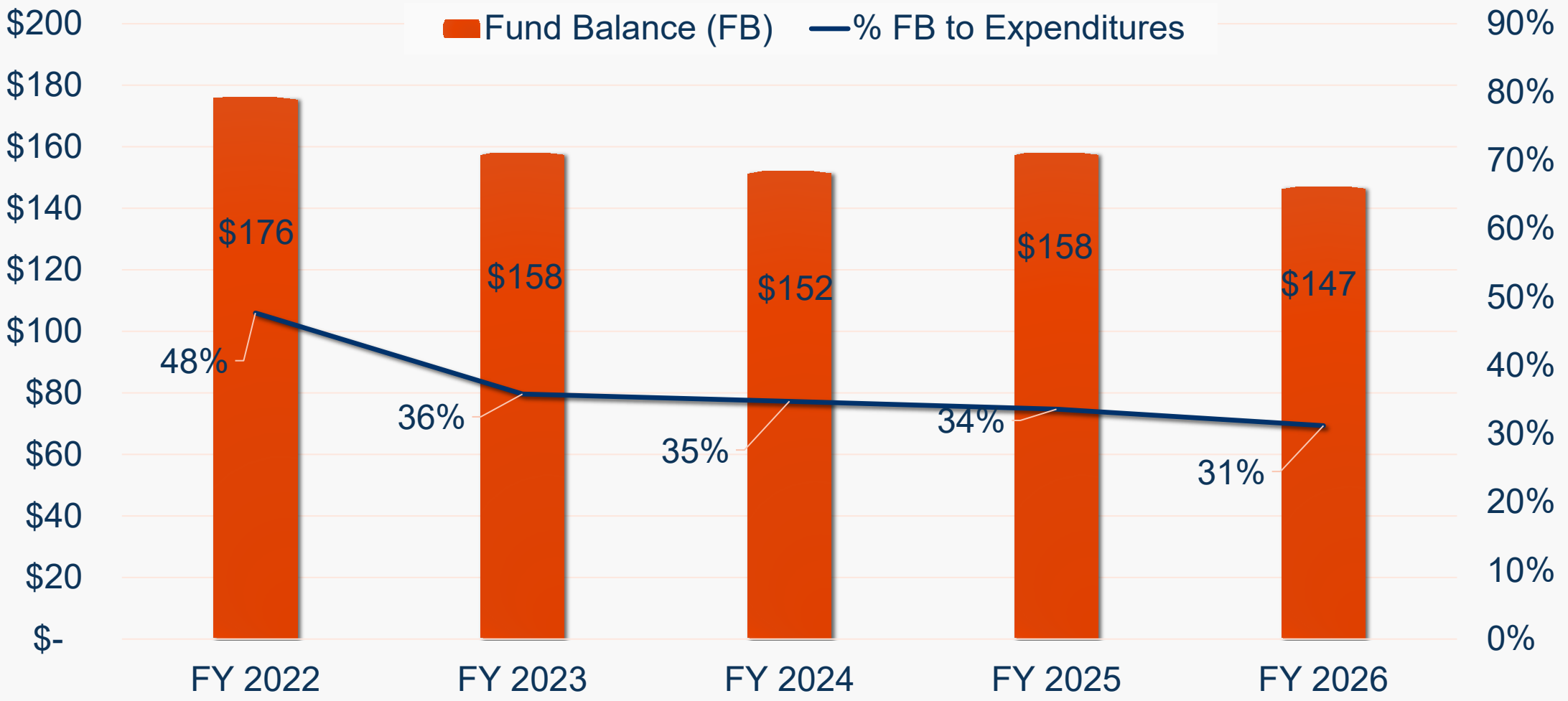


	2022 ($178)	2023 ($190)	2024 ($185)	2025 ($158)	2026 ($147)
Unassigned	$135	$147	$134	$99	$104
Assigned	$40	$11	$18	$58	$42
Committed	$2	$31	$32	$-	$-
Nonspendable	$1	$1	$1	$1	$1

263

GF ASSIGNED AND UNASSIGNED FUND BALANCE AND AS A % OF EXPENDITURES

whitleypenn



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Additional Communications

265

REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

Engagement Letter – January 6, 2026

Audit Risks (applies to all audited entities)

- Revenue recognition

266

No disagreements or difficulties

We are independent of the District

REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

The District's accounting policies and methods are appropriate and in accordance with industry standards.

- Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 103 [267] *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* and GASB Statement No. 104 *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*

Consultations with Other Accountants - We are not aware of any situations in which management consulted with other accountants on accounting or financial reporting matters.

QUESTIONS ?

Thank you!

Leander Independent School District

Draft

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Leander, Texas

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026

Draft

Issued By:

Leander Independent School District
Division of Finance

Daniel Villarreal Sr.
Chief Financial Officer

Leander, Texas

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Principal Officials and Advisors

Board of Trustees

Trustee	Office	Term Expires
Anna Smith	President	2028
Sade Fashokun	Vice President	2028
Nekosi Nelson	Secretary	2028
Serenity Coats	Trustee	2030
Jason Embry	Trustee	2030
Chitra Nedun	Trustee	2030
Laura Marques	Trustee	2030

Draft

Administrative Staff

Official	Position
Chris Clark, Ed. D.	Superintendent of Schools

Chief Officers

Angela Hodges, Ed. D.	Learning & Innovation
Kimberly Waltmon, Ed.D.	Administrative Services
Rachel Mackey	Human Resources
Crestina Hardie	Communications
Daniel Villarreal Sr., CPA	Financial
Shawn Swisher, J.D.	General Counsel
Jeremy Trimble	Operations
Jason Miller	Technology
Jennifer Baskerville	Police

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD

Leander Independent School District	**Williamson**	**246-913**
Name of School District	County	Co. - Dist. No.

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial report of the above named school district was reviewed and approved for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on November 19, 2026.

_____ _____

President of the Board, Anna Smith

Secretary of the Board, Nekosi Nelson

Draft

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Board of Trustees

Anna Smith
President-Place 4

Sade Fashokun
Vice President-Place 5

Nekosi Nelson
Secretary-Place 3

Serenity Coats
Trustee-Place 1

Jason Embry
Trustee-Place 7

Chitra Nedun
Trustee-Place 2

Laura Marques
Trustee-Place 6

❖

Chris Clark Ed.D.
Superintendent

Dan Villarreal, Sr. CPA
Chief Financial Officer

November 19, 2026

Citizens of Leander Independent School District
and Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District
P.O. Box 218
Leander, TX 78646-0218

Dear Citizens and Board Members:

The Financial Services Division is pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") for Leander Independent School District ("LISD" or the "District"), Leander, Texas, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This report is published to provide the Board of Trustees (the "Board"), taxpayers, grantor agencies, staff, Texas Education Agency (TEA), bondholders, and other interested parties with detailed information concerning the financial condition and activities of the District. The government-wide financial statements in this report provide an overview of the District's governmental activities, while detailed fund financial statements describe specific activities of each fund group used in accounting for the District's financial transactions. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the District. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the District. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting (GAAP) principles and in conformance with standards of financial reporting established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and other professional associations, as applicable. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included.

The ACFR is comprised of an introductory, financial, and statistical section. The introductory section includes this transmittal letter, a listing of the District's Board members, and an organizational chart of the District. The financial section includes Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), basic financial statements and combining and individual fund statements and schedules, and other supplementary information. Also included in the financial section is the independent auditors' report on these financial statements. The MD&A is a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor. The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis relevant to a financial statement reader.

State law and District policy require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, have been audited by Whitley Penn LLP, a licensed certified public accounting firm, and their report is presented as the first component of the Financial Section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated single audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. Information related to the single audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, findings and recommendations, and the independent auditor's reports on internal control, compliance with requirements applicable to each major federal program, and other matters are included in the Federal Awards section of this report.

The ACFR will be distributed to the Texas Education Agency, financial rating services, and other interested parties. An electronic copy of the ACFR is available on the District's website www.leanderisd.org.

Profile of the District

The District is an independent political subdivision (a local education agency) operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. Leander ISD teachers and support staff focus on engaging and inspiring students for achievement and lifelong success. The purpose and responsibility of the District is to provide a comprehensive curriculum of educational services to approximately 42,000 students enrolled in early childhood education and pre-kindergarten programs through twelfth grade, and whereby each child has access to programs and services that are appropriate to the learner's needs. In addition to the core curriculum in English, math, science, and social studies, the District offers comprehensive instructional programs in the areas of gifted and talented education, vocational education, special programs for individuals with disabilities, English as a Second Language, Bilingual Education, compensatory education programs, International Baccalaureate, and Primary Years Programmes, an alternative high school program for drop-out intervention, an early college high school program as well as a broad range of elective and extracurricular programs. Support departments of the District ensure that student needs for transportation, nutrition, guidance, counseling, and facilities maintenance are addressed.

Student enrollment is a major factor in the District's current and future financial plan. Leander ISD has experienced rapid growth over the last decade serving families in the cities of Austin, Cedar Park and Leander. District enrollment has increased approximately 14.95% over the last ten fiscal years, 2015-16 through 2024-25. LISD served more than 42,608 students during the 2024-25 school year and is projecting an enrollment of 42,448 students for 2025-26 based on the low growth scenario from the Population and Survey Analysts (PASA) annual demography report. Slowing enrollment is attributed to the decrease in school aged children in the central and southern parts of the District and to students pursuing alternative educational opportunities, including charter, private and virtual schools, in the area. The District's demographic consultant has forecasted future enrollment at 43,771 students by 2029 and 44,474 students by 2034.

During the 2024-2025 school year, the District operated forty-eight instructional campuses: six high schools, nine middle schools, thirty elementary schools, two alternative learning centers, and an Early College High School. Construction of the District's thirtieth elementary campus, Don Hisle Elementary School, was completed in August 2024 and opened for the 2024-25 school year. Other bond funded projects on the horizon for completion and opening in 2025-26 include the Geiger Compass Center and the Lippe Instructional Materials Center. The Geiger Compass Center will be the new home of the district's program serving young adults between the ages of 18 and 22 who qualify for transition services through special education. The center will feature accessible classrooms and bathrooms, vocational spaces, a mock apartment, a commercial kitchen, and an outdoor trail designed to prepare young adults with disabilities for independence. The Lippe Instructional Materials Center will continue to provide science kits for elementary classrooms and extend support to middle and high schools, offering a broader range of instructional materials for English Language Arts ("ELA") and math. Leander ISD broke ground on a new Early Childhood Center ("ECC") on May 1, 2025. Funded by the 2023 Bond, the ECC is scheduled to welcome its first class of PreK and Early Childhood Special Education students in the 2026–27 school year.

The independent audit of the financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated single audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. Information related to the single audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, findings and recommendations, and the independent auditor's reports on internal control, compliance with requirements applicable to each major federal program, and other matters are included in the Federal Awards section of this report.

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Aggregate property value in the District has increased approximately 53% over the past 5 fiscal periods and 140% over the past 10 fiscal periods. Certified taxable value as of July 2025 was $46,440,593,593 compared to 2024 at $46,415,581,398. The top ten taxpayers for tax year 2024 represent $1,008,176,448 of total property value, of which IVT Parke Cedar Park LLC is the largest at $116,500,000; the next largest is Cedar Park Health System LP, at $116,060,823.

It is clear that the critical needs of the District are programs that directly serve students, the employees of the District who administer and deliver those programs, and the facilities required to support students. Active volunteerism continues to be a hallmark of the LISD community coupled with the support of several community partnerships including the Leander Educational Excellence Foundation (LEEF), Concordia University, Parent Teacher Associations, Booster Clubs, and many notable district committees.

Capital Projects

The Leander ISD community values education programs and the District continues to strive to meet those expectations and provide additional opportunities to its students. In March of 2021 a Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) was formed, as an advisory committee to the Board of Trustees, to study the needs of district facilities and campuses for future bond proposals. The CFAC's work resulted in a $772 million dollar bond proposal being placed on the November 2021 ballot comprised of three

propositions: $727.2 million worth of new construction, renovation, and equipment replacement projects; $33.3 million to replace existing technology devices, including student and staff laptops; and $11.7 million in renovation and lighting/sound upgrades to our high school and district performing arts centers. Proposition B, for $33.3 million, was the only item approved by the taxpayers which funded a plan to replace laptops, tablets, printers, and other technology devices used by students and staff upon reaching the end of their useful life. This proposition also funded the replacement of projectors with interactive television panels, but the necessary classroom renovation to install the new technology existed in the rejected proposition A for $727.2 million. Considering two failed propositions, the district responded by forming a Long-Range Planning Committee that approached growth by ensuring student access to learning experiences that interest them, facility optimization, fiscal responsibility, and changes in population over time. During the fall of 2022, the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee reconvened to develop a three to five-year facility plan to meet the needs of our fast-growth school district.

In May of 2023 a new bond package totaling $762.8 million and approved by LISD taxpayers to address security, renovations and repairs, and continued growth, impacting every student across the district. The bond package was comprised of three propositions that included: $698.3 million for school facilities, the purchase of sites for school facilities, and buses and vehicles; $50.8 million for technology equipment and technology infrastructure; and $13.6 million for renovations to Don Tew Performing Arts Center and South Performing Arts Center.

In November of 2017, the community passed a bond election totaling $454 million to address the needs of growth and safety. Major projects included in the bond package consisted of additions and renovations to various campuses, HVAC construction, funds for land and construction of additional campuses, construction of a transportation facility, and campus security upgrades. Remaining projects in the 2017 bond include HVAC updates, campus building additions, and the purchase of land for future campuses.

The district works alongside its Bond Oversight Committee (BOC), an administrative committee of 25 community members, to review the status of capital projects, bond expenditures, project schedules, and the timelines of bond projects. Committee members also evaluate any proposed changes to the scheduled project scope of work to the voter-approved bond program and communicate with the Board of Trustees as necessary. The proceeds from bond sales, interest earnings, and capital expenditures are the core of the revenues and expenditures that are reviewed annually when preparing the capital projects fund budget. The District does not have a construction fund balance reserve policy but utilizes all principal bond proceeds and related interest earnings in a manner acceptable under the law, the community, and Board of Trustees. Other capital improvements and repairs, commonly referred to as major maintenance, which were previously funded by the general fund budget are now funded though bond project savings. These funds are for replacement/repair of building components, equipment, and site features.

Long-Term Financial Planning

District Strategic Plan

In February 2020 a series of community conversations began focusing on what Leander ISD parents, students, staff, and community members identified as their hopes and dreams for our students. These community conversations drove the development of the district's vision, mission, core beliefs, and the updated Leander ISD Graduate Profile. The district's Strategic Plan, approved in February 2022, sets out a five-year plan to develop and align annual district and campus improvement plans.

VISION

The #1LISD community cultivates each student individually to produce the most sought-after creators of our future world.

MISSION

We will cultivate each individual student by:

- Knowing and appreciating them
- Creating a safe and supportive environment to nurture their personal growth
- Partnering with each family

After countless feedback opportunities, highly iterative and collaborative processes with passionate, cross-functional groups, a path emerged and five focus areas were identified and established by the Leander ISD Board of Trustees:

- Empowered Student Learning
- Empowered Staff
- Impactful Family Engagement
- Equitable Access
- Safe and Innovative Learning Environments

The strategic plan, grounded in the district's core beliefs, vision, mission and graduate profile, illustrates the most important aspirations for our students into a clear plan that reflects our diverse community. The District recognizes that we will continually need to iterate and update this plan throughout the five years in order to ensure the attainment of our goals. Strategic objectives and academic excellence indicators are used to weigh the relative value of budget items.

The annually adopted budgets serve as the foundation for the District's financial planning and control. Leander ISD builds its budget priorities around its vision and mission and is committed to sound financial management through integrity, prudent stewardship, planning, accountability, transparency, and open communication. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) requires the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and Debt Service Fund to be budgeted and adopted annually by the District's Board of Trustees and filed through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) by the date prescribed annually by TEA. For the 2024-25 school year, the adopted General Fund included revenues of $448,499,575, expenditures of $460,362,177, and other sources/uses of $1,230,000, resulting in an overall budget deficit of $13,092,602. The 2024-2025 General Fund budgeted expenditure per pupil was $10,663. The adopted Food Service budget included revenues of $14,455,122 and expenditures of $15,772,327 resulting in a budget deficit of $1,317,205. The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $161,464,542 and expenditures of $161,464,542, resulting in a balanced budget. The combined budgeted expenditures of the General fund, the Debt Service fund, and the Food Service fund totaled $637,599,046.

General operating needs and capital needs are interdependent and must be considered together in order to effectively plan for and address the District's long-range financial needs. On an annual basis, the District receives an annual demographic report that predicts population shifts within LISD boundaries and enrollment projections, which form the basis for significant budgetary decisions including per pupil allocations to each campus, instructional staffing allocations, and other required service levels, as well as the need for additional campuses, ancillary facilities, and technology.

The Texas Legislature determines the formulas used to distribute school funding. Based on Average Daily Attendance, each school receives a set amount of funding per student, known as the Basic Allotment. The Basic Allotment remained unchanged, at $6,160 per student, for 2024-2025. A school's funding is further determined by the District's tax rate as well as by how many of its students qualify for additional funding weights and allotments based on the school district and student characteristics. With the implementation of HB3 (2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), district revenue has not been growing at the same rate as expenditures. HB3 created a system of funding meant to limit the amount of additional revenue generated from the M&O tax rate on rising property values to approximately 2.5 percent year over year. As a result, as property values grow, a school district is required to reduce the Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate to meet this 2.5-percent cap. Because of this, an increase in property values does not equal a proportional increase in revenues for a school district.

As a result of the historical increase in property values experienced over the last several years, the District has been required to make mandatory recapture payments to the state the last three years, 22-23, 23-24, and 24-25. LISD has been considered a "property rich" school district for several years; however, in most years the amount of recapture was nominal in nature. Final recapture in totaled $11.2 million in 2024-25 school year. LISD continues to be considered "property rich" (tier one local share will exceed the district's entitlement under TEC, Section 48), and the estimated amount of recapture for 2025-2026 is approximately $11 million.

In order to preserve financial stability, the District must be prepared to respond to cash flow shortages, large or unexpected one-time expenditures, changes in the economy, and changes in state funding. Therefore, Board policy requires the District maintain assigned and unassigned fund balances equal to or exceeding three months of total annual operating expenditures in reserve.

The Board continues to review the outstanding debt of the District and authorize refunding sales, when market conditions are optimal, to take advantage of debt service savings. In 2015, the district started restructuring outstanding debt and took aggressive steps to pay down debt early. The Board has a stated goal of reducing debt from Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) to 25 percent by 2025, and this is currently on target. Since 2015, Leander ISD has reduced CAB debt by 61 percent. Leander ISD maintains high credit ratings from bond-rating agencies. Leander ISD's bonds are currently rated AA from S&P and from Fitch. LISD moved to an AA rating from Fitch in 2021 citing the district's strong debt management and budgeting practices. The AA rating was recertified by both agencies in Fall 2022. Board policy requires the District to maintain at least 20 percent of the next year's fiscal requirement for principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds.

During 24-25 the District completed two refunding sales. The October 2024 sale included a cash contribution and the ability to issue all CIBs, and resulted in net present value savings of $3.4 million, 7.8% NPV, and gross cash flow savings of $7.99 million. Additionally, all remaining 2014D CABs were eliminated, further advancing LISD's goals around reducing CABs. The 2025A bonds funded $250 million new money for voter-authorized projects and a refunding of approximately $195 million of 2015A bonds for savings. The 2025B bonds funded a refunding of $39 million 2015B bonds for savings. This transaction resulted in $16.1 million of savings (4.9% of the refunded bonds) on a net present value basis and approximately $24.1 million of cash flow savings.

Internal Control

The Board and Administration of LISD are responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft, and misuse and to ensure adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal controls are designed to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute assurance, that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived: and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Single Audit: As a recipient of federal, state, and local grants, the District is also responsible for ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these grants. Internal control is subject to periodic reviews by management. As a part of the District's Single Audit, tests are conducted to determine the adequacy of the internal controls as related to federal financial assistance programs as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The results of the District's Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, indicated no instances of material weaknesses in internal control or significant violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Budgetary Controls

The District maintains a system of budgetary controls throughout all its financial systems to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the appropriations approved by the Board. The annual budget provides management with a foundation for planning and controlling operations and is designed to efficiently allocate resources based upon the needs of students to support the District's goals. The official budget represents the allocation of resources in the General Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, and the Debt Service Fund. The budget may be amended during the year to address unanticipated or changing needs of the District. Changes to functional expenditure categories, revenue objects, or other sources and uses accounts require Board approval. The level of budgetary control (i.e. the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is at the fund-function level as required by the Texas Education Agency. The remaining Special Revenue Funds and the Capital Projects Fund adopt project length budgets. The District maintains an encumbrance accounting system as a method of ascertaining the availability of funds. The encumbrance accounting method provides for recording commitments in the budgetary control accounts. Appropriations are encumbered at the time purchase orders are issued or contracts awarded. At the end of the fiscal year, outstanding encumbrances, subject to review and approval, are re-appropriated in the subsequent year's budget.

Independent Audit

Texas Education Code Section 44.008 requires an annual audit of the District's financial statements by an independent certified public accountant selected by the Board of Trustees. The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements and the combining and individual fund statements and other supplemental schedules are included in the financial section of this report.

AWARDS

The District continues to earn recognition for strong financial management and to receive awards for financial reporting and budget presentation.

The Association of School Business Officials ("ASBO") awarded the Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting, and the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the District for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. This is the twenty-seventh consecutive year that the district has prepared this report and received these prestigious awards.

These certificates are valid for a period of one year only. We believe the current report continues to conform to the Certificate programs' requirements and will be submitted to ASBO and GFOA to evaluate eligibility for the fiscal year 2025 certificates.

The Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) International has awarded Leander Independent School District its Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) for excellence in budget presentation for the fiscal year 2024-25. The Meritorious Budget Awards (MBA) program promotes and recognizes school districts that demonstrate excellence in school budget presentation, setting a high standard for transparent budget development. The district has received the award nine times since first submitting it for consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the dedicated efforts of the District's Financial Services Department. We also wish to express our sincere appreciation to our audit firm, Whitley Penn, for their meticulously high standards of review and expertise. Their commitment to excellence has enabled the District staff to complete the ACFR in a timely manner. Additionally, a special thanks is extended to the members of the Board of Trustees for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the District in a responsible and progressive manner. Community, Board, parent, and staff commitment to student achievement and academic excellence is the hallmark of the District. It is an honor to report the results of those efforts.

Chris Clark, Ed.D.	Daniel Villarreal Sr., CPA
Superintendent of Schools	Chief Financial Officer

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

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Presented to

Leander Independent School District
Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2025

and issued to the public 143 days after the fiscal year end

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS INTERNATIONAL

The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Leander Independent School District

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025.

The district report meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

Draft

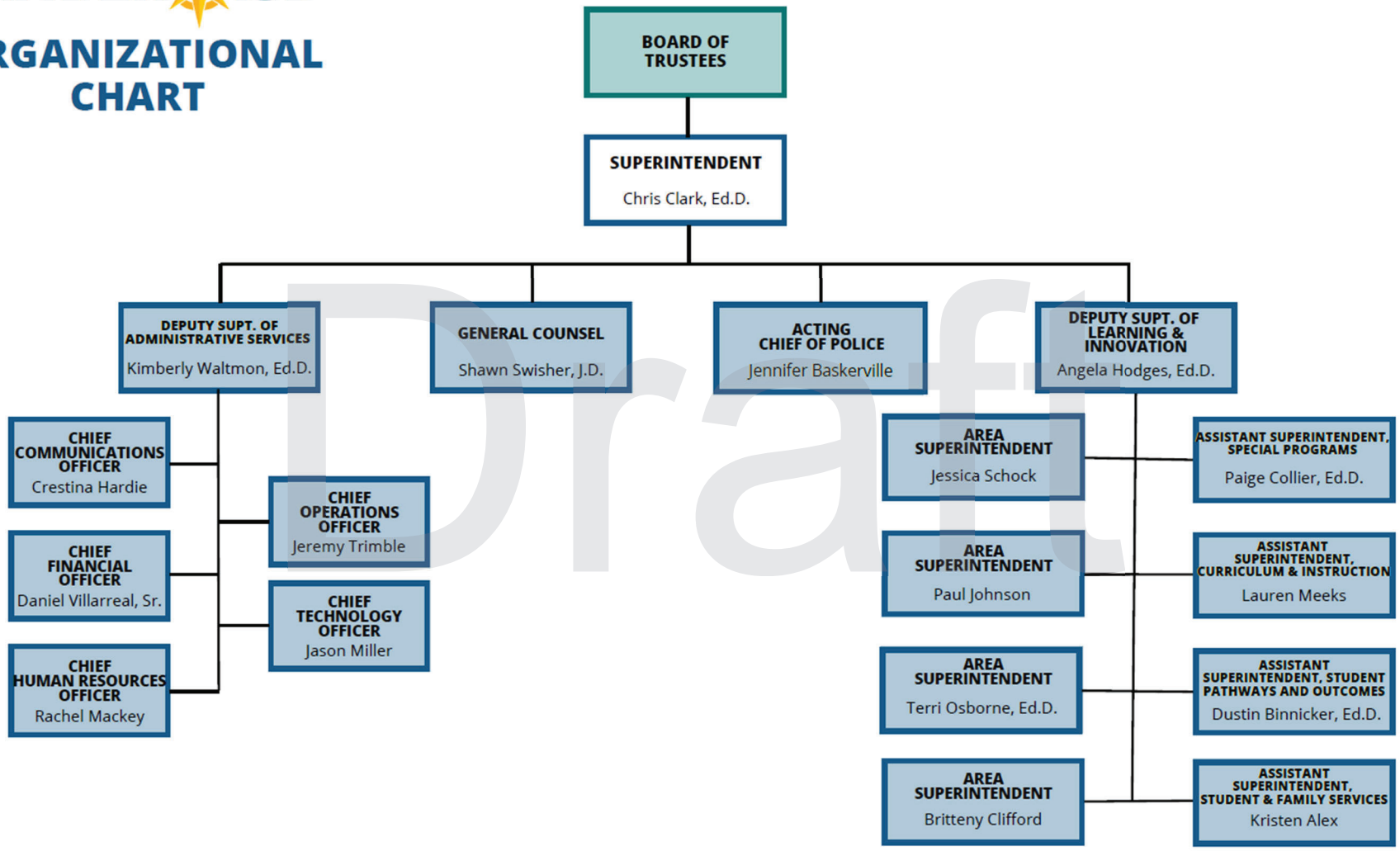
CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Lynn Knight
President

James M. Rowan, CAE, SFO
CEO/Executive Director

LEANDER ISD

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements 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 June 30, 2026, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension information, and other-post employment benefit information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Education Agency (TEA) schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining fund financial statements and required TEA schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, statistical section, and Schedule L-1 but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

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Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2026 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

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Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Financial Summary

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

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

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows.* Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

The *government-wide financial statements* of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues *(governmental activities)*. The governmental activities of the District include Instruction, Instructional Resources and Media Services, Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development, Instructional Leadership, School Leadership, Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services, Social Work Services, Health Services, Student Transportation, Food Services, Cocurricular/ Extracurricular Activities, General Administration, Facilities Maintenance and Operations, Security and Monitoring Services, Data Processing Services, Community Services, Interest on Long-term Debt, Bond Issuance Costs and Fees, Facilities Repairs and Maintenance, and Other Intergovernmental Charges.

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Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District's near-term financing requirements.

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

The District maintains individual governmental funds for general, debt service, capital projects, and special revenue funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in the financial statements. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and child nutrition special revenue fund.

Proprietary Fund

The District maintains four individual internal service funds for worker's compensation, property and casualty, health insurance and technology repairs. During the year the District closed out the Property and Casualty fund. *Internal service funds*, one type of proprietary fund, are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various funds and functions. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental functions, it has been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

The District does not maintain any enterprise funds, which is a second type of proprietary fund. Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

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Fiduciary Fund

The fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of students and employees. The District's *custodial fund* is used to account for resources held in a custodial capacity by the District and consists of funds that are the property of students or others. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information relates to comparison of the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and the actual amounts for the fiscal year. This is required supplementary information for the general fund and any major special revenue funds. The general fund budgetary comparison is presented as required supplementary information. This report also presents required supplementary information concerning the District's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees.

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Other Information

The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Agency Education schedules are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by $141.9 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

One of the largest portions of the District's net position, $137.7 million, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets), less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of June 30, 2026 the District's net position included the following:

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	**2025**
Current and other assets	$ 602,352,657	$ 752,361,780
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets net of depreciation/amortization	1,625,008,747	1,524,531,736
Total Assets	2,227,361,404	2,276,893,516
Deferred Outflows of Resources	87,974,970	113,653,428
Current liabilities	152,098,694	157,218,431
Long term liabilities	2,223,225,231	2,328,152,794
Total Liabilities	2,375,323,925	2,485,371,225
Deferred Inflows of Resources	81,877,037	76,858,816
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396	140,492,504
Restricted	112,206,529	100,456,401
Unrestricted	(391,746,513)	(412,632,002)
Total Net Position	$ (141,864,588)	$ (171,683,097)

Net position is restricted for various purposes as follows:

	2026	**2025**
Food service	$ 13,479,514	$ 15,276,803
Debt service	97,015,269	83,856,424
Nonexpendable	978,621	590,049
Federal/State Grants	733,125	733,125
	$ 112,206,529	$ 100,456,401

The balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $391.7 million. This balance includes the net pension and net OPEB liabilities as well as accretion payable. The District had an increase to net position of $29.8 million. **[Explain underlying causes]**

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Comparative Schedule of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	2025
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 18,757,927	$ 19,392,727
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181
General Revenues		
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	87,162,343
Grants and contributions not restricted	582,301	865,050
Interest earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071
Total Revenues	663,519,900	642,390,006
Expenses		
Instruction	320,904,152	315,214,601
Instructional resources and media services	6,229,816	6,432,889
Curriculum and staff development	13,196,513	12,397,910
Instructional leadership	4,699,656	4,819,833
School leadership	26,415,247	26,825,866
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,778,760	24,952,204
Social work services	970,410	1,237,268
Health services	4,528,337	4,496,369
Student transportation	19,730,543	19,099,684
Food service	18,937,114	19,150,081
Extracurricular activities	19,951,072	19,556,293
General administration	10,641,365	10,674,042
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,109,272	45,859,597
Security and monitoring services	7,210,363	4,372,982
Data processing services	16,543,658	13,461,374
Community services	2,349,923	3,064,804
Interest and fees on long-term debt	74,292,345	180,787,977
Facilities repairs and maintenance	-	17,499
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144
Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	2,643,924
Total Expenses	633,701,391	726,626,700
Increase (decrease) in net position	29,818,509	(84,236,694)
Beginning Net Position	(171,683,097)	(87,446,403)
Ending Net Position	$ (141,864,588)	$ (171,683,097)

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Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the District's net position by $29.8 million. Revenues are generated primarily from three sources. Property taxes, state-aid formula grants, and operating grants and contributions represent 93 percent of total revenues. The remaining 7 percent is generated from charges for services, investment earnings, and miscellaneous revenues. Property taxes decreased by $1.6 million due to the increase in property value adjustments. State Aid increased by $25.8 million due to the increase in students offset by property tax revenue decreases resulting in higher State Aid. Operating grants, contributions increased by $0.1 million, mainly due to decreased grant funds available. **[Explain underlying causes of increases/decreases]**

	Total Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Property taxes	$ 469,074,668	71%
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	17%
Operating grants and contributions	35,318,962	5%
Charges for services	18,757,927	3%
Other revenue	27,447,604	4%
Total Revenues	$ 663,519,900	100%

The primary functional expenses of the District are instruction, facilities maintenance and operations and interest expense, which represent 71 percent of total expenses. The District's overall expenses decreased by $92.9 million. Interest expense decreased by approximately $106.7 million. **[Explain underlying causes]**

	Total Expenses	% of Total Expenses
Instruction	$ 320,904,152	52%
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,109,272	7%
Interest expense	74,292,345	12%
Other expenses	191,395,622	30%
Total Expenses	$ 633,701,391	100%

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Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $486.0 million, a decrease of $145.4 million. Property tax revenues decreased by $1.6 million due to increase in property value adjustments. **[Explain underlying causes]**

The *general fund* is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $92.5 million, while total fund balance reached $147.3 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 20 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 31 percent of that same amount. The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by $10.6 million during the current fiscal year. **[Explain underlying causes]**

The *debt service fund* has a total fund balance of $145.1 million, all of which is restricted for the retirement of funded indebtedness. The net increase in fund balance during the current fiscal year was $14.7 million, which is due to decreased interest expenses in the current year. **[Explain underlying causes]** The *capital projects fund* has a total fund balance of $175.4 million, all of which is restricted for construction. The net decrease in Capital Projects' fund balance during the fiscal year of $147.9 million is due to the ongoing construction projects. **[Explain underlying causes]**

Significant Capital Asset and Long-term Financing Activity

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2026, includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets. The investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was $1.6 billion. The following table summarizes the investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025. **[Explain underlying causes of change; significant additions, disposals, etc.]**

	2026	2025
Land	$ 243,996,508	$ 240,660,154
Buildings and improvements	1,696,103,212	1,563,337,038
Vehicles/Furniture and Equipment	159,349,286	144,434,918
Construction in progress	70,100,407	71,345,799
Right to use assets	8,420,598	6,691,844
Total	2,177,970,011	2,026,469,753
Accumulated depreciation\amortization	(552,961,264)	(501,938,017)
Net Capital Assets	$ 1,625,008,747	$ 1,524,531,736

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had $2.0 billion in bonded debt (including accretion payable) outstanding, a decrease of $101.8 million from the previous year. **[Explain underlying causes of change; issuance, payments, etc.]** The District's bonds are sold with an "AAA" rating and are guaranteed through the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The underlying rating of the bonds from Standard and Poor's is "AA".

Changes in general obligation bonds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908
For issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604
Accretion payable	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544
	$ 2,099,894,767	$ 36,885,434	$ (138,720,145)	$ 1,998,060,056

Additional information on the District's long-term liabilities can be found in the Note 7 to the financial statements.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions

The district has experienced high growth in property value over the last several years, even with the passage of the $100,000 homestead exemption during the 88th legislative session and an additional $40,000 increase in the homestead exemption included in the 89th legislative session. For 2025-2026, should voters pass the $40,000 increase in the homestead exemption, the district's overall taxable property value is projected to be $41.4 billion, up 0.60%, from the prior year value of $41.2 billion. Property tax revenue is expected to continue to grow due to new construction, primarily in commercial properties. Increasing interest rates and high inflation have slowed the new housing market, however the local economy has proven to be favorable. The increase in projected tax revenue is offset by an increase in the amount of recapture that will be due back to the State. Additionally, HB 3 passed in 2019, placed a cap of 2.5% on local tax revenue growth by requiring compression of the M&O tax rate to offset increases in taxes from rises in property values. This legislation requires the M&O tax rate for Tier 1 to be compressed (reduced) to result in tax revenue gain of no more than 2.5%. The law also provides for a limitation on compression in that no district may have an MCR less than 90% of any other district (MCR floor). As a result of property value growth the district has experienced, LISD entered recapture three years ago when a 27% property value growth was realized. The total amount of recapture, which is dependent upon the total local tax collections and the Tier 1 Entitlement calculation (which is determined by student counts), will not be confirmed until the end of the fiscal year. However, current estimates based on a .60% property value growth, indicate a recapture payment of $11,039,386 for 2025-2026.

The 2025-2026 General Fund Budget was adopted on June 19, 2025, following the culmination of months of planning and work to present a plan that provides the resources necessary to support the district's mission while maintaining accountability to its stakeholders. The General Fund budget was prepared to support 42,448 students, which represents a decline in growth of -.38% over October 2024 enrollment numbers attributed to the decrease in school aged children in the central and southern parts of the District, as well as the establishment of charter schools in the area. The adopted General Operating Fund budget included revenues of $460,647,784, expenditures of $481,230,162, and other uses/transfers of $350,000, resulting in an overall deficit of $20,232,378.

Revenues were prepared under the following assumptions:

- Student enrollment of 42,448; reduced growth model (not PreK adjusted)
- Average daily attendance rate of 94.125%
- Property value increase of 4%
- M&O tax rate of $.7371 and I&S tax rate of $.3300
- Conservative estimates for other local revenues

Expenditures proposed include:

- TASB pay study adjustments at $3.5 million
- Funds to open the Science Materials Center/18+ Program, and Early Childhood Center in 2026-27
- Budget payroll at 98%
- Increase in employer contributions for medical premiums, from $460 to $510 a month, totaling $2.5 million
- Budget deficit parameter 4.5% of revenue (net of recapture)

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A total tax rate of $1.0869 was adopted on August 21, 2025, and reflects no change from the prior year's rate. The M&O tax rate used when adopting the 2025-26 budget was $0.7569 (estimated compressed rate) per $100 of valuation.

The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $166,178,542 and expenditures of $166,178,542, resulting in a balanced budget. The Interest and Sinking (I&S) tax rate was calculated at $0.3300 per $100 of valuation with excess collections to be used for future refunding or defeasance.

The adopted Child Nutrition budget included revenues of $16,994,025 and expenditures of $19,103,855 resulting in a planned operating deficit of $2,109,830. The fund has accumulated fund balance in excess of the required 3 months operating expenditure threshold and therefore, the spend down plan has resulted in expenditures exceeding revenues for 2025-26.

Requests for Information

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 demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Leander Independent School District, P.O. Box 218, Leander, TX 78646-0218.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit A-1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Governmental Activities
	Assets	
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,094,594
1120	Current investments	567,909,755
1225	Property taxes receivables, net	8,886,180
1240	Due from other governments	9,664,908
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616
1290	Other receivables, net	1,722,867
1300	Inventories	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	546,785
	Capital assets not subject to depreciation\amortization:	
1510	Land	243,996,508
1580	Construction in progress	70,100,407
	Capital assets net of depreciation\amortization:	
1520	Buildings and improvements, net	1,227,248,002
1530	Furniture and equipment, net	53,989,183
1531	Vehicles, net	27,404,754
1552	Right-to-use lease assets - vehicles, net	1,565,758
1553	SBITA assets, net	673,192
1559	Right-to-use lease assets - furniture and equipment, net	30,943
1800	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	2,227,361,404
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	
	Deferred charge on refunding	10,549,819
	Deferred outflows - pension	41,059,637
	Deferred outflows - OPEB	36,365,514
1700	**Total Deferred Outflows of Resources**	87,974,970
	Liabilities	
2110	Accounts payable	33,029,547
2140	Interest payable	50,740,539
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	27,661,516
2180	Due to other governments	10,998,018
2200	Accrued expenses	1,727,884
2300	Unearned revenue	11,417,870
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	91,882,107
2502	Due in more than one year	1,921,932,618
2540	Net pension liability	137,115,012
2545	Net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability	72,295,494
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,375,323,925
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Deferred inflows - pension	7,261,614
	Deferred inflows - OPEB	74,615,423
2600	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	81,877,037
	Net Position	
3200	Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396
	Restricted for:	
3820	Federal and state programs	733,125
3820	Food service	13,479,514
3850	Debt service	97,015,269
3880	Nonexpendable	978,621
3900	Unrestricted	(391,746,513)
3000	**Total Net Position**	$ (141,864,588)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities
	Governmental activities:				
11	Instruction	$ 320,904,152	$ 4,926,322	$ 18,685,999	$ (297,291,831)
12	Instructional resources and media services	6,229,816	-	77,270	(6,152,546)
13	Curriculum and staff development	13,196,513	-	2,731,576	(10,464,937)
21	Instructional leadership	4,699,656	-	137,034	(4,562,622)
23	School leadership	26,415,247	-	508,177	(25,907,070)
31	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,778,760	-	1,506,732	(24,272,028)
32	Social work services	970,410	-	15,492	(954,918)
33	Health services	4,528,337	-	2,048,032	(2,480,305)
34	Student transportation	19,730,543	-	195,528	(19,535,015)
35	Food service	18,937,114	8,754,124	6,448,000	(3,734,990)
36	Extracurricular activities	19,951,072	4,429,028	158,603	(15,363,441)
41	General administration	10,641,365	-	143,137	(10,498,228)
51	Facilities maintenance and operations	47,109,272	648,453	302,124	(46,158,695)
52	Security and monitoring services	7,210,363	-	1,239,896	(5,970,467)
53	Data processing services	16,543,658	-	84,200	(16,459,458)
61	Community services	2,349,923	-	162,505	(2,187,418)
72	Debt Service	74,292,345	-	-	(74,292,345)
91	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	(10,897,887)
93	Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	-	292,356	-
95	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	-	-	(286,070)
99	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	(2,736,532)
TG	**Total Governmental Activities**	$ 633,701,391	$ 18,757,927	$ 34,736,661	(580,206,803)
	General Revenues:				
	Taxes:				
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				326,678,218
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				142,396,450
SF	State-aid formula grants				112,920,739
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted				582,301
IE	Investment earnings				24,636,334
MI	Miscellaneous				2,811,270
TR	**Total General Revenues**				610,025,312
CN	Change in net position				29,818,509
NB	**Net Position - Beginning**				(171,683,097)
NE	**Net Position - Ending**				$ (141,864,588)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-1

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 1,845,240	$ 29,805	$ 2,285,162	$ 5,347,388	$ 9,507,595
1120	Investments	201,268,762	146,702,370	199,017,483	16,253,257	563,241,872
	Receivables:					
1220	Property taxes - delinquent	7,427,114	3,228,960	-	-	10,656,074
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes (credit)	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
1240	Receivables from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
1260	Due from other funds	1,076,630	359,792	464,415	41,663	1,942,500
1290	Other receivables	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
1300	Inventories, at cost	391,303	-	-	40,533	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	30,116	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,937,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,782,171
	Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance					
	Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ 2,367,982	$ -	$ 25,799,501	$ 4,839,915	$ 33,007,398
2150	Payroll deduction and withholdings	16,523,320	-	-	-	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	26,427,728	-	-	1,233,788	27,661,516
2170	Due to other funds	372,820	-	514,415	1,079,293	1,966,528
2180	Payable to other governments	10,998,018	-	-	-	10,998,018
2190	Due to student and employee groups	26,797	-	-	163	26,960
2200	Accrued expenditures	39,330	-	266,366	23,405	329,101
2300	Unearned revenues	9,001,588	2,181,961	-	234,321	11,417,870
2000	**Total Liabilities**	65,757,583	2,181,961	26,580,282	7,410,885	101,930,711
	Deferred Inflows of Resources					
	Unavailable revenues - property taxes	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
2600	**Total Deferred Inflows of Resources**	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
	Fund Balances					
	Non-Spendable:					
3410	Inventories	391,303	-	-	-	391,303
3430	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State grant funds	-	-	-	14,212,639	14,212,639
3470	Capital acquisitions and contractual obligations	-	-	175,380,172	-	175,380,172
3480	Debt service	-	145,064,215	-	-	145,064,215
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	3,976,654	3,976,654
	Assigned:					
3590	Other purposes	54,077,163	-	-	-	54,077,163
3600	Unassigned	92,546,886	-	-	-	92,546,886
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	147,292,599	145,064,215	175,419,172	18,189,293	485,965,279
4000	**Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,937,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,782,171

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit C-2*

RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes			
	Total Fund Balance, Governmental Funds	$	485,965,279
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
1	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Capital assets at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, where applicable.		1,625,008,747
2	Property taxes receivable have been levied and are due this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, these property taxes and related penalty and interest amounts (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts).		8,886,180
3	Deferred change on refunding		10,549,819
4	Deferred outflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		77,425,151
	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. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:		
5	General obligation bonds		(1,483,944,908)
6	Premiums on issuance		(187,503,604)
7	Leases payable		(1,526,549)
8	SBITA payable		(338,281)
9	Accrued interest payable		(50,740,539)
10	Accretion payable - capital appreciation bonds		(326,611,544)
11	Arbitrage liability		(9,678,103)
12	Net pension liability		(137,115,012)
13	Net OPEB liability		(72,295,494)
14	Deferred inflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		(81,877,037)
15	Addition of Internal Service fund net position		1,931,307
16	**Total Net Position-Governmental Activities**	$	(141,864,588)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-3

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022
5800	State program revenues	118,905,867	21,296,973	-	6,627,459	146,830,299
5900	Federal program revenues	3,267,427	-	-	16,492,067	19,759,494
5020	**Total Revenues**	462,411,672	167,319,799	11,024,094	38,824,250	679,579,815
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	280,702,015	-	10,594,955	12,579,807	303,876,777
0012	Instruction resources and media services	4,836,890	-	-	186,784	5,023,674
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	9,616,689	-	988,041	2,752,480	13,357,210
0021	Instructional leadership	4,661,348	-	-	55,549	4,716,897
0023	School leadership	25,805,177	-	-	139,184	25,944,361
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,803,843	-	-	2,325,518	26,129,361
0032	Social work services	979,145	-	-	-	979,145
0033	Health services	4,501,098	-	-	19,031	4,520,129
0034	Student transportation	17,500,557	-	2,053,522	22,725	19,576,804
0035	Food services	1,872	-	-	17,439,902	17,441,774
0036	Extracurricular activities	13,996,175	-	-	3,247,900	17,244,075
0041	General administration	10,537,254	-	93,551	7,423	10,638,228
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,276,653	-	4,007,159	16,588	46,300,400
0052	Security and monitoring services	5,704,674	-	2,066,792	1,232,402	9,003,868
0053	Data processing services	8,207,831	-	6,118,279	-	14,326,110
0061	Community services	2,279,863	-	-	125,228	2,405,091
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	1,376,568	51,374,253	423,106	-	53,173,927
0072	Interest on long-term debt	42,817	101,215,314	5,894	-	101,264,025
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	22,757	472,330	-	-	495,087
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	132,578,104	-	132,578,104
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	-	10,897,887
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-	292,356	292,356
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	-	-	-	286,070
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	-	2,736,532
6030	**Total Expenditures**	470,773,715	153,061,897	158,929,403	40,442,877	823,207,892
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(8,362,043)	14,257,902	(147,905,309)	(1,618,627)	(143,628,077)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7901	Issuance of refunding bonds	-	32,995,000	-	-	32,995,000
7912	Sale of real or personal property	234,285	-	-	-	234,285
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	1,561,228	-	-	-	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	60,617	60,617
7916	Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	3,890,434	-	-	3,890,434
8911	Transfers out	(4,060,617)	-	-	-	(4,060,617)
8940	Payment to bond refunding escrow agent	-	(36,468,482)	-	-	(36,468,482)
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	(2,265,104)	416,952	-	60,617	(1,787,535)
1200	Net change in fund balances	(10,627,147)	14,674,854	(147,905,309)	(1,558,010)	(145,415,612)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	157,919,746	130,389,361	323,324,481	19,747,303	631,380,891
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 147,292,599	$ 145,064,215	$ 175,419,172	$ 18,189,293	$ 485,965,279

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-4

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes			
	Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (from C-3)	$	(145,415,612)
	Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the statement of activities (B-1) are different because:		
	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
1	Capital expenditures reclassified to assets		156,014,647
2	Depreciation and Amortization expenses charged to each function in the Statement of Activities		(55,193,905)
3	Net effect of other retirements and adjustments to capitalized assets		(337,731)
4	Property tax revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		1,686,028
5	Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		87,789,253
6	Repayment of lease and SBITA principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		1,799,674
	Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt is reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds. In the government-wide financial statements, proceeds are treated as an increase in long-term liabilities and amounts paid to refunding agents are treated as a decrease in long-term liabilities.		
7	Issuance of general obligation bonds		(32,995,000)
8	Premium on issuance of regular bonds		(3,890,434)
9	Accretion payable retirements		36,877,043
10	Issuance of leases and SBITAs		(1,722,754)
	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
11	Increase in interest payable not recognized in fund statements		(1,970,697)
12	Amortization of deferred charges on refunding and premiums		(6,733,456)
13	Change in arbitrage payable		(596,935)
14	Changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources		3,053,424
15	Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities (see D-2).		(8,545,036)
	Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (see B-1)	$	29,818,509

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-1*

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,587,000
Temporary investments, at fair value	4,667,883
Due from other funds	51,978
Prepared items	230,538
Total Assets	$ 7,537,399
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 69,160
Claims and judgments	4,233,885
Due to other funds	27,950
Accrued expenses	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	$ 5,606,092
Net Position	
Unrestricted net position	$ 1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 1,931,307

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-2*

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	40,464,214
Operating Expenses	
Payroll costs	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	3,287
Supplies and materials	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	53,292,128
Operating (loss)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies	
Transfers in	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	4,000,000
Total operating loss and nocapital subsidies	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment earnings	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	282,878
Change in net position	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 1,931,307

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-3*

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash received from user charges	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Advances from other funds, net	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest on investments	282,878
Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Investing Activities	282,878
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Operating income (loss)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	296,913
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (12,469,349)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-1*

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 211,303
Other receivables	3
Total Assets	$ 211,306
Net Position	
Restricted for student activities	$ 211,306
Total Net Position	$ 211,306

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-2*

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Additions	
Contributions:	
Gifts and contributions	$ 440,568
Total Additions	440,568
Deductions	
Community service	407,466
Total Deductions	407,466
Change in net position	33,102
Net Position, Beginning of Year	178,204
Net Position, End of Year	$ 211,306

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Leander Independent School District (District) is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (Board), which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the District. Because members of the Board are elected by the public; have authority to make decisions; appoint management and significantly influence operations; and have primary accountability for fiscal matters; the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

The accounting policies of the District comply with the rules prescribed by the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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

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

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

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

The fiduciary fund financial statements reflect the District's custodial fund, a statement of fiduciary net position, and a statement of change and are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Grant revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *debt service fund* accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.
- The *capital projects fund* is used to account for proceeds from sales of bonds and other revenues to be used for authorized construction and technology projects/enhancements.

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

- The *special revenue funds* are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a special revenue fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods.
- The *permanent fund* is used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used to pay scholarships.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

- The *custodial fund,* a fiduciary fund, is used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student organizations.
- The *internal service funds,* proprietary funds, accounts for worker's compensation, property and casualty insurance, health services and repairs provided to employees of the District on a cost reimbursement basis.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds and internal service funds are incorporated into the governmental activities.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to students or users for goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) operating grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and investment income.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from noncapital subsidies, and other nonoperating revenues and expenses. Nonoperating revenues and expenses are any (1) contributions to permanent and term endowments; (2) finance related revenues and expenses; (3) gain and losses from disposals of capital assets and inventory; (4) investment income and expenses; and (5) subsidies received and provided. A subsidy represents amounts received from or provided to another party or fund of the District. Amounts received from another party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the services provided by the proprietary fund and keeps the fees charged at the same amount or lower if the subsidy was not received. Amounts provided to the other party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the goods or services provided by those parties and will generally result in the proprietary charging higher fees in the future. All revenues and expenses not meeting the definitions of nonoperating revenues and expenses are reported as operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Deposits and Investments

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

Investments for the District are reported at fair value. The funds of the District must be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract, the contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank may either place approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank or file a corporate surety bond 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 FDIC insurance. The depository cash balances were covered by FDIC insurance and by collateral held by the District's agent in the District's name.

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GASB-72 focuses on the exit price in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. GASB establishes a fair value reporting hierarchy to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value and defines the three levels of inputs as noted below:

- Level 1 - Assets or liabilities for which the identical item is traded on an active exchange, such as publicly traded instruments or futures contracts.
- Level 2 - Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments. Fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market and instruments, which are valued based on the best available data. Fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets may include instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability. The District's local government investment pools are recorded at amortized costs as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants.

E. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Receivables and Payables (continued)

Property tax receivables include unpaid property taxes at year-end and are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Allowances for uncollectible taxes receivable are based on the District's historical experience in collecting property taxes. Revenues from property taxes are recognized when levied to the extent they are available. The District considers property taxes as available when collected. However, not all outstanding property taxes are expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements.

Property values are determined by the Williamson County Central Appraisal District as of January 1 of each year. Prior to July 1 of each year, the District must adopt its annual budget and as soon thereafter as practicable, shall adopt a tax rate thus creating the tax levy.

Property taxes for the current calendar year are levied on approximately October 1 of each year and are payable by January 31 of the following year. Property tax receivables are recorded as of the date levied. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on February 1 and a tax lien on real property is created as of July 1 of each year.

F. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories consisting of supplies and materials are valued at weighted average cost and they include maintenance, transportation, office and instructional supplies, and food service commodities. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Food service commodity inventory is recorded at fair market value on the date received. Commodities are recognized as revenues in the period received when all the eligibility requirements are met. Commodity inventory items are recorded as expenditures when distributed to user locations. A portion of fund balance is classified as non-spendable to reflect minimum inventory quantities considered necessary for the District's continuing operations.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

If there is a constraint on how the eventual proceeds can be spent, the fund balance is classified to reflect that constraint (restricted, committed, or assigned), rather than included as part of nonspendable fund balance.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) and right to use assets, are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost that equals or exceeds $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed (except for intangible right to use assets). Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated\amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building improvements	0
Vehicles	5-15
Furniture and equipment	5
Lease Assets	Based on the Agreement
Subscription Assets	Subscription Term

H. Compensated Absences

A liability is recognized for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled (for example paid in cash to the employee or payment to an employee flex spending account) during or upon separation from employment. Based on the criteria listed, the following types of leave qualify for liability recognition for compensated absences – *vacation* and *sick leave*. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for compensated absences is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured because of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable. The District evaluated leave data for the last three years and determined a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) flows assumption in determining the liability for leave expected to be used as time off. That is, the leave used is less than the leave earned. The liability at the end of the fiscal year has been calculated for both the amounts of leave to be used as time off and leave available for payout at retirement or termination in accordance with policy limits. In addition, the payroll related liabilities have also been added to the overall liability, where applicable.

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as sick and vacation leave. Per the District's employee handbook, accrued leave are a benefit that is available to the employee while in the employment of the District. When an employee is terminated with the district, the employee does not receive any compensation for accrued local leave days or for accrued state leave days. However, accrued state leave days may be transferred between districts. As such, there is no liability recorded at the fund or government-wide financial statements.

I. Long-term Obligations

The District's long-term obligations consist of bonded indebtedness, health insurance, compensated absences, net pension other post employment benefit liabilities and lease payables. In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest expenditures are accounted for in the debt service fund.

The current requirements for compensated absences are accounted for in the general fund. The requirements for health insurance are accounted for in the internal service fund.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows of resources for pension – Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments; 2) changes in actuarial assumptions; 3) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 4) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be amortized over a closed five year period. The remaining pension related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred outflows of resources for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and 2) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments will be amortized over a closed five-year period. The remaining deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with post-employment benefits through the OPEB plan.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred inflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions; 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 3) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. These pension related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB – Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions and 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. These OPEB related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System ("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.

L. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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.

M. Leases

The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

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

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The District is under contracts for SBITA for various financial and educational software. The agreements/contracts are noncancellable and the District recognizes a SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes SBITA liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of the SBITA, the District initially measures the SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the SBITA term. Subsequently, the SBITA liability is reduced by the principal portion of SBITA payments made. The SBITA asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the SBITA liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the SBITA commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the SBITA asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to SBITA include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected SBITA payments to present value, (2) SBITA term, and (3) SBITA payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The SBITA term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA and payments included in the measurement of the SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the SBITA asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the SBITA liability.

SBITA assets are reported with other capital assets and SBITA liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

O. Fund Balance

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. As such, the inventory and prepaid items have been properly classified in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Exhibit C-1).

Restricted fund balance – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of local, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. The fund balances for the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, Permanent Fund and other grant funds are classified as restricted.

Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. the Board of Trustees). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the District takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint. The District establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a commitment of the fund. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's commitments of fund balance.

Assigned fund balance – amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates the authority. Per Policy CE local, assigned fund balance amounts are established by the Superintendent or his designee. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's assignments of fund balance. Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive numbers are reported only in the general fund.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

O. Fund Balance (continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes 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.

P. Net Position

Net Position on the Statement of Net Position includes the following:

- Net investment in capital assets - this component of net position consists of capital assets, net accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, leases or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt will be included in this component of net position. Unspent bond proceeds issued for capital assets are also included in this component.
- Restricted for federal and state programs - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted by federal and state granting agencies.
- Restricted for Debt Service - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. The assets arise from bond issuances which have constraints placed on them by the bond covenants for the purpose of future debt service payments.
- Restricted for Scholarships-Nonexpendable - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted for local grants and for scholarships.
- Unrestricted net position - this component of net position is the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

Q. Deficit Net Position

At June 30, 2026, the Self-Funded Health Insurance Fund, an internal service fund, has a deficit net position of $1,677,027. It is unusual for an internal service fund, especially one that is financed by other internal funds, to report a deficit. The reason for the deficit in this case is that the District expended more in claims than in previous history. Accordingly, the charges for services and transfers did not cover the current year operating expenses. This deficit will be eliminated as resources are obtained through charges for services and transfers from other funds.

R. Data Control Codes

The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in the Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

S. Use of Estimates

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

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

T. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB issued Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements, in April 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 and the impact is reflected in the financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 104, Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets, in September 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 but had no impact on the financial statements. See Note 4 for more information.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

Cash Deposits: The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the Texas School Depository Act. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities are approved by the Texas Education Agency and shall be 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. At June 30, 2026, the carrying value of the District's cash deposits was $12,125,580, while the bank balance was $8,932,317. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2026, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance and pledged collateral held by the District's agent in the name of the District.

Investments: The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. The District further limits its investments to obligations of the U.S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U.S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, collateralized mortgage obligations, no-load money market mutual funds, certain municipal securities, qualified commercial paper, repurchase agreements, or investment pools.

Local Government Investment Pools

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District invested in the Texas Association of School Board's Lone Star Investment Pool (LSIP), TexPool and Texas TERM (Daily), Texas CLASS, Texas Range, TexSTAR, Texas Fit, and LOGIC.

LSIP is a Texas public investment pool sponsored by the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) for investment of funds by state and local government entities, primarily local school districts. The Board has entered into an agreement with First Public, LLC (First Public), a Texas limited liability company and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, pursuant to which First Public serves as administrator of LSIP's operations. American Beacon Advisors, Fort Worth, Texas, and Standish Mellon Asset Management Company, LLC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, provide investment management services to LSIP regarding the investment and reinvestment of the pool's assets. The fund's credit quality is excellent as its portfolio is composed of U. S. government and U. S. agency securities. Investments in LSIP provide for investment in securities with maturities and returns generally greater than money market instruments. LSIP is marked-to market daily to maintain an accurate net asset value. The District's amortized cost in LSIP is the same as the value of the pool shares.

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Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

The Texas Range Investment Program ("Texas Range" or the "Program") was created by and for Texas local governments. the Program provides investment options tailored to the needs of Texas cities, counties, school districts and other public investors. The Texas Range portfolios seek to provide these investors with safety, flexibility and competitive yields. Range is managed by PFM Assets management as well as Texas Term and Texas Daily

The Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust (Texas CLASS) was created as a local government investment pool (LGIP) pursuant to Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code (PFIA). Per State Code, entities may pool any of their funds, or funds under their control, to preserve principal, maintain the liquidity of the funds, and maximize yield. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment, and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust (the Participants), Public Trust Advisors, LLC (Public Trust) as Program Administrator, and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, N.A. as Custodian.

Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program ("TexSTAR") has been organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the "PFIA").

These two acts provide for the creation of public funds investment pools (including TexSTAR) and authorize eligible governmental entities ("Participants") to invest their public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "investment manager") and Hilltop Securities Inc. ("HTS") serve as co-administrators for TexSTAR under an agreement with the TexSTAR board of directors (the "Board"). JPMIM provides investment management services, and First Southwest, a Division of HTS, provides participant services and marketing. Custodial, fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. Transfer agency services are provided by Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. ("BFDS" or the "Transfer Agent"). Each of JPMIM, HTS, BFDS, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. may provide certain services, including those described herein, through the use of subcontractors or delegates.

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The TX-FIT Government Pool provides Texas' public entities a conservatively managed, PFIA compliant, investment option with no corporate exposure. The TX-FIT Government Pool seeks preservation of principal, a competitive yield and a stable NAV, while also providing same day liquidity to its participants.

Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC) (the "Pool") was organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, and operates as a public funds investment pool under the Public Funds Investment Act. LOGIC is organized and existing as a business trust under the laws of the State of Texas with all Participant funds and all investment assets held and managed in trust by a Board of Trustees for the benefit of the Participants.

The Board of Trustees is LOGIC's governing body and is comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of Participant Government Entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with the Pool and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the Co-Administrators of the Pool.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District's cash and investment balances and the weighted average maturity of these investments were as follows:

	Carying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Governmental Activities		
Cash and Deposits	$ 12,124,710	N/A
Investments		
Local Government Investment Pools:		
LOGIC	175,487,632	54
Texas CLASS	34,639,923	53
Texas Range	54,117,382	51
Texas Fit	185,652,889	108
Lone Star	38,790,004	62
Total Local Government Investment Pools	488,687,830	
Investment Securities:		
U.S. Government Agency Securities:		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,329,100	207
Commercial Paper	59,624,070	61
Municipal Bonds	4,268,756	95
Total Investment Securities	79,221,926	
Total Investments	567,909,756	77
Total Governmental Activities	580,034,466	
Fiduciary Funds		
Cash and Deposits	211,303	N/A
Total Fiduciary Funds	211,303	
Total	$ 580,245,769	

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Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio as a whole to no more than 360 days.

The District's investments all have maturities less than one year.

Credit Risk: State law and the District's investment policy limits investments in all categories to top ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Lone Star, Texas Range, Texas CLASS, Texas Fit, and LOGIC are currently rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Texas Term and Texas Fit are rated AAAf by Standard and Poor's. These rating indicates excellent safety and a superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not require the investment portfolio to be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

The investments securities are reported by the District at fair value, while the investment pools are reported at amortized cost.

The District reports its local government investment pools at amortized cost as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.* In addition, all of the local government investment pools do not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. The pools do not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

The District's U.S. Municipal Bonds, Commercial Paper, and U.S Agency Government Securities are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue

Receivables as of June 30, 2026, for the District's individual major and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 7,427,114	$ 3,228,960	$ -	$ -	$ 10,656,074
Due from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
Interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
Other	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
Gross receivables	15,618,114	3,383,170	193,394	3,887,221	23,081,899
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
Net Total Receivables	$ 14,385,588	$ 2,845,802	$ 193,394	$ 3,887,221	$ 21,312,005

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Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue(continued)

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of 2026, the various components of unearned revenues reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unearned
Unearned state and local revenue	$ 11,417,870
	$ 11,417,870

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	(Retirements) and Transfers	Balance June 30, 2026
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Land	$ 240,660,154	$ 3,336,354	$ -	$ 243,996,508
Construction in progress	71,345,799	69,139,799	(70,385,191)	70,100,407
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	312,005,953	72,476,153	(70,385,191)	314,096,915
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Buildings and improvements	1,563,337,038	62,380,983	70,385,191	1,696,103,212
Vehicles	48,174,315	2,318,151	(3,132,201)	47,360,265
Furniture and equipment	96,260,603	17,110,606	(1,382,188)	111,989,021
Lease assets:				
Equipment	3,526,301	1,716,601	-	5,242,902
Subscription assets	3,165,543	12,153	-	3,177,696
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	1,714,463,800	83,538,494	65,870,802	1,863,873,096
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(432,581,993)	(36,273,217)	-	(468,855,210)
Vehicles	(19,461,476)	(3,284,032)	2,789,997	(19,955,511)
Furniture and equipment	(45,711,880)	(13,668,619)	1,380,661	(57,999,838)
Lease assets:				
Equipment	(2,561,133)	(1,085,068)	-	(3,646,201)
Subscription assets	(1,621,535)	(882,969)	-	(2,504,504)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(501,938,017)	(55,193,905)	4,170,658	(552,961,264)
Governmental Capital Assets	$ 1,524,531,736	$ 100,820,742	$ (343,731)	$ 1,625,008,747

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

Function	Depreciation/ Amortization Expense
Instruction	$ 32,673,142
Instructional resources and media services	1,264,628
Instructional leadership	59,798
School leadership	931,366
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	106,351
Health services	102,046
Student transportation	3,453,990
Food Services	2,413,654
Extracurricular activities	2,963,773
General administration	106,027
Plant maintenance and operations	4,877,868
Security and monitoring services	1,709,103
Data processing services	4,532,159
Total	$ 55,193,905

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Note 4 - Capital Assets (continued)

The District's net investment in capital assets calculation is shown below and is presented on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2026.

Capital Assets, Net of Related Depreciation/Amortization	$	1,625,008,747
Less: Bonds Payable		(1,483,944,908)
Plus: Deferred Charge on Refunding		10,549,819
Less: Premium on bonds		(187,503,604)
Less: Lease liability		(1,526,549)
Less: SBITAs liability		(338,281)
Plus: Unspent bond proceeds, net of capital related liabilities		175,430,172
Total Net Investment in Capital Assets	$	137,675,396

The District has active construction projects and as of June 30, 2026, the District's commitments for capital assets are as follows:

Project	Approved Construction Budget	Construction in Progress	Remaining Commitment
OSB	$ 29,982,959	$ 18,223,193	$ 11,759,766
Elementary #31	70,721,262	3,077,562	67,643,700
Elementary #32	79,157,388	2,416,248	76,741,140
Early Childhood Center	61,440,724	44,511,607	16,929,117
Early College HS	10,761,290	330,715	10,430,575
HMS Modernization	3,457,589	1,541,082	1,916,507
	$ 255,521,212	$ 70,100,407	$ 185,420,805

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Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Interfund balances consist of short-term lending/borrowing arrangements that result primarily from payroll, warehouse ordering and other regularly occurring charges that are paid by the general fund and then charged back to the appropriate other fund. Additionally, some lending/borrowing may occur between two or more nonmajor governmental funds.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2026 is as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	$ 1,076,630	$ 372,820
Debt Service Fund	359,792	-
Capital Projects Fund	464,415	514,415
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	41,663	1,079,293
Internal Service Funds	51,978	27,950
	$ 1,994,478	$ 1,994,478

Interfund transfers are defined as "flows of assets without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, Interfund transfers were made as summarized below:

Transfer Out Funds	Transfer In Funds	Amount
General Fund	Non-major governmental	$ 60,617
General Fund	Internal service	4,000,000
		$ 4,060,617

The transfer of $4.0 million was made from the General Fund to the District's Self-Funded Internal Service Funds to further assist in covering claims. The General fund transferred $0.1 million to a non-major fund to for school activities.

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas through 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 Leander.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 41,298,840
Issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604	-
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544	45,630,000
Total bonds payable	2,099,894,767	36,885,434	(138,720,145)	1,998,060,056	86,928,840
Leases payable	912,613	1,716,601	(1,102,665)	1,526,549	403,250
SBITAs	1,029,137	6,153	(697,009)	338,281	338,281
Arbitrage liability	9,081,168	596,935	-	9,678,103	-
Self-insurance claims and judgments	3,936,972	52,960,362	(52,685,598)	4,211,736	4,211,736
	$ 2,114,854,657	$ 92,165,485	$ (193,205,417)	$ 2,013,814,725	$ 91,882,107

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. These are issued as current interest bonds and term bonds with various amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Series	Original Issuance Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
2015A	$ 252,802,885	0.76 - 5.00	2042	$ 45,475,000
2016	88,534,239	1.43 - 5.00	2040	15,616,420
2016A	190,508,363	1.00 - 4.06	2049	160,459,038
2017A	53,725,000	3.50 - 5.00	2045	17,430,000
2018A	73,270,000	4.00 - 5.00	2048	49,855,000
2019A	9,165,000	5.00	2040	3,540,000
2019B	4,945,000	3.90	2040	4,945,000
2019C	85,360,000	5.00	2041	52,500,000
2020A	86,595,000	3.00 - 5.00	2040	86,595,000
2020B	34,407,438	4.00	2045	34,407,435
2020C	46,507,244	1.449 - 5.00	2044	33,221,296
2021A	22,790,000	3.00	2034	22,790,000
2021B	109,107,081	1.892 - 2.062	2034	106,504,730
2022	127,235,000	4.00 - 5.00	2052	115,655,000
2023A	276,710,934	4.00 - 5.00	2044	228,189,723
2024	17,310,000	5.00	2032	17,310,000
2025A	435,287,737	5.00	2055	417,392,737
2025B	39,063,529	5.00	2055	39,063,529
2026	32,995,000	5	2036	32,995,000
				$ 1,483,944,908

During the current year, the District issued $32,995,000 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026, at an interest rate of 5%, at a premium of $3,890,434, with a maturity date of 2036. The Series 2026 Refunding bonds produced savings of $4,445,275 with a net present value of $3,871,694. The debt service of bonds refunded under the Series 2026 Refunding totaled $46,386,375 compared to $41,885,466. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds that were refunded had a par value of $36,415,000 plus accreted value of $9,915,741. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds carrying value of $45,830,409 was greater than the acquisition price of $36,524,115. A deferred gain on refunding of $9,306,294 was recorded in relation to the refunding and will be amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding bonds.

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds (continued)

General obligation bonds debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2027	$ 41,298,840	$ 101,631,966	$ 142,930,806
2028	47,321,278	97,622,403	144,943,681
2029	37,098,372	101,977,934	139,076,306
2030	47,661,247	91,155,484	138,816,731
2031	44,051,623	93,749,658	137,801,281
2032	45,883,403	92,342,401	138,225,804
2033	80,736,551	57,526,446	138,262,997
2034	80,472,655	55,204,303	135,676,958
2035	77,495,130	58,887,392	136,382,522
2036	24,824,281	82,256,714	107,080,995
2037	59,441,316	46,928,079	106,369,395
2038	60,249,795	43,223,476	103,473,271
2039	63,288,451	39,796,419	103,084,870
2040	64,078,915	36,332,755	100,411,670
2041	73,130,694	32,642,224	105,772,918
2042	94,252,263	32,426,434	126,678,697
2043	32,983,092	73,682,193	106,665,285
2044	29,764,229	86,498,881	116,263,110
2045	40,097,773	78,906,332	119,004,105
2046	67,215,000	19,055,625	86,270,625
2047	71,540,000	15,949,675	87,489,675
2048	74,825,000	12,616,250	87,441,250
2049	63,235,000	9,127,200	72,362,200
2050	64,050,000	6,277,050	70,327,050
2051	22,305,000	4,338,525	26,643,525
2052	18,035,000	3,381,375	21,416,375
2053	18,935,000	2,457,125	21,392,125
2054	12,585,000	1,669,125	14,254,125
2055	13,215,000	1,024,125	14,239,125
2056	13,875,000	346,875	14,221,875
	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 1,379,034,446	$ 2,862,979,352

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Certain bond series included capital appreciation bonds and are listed below. The bonds' maturity dates vary through fiscal year 2044.

Series	Accreted Value as of June 30, 2026	Principal	Accretion as of June 30, 2026	Maturity Dates
2025B	$ 17,033,895	$ 4,063,529	$ 12,970,366	2027-2029
2025A	66,042,842	5,512,737	60,530,105	2027-2035
2023A	18,530,432	1,032,231	17,498,201	2027-2032
2021B	71,297,592	69,730	71,227,862	2027-2031
2020C	1,296	1,296	-	2026
2020B	6,267,310	7,438	6,259,872	2027-2030
2016A	102,259,852	384,038	101,875,814	2027-2044
2016	71,865,744	15,616,420	56,249,324	2027-2030
	$ 353,298,963	$ 26,687,419	$ 326,611,544	

Prior Years' Refunding of Long-Term Debt

In prior years, the District defeased, certain general obligation debt by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased debt are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2026, defeased debt outstanding totals $241.5 million.

Leases

Amortization of the right to use (lease) assets are included in depreciation/amortization expense within the Governmental Activities.

During the current fiscal year, the District entered into various leases, the following table list lease payable and right to use assets as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Lease Liability Original Amount	Lease Liability Liability as of June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ -
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	1,650
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	19,859
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	7,014
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	8/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	77,693
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	696,687
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	58,639
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	447,871
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	117,278
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	99,858
				$ 5,242,902	$ 1,526,549

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Leases (continued)

				Right to Use Lease Assets		
Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Accumulated Amortization June 30, 2026	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ (1,914,200)	$ 30,943
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	(195,487)	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	(192,231)	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	(95,059)	1,903
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	(94,842)	19,471
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	(29,950)	6,848
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	4/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	(985,521)	115,219
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	(68,919)	697,592
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	(5,801)	58,715
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	(44,037)	448,476
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	(11,531)	117,437
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	(8,623)	100,097
				$ 5,242,902	$ (3,646,201)	$ 1,596,701

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 403,250	$ 30,726	$ 433,976
2028	304,065	23,058	327,123
2029	311,263	15,859	327,122
2030	318,632	8,491	327,123
2031	189,339	1,481	190,820
Total	$ 1,526,549	$ 79,615	$ 1,606,164

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Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities

The District is under contract for noncancellable SBITAs that convey control of the right-to-use software. The SBITA liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2025, are as follows:

				Subscription Liability		Subscription Asset		
Subscription Software Type	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Liability as of June 30, 2026	Original Amount	Accumulated Amo	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	$ 95,245	$ 20,485	$ 95,245	$ (76,196)	$ 19,049
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	383,281	55,082	383,281	(326,719)	56,562
Educational	7/1/2022	11/30/2025	3.24%	53,187	-	53,187	(53,187)	-
Educational	7/1/2022	10/31/2025	2.18%	298,583	-	298,583	(298,583)	-
Educational	8/11/2023	8/10/2025	2.98%	186,317	-	186,317	(186,317)	-
Technology	7/1/2023	6/30/2026	2.85%	265,871	-	265,871	(265,871)	-
Educational	8/4/2023	8/3/2026	2.85%	471,174	-	471,174	(456,777)	14,397
Educational	8/7/2023	8/6/2027	2.72%	26,220	-	26,220	(19,010)	7,210
Educational	11/1/2023	10/31/2029	3.46%	95,674	-	95,674	(42,522)	53,152
Technology	9/1/2024	8/14/2026	2.28%	149,169	-	304,910	(287,350)	17,560
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	3.07%	26,652	9,508	26,652	(17,768)	8,884
Technology	10/1/2024	9/26/2027	3.07%	37,851	12,613	37,851	(22,220)	15,631
Educational	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	256,973	85,633	256,973	(157,039)	99,934
Technology	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	162,239	-	167,164	(101,198)	65,966
Educational	6/1/2025	5/31/2028	2.72%	464,993	154,960	464,993	(167,914)	297,079
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	2.36%	42,373	-	43,601	(25,833)	17,768
				$ 3,015,802	$ 338,281	$ 3,177,696	$ (2,504,504)	$ 673,192

Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities (continued)

All amounts paid were previously included in the measurement of the subscription liability and there were no other related outflows of resources for the period such as variable payments or termination penalties. In addition, there were no commitments incurred prior to commencement of any SBITA term and there were no impairment losses related to SBITA assets.

The future principal and interest SBITA payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672
	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672

Note 8 - Revenues from Local, Intermediate, and Out-of-State Sources

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

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 324,225,390	$ 141,324,762	$ -	$ -	$ 465,550,152
Penalties, interest and other tax related revenue	1,281,223	557,265	-	-	1,838,488
Investment income	8,674,652	4,140,799	11,024,094	642,119	24,481,664
Co-curricular student activities	1,073,194	-	-	2,214,530	3,287,724
Tuition and fees	2,612,672	-	-	82,437	2,695,109
Rent	1,328,490	-	-	-	1,328,490
Food sales	-	-	-	8,580,348	8,580,348
Other	1,042,757	-	-	4,185,290	5,228,047
	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022

Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments

The District has several commitments in the General Fund and nonmajor special revenue fund that have been approved through a board resolution and are listed below.

	Commitments		
Other Purposes	General Fund	Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Fund
Capital expenditures - equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
Capital expenditures - construction	-	-	-
Self-funded Healthcare fund	-	-	-
Campus activity fund	-	-	3,795,115
Other donations	-	-	181,539
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,976,654

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Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments (continued)

The General Fund is the only fund with assignments totaling $54,077,163. The details of such assignments are listed below:

Assignments	
Purpose	**General Fund**
Encumbrances - subsequent year expenditures	$ 3,783,721
Instructional / Technology Materials	1,131,064
Staffing	930,000
Next year's budget deficit	20,232,378
Capital expenditures - portables	2,000,000
Capital expenditures - construction	20,000,000
Health insurance	6,000,000
	$ 54,077,163

Note 10 - General Fund Federal Source Revenues

Program or Source	ALN	Amount
MAC	93.778	$ 219,550
School Health and Related Service (SHARS)	N/A	1,462,648
JROTC	N/A	202,263
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	15.659	62,059
Federal indirect costs		1,320,907
		$ 3,267,427

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Note 11 - Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

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

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

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 Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, P.O. BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 postemployment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description above.

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 this manner are determined by the System's actuary.

D. Contributions

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Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year. Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402.

	Contribution Rates	
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	**July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025**
Active Employee	8.25%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
District	8.25%	8.25%

	Current Fiscal Year Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 13,011,105
Employee (Member)	28,017,807
Non-employer contributing entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	20,359,740

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

D. Contributions (continued)

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 schools, junior colleges, other entities, or the State of Texas as the employer for senior colleges, universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

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

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge an employer is subject to.

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional education service centers must contribute 2 percent of the member's salary beginning 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.

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E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability, net pension liability, and certain sensitivity information are based on the actuarial valuation performed as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Component	Result
Valuation Date	August 31, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
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 30, 2025	5.23% - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 years)	2124
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Benefit changes during the year	None
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Effective with the measurement date of August 31, 2025, the salary increase assumption was modified to reflect anticipated changes in future contribution levels resulting from the enactment of House Bill 2 (HB2) by the 2025 Texas Legislature. Except for the change in salary increase assumption, the actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2024. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2024.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.54% of payroll in fiscal year 2026 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 projected future benefits payment of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2025 are summarized below:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation[2]	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return[3]	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
All Country	39.00%	4.14%	2.18%
USA	0.00%	3.85%	0.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	5.00%	4.60%	0.31%
Emerging Markets	1.00%	4.71%	0.07%
Private Equity	12.00%	6.80%	1.19%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds - Nominal	10.00%	2.59%	0.33%
Government Bonds - Real	6.00%	1.97%	0.13%
Absolute Return[1]	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	1.68%	0.09%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	4.60%	0.86%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.00%	4.86%	0.36%
Commodities	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%
Risk Parity	5.00%	4.38%	0.26%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	0.51%	0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	0.81%	-0.05%
Inflation Expectation			2.30%
Volatility Drag[4]			-0.71%
Expected Return	100.00%		7.33%

[1] Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

[2] Target allocations are based on the fiscal year 2025 policy model.

[3] Capital Market Assumptions (CMA) come from Meketa Investment Group's 2025 CMAs.

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net pension liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (7.00%) in measuring the Net pension liability:

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportional share of the net pension liability	$ 212,523,746	$ 137,115,012	$ 67,210,864

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $137,115,012 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	$ 137,115,012
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	211,023,100
Total	$ 348,138,112

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 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, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.2178% which was a decrease of 0.0008% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate pension liabilities.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The 2025 Texas Legislature passed HB2, which modified the future compensation structure for active employees covered by the System. As a result, a new salary increase assumption was adopted for determining the Net Pension Liability as of the August 31, 2025 measurement date. All other actuarial assumptions and methods remain the same as used in the determination of the prior year's Net Pension Liability. There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

Change Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized pension expense of $17,513,120 and expense of $19,590,672 for support provided by the State.

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Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

H. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

At June 30, 2026, 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	$ 8,226,525	$ (480,437)
Changes of assumption	13,149,630	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(6,231,250)
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,781,516	(549,927)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability	10,896,425	-
Total	$ 41,054,096	$ (7,261,614)

The District recognized $10,896,425 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ 17,115,968	5,780,089
2028	4,308,170	1,471,919
2029	(1,421,205)	2,893,124
2030	1,395,393	1,497,731
2031	1,497,732	(1)
Thereafter	(1)	-
	$ 22,896,057	

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

A. Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS- Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit OPEB plan with 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.

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Note 12 - 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 Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, PO BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

C. Benefits Provided

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

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

The 88th Legislature amended the Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575 via Senate Bill 1854 allowing TRS to offer coverage for dental and vision care to retirees. In accordance with Chapter 1575.1601, TRS established the TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision plans. TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision are optional plans that are available to retirees who are eligible for TRS-Care. This includes their dependents, surviving spouses, and surviving dependent children. Retirees do not have to be enrolled in TRS-Care medical and pharmacy plans to be eligible TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision. The first enrollment period for the plans began in October 2024 and coverage started in January 2025.

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 88th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS-Care premiums at their current level through 2025. Also, the 86th Legislature passed Senate Bill 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at $381,400,000 as of August 31, 2025.

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

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates

	Medicare	Non-Medicare	TRS-Care Dental	TRS-Care Vision
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	$ 75	$ 200	$ 41.64	$ 6.89
Retiree and Spouse	280	689	83.29	13.79
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	408	408	87.45	15.57
Retiree and Family	613	999	129.93	24.08

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 participating employers are based on active employee compensation. The TRS Board of trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

D. Contributions (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 0.65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public-school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2026. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	Contribution Rates	
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
District:	0.75%	0.75%
District, Excluding Federal/Private Funding	1.25%	1.25%

	Fiscal Year 2026 Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 2,695,791
Employee (Member)	2,204,686
Non-employer Contributing Entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	6,922,361

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.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2024. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2025. 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. All the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation and salary increases, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. The demographic assumptions were updated based on 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, 2024 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024: (a) Rates of Mortality, (b) Rates of Retirement, (c) Rates of Termination, (d) Rates of Disability, (e) General Inflation, (f) Wage Inflation, and (g) Expected Payroll Growth.

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.

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation date	August 31, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
Actuarial Cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	5.23% as of August 31, 2025
Aging factors	From Birth to Death"
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age adjusted claims costs.
Projected Salary increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Healthcare Trend Rates	The initial medical trend rate was 7.35% for non-Medicare retirees and 9.00% for Medicare retirees. The initial prescription drug trend rate was 9.00% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 14 years.
Election Rate	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65. Pre-65 retirees; 30% OF pre-65 retires are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 5.23 percent was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. This was an increase of 1.36 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

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

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index" as of August 31, 2025 using the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate – The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (5.23%) in measuring the net OPEB Liability.

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (4.23%)	Current Rate (5.23%)	1% Increase (6.23%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 84,903,486	$ 72,295,494	$ 61,905,622

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $72,295,494 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	$	72,295,494
State's proportionate share that is associated with District		95,915,959
Total	$	168,211,453

The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the District's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.2900% which was a decrease of 0.0028% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General, Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate OPEB liabilities.

Healthcare Trend Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – 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.

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	$ 59,778,214	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,188,747

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 changed from 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025.
- The salary increase rates were revised to match those used in the pension valuation, and the health care trend rates were reset to reflect the plan's anticipated experience.

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized negative OPEB expense of $4,828,191. The District also recognized a negative on-behalf expense and revenue of $11,082,309 for support provided by the State.

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

H. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 14,143,830	$ (43,056,095)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	8,939,950	(29,693,688)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(444,628)
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	11,033,001	(1,421,012)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability	2,248,200	-
Total	$ 36,364,981	$ (74,615,423)

The District recognized $2,248,200 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ (8,014,806)	(32,483,836)
2028	(10,648,944)	(21,834,892)
2029	(9,003,076)	(12,831,816)
2030	(5,712,914)	(7,118,902)
2031	(4,825,647)	(2,293,255)
Thereafter	(2,293,255)	-
	$ (40,498,642)	

I. Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, 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. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on-behalf of the District were $2,768,016, $2,368,243, and $1,739,108, respectively. The information for the year ended June 30, 2026 is an estimate provided by the Teacher Retirement System. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements of the District.

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Note 13 - Risk Management

Property/Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property/liability losses for which the District carries commercial insurance. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance limits for the past three years.

Health Insurance

The District operates a self-insured worker's compensation and health fund. Liabilities of the funds are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities also include an estimated amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs).

The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is based on the District's historical experience. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior period.

The worker's compensation program's claim administrator, TASB, and the District use the historical/projected gross payroll to perform a loss analysis and thus determine the IBNR. The district had a loss limit of $550,000 for fiscal year 2026.

Changes in the balances of worker's compensation claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 902,151	$ 1,464,548	$ 2,366,239	$ 460
2025	914,966	789,874	999,551	902,151
2024	970,255	1,033,576	1,088,865	914,966

The District contracts with Blue Cross Blue Shield Texas for medical plan claims administration and Express Scripts for pharmacy claims administration.

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 3,014,431	$ 51,495,814	$ 51,396,556	$ 3,113,689
2025	3,034,821	37,652,528	42,636,332	3,014,431
2024	2,266,095	40,727,147	40,618,332	2,374,910

Note 14 - Contingent Liabilities

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

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the District's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

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Note 15 - Arbitrage

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, bonds must satisfy certain arbitrage rebate requirements. Positive arbitrage is the excess of (1) the amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over (2) the amount that such investments would have earned had such investments been invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bond issue. In order to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirements, positive arbitrage must be paid to the U.S. Treasury at the end of each five-year anniversary date of the bond issue. The District has estimated that it has an arbitrage liability of $9.7 million as of June 30, 2026. The liability is payable in more than one year.

Note 16 - Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan established in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Assets and income of the District's plan are held in annuity contracts with an independent trustee for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the plan's assets and liabilities are not recorded in the District's basic financial statements.

Note 17 - Subsequent Events

In August 2026, the District issued $174,758,257 in Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A with an interest rate of 5.00%. The proceeds are to be used for the construction, renovation, acquisition and equipment of school buildings as well as refunding of 2016A and 2017A bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium in the amount of $18,038,581 and mature in fiscal year 2056.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance with Original Budget - Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Over (Under) Actual Amounts
	Revenues					
5700	Local revenues	$ 340,381,587	$ 340,519,766	$ 138,179	$ 340,238,378	$ (281,388)
5800	State program revenues	115,271,197	115,271,197	-	118,905,867	3,634,670
5900	Federal program revenues	4,995,000	4,995,000	-	3,267,427	(1,727,573)
5020	**Total Revenues**	460,647,784	460,785,963	138,179	462,411,672	1,625,709
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	286,510,381	283,385,539	(3,124,842)	280,702,015	2,683,524
0012	Instruction resources and media services	5,043,033	5,062,637	19,604	4,836,890	225,747
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	11,207,838	11,125,413	(82,425)	9,616,689	1,508,724
0021	Instructional leadership	5,316,581	5,144,988	(171,593)	4,661,348	483,640
0023	School leadership	26,248,027	26,204,403	(43,624)	25,805,177	399,226
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,733,887	24,158,196	424,309	23,803,843	354,353
0032	Social work services	1,281,252	1,181,827	(99,425)	979,145	202,682
0033	Health services	4,530,285	4,591,616	61,331	4,501,098	90,518
0034	Student transportation	16,592,462	18,130,686	1,538,224	17,500,557	630,129
0035	Food services	5,000	5,000	-	1,872	3,128
0036	Extracurricular activities	14,384,737	15,113,428	728,691	13,996,175	1,117,253
0041	General administration	11,611,729	11,372,071	(239,658)	10,537,254	834,817
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,210,405	45,461,402	3,250,997	42,276,653	3,184,749
0052	Security and monitoring services	7,392,949	8,011,620	618,671	5,704,674	2,306,946
0053	Data processing services	8,773,871	8,853,523	79,652	8,207,831	645,692
0061	Community services	1,813,161	2,825,148	1,011,987	2,279,863	545,285
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	501,756	1,692,024	1,190,268	1,376,568	315,456
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	9,732	9,732	42,817	(33,085)
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	-	-	-	22,757	(22,757)
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local	11,039,386	11,439,386	400,000	10,897,887	541,499
0095	Juvenile justice alternative education	286,070	286,070	-	286,070	-
0099	Payments to appraisal district	2,747,352	2,747,352	-	2,736,532	10,820
6030	**Total Expenditures**	481,230,162	486,802,061	5,571,899	470,773,715	16,028,346
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(20,582,378)	(26,016,098)	(5,433,720)	(8,362,043)	17,654,055
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7912	Sale of property	350,000	350,000	-	234,285	(115,715)
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	1,561,228	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	1,426,742	1,426,742	-	(1,426,742)
8911	Transfers out	-	(4,060,618)	(4,060,618)	(4,060,617)	1
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	350,000	(2,283,876)	(2,633,876)	(2,265,104)	18,772
1200	Net change in fund balances	(20,232,378)	(28,299,974)	(8,067,596)	(10,627,147)	17,672,827
0100	**Fund Balances - Beginning**	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	-
3000	**Fund Balances - Ending**	$ 137,687,368	$ 129,619,772	$ 149,852,150	$ 147,292,599	$ 17,672,827

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET TO ACTUAL INFORMATION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Budgets are prepared annually for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Food Service Fund (special revenue fund) on the modified accrual basis, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

- Prior to June 19th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the District prepares a budget based on the incremental budgeting concept for the next succeeding fiscal year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

- After one or more budget workshops with the Board, a meeting is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days but not more than 30 days public notice of the meeting is required.

- Prior to June 30th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the Board legally adopts the budget for the general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund.

- Amendments to the budget are required prior to expending amounts greater than the budgeted amounts at the function level. Budgets are controlled at the departmental or campus level, the same level at which responsibility for operations is assigned. The budget was amended by the Board as needed throughout the year.

- Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at June 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

For the year ended June 30, 2026, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following functions:

a. 72 – Interest on long-term debt $33,085
b. 73 – Debt issuance costs and fees $22,757

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General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Consistent with its budget development procedures, the Board appropriates funds for expected enrollment estimates. Over the course of the year, the District revised its budget several times. All other variances between the General Fund original budget and final amended budget are due to amending the budget to more closely estimate actual revenues and expenditures.

	2026 Budget	
	Original	Final Amended
Total Revenues	$ 460,647,784	$ 460,785,963
Total Expenditures	481,230,162	486,802,061
	$ (20,582,378)	$ (26,016,098)

A review of actual revenues compared to the final budget yields no significant variances. A review of actual expenditures compared to the appropriations in the final budget yields a favorable variance due to conservative budgeting practices and positions that went unfilled during the fiscal year. **[Explain significant budget changes from original to final, and significant unfavorable variances from final budget to actual.]**

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-2*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Measurement Years**

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2178%	0.2186%	0.2039%	0.1935%	0.1812%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 137,115,012	$ 133,519,846	$ 140,074,588	$ 114,850,053	$ 46,157,746
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	211,023,100	204,210,480	230,640,245	208,647,903	96,341,084
Total	$ 348,138,112	$ 337,730,326	$ 370,714,833	$ 323,497,956	$ 142,498,830
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 270,266,697
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	40.9%	41.1%	46.9%	39.5%	17.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	78.24%	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%	88.79%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	101.96%	102.39%	122.32%	112.72%	51.08%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1813%	0.1911%	0.1933%	0.1838%	0.1729%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 97,101,548	$ 99,360,186	$ 106,413,139	$ 58,779,754	$ 65,322,070
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	199,759,978	184,265,749	197,882,646	114,535,369	134,842,251
Total	$ 296,861,526	$ 283,625,935	$ 304,295,785	$ 173,315,123	$ 200,164,321
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676	$ 206,543,377
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	44.3%	41.0%	45.3%	26.7%	31.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	75.24%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	110.36%	114.93%	126.11%	75.93%	92.75%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.
Net pension liability is calculated using an new methodology and will be presented prospectively in accordance with GASB 68.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-3*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
NET PENSION LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	$ 13,011,105	$ 12,600,965	$ 12,072,312	$ 10,118,591	$ 8,830,862
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(13,011,105)	(12,600,965)	(12,072,312)	(10,118,591)	(8,830,862)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	3.83%	3.77%	3.77%	3.44%	3.05%

	2021	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contributions	$ 7,480,562	$ 6,265,153	$ 6,685,739	$ 6,507,654	$ 6,024,959
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(7,480,562)	(6,265,153)	(6,685,739)	(6,507,654)	(6,024,959)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.79%	2.86%	2.76%	2.77%	2.73%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-4

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Nine Measurement Years **

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2900%	0.2928%	0.2783%	0.2761%	0.2700%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,859,459	$ 61,603,165	$ 66,113,829	$ 104,157,820
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	95,915,959	111,339,697	74,333,687	80,648,484	139,548,266
Total	$ 168,211,453	$ 200,199,156	$ 135,936,852	$ 146,762,313	$ 243,706,086
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 290,636,360
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	21.58%	27.35%	20.62%	22.75%	35.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	18.26%	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	54.93%	67.98%	51.86%	59.10%	100.13%

	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2711%	0.2675%	0.2663%	0.2450%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 103,047,729	$ 126,525,714	$ 132,970,344	$ 106,545,848
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	138,471,446	168,124,372	207,114,933	178,432,821
Total	$ 241,519,175	$ 294,650,086	$ 340,085,277	$ 284,978,669
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,673
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.97%	52.16%	56.64%	48.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	101.46%	135.21%	146.64%	132.55%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.

* Per Teacher Retirement System of Texas' annual comprehensive financial report.

** Ten year of data should be presented in this schedule, but data was unavailable prior to 2017
Net OPEB liability and related ratios will be presented as data becomes available.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-5*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
NET OPEB LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years [1]

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,695,791	$ 2,657,464	$ 2,507,829	$ 2,374,881	$ 2,244,369
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,695,791	2,657,464	2,507,829	2,374,881	2,244,369
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.79%	0.80%	0.78%	0.81%	0.78%

	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,104,339	$ 1,723,219	$ 1,892,803	$ 1,834,053	$ 1,273,812
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,104,339	1,723,219	1,892,803	1,834,053	1,273,812
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.78%	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.58%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity

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Effective September 1, 2014, employers who did not contribute Social Security for TRS-eligible employees were required to contribute an additional 1.5% of TRS-eligible compensation which nearly doubled the District's contributions into the Plan. Because the District's proportional share of the plan is determined by its proportional share of contributions, the District recognized a corresponding increase in its share of net pension liability.

Pension - Changes of Assumptions

2025: Salary increase assumption updated to reflect impact of 2025 legislation.
2024: None
2023: None
2022: The discount rate changed from 7.25% to 7.00%.
2021: The public education employer contribution rate changed from 1.5% in 2020 to 1.6% in 2021.
2020: The state and employer contribution rate changed from 6.8% to 7.5%. The 1.5% public education employer contribution applied to just employers whose employees were not covered by OASDI in 2019 and it changed in 2020 to apply to all public schools, charter schools and regional education centers irrespective of participation in OASDI.
2018: The discount rate changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to a blended rate of 6.907% as of August 31, 2018. The long-term assumed rate of return changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to 7.25% as of August 31, 2018. Demographic and economic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017. The total pension liability as of August 31, 2018 was developed using a roll-forward method from the August 31, 2017 valuation.

OPEB - Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

2025: The discount rate changed from 3.87 % as of August 31, 2024 to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025, Revised the salary increase rates to match those used in the TRS pension valuation and updates to the health care trend assumptions.
2024: The discount rate changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, the tables to model the impact of aging on the underlying claim were revised.
2023: The discount rate changed from 3.91% as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
2022: The discount rate changed from 1.95% as of August 31, 2021 to 3.91% as of August 31, 2022, lowered the participation rates, and updated the healthcare trend rate assumption.
2021: The discount rate changed from 2.33% as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95% as of August 31, 2021.
2020: The discount rate changed from 2.63% as of August 31, 2019 to 2.33% as of August 31, 2020, lowered the participation rate assumption for employees who retire after the age of 65, and lowered the ultimate health care trend rate assumption to reflect the repeal of the excise (Cadillac) tax on high-cost employer health plans.
2019: The discount rate changed from 3.69% as of August 31, 2018 to 2.63% as of August 31, 2019, lowered the participation rates and updated the health care trend rate assumption.
2018: The discount rate changed from 3.42% as of August 31, 2017 to 3.69% as of August 31, 2018, updated the health care trend rate assumption, and revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
Changes in Benefit Terms

OPEB - Changes in Benefit Terms

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in House Bill 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017:

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventive drugs and provides a zero premium for disability retirees who retired as a disability retiree on or before January 1, 2017 and are not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Created a single Medicare Advantage plan and Medicare prescription drug plan for all Medicare eligible participants.
- Allowed the System to provide other, appropriate health benefit plans to address the needs of enrollees eligible for Medicare.
- Allowed eligible retirees and their eligible dependents to enroll in TRS-Care when the retiree reaches 65 years of age, rather than waiting for the next enrollment period.
- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except for certain disability retirees enrolled during Plan Years 2018 through 2021, requiring members to contribute $200 per month toward their health insurance premiums.

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FUND DESCRIPTIONS

These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Special Revenue Funds account for all designated purpose monies received in the form of federal, state, or local grants. These grants, referred to as projects, are awarded to the District for the purpose of accomplishing specified educational tasks; therefore, revenue and expenditures are recorded by project or similar group of projects related by funding, to accomplish the purpose of accounting for each grant. Special Revenue Funds maintained by the District include the following:

Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
211	Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies – This fund is used to account for funds allocated to provide opportunities for children served to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in the challenging State content standards and to meet the challenging State performance standards developed for all children.
224	Special Education Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds to operate educational programs for handicapped children.
225	Special Education Preschool Grants – This fund is used to account for funds for preschool handicapped children.
226	IDEA B - Discretionary – This code is used to account for funds used to support a regional education service center (ESC) special education component and also targeted support to districts, regional day school programs for the deaf, private residential placements, priority projects, and other emerging needs.
240	National School Breakfast and Lunch Program – This fund classification is to be used for programs using federal reimbursement revenues originating from the United States Department of Agriculture.
242	Summer Food Service Program for Children – This fund is used to account for funds received from the Texas Department of Agriculture that are awarded for meals provided to the community based on the average number of daily participants.
244	Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds provided for vocational education programs not funded by the Foundation School Program Act.
255	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants – This fund is used to account for funds granted to school districts to increase student academic achievement through improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in classrooms and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools.
263	ESEA Title III, A English Language Acquisition - Funds are used to provide additional services to students of limited English proficiency by assisting the children to learn English and meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards. This program is authorized under P.L 107-110 (84.365A) (U.S. Department of Education)

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Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
288	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities – This fund is used to account for funds for summer school programs for LEP students only if a bilingual program is part of the standard curriculum.
289	Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 - the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant Program (SSAE) – U.S. federal grant program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) that provides funding to increase the capacity of states, local educational agencies (LEAs), schools, and communities to meet three main goals: to provide a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology in schools to improve the academic outcomes and digital literacy of students.
385	Visually Impaired – This fund is used to account for State supplemental visually impaired monies.
397	Advanced Placement Initiative – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts under the Texas Advance Placement Award Incentive Program.
410	Instructional Materials Allotment – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts for the purchase of instructional materials, technological equipment, and technology-related services.
427	School Safety Standards Formula Grant - This code is used to account for funds granted to LEAs to assist in meeting the new school safety standards and to include other security related costs like metal detectors, cameras, and monitoring tools such as those allowed under the school safety allotment, the SB500 2019-2021 School Safety and Security Grant, and the 2022-2024 Silent Panic Alert Technology (SPAT) grant.
429	State Funded – This fund is used to account for funds that are received from the State that are not listed elsewhere.
459	Shared Services Arrangements—State-Funded and Locally Funded Educational Programs - This code is used to account for state-funded and locally funded shared services arrangements. The Innovative Services for Students with Autism Grant funds allow LEAs to increase their capacity to implement innovative programs that effectively serve students with autism ages three through 21.
461	Campus Activity – This fund is used to account for transactions related to a principal's activity fund if the monies generated are not subject to recall by the board in the General Fund.
479	Scholarship – This fund is used to account for scholarships established to assist individual students in furthering the student's higher education.
499	Donation – This fund is used to account for donations made by individuals or businesses for use by the District for specific purposes.
819	Permanent fund for scholarships where the corpus is not expendable

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Data Control Codes		206 ESEA, Title X	211 ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	224 IDEA B - Formula	225 IDEA B - Preschool	226 IDEA B - Discretionary
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 547,239	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:					
1240	Receivables from other governments	15,000	204,002	132,950	11,067	681,322
1260	Due from other funds	7,725	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322
	Liabilities and Fund Balances					
	Liabilities:					
	Current Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 91,399	$ 15,758	$ 6,189	$ 567,839
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	112,603	664,431	4,878	-
2170	Due to other funds	22,725	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	113,483
2000	**Total Liabilities**	22,725	204,002	680,189	11,067	681,322
	Fund Balance:					
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-	-
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322

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Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ 605,522	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	16,253,257	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,763	-	45,309	80,783
1260	Due from other funds	600	5,388	-	-
1290	Other receivables	5,664	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,507,842	$ -	$ 44,796	$ 54,408
2160	Accrued wages payable	245,260	-	513	26,375
2170	Due to other funds	1,026,168	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	4,500	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	40,533	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,824,303	-	45,309	80,783
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783

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Data Control Codes		263 ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -
1120	Investments	-
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	280,037
1260	Due from other funds	-
1290	Other receivables	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-
1810	Restricted cash	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 280,037
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 166,916
2160	Accrued wages payable	82,760
2170	Due to other funds	30,361
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	280,037
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 280,037

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Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 127,065	$ -	$ -	$ 50,307
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	-	115,690	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 14,852	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	75,690	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	44,153	25,148	-	11,004
2000	**Total Liabilities**	44,153	115,690	-	11,004
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	82,912	-	-	39,303
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	82,912	-	-	39,303
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307

Draft

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 39	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	1,578,647	719,577	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	39	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	1,578,647	719,577	39	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 3,846,888	$ -	$ 170,328	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	2,944	-	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	27,950	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	10,466	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	23,145	-	6,971
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 71,692	$ -	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	21,278	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	18,905	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	93,133	-	18,905	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971

Draft

Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 5,347,388
1120	Investments	16,253,257
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,871,091
1260	Due from other funds	41,663
1290	Other receivables	16,130
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533
1810	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 25,600,178
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 4,839,915
2160	Accrued wages payable	1,233,788
2170	Due to other funds	1,079,293
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163
2200	Accrued expenditures	23,405
2300	Unearned revenues	234,321
2000	**Total Liabilities**	7,410,885
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	14,212,639
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	3,976,654
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	18,189,293
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 25,600,178

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Data Control Codes		206 ESEA, Title X	211 ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	224 IDEA B - Formula	225 IDEA B - Preschool	226 IDEA B - Discretionary
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
5020	**Total Revenues**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	-	917,886	4,739,133	32,043	1,176,327
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	4,366	215,324	11,330	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	44,795	1,341	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	375	73	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	1,650	885,560	20,121	-
0033	Health services	-	-	3,925	-	-
0034	Student transportation	22,725	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	4,481	111,234	-	-
	Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	292,356	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 9,260,314	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	135,929	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	6,185,753	-	298,077	623,516
5020	**Total Revenues**	15,581,996	-	298,077	623,516
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	-	47,249	49,769
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	-	250,828	570,558
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	638
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	1,139
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	17,439,902	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	1,412
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	17,439,902	-	298,077	623,516
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,857,906)	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	60,617	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,797,289)	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	15,276,803	610,910	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 13,479,514	$ 610,910	$ -	$ -

Draft

		263
Data Control Codes		**ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition**
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-
5900	Federal program revenues	726,559
5020	**Total Revenues**	726,559
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	483,152
0012	Instruction resources and media services	2,646
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	150,802
0021	Instructional leadership	3,279
0023	School leadership	12,563
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	66,429
0033	Health services	3,975
0034	Student transportation	-
0035	Food service	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-
0041	General administration	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-
0061	Community services	3,713
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	726,559
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -

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Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	10,312	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	173,117	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	-	173,117	10,312	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	91,526	8,562	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	12,922	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	4,014	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	64,252	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	1,750	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	403	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	-	173,117	10,312	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	82,912	-	-	39,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 82,912	$ -	$ -	$ 39,303

Draft

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	3,950,826	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	39	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	1,338,840	-	350	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	1,191,163	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 6,443,192	$ 643	$ -	$ 575
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	6,443,192	643	-	575
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	1,083,334	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	184,099	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	197,160	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	2,120	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	125,535	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	1,287,506	-	-	-
0033	Health services	8,242	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,064,724	-	183,176	-
0041	General administration	7,423	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	41,239	-	-	-
0061	Community services	3,985	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	6,021,955	-	183,176	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	3,373,878	22,502	334,599	6,396
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 3,795,115	$ 23,145	$ 151,423	$ 6,971

Draft

Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 15,704,724
5800	State program revenues	6,627,459
5900	Federal program revenues	16,492,067
5020	**Total Revenues**	38,824,250
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	12,579,807
0012	Instruction resources and media services	186,784
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,752,480
0021	Instructional leadership	55,549
0023	School leadership	139,184
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	2,325,518
0033	Health services	19,031
0034	Student transportation	22,725
0035	Food service	17,439,902
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,247,900
0041	General administration	7,423
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588
0052	Security and monitoring services	1,232,402
0061	Community services	125,228
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	292,356
6030	**Total Expenditures**	40,442,877
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,618,627)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	60,617
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,558,010)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	19,747,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 18,189,293

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	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 2,508,907
Temporary investments, at fair value	4,667,619	264
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	51,978	-
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	4,719,597	2,739,709
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	69,160	-
Claims and judgments	1,120,196	3,113,689
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	1,189,356	4,416,736
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	3,530,241	(1,677,027)
Total Net Position	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

Draft

	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 78,093	$ 2,587,000
Temporary investments, at fair value	-	4,667,883
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	-	51,978
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	78,093	7,537,399
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	69,160
Claims and judgments	-	4,233,885
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	-	5,606,092
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	78,093	1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Worker's Compensation	Self-Funded Health Insurance
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,751,978	$ 38,711,026
Total Operating Revenues	1,751,978	38,711,026
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	322,266	-
Purchased and contracted services	2,750	-
Supplies and materials	5,428	-
Claims expense and other operating expenses	1,464,548	51,495,814
Total Operating Expenses	1,794,992	51,495,814
Operating Income (Loss)	(43,014)	(12,784,788)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and nocapital subsidies	(43,014)	(8,784,788)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	213,838	69,040
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	213,838	69,040
Change in net position	170,824	(8,715,748)
Net Position - Beginning	3,359,417	7,038,721
Net Position - Ending	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

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	Technology Repair Fund	Total
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,210	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	1,210	40,464,214
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	-	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	537	3,287
Supplies and materials	785	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	-	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	1,322	53,292,128
Operating Income (Loss)	(112)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and nocapital subsidies	(112)	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	-	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	-	282,878
Change in net position	(112)	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	78,205	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

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	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,853,056	$ 38,711,026
Cash payments for insurance claims	(1,242,906)	(51,459,969)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(8,178)	-
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	279,706	(12,748,943)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	213,838	69,040
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	213,838	69,040
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	493,544	(8,679,903)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,174,075	11,189,074
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (43,014)	$ (12,784,788)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078	-
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,597	(217,375)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	218,045	78,868
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ 279,706	$ (12,748,943)

Draft

	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,210	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	-	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,322)	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	-	(322,266)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(112)	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	-	282,878
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	-	282,878
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(112)	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	78,205	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (112)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	-	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	-	296,913
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (112)	$ (12,469,349)

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REQUIRED TEA SCHEDULES

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	1	2	3	10	20
Last Ten Fiscal Years	**Tax Rates**		**Net Assessed/Appraised Value For School Tax Purposes**	**Beginning Balance 7/1/2025**	**Current Year's Total Levy**
	Maintenance	**Debt Service**			
2017 and prior	Various	Various	Various	$ 682,824	$ -
2018	$ 1.040000	$ 0.471900	$ 23,024,385,416	170,305	-
2019	1.040000	0.470000	25,485,081,027	228,420	-
2020	0.970000	0.467500	27,537,591,142	289,995	-
2021	0.953400	0.465000	29,134,301,079	340,697	-
2022	0.872000	0.465000	33,345,889,264	434,414	-
2023	0.944600	0.330000	42,216,098,773	779,487	-
2024	0.778700	0.330000	43,213,906,724	1,062,926	-
2025	0.756900	0.330000	46,415,581,397	4,634,514	-
2026	0.756900	0.330000	43,388,224,482	-	471,629,644
		Rollbacks		88,400	-
1000 Totals				$ 8,711,982	$ 471,629,644
8000 Taxes Refunded					
9000 Tax Increment					

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Last Ten Fiscal Years	31 Maintenance Total Collections	32 Debt Service Total Collections	40 Entire Year's Adjustments	50 Ending Balance 6/30/2026	99 Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115(c)
2017 and prior	$ 26,508	$ 9,920	$ (40,514)	$ 605,882	
2018	2,532	1,149	(3,256)	163,368	
2019	769	345	(5,572)	221,734	
2020	(14,565)	(7,020)	(33,479)	278,101	
2021	10,040	4,881	(1,560)	324,216	
2022	(6,223)	(3,308)	(43,962)	399,983	
2023	(388,463)	(135,727)	(633,444)	670,233	
2024	(703,228)	(298,505)	(1,289,506)	775,153	
2025	362,695	153,835	(2,753,329)	1,364,655	
2026	324,615,966	141,479,960	-	5,533,718	
	300,684	126,262	657,577	319,031	
1000 Totals	$ 324,206,715	$ 141,331,792	$ (4,147,045)	$ 10,656,074	
8000 Taxes Refunded					$ 226,525
9000 Tax Increment	$ -				

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-2*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEBT SERVICE FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts,	Variance with
	Original	Final	GAAP Basis	Final Budget
Revenues				
Local and intermediate sources	$ 153,859,398	$ 153,859,398	$ 146,022,826	$ (7,836,572)
State program revenues	12,319,144	12,319,144	21,296,973	8,977,829
Total Revenues	166,178,542	166,178,542	167,319,799	1,141,257
Expenditures				
Debt Service:				
Principal on long-term debt	166,178,542	64,491,698	51,374,253	13,117,445
Interest on long-term debt	-	101,215,314	101,215,314	-
Debt issuance costs and fees	-	472,330	472,330	-
Total Expenditures	166,178,542	166,179,342	153,061,897	13,117,445
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	(800)	14,257,902	14,258,702
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	(3,890,434)	32,995,000	36,885,434
Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	3,890,434	3,890,434	-
Payment to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent	-	-	(36,468,482)	(36,468,482)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	416,952	416,952
Net change in fund balances	-	(800)	14,674,854	14,675,654
Fund Balances - Beginning	130,389,361	130,389,361	130,389,361	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 130,389,361	$ 130,388,561	$ 145,064,215	$ 14,675,654

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-3*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local revenues	$ 9,904,940	$ 9,607,026	$ 9,260,314	$ (346,712)
State program revenues	65,000	76,248	135,929	59,681
Federal program revenues	7,024,085	6,448,014	6,185,753	(262,261)
Total Revenues	16,994,025	16,131,288	15,581,996	(549,292)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Food services	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Total Expenditures	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,109,830)	(2,976,241)	(1,857,906)	1,118,335
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Net change in fund balances	(2,109,830)	(2,376,241)	(1,797,289)	578,952
Fund Balances - Beginning	15,276,803	15,276,803	15,276,803	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 13,166,973	$ 12,900,562	$ 13,479,514	$ 578,952

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-4*

BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM COMPLIANCE RESPONSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Codes	Bilingual Education Programs	
AP1	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fisc	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	$ 3,559,045
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	$ 5,945,830

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STATISTICAL SECTION

(Unaudited)

Draft

Statistical Tables are used to provide detailed data on the physical, economic, social and political characteristics of a government. They are intended to provide financial report users with a broader and more complete understanding of the government and its financial affairs than it is possible from the basic financial statements.

The District's Statistical Tables usually cover ten fiscal years and often present data from outside the accounting records. The tables are unaudited due to the nature of the information contained therein.

Draft

FINANCIAL TRENDS

Draft

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 137,675,396	$ 140,492,504	$ 262,300,571	$ 221,132,966	$ 218,763,600
Restricted for:					
Debt service	97,015,269	83,856,424	89,093,344	96,904,511	93,103,657
Child nutrition	13,479,514	15,276,803	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,591,451
Expendable endowments	978,621	590,049	21,693	20,910	20,515
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	733,125	733,125	95,036	6,554	32,369
Unrestricted	(391,746,513)	(412,632,002)	(455,752,676)	(463,979,989)	(533,079,414)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (141,864,588)	$ (171,683,097)	$ (87,446,403)	$ (129,529,041)	$ (209,567,822)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.
Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 209,579,358	$ 217,788,325	$ 253,931,093	$ 221,016,520	$ 220,523,525
Restricted for:					
Debt service	93,519,193	105,191,970	32,437,004	57,930,069	27,905,627
Child nutrition	3,522,865	3,075,535	2,772,946	1,732,743	944,182
Expendable endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	4,022	20,502
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	20,504	3,889
Other purposes	3,580,173	283,363	30,995	9,910	29,140
Unrestricted	(537,521,472)	(570,537,898)	(576,428,567)	(593,325,093)	(417,854,571)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (227,299,374)	$ (244,178,198)	$ (287,236,023)	$ (312,611,325)	$ (168,427,706)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.
Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 2

Page 1 of 2

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 320,904,152	$ 315,214,601	$ 306,342,548	$ 279,966,844	$ 256,091,647
Instructional Resources and Media Services	6,229,816	6,432,889	5,721,656	5,470,491	5,646,369
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	13,196,513	12,397,910	12,300,098	9,882,040	8,638,635
Instructional Leadership	4,699,656	4,819,833	4,698,814	4,236,629	3,478,618
School Leadership	26,415,247	26,825,866	26,560,888	23,437,062	21,284,630
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	25,778,760	24,952,204	24,945,957	22,519,878	20,914,516
Social Work Services	970,410	1,237,268	1,591,151	1,481,269	1,461,273
Health Services	4,528,337	4,496,369	4,481,221	3,929,553	3,569,383
Student Transportation	19,730,543	19,099,684	22,714,490	14,826,781	14,937,044
Food Services	18,937,114	19,150,081	16,548,469	13,485,814	14,308,790
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	19,951,072	19,556,293	18,428,072	17,230,538	15,069,588
General Administration	10,641,365	10,674,042	10,159,521	8,888,176	8,574,613
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	47,109,272	45,859,597	37,096,547	40,407,857	37,244,209
Security and Monitoring Services	7,210,363	4,372,982	1,884,125	2,520,310	3,747,379
Data Processing Services	16,543,658	13,461,374	15,350,041	10,193,304	10,627,985
Community Services	2,349,923	3,064,804	2,913,536	2,612,206	2,340,136
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	74,292,345	180,787,977	82,925,612	57,124,118	104,842,157
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	17,499	2,717,035	411,258	390,299
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	633,701,391	726,626,700	610,133,903	567,949,320	535,544,138
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,926,322	2,327,356	1,006,616	2,250,719	5,082,293
Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-	-	103,305
Curriculum and staff development	-	-	-	-	51,596
Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-	47,898
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	-	-	-	-	22,858
Social work services	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	-	-	-	290
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	8,754,124	8,877,318	8,742,125	8,042,474	770,224
Extracurricular activities	4,429,028	5,009,743	5,346,493	8,109,320	1,630,156
General administration	-	-	-	-	68,559
Facilities maintenance and operations	648,453	1,197,375	-	-	1,318,984
Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	2,958
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	-	-	-	-	3,041
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181	56,180,267	49,769,995	58,011,772
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	53,494,588	51,240,973	71,275,501	68,172,508	67,113,934
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (580,206,803)	$ (675,385,727)	$ (538,858,402)	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)

Source: Statement of Activities

* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 281,784,112	$ 248,766,168	$ 253,015,768	$ 154,529,697	$ 211,551,126
Instructional Resources and Media Services	5,446,954	4,974,427	4,881,723	3,379,412	4,381,600
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	9,177,726	8,057,473	9,367,716	6,059,520	9,767,818
Instructional Leadership	3,996,939	3,472,201	4,292,388	2,630,262	3,836,840
School Leadership	23,953,779	20,538,000	21,437,409	12,118,000	18,174,227
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	22,557,465	19,489,732	19,346,244	10,706,847	14,382,622
Social Work Services	1,600,123	1,236,687	1,252,304	987,482	1,161,133
Health Services	4,419,896	3,474,690	3,415,518	1,894,065	2,739,414
Student Transportation	13,834,464	13,316,840	13,443,013	9,679,600	10,654,901
Food Services	11,588,929	13,068,272	15,023,682	13,271,579	14,607,540
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	13,955,301	12,848,486	15,618,538	11,943,623	14,143,002
General Administration	8,810,590	6,957,700	7,691,676	4,897,057	6,490,724
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	35,186,664	27,884,409	33,822,583	27,199,752	32,590,130
Security and Monitoring Services	2,772,798	2,161,532	2,093,571	1,705,518	1,702,995
Data Processing Services	11,952,503	7,955,855	10,632,498	7,121,369	8,384,174
Community Services	2,455,677	2,402,705	2,947,254	1,593,660	2,449,250
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	75,753,724	87,483,694	63,989,346	77,453,400	50,130,691
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	4,345,087	2,632,097	3,507,598	1,663,428	4,582,037
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	210,524
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	1,793,368
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	536,027,225	489,232,311	488,209,117	351,129,816	413,970,416
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,230,742	1,923,988	3,956,946	3,772,958	3,364,638
Instructional resources and media services	63,036	51,801	70,730	3,772	2,254
Curriculum and staff development	24,416	37,237	60,385	3,072	2,924
Instructional leadership	45,847	13,345	33,052	1,039	704
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	24,906	16,131	-	-	-
Social work services	-	-	-	-	152
Health services	502	329	583	56	33
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	1,511,986	6,301,036	8,832,767	8,764,164	8,027,654
Extracurricular activities	1,349,639	1,130,356	1,456,175	1,710,846	1,735,954
General administration	72,965	54,549	56,841	98,616	69,762
Facilities maintenance and operations	285,042	748,905	1,159,169	1,164,434	1,210,759
Security and monitoring services	4,756	577	1,497	50	44
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	53	1,322	4,785	185	194
Operating grants and contributions	73,046,804	60,144,667	60,694,526	(28,098,465)	41,372,352
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	80,660,694	70,424,243	76,327,456	(12,579,273)	55,787,424
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,881,661)	$ (363,709,089)	$ (358,182,992)

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 3

Page 1 of 2

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (580,206,803)	$ (675,385,727)	$ 538,858,402	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383	450,527,755	516,888,354	432,989,969
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	112,920,739	87,162,343	86,792,440	36,564,633	51,823,295
Investment earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251	37,855,600	19,724,702	1,270,733
Grants and contributions not restricted	582,301	865,050	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071	6,710,884	6,696,904	81,848
Total Primary Governmental Activities	610,025,312	589,168,098	581,886,679	579,874,593	486,165,845
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	29,818,509	(86,217,629)	43,028,277	80,097,781	17,735,641
Total Change in Net Position	$ 29,818,509	$ (86,217,629)	$ 43,028,277	$ 80,097,781	$ 17,735,641

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,868,731)	$ (363,708,708)	$ (358,182,992)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	401,522,667	383,211,849	371,483,214	338,252,069	307,374,114
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	67,049,871	73,269,055	55,030,971	61,929,218	74,506,113
Investment earnings	1,219,173	5,367,588	10,255,259	6,050,870	4,099,437
Grants and contributions not restricted	12,640	17,401	195,073	57,050	105,469
Miscellaneous	1,436,365	-	279,516	63,383	79,934
Total Primary Governmental Activities	471,240,716	461,865,893	437,244,033	406,352,590	386,165,067
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	15,874,185	43,057,825	25,375,302	42,643,882	27,982,075
Total Change in Net Position	$ 15,874,185	$ 43,057,825	$ 25,375,302	$ 42,643,882	$ 27,982,075

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 391,303	$ 479,496	$ 464,574	$ 494,521	$ 627,538
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	277,247	71,553	106,783	42,595	544,036
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to major maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	-	-	32,000,000	31,486,406	2,000,000
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	-	-	-	-	1,131,064
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	-	-	-	-	930,000
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	-	-	-	-	30,424,350
Assigned to approved purchase orders	54,077,163	58,077,163	18,181,419	10,931,599	2,960,294
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	-	-	-	-	5,379,120
Unassigned	92,546,886	99,291,534	134,137,659	146,629,279	134,850,415
Total General Fund	$ 147,292,599	$ 157,919,746	$ 184,890,435	$ 189,584,400	$ 178,846,817
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	145,064,215	130,389,361	135,656,445	140,366,889	135,256,115
Restricted for authorized construction	175,419,172	323,324,481	267,848,929	114,998,161	3,367,767
Restricted for food service	14,090,424	15,887,713	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,623,820
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	122,215	122,215	95,036	65,554	-
Restricted for endowments	-	-	-	20,910	20,515
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	3,976,654	3,737,375	5,413,674	3,888,953	2,119,703
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 338,672,680	$ 473,461,145	$ 425,809,713	$ 275,726,474	$ 152,387,920

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 380,148	$ 361,601	$ 422,437	$ 420,920	$ 370,142
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	8,582	-	-	-	103,203
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	783,416	783,416	783,416
Committed to major maintenance	-	3,990,018	2,427,753	9,776,661	8,671,644
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	2,850,000	2,347,200	1,957,314	2,308,450	2,308,450
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	1,131,064	1,131,064	-	-	-
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	14,473,628	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	8,218,558	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	4,845,192	-	-	-	-
Assigned to approved purchase orders	5,366,959	9,248,038	2,735,231	3,191,275	9,200,972
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	25,551,306	20,980,817	7,192,439	14,116,842	8,100,303
Unassigned	132,667,168	137,941,111	135,021,319	113,803,667	119,935,661
Total General Fund	$ 181,018,977	$ 190,473,477	$ 150,539,909	$ 144,401,231	$ 149,473,791
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ 1,057,636	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	131,260,190	138,815,572	33,287,053	58,761,550	28,544,170
Restricted for authorized construction	54,926,277	14,461,170	83,002,780	107,671,615	47,899,113
Restricted for food service	3,580,173	3,312,020	3,153,941	1,732,743	944,182
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	42,536	-	9,910	29,140
Restricted for endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	24,526	24,391
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	2,763,755	1,768,553	1,367,539	1,265,180	1,212,195
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 193,608,540	$ 158,420,358	$ 120,831,819	$ 169,465,524	$ 78,653,191

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 467,388,640	$ 471,331,781	$ 449,205,452	$ 515,128,201	$ 433,683,552
Interest and other income	24,635,759	26,294,873	37,855,172	19,011,066	1,230,150
Food service sales	8,580,348	8,773,778	8,662,507	8,042,474	770,224
Other revenue	12,385,275	13,702,923	11,689,541	17,053,435	12,727,610
Total Local Sources	512,990,022	520,103,355	507,412,672	559,235,176	448,411,536
State Sources					
State aid	112,920,739	86,798,322	86,082,940	36,564,633	51,823,295
Food service	63,929	67,927	68,576	92,264	54,992
State grants and other	33,845,631	31,223,369	31,347,383	25,046,561	25,497,340
Total State Sources	146,830,299	118,089,618	117,498,899	61,703,458	77,375,627
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,490,880	13,260,720	24,004,177	31,557,175	32,810,042
Food services	6,268,614	6,281,637	6,624,504	7,183,302	22,099,736
Total Federal Sources	19,759,494	19,542,357	30,628,681	38,740,477	54,909,778
Total Revenues	$ 679,579,815	$ 657,735,330	$ 655,540,252	$ 659,679,111	$ 580,696,941

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 401,305,999	$ 381,122,771	$ 371,187,481	$ 337,951,642	$ 308,262,980
Interest and other income	1,107,434	4,529,634	8,521,471	5,764,117	4,025,348
Food service sales	1,306,980	6,295,743	8,827,102	8,759,392	8,025,510
Other revenue	10,118,222	7,426,648	12,738,091	11,255,216	10,888,446
Total Local Sources	413,838,635	399,374,796	401,274,145	363,730,367	331,202,284
State Sources					
State aid	67,049,871	73,218,511	54,323,281	61,888,123	74,482,422
Food service	66,506	65,734	70,428	70,416	68,192
State grants and other	23,029,185	23,514,264	23,729,772	18,202,716	17,065,661
Total State Sources	90,145,562	96,798,509	78,123,481	80,161,255	91,616,275
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,610,753	11,758,834	15,626,487	12,790,424	12,895,475
Food services	10,989,996	5,061,777	5,817,243	5,340,892	4,857,593
Total Federal Sources	24,600,749	16,820,611	21,443,730	18,131,316	17,753,068
Total Revenues	$ 528,584,946	$ 512,993,916	$ 500,841,356	$ 462,022,938	$ 440,571,627

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES AND DEBT SERVICE RATIO
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Table 6
Page 1 of 2

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Current					
Instruction	$ 303,876,777	$ 313,982,935	$ 294,423,409	$ 270,495,198	$ 254,793,201
Instructional resources and media services	5,023,674	5,382,659	4,808,889	4,579,859	4,890,117
Curriculum and staff development	13,357,210	12,792,858	12,203,429	10,090,968	9,019,059
Instructional leadership	4,716,897	4,845,114	4,589,721	4,346,451	3,650,906
School leadership	25,944,361	26,603,257	25,643,629	23,655,029	22,148,800
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	26,129,361	25,369,673	24,687,210	23,139,701	22,128,002
Social work services	979,145	1,264,531	1,584,451	1,557,982	1,566,244
Health services	4,520,129	4,516,746	4,360,493	4,021,651	3,789,996
Student transportation	19,576,804	23,471,925	24,916,147	13,260,878	13,246,264
Food service	17,441,774	17,502,914	15,775,383	12,625,757	15,836,094
Extracurricular activities	17,244,075	17,227,726	16,945,458	15,238,997	13,141,579
General administration	10,638,228	11,621,662	10,007,261	8,816,840	8,869,577
Plant maintenance and operations	46,300,400	54,045,654	48,391,912	39,501,075	36,138,064
Security and monitoring services	9,003,868	5,077,293	5,332,523	2,985,500	3,614,598
Data processing services	14,326,110	19,615,464	13,374,292	8,036,289	8,935,441
Community services	2,405,091	3,149,784	2,957,841	2,736,582	2,552,055
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	53,173,927	52,451,822	66,798,492	32,195,474	37,108,384
Interest on long-term debt	101,264,025	92,568,873	89,875,654	79,298,429	73,882,433
Other debt service	495,087	29,913,203	596,097	28,022,707	38,271,448
Facilities and acquisition	132,578,104	154,820,747	106,447,137	19,754,458	45,216,129
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 823,207,892	$ 890,430,267	$ 786,473,550	$ 653,685,017	$ 621,175,258
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	23.15%	21.28%	24.36%	17.72%	19.46%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Current					
Instruction	$ 242,340,881	$ 210,747,686	$ 217,681,576	$ 207,418,280	$ 186,297,528
Instructional resources and media services	4,236,023	3,903,829	3,804,140	3,679,884	3,487,851
Curriculum and staff development	8,610,370	7,309,473	8,716,716	8,437,104	9,410,681
Instructional leadership	3,619,419	3,069,410	3,924,212	3,681,727	3,634,466
School leadership	21,238,300	17,841,691	19,029,273	17,915,919	16,740,257
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	20,772,329	17,576,820	17,749,136	15,769,026	13,639,343
Social work services	1,480,191	1,176,687	1,196,304	1,242,576	1,128,874
Health services	4,000,087	3,051,426	3,051,554	2,864,825	2,543,625
Student transportation	13,744,168	10,567,353	20,662,704	12,732,873	9,490,799
Food service	9,833,068	11,661,589	14,053,268	13,453,799	13,748,753
Extracurricular activities	11,141,010	10,522,921	13,130,402	12,304,832	12,114,029
General administration	8,098,471	6,184,361	6,987,563	6,789,475	6,122,859
Plant maintenance and operations	32,150,864	24,807,709	39,548,918	30,479,857	31,701,903
Security and monitoring services	2,573,839	2,050,922	1,912,594	1,618,636	1,544,167
Data processing services	12,535,738	7,067,477	9,145,343	10,130,299	8,518,894
Community services	2,265,849	2,125,705	2,714,664	2,398,761	2,327,489
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	42,686,048	-	52,177,306	23,843,628	34,180,501
Interest on long-term debt	67,983,703	20,883,770	79,701,776	54,137,360	80,800,398
Other debt service	33,538,599	100,596	1,499,148	966,658	2,678,511
Facilities and acquisition	60,665,268	67,478,641	106,827,786	22,679,243	35,354,003
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	-	-	-	-	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	2,003,892
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 605,948,719	$ 430,639,409	$ 625,944,671	$ 454,840,307	$ 477,705,123
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	20.44%	5.75%	26.27%	18.30%	26.02%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES AND NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (143,628,077)	$ (232,694,937)	$ (130,933,298)	$ 5,994,094	$ (40,478,317)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	32,995,000	491,661,266	276,710,934	127,235,000	-
Premium on bonds	3,890,434	107,814,675	37,552,637	9,554,030	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(36,468,482)	(345,953,775)	(34,978,540)	-	-
Transfers in	60,617	2,618,250	2,307,074	2,000,000	2,582,802
Transfers out	(4,060,617)	(4,118,250)	(6,380,987)	(10,908,037)	(5,827,186)
Sale of capital assets	234,285	213,264	125,470	33,575	81,848
Issuance of SBITAs	-	1,140,250	1,045,256	-	-
Other	1,561,228	-	945,367	167,475	248,073
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,787,535)	253,375,680	277,327,211	128,082,043	(2,914,463)
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ (145,415,612)	$ 20,680,743	$ 146,393,913	$ 134,076,137	$ (43,392,780)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Draft

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (77,363,773)	$ 82,354,507	$ (125,103,315)	$ 7,182,631	$ (37,133,496)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	299,406,762	-	99,470,000	73,270,000	244,233,363
Premium on bonds	191,765,179	-	16,053,299	10,326,313	104,726,876
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(383,486,109)	-	(27,289,064)	-	(336,852,184)
Transfers in	8,457,896	13,830	446,838	-	11,457
Transfers out	(14,180,254)	(4,868,817)	(5,651,190)	(5,075,700)	(4,229,359)
Sale of capital assets	407,435	22,587	28,651	34,039	52,553
Issuance of SBITAs	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(278,093)	-	(450,246)	(15,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	102,092,816	(4,832,400)	82,608,288	78,539,652	7,942,706
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 24,729,043	$ 77,522,107	$ (42,495,027)	$ 85,722,283	$ (29,190,790)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Draft

Draft

REVENUE CAPACITY

Draft

The schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Real Property		Personal Property	
	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 20,181,912,125	$ 24,180,038,930	$ 705,562,456	$ 705,562,456
2018	22,256,938,349	26,374,894,747	767,447,067	767,447,067
2019	24,651,365,654	29,115,510,015	833,715,373	833,715,373
2020	26,635,648,501	31,230,341,050	901,945,641	901,945,641
2021	28,233,198,265	32,763,084,864	901,102,814	901,102,814
2022	32,462,367,992	38,625,353,321	883,521,272	883,521,272
2023	41,303,645,830	59,093,194,507	912,452,506	912,452,506
2024	42,084,597,462	59,299,587,391	1,129,309,262	1,129,309,262
2025	45,177,180,957	60,186,819,315	1,238,400,440	1,238,400,440
2026	45,125,533,643	61,681,251,227	1,315,059,950	1,315,059,950

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Exemptions Real Property		Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Estimated Actual Value	Total Tax Rate	Ratio of Total Assessed to Total Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 3,998,126,805		$ 20,887,474,581	$ 24,885,601,386	$ 1.5119	84%
2018	4,117,956,398		23,024,385,416	27,142,341,814	1.5119	85%
2019	4,464,144,361		25,485,081,027	29,949,225,388	1.5100	85%
2020	4,594,692,549		27,537,594,142	32,132,286,691	1.4375	86%
2021	4,529,886,599		29,134,301,079	33,664,187,678	1.4184	87%
2022	6,162,985,329		33,345,889,264	39,508,874,593	1.3370	84%
2023	17,789,548,677	*	42,216,098,336	60,005,647,013	1.2746	70%
2024	17,214,989,929	**	43,213,906,724	60,428,896,653	1.1087	72%
2025	15,009,638,358		46,415,581,397	61,425,219,755	1.0869	76%
2026	16,555,717,584	***	46,440,593,593	62,996,311,177	1.0869	74%

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes $11.3 billion in Homestead Cap Value Loss due to 27% growth in 2021 - 2022.
** Homestead Exemption increased from $40K to $100K
*** Homestead Exemption increased from $100K to $140K

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	School District			City of Austin	Austin Community College	BHC MUD	City of Cedar Park	City of Leander
	M & O	I & S	Total					
2017	$ 1.04000	$ 0.47190	$ 1.51190	$ 0.44180	$ 0.80100	$ 0.80100	$ 0.47000	$ 0.59900
2018	1.04000	0.47190	1.51190	0.44480	0.80100	0.80100	0.45750	0.57787
2019	1.04000	0.47000	1.51000	0.44030	0.78100	0.78100	0.44900	0.55187
2020	0.97000	0.46750	1.43750	0.44310	0.80850	0.80850	0.44700	0.54187
2021	0.95340	0.46500	1.41840	0.53350	0.76000	0.76000	0.44698	0.53687
2022	0.87200	0.46500	1.33700	0.54100	0.70000	0.70000	0.43200	0.47970
2023	0.94460	0.33000	1.27460	0.46270	0.65950	0.65950	0.39000	0.43233
2024	0.77870	0.33000	1.10870	0.44580	0.59050	0.59050	0.37000	0.41728
2025	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.47760	0.55040	0.55040	0.36300	0.41728
2026	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.52402	0.10340	0.54500	0.36000	0.41728

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Travis County	Travis County WC&ID #17	Wm. County	Wm. County Vista Oaks MUD #9	Wmson/ Travis County MUD #1	Travis County ESD #1	River Place MUD
2017	$ 0.38380	$ 0.05990	$ 0.43653	$ 0.54500	$ 0.46620	$ 0.10000	$ 0.20700
2018	0.36900	0.05990	0.42653	0.52000	0.43160	0.10000	0.07500
2019	0.35420	0.05990	0.41903	0.33000	0.40790	0.10000	0.07500
2020	0.36929	0.05990	0.41872	0.33000	0.38500	0.10000	0.77500
2021	0.37436	0.05990	0.41872	0.32000	0.34790	0.10000	0.08000
2022	0.35737	0.05680	0.40085	0.29070	0.32910	0.10000	0.07860
2023	0.31824	0.18870	0.33812	0.25610	0.30180	0.10000	0.07160
2024	0.30466	0.17810	0.33312	0.23500	0.28810	0.10000	0.06700
2025	0.34445	0.15310	0.35567	0.22220	0.27330	0.10000	0.06450
2026	0.37585	0.13960	0.36945	0.21310	0.27340	0.10000	0.06720

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 10

TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

Name	Rank	Type of Business	2025 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2025 Total Assessed Valuation	Rank	2017 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2017 Total Assessed Valuation
IVT Parke Cedar Park, LLC	1	Strip Mall/Plaza	$ 120,000,000	0.26%			
Karlin River Place LLC	2	Industrial Manufacturing	110,706,648	0.24%			
Cedar Park Health Systems	3	Hospital	110,088,774	0.24%	4	$ 86,032,807	0.37%
La Villa Housing Finance	4	Apartments	99,999,000	0.22%			
AMFP VI Meritage LLC	5	Apartments	99,130,000	0.21%			
1431 SC PT LTD	6	Strip Mall/Plaza	97,426,540	0.21%			
RRE Riverlodge Holdings LLC	7	Apartments	97,000,000	0.21%	8	57,049,400	0.25%
Ranger Excavating	8	Construction	88,215,993	0.19%			
Verandah at Grandview Hills LLC	9	Apartments	87,150,000	0.19%			
Sonterra Luxury Apts, LLC (prev. owned by Bassh	10	Apartments	87,570,000	0.19%			
G&I VII River Place LP		Land/Improvements			1	$ 146,046,802	0.63%
Tintara Canyon Creek 2013 LP		Land/Improvements			7	64,728,921	0.28%
BRE RC 1890 Ranch TX LP		Land/Improvements			3	98,984,324	0.43%
The Bassham Trust		Land/Improvements			2	122,749,900	0.53%
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.		Research & Development			5	79,489,935	0.35%
Sir Steiner Ranch Apartments LLC		Apartment Complex			6	76,000,000	0.33%
Bell Steiner Ranch LLC		Land/Improvements			9	54,501,825	0.24%
Bell Fund V Four Points LLC		Land/Improvements			10	53,033,300	0.23%
			$ 997,286,955	2.15%		$ 838,617,214	3.27%

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	Total Current Tax Levy[1]	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collected in Subsequent Years and Cumulative Adjustments[2]	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount Collected	Percent of Levy	Amount Collected	Amount Collected	Percent of Levy Collected
2017	$ 305,591,127	$ 304,440,270	99.62%	$ 1,018,022	$ 305,458,292	99.96%
2018	336,487,181	335,446,557	99.69%	877,254	336,323,811	99.95%
2019	370,356,031	368,736,378	99.56%	1,397,920	370,134,298	99.94%
2020	383,124,069	379,799,635	99.13%	3,046,433	382,846,068	99.93%
2021	400,096,091	396,966,317	99.22%	2,805,559	399,771,876	99.92%
2022	432,426,342	429,761,319	99.38%	2,265,041	432,026,360	99.91%
2023	516,707,409	512,188,647	99.13%	3,848,529	516,037,176	99.87%
2024	451,363,689	446,625,144	98.95%	3,963,392	450,588,536	99.83%
2025	473,524,361	468,889,848	99.02%	3,269,859	472,159,707	99.71%
2026	471,629,643	466,095,926	98.83%	-	466,095,926	98.83%

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.
(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.
(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.
(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

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Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	Outstanding Delinquent Tax for Tax Year	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes as Percent of Tax Levy	Delinquent Tax (All Years) this Fiscal Year [3]: Delinquent Amount Collected	Delinquent Collections as Percent of Current Tax Levy	Outstanding Tax Balances at Fiscal Year End
2017	$ 132,835	0.04%	$ 2,658,255 *	0.87%	$ 3,193,231
2018	163,368	0.05%	1,430,955	0.43%	3,534,745
2019	221,734	0.06%	1,382,879	0.37%	3,898,884
2020	278,101	0.07%	137,147	0.04%	6,303,447
2021	324,215	0.08%	3,055,361	0.76%	6,581,664
2022	399,983	0.09%	2,578,509	0.60%	5,715,310
2023	670,233	0.13%	1,487,102	0.29%	7,593,951
2024	775,153	0.17%	1,035,853	0.23%	9,210,369
2025	1,364,655	0.29%	900,899	0.19%	8,711,983
2026	5,533,718	1.17%	(557,419)	-0.12%	10,656,074

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.
(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.
(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.
(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

Draft

Draft

DEBT CAPACITY

The schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 12

OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30**	General Obligation Bonds*	Leases/ SBITA	Total Debt	Amounts Available for Retirement of Bonds	Net Bonded Debt	Personal Income	Population	Percentage of Personal Income
2017	$ 1,598,752,972	$ -	$ 1,598,752,972	$ 27,905,627	$ 1,570,847,345	$ 6,343,864,113	174,373	24.76%
2018	1,675,087,856	-	1,675,087,856	57,930,069	1,617,157,787	7,329,566,256	192,792	22.06%
2019	1,697,800,257	-	1,697,800,257	32,437,004	1,665,363,253	7,705,803,752	194,008	21.61%
2020	1,570,640,560	-	1,570,640,560	105,191,970	1,465,448,590	8,508,893,720	199,580	17.22%
2021	1,605,341,295	2,332,861	1,607,674,156	93,519,193	1,514,154,963	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.79%
2022	1,557,128,788	2,094,703	1,559,223,491	93,103,657	1,466,119,834	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.25%
2023	1,714,084,661	3,413,883	1,717,498,544	96,904,511	1,620,594,033	11,298,450,384	237,276	13.44%
2024	1,902,672,107	2,275,509	1,904,947,616	89,093,344	1,815,854,272	13,023,660,943	244,354	13.94%
2025	2,099,894,767	1,941,750	2,101,836,517	83,856,424	2,017,980,093	14,385,341,047	249,081	14.03%
2026	1,998,060,056	1,864,830	1,999,924,886	97,015,269	1,902,909,617	14,750,395,140	244,556	12.90%

Ratio of (net) general bonded debt to estimated actual value of property: 3%

* General Obligation Bonds amount includes accretion on capital appreciation bonds, premium and deferred loss on refunding

** During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year from August 31 to June 30.

Source: Population & Per Capita Source: US Census QuickFacts & Population and Survey Analysts Report

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 13

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT

June 30, 2026

Taxing Body	Gross Debt Outstanding	Outstanding As of	Percent Overlapping (1)	Share of Debt
Austin CCD	$ 657,685,000	06/30/26	48.85%	$ 321,279,123
Austin, City of	2,383,745,000	06/30/26	2.12%	50,535,394
Block House MUD	4,610,000	06/30/26	100.00%	4,610,000
Cedar Park, City of	260,145,000	06/30/26	90.04%	234,234,558
Jonestown, City of	5,845,000	06/30/26	27.86%	1,628,417
Leander TODD MUD #1	36,485,000	06/30/26	100.00%	36,485,000
Leander, City of	294,840,000	06/30/26	97.62%	287,822,808
Palmera Ridge MUD	30,465,000	06/30/26	100.00%	30,465,000
Parkside at Mayfield Ranch MUD	18,785,000	06/30/26	100.00%	18,785,000
Travis Co	1,202,190,000	06/30/26	4.59%	55,180,521
Travis Co ESD # 6	475,000	06/30/26	18.65%	88,588
Travis Co Healthcare Dst	398,205,000	06/30/26	4.59%	18,277,610
Travis Co MUD #19	50,615,000	06/30/26	100.00%	50,615,000
Travis Co MUD #20	37,135,000	06/30/26	100.00%	37,135,000
Travis Co MUD # 21	58,935,000	06/30/26	100.00%	58,935,000
Travis WC&ID#17-S. R. DA	26,325,000	06/30/26	100.00%	26,325,000
Upper Brushy Creek WCID	48,465,000	06/30/26	33.17%	16,075,841
Williamson Co	1,261,500,000	06/30/26	19.33%	243,847,950
Williamson Co MUD #13	22,645,000	06/30/26	100.00%	22,645,000
Williamson Co MUD # 25	65,685,000	06/30/26	55.49%	36,448,607
Williamson Co MUD # 31	38,725,000	06/30/26	99.96%	38,709,510
Williamson Co MUD # 32	46,630,000	06/30/26	100.00%	46,630,000
Williamson-Liberty Hill MUD	38,050,000	06/30/26	100.00%	38,050,000
Total Net Overlapping Debt	$ 6,988,185,000			$ 1,674,808,927
Leander ISD *	1,999,924,886	06/30/26		1,999,924,886
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt (6.80% of Taxable Assessed Valuation - $12,916 per capita)	$ 8,988,109,886			$ 3,674,733,813

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

* Leander ISD total includes General Obligation Bonds, premium, accretion on capital appreciation bonds, lease payable, SBITA payable and the deferred loss on refunding

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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The schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

				Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	Estimated School District Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	(A) Labor Force	(A) Employment	(A) Unemployment	(A) Percent Unemployed
2017	174,373	$ 6,343,864,113	$ 36,381	1,128,233	1,090,346	37,887	3.4%
2018	192,792	7,329,566,256	38,018	1,177,633	1,143,194	34,439	2.9%
2019	194,008	7,705,803,752	39,719	1,208,546	1,174,481	34,065	2.8%
2020	199,580	8,508,893,720	42,634	1,228,334	1,074,325	60,509	4.9%
2021	221,535	9,020,019,060	40,716	1,261,089	1,193,209	67,880	5.4%
2022	225,111	9,675,721,002	42,982	1,337,613	1,294,558	43,056	3.2%
2023	237,276	11,298,450,384	47,617	1,420,711	1,376,309	44,402	3.1%
2024	244,354	13,023,660,943	53,298	1,470,924	1,421,280	49,644	3.4%
2025	249,081	14,385,341,047	$57,754	1,519,514	1,466,618	52,896	3.5%
2026	244,556	14,750,395,140	$60,315	1,560,958	1,504,740	56,218	3.6%

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts

(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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	Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	(A) Manufacturing	(A) Construction	(A) Trades	(A) Government	(A) Other
2017	56,783	61,367	172,908	180,258	583,850
2018	57,950	63,692	182,825	178,000	603,158
2019	61,292	65,233	183,000	182,458	620,958
2020	63,370	71,720	185,170	182,970	627,630
2021	63,283	70,783	191,783	187,250	615,858
2022	67,133	73,933	197,217	185,125	704,442
2023	72,525	79,958	209,117	178,974	591,364
2024	73,625	85,350	210,325	196,092	805,167
2025	73,108	89,258	210,717	209,333	810,958
2026	85,317	95,375	213,942	211,525	844,308

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts

(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DISTRICT EMPLOYEES BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Table 15
Page 1 of 2

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Instruction	3,833.75	4,030.66	3,944.99	3,825.31	3,698.50
Instructional Resources and Media Services	54.00	68.00	55.00	52.00	52.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	93.50	95.50	90.50	85.75	77.00
Instructional Leadership	38.00	44.00	38.00	42.50	31.00
School Leadership	378.00	390.75	359.00	342.50	329.00
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	261.50	267.60	267.00	253.10	247.50
Social Work Services	11.00	12.50	17.50	21.50	19.50
Health Services	59.00	60.00	57.00	57.50	54.00
Student Transportation	308.00	353.50	284.50	282.40	199.90
Food Service	213.88	283.56	275.00	174.00	180.88
Extracurricular Activities	34.00	38.20	34.00	28.00	34.00
General Administration	94.50	94.10	84.50	91.25	78.00
Plant Maintenance and Operations	429.95	491.15	396.95	166.10	280.10
Security and Monitoring Services	53.50	30.50	34.00	8.20	8.20
Data Processing Services	64.25	65.75	62.75	44.00	59.00
Community Services	13.50	35.67	64.01	32.67	31.50
Facilities and Acquisition	4.30	6.10	4.30	2.80	2.80
Total	5,944.63	6,367.54	6,069.00	5,509.58	5,382.88

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

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	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Instruction	3,596.84	3,505.27	3,445.35	3,397.72	3,321.84
Instructional Resources and Media Services	51.00	49.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	72.50	73.50	92.00	82.92	85.92
Instructional Leadership	26.50	31.50	34.00	34.50	33.50
School Leadership	315.00	315.75	307.00	306.75	304.75
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	248.00	226.00	219.00	202.00	195.00
Social Work Services	17.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
Health Services	51.00	52.00	51.50	51.50	51.50
Student Transportation	224.81	200.25	200.48	201.72	201.72
Food Service	204.65	213.31	245.70	242.74	241.48
Extracurricular Activities	32.00	29.02	30.02	29.02	29.02
General Administration	73.00	71.00	70.50	70.50	70.50
Plant Maintenance and Operations	313.00	336.00	341.70	375.45	374.45
Security and Monitoring Services	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Data Processing Services	39.50	52.50	51.50	55.25	56.75
Community Services	32.00	37.00	35.50	34.50	34.00
Facilities and Acquisition	3.00	4.00	3.80	4.30	4.30
Total	5,307.80	5,218.10	5,198.05	5,158.87	5,074.73

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 16

OPERATING STATISTICS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	General Fund Expenditures	Average Daily Attendance	Average Daily Membership	Per Pupil Expenditure	Percent Change	Teaching Staff	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Percentage of Students Free or Reduced Meals
2017	$ 295,958,947	36,529	38,130	$ 7,762	2.68%	2,529	15:1	18.90%
2018	322,311,444	37,220	38,936	8,278	2.96%	2,627	15:1	19.10%
2019	333,633,913	38,238	39,939	8,354	2.66%	2,690	15:1	20.30%
2020	312,877,472	39,240	41,277	7,580	3.35%	2,754	15:1	19.40%
2021	363,515,969	39,874	40,287	9,023	-2.46%	2,918	14:1	18.50%
2022	370,839,072	39,126	41,780	8,876	3.57%	2,970	14:1	18.50%
2023	276,286,595	39,884	42,415	6,514	1.50%	2,989	14:1	19.90%
2024	437,196,896	39,205	42,593	10,265	0.42%	3,063	14:1	20.00%
2025	469,727,934	39,296	42,608	11,024	0.04%	3,119	14:1	16.60%
2026	470,773,715			#DIV/0!				

Source: ADA - Texas Education Agency (TEA) Summary of Finance
ADM - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)
Teaching Staff - TEA Staff FTE & Salary Report
Free/Reduced - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Table 17*

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2026		2017	
Name	**Rank**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Employees**
Leander ISD	1		1	
H.E. Butt Grocery	2		3	
HL Chapman Pipeline Construction	3		-	
Cedar Park Regional Medical Center	4		5	
Firefly Aerospace	5		-	
Liberty Civil	6		-	
City of Cedar Park	7		7	
City of Leander	8		-	
Coreslab Structures	9		-	
ETS-Lindgren	10		-	
Texas Bullion Depository	-		-	
Hyliion	-		-	
Tresl	-		-	
Wal-Mart	-		4	
3M Company	-		2	
National Oilwell Varco	-		6	
Target	-		8	
Home Depot	-		9	
BMC Corporation	-		10	
Total Employment		-		-

Source: Population and Survey Analysts (PASA)

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OPERATING INFORMATION

Draft

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Table 18*

TEACHER BASE SALARIES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary	Average Salary
2017	$ 44,900	$ 64,099	$ 50,468
2018	46,150	64,837	51,567
2019	47,000	65,056	52,188
2020	50,000	72,650	55,830
2021	50,000	72,650	55,598
2022	50,900	67,914	56,150
2023	53,520	69,972	58,713
2024	55,655	71,457	60,564
2025	56,995	72,027	61,716
2026	56,995	76,217	65,597

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department,
Texas Education Agency PEIMS Division

*Prior to 2020, the District's year end was August 31st

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School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Whitestone	1991										
Square Feet			77,315	77,315	77,315	77,315	86,531	86,531	86,531	77,315	77,315
Portables			12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			855	889	938	885	841	841	791	774	748
Faubion	1993										
Square Feet			73,397	73,397	73,397	73,397	76,469	76,469	76,469	73,397	73,397
Portables			3,072	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			353	416	394	399	360	445	437	480	471
Block House Creek	1987										
Square Feet			82,479	82,479	82,479	82,479	87,087	87,087	87,087	82,479	82,479
Portables			1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			468	471	468	481	556	617	625	623	656
Cypress	1988										
Square Feet			83,122	83,122	83,122	83,122	89,266	89,266	89,266	83,122	83,122
Portables			-	-	-	-	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			506	547	530	531	514	606	640	682	728
Mason	1994										
Square Feet			89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	98,216	98,216	98,216	89,000	89,000
Portables			3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			691	633	633	616	599	640	626	593	609
Giddens	1996										
Square Feet			91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	94,072	94,072	94,072	91,000	91,000
Portables			3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			484	461	484	455	448	546	582	533	533
Steiner Ranch	1996										
Square Feet			92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	95,072	95,072	95,072	92,000	92,000
Portables			-	-	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			417	481	495	454	528	573	549	541	604
Naumann	1998										
Square Feet			95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	105,752	105,752	105,752	95,000	95,000
Portables			-	-	-	-	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			474	441	465	450	417	493	477	469	472
Bagdad	1999										
Square Feet			95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	99,608	99,608	99,608	95,000	95,000
Portables			9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			701	860	817	682	590	652	607	591	619

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cox	2001										
Square Feet			95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	98,370	98,370	98,370	95,298	95,298
Portables			-	-	-	-	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			534	646	660	600	572	559	529	574	674
Bush	2002										
Square Feet			97,654	97,654	97,654	97,654	102,251	102,251	102,251	97,643	97,643
Portables			-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			501	505	525	541	553	620	666	714	795
Knowles	2003										
Square Feet			96,670	96,670	96,670	96,670	104,350	104,350	104,350	96,670	96,670
Portables			6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			680	697	652	621	603	592	595	638	657
Deer Creek	2004										
Square Feet			98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	102,683	102,683	102,683	98,075	98,075
Portables			-	-	-	-	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			636	651	672	647	599	667	655	667	673
Pleasant Hill	2004										
Square Feet			98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	104,219	104,219	104,219	98,075	98,075
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			721	704	671	629	679	646	628	643	823
Rutledge	2005										
Square Feet			100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	105,080	105,080	105,080	100,472	100,472
Portables			9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			853	915	984	860	948	972	904	833	804
Plain	2006										
Square Feet			100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608.00	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			704	859	811	762	664	621	936	835	710
Winkley	2006										
Square Feet			100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			763	745	690	674	687	725	685	682	652
Riverplace	2007										
Square Feet			108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables			3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			588	601	598	614	682	779	770	789	815

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Grandview Hills	2008										
Square Feet			119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			387	419	456	474	434	442	470	479	483
Parkside	2009										
Square Feet			111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585
Portables			7,680	7,680	7680	7680	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			806	742	779	590	941	1003	958	840	1135
Westside	2009										
Square Feet			112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			504	520	558	549	558	624	566	572	557
Ronald Reagan	2010										
Square Feet			112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	118,414	118,414	118,414	112,270	112,270
Portables			6,144	6,144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			800	797	817	723	865	932	876	864	874
River Ridge	2010										
Square Feet			111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	115,342	115,342	115,342	110,840	110,840
Portables			-	-	-	-	3072	3072	3072	3072	3072
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			370	423	478	516	558	651	684	714	730
Reed	2014										
Square Feet			115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	122,788	122,788
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			636	673	671	628	723	793	800	748	746
Camacho	2015										
Square Feet			110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	114,000	114,000	114,000	110,840	110,840
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			620	669	678	697	666	765	773	778	707
Akin	2017										
Square Feet			110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840
Portables			9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment			874	927	874	755	860	922	843	760	-
Larkspur	2019										
Square Feet			112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	NA	NA
Portables			6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	-	-	-	NA	NA
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	NA	NA
Enrollment			834	930	853	906	720	549	-	NA	NA
Tarvin	2021										
Square Feet			116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables			-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity			800	800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment			838	804	711	487	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North	2022										
Square Feet			116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables			-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity			800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment			737	544	438	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hisle	2024										
Square Feet			117,392	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables			-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity			800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment			530	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

School Middle	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cedar Park	1995										
Square Feet			175,245	175,245	175,245	175,245	192,141	192,141	192,141	175,245	175,245
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			1,368	1,309	1,286	1,310	1,350	1,324	1,314	1,357	1,410
Leander	1996										
Square Feet			155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	162,680	162,680	162,680	155,000	155,000
Portables			-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			873	768	802	816	855	1149	1111	1025	979
Running Brushy	2000										
Square Feet			158,625	158,625	158,625	158,625	163,233	163,233	163,233	158,625	158,625
Portables			4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			1,120	1,038	1,051	1,083	1,154	1,289	1,227	1,246	1,254
Henry	2003										
Square Feet			164,444	164,444	164,444	164,444	167,516	167,516	167,516	164,444	164,444
Portables			3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			1,348	1,199	1,254	1,301	1,332	1,384	1,364	1,355	1,326
Canyon Ridge	2004										
Square Feet			172,894	172,894	172,894	172,894	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452
Portables			1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			964	1,050	1,104	1,144	1,178	1,228	1,265	1,306	1,327
Wiley	2006										
Square Feet			176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			916	791	782	773	820	1,188	1,072	1,023	989
Four Points	2011										
Square Feet			178,849	178,849	178,849	178,849	175,286	175,286	175,286	178,849	178,849
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			581	590	629	673	686	776	775	773	734
Stiles	2012										
Square Feet			177,667	177,667	177,667	177,667	183,736	183,736	183,736	177,370	177,370
Portables			10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment			1,493	1,610	1,503	1,408	1,461	1,533	1,404	1,286	1,171
Danielson	2020										
Square Feet			210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables			3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity			1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment			1,183	1,436	1,357	1,201	973	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

School High Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Leander	1984										
Square Feet			398,087	398,087	398,087	398,097	480,475	480,475	480,475	360,957	360,957
Portables			1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment			2,135	2,210	2,209	2,172	2,207	2,184	2,154	2,190	2,118
Cedar Park	1998										
Square Feet			366,721	366,721	366,721	366,721	370,548	370,548	370,548	374,785	374,785
Portables			7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment			2,158	1,938	1,952	1,994	2,038	2,083	2,081	2,026	2,016
Vista Ridge	2003										
Square Feet			409,081	409,081	409,081	409,081	433,875	433,875	433,875	427,106	427,106
Portables			10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment			2,481	2,618	2,648	2,592	2,518	2,468	2,383	2,325	2,356
Rouse	2008										
Square Feet			446,636	446,636	446,636	446,636	439,000	439,000	439,000	437,194	437,194
Portables			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment			2,261	2,037	1,944	1,908	1,923	1,782	1,688	1,849	1,990
Vandegrift	2010										
Square Feet			436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	397,183	397,183
Portables			-	-	-	-	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,800	1,800
Enrollment			2,438	2,524	2,659	2,715	2,811	2,754	2,708	2,579	2,463
Glenn	2016										
Square Feet			473,754	473,754	473,754	473,754	450,283	450,283	450,283	473,754	473,754
Portables			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity			2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment			2,024	2,132	2,068	1,970	1,826	1,735	1,588	1,137	665

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
New Hope	Portables										
Square Feet			3,096	3,096	3,096	3,096	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Enrollment			65	46	46	46	71	73	73	46	46
LEO											
Square Feet			47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637
Capacity			308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Enrollment			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South PAC											
Square Feet			33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
North PAC											
Square Feet			46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity			800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Other											
Administration											
Square Feet			23,365	23,365	23,365	23,365	24,485	24,485	24,485	23,365	23,365
Plant Services											
Square Feet			58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	30,000	30,000
Transportation											
Square Feet			24,564	24,564	24,564	24,564	28,933	28,933	28,933	23,000	23,000
North Transportation	2019										
Square Feet			29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	NA	NA
Technology Center											
Square Feet			27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553
Other Administration											
Square Feet			20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	6,312	6,312
Portables			12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Regional Stadium-Gupton											
Capacity	2010		10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212
Monroe Stadium											
Capacity	2009		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Bible Stadium											
Capacity	2009		10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Schedule L-1*

REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement at fiscal year	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? (If the school district was issued a warrant hold and the warrant hold was not cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued, the school district is considered **to not have made** timely payments.) Payments to the TRS and TWC are considered timely if a warrant hold that was issued in connection to the untimely payment was cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued. Payments to the IRS are considered timely if a penalty or delinquent payment notice was cleared within 30 days from the date the notice was issued.	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? Even if the issue surrounding the initial warrant hold was resolved and cleared within 30 days, the school district is considered to have been issued a warrant hold.	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF7	Did the school district post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Education Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules that were in effect at the school district's fiscal year end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school board members discuss the school district's property values at a board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget?	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion of interest and premiums on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year-end.	$ 326,611,544

NOTE: This schedule is to be included as part of the annual financial audit report (AFR) submission on the required due date and published as a part of the school district's AFR. This schedule should be submitted in the data feed file and submitted as an Adobe Acrobat portable document

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

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2026.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Draft

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Purpose of this Report

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

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit K-2*

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	I. Summary of Auditors' Results	
	Financial Statements	
q1	Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
	Internal control over financial reporting:	
q2	Material weakness(es) identified?	No
q3	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
q4	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

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Data Control Codes ***Exhibit K-3***

II. Financial Statement Findings

None Reported

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

SINGLE AUDIT REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2026

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD

Leander Independent School District	**Williamson**	**246-913**
Name of School District	County	Co. - Dist. No.

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual federal single audit report of the above-named school district was reviewed and approved for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on January 7, 2026.

_____ _____

President of the Board Secretary of the Board

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Leander Independent School District's (the "District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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

Draft

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

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2026 which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Draft

Austin, Texas
January 7, 2026

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit K-1*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

(2A) Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	(1) Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	District Fund Number	(2) Federal Assistance Listing Number	Total Awards Expended
	U.S. Department of Agriculture			
	Passed Through Texas Education Agency:			
	Cash Assistance:			
71302601	*National School Lunch Program*	240	10.555	$ 4,665,864
71302601	*School Breakfast Program*	240	10.553	1,034,276
	Passed Through Texas Department of Agriculture:			
	Noncash Assistance:			
NT4XL1YGLGC5	*National School Lunch Program (Commodities)*	240	10.555	1,489,356
	Total Child Nutrition Cluster (ALN 10.555, 10.553)			7,189,496
NT4XL1YGLGC5	*State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition*	240	10.560	17,038
	Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			**7,206,534**
	U.S. Department of Education			
	Passed through Texas Education Agency:			
26610101246913	*Title I, Part A*	211	84.010A	1,006,780
26420006246913	*Perkins V: Strengthening CTE for the 21st Century Act*	244	84.048A	304,718
26694501246913	*Title II, Part A - Supporting Effective Instruction*	255	84.367A	644,797
26671001246913	*Title III, Part A-ELA (English Language Acquisition State Grants)*	263	84.365A	622,585
26671003246913	*Title III, Part A-Immigrant*	263	84.365A	128,771
	Total ALN 84.365			751,356
26680101246913	*Title IV, Part A Subpart 1*	289	84.424A	99,218
26671003246913	*ESEA, Title X, Part C - Education for Homeless Children and Youth*	280	84.196	22,725
69552502	*Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities*	288	84.369A	-
266600012469136000	*IDEA Part B, Formula*	224	84.027A	6,457,685
266610012469136000	*IDEA Part B, Preschool*	225	84.173A	65,661
256610047110001	*Empowering Early Childhood Special Education*	289	84.173A	12,921
66002612	*IDEA Part B, Discretionary*	226	84.027A	1,176,327
266600567110010	*Summer Special Education Data Support Grant*	226	84.027A	64,252
	Total Special Education Cluster (ALN 84.027, 84.173)			7,776,846
	Total U.S. Department of Education			**10,606,440**
	U.S. Department of the Interior			
	Passed Through Travis County Tax Assessor:			
Federal Funding in Lieu of Taxes	*National Wildlife Refuge Fund*	199	15.659	62,059
	Total U.S. Department of the Interior			**62,059**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
	Passed Through Texas Health and Human Services Commission:			
52907015700220	*Medical Assistance Program*	199	93.778	219,550
	Total Medicaid Cluster (ALN 93.778)			219,550
	Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			**219,550**
	Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			**$ 18,094,583**

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The District accounts for all awards under federal programs in the General and Special Revenue Funds in accordance with the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide*. These programs are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e. revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e. expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following, or the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The District has elected not to use the 15-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

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

All federal grants are subject to review by the grantor agencies. Any expenditures identified by the grantor agencies as disallowed could require reimbursement to the grantor agency from the District's General Fund.

Note 2 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal grant activity of the District under programs of the federal government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Uniform Guidance. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the District.

Draft

Note 3 - Reconciliation to Basic Financial Statements

The following is a reconciliation of expenditures of federal awards program per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards ("SEFA") and expenditures reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds (Exhibit C-3):

Total Federal Revenues per Exhibit C-3	$	19,759,494
SHARS		(1,462,648)
JROTC		(202,263)
Total Per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	$	18,094,583

Data Control Codes	I. Summary of Auditors' Results	
	Financial Statements	
q1	Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
	Internal control over financial reporting:	
q2	Material weakness(es) identified?	No
q3	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
q4	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No
	Federal Awards	
	Internal control over major programs:	
q5	Material weakness(es) identified?	No
q6	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
q7	Type of auditors' report issued on compliance with major programs	Unmodified
q8	Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516 (a)?	No
q9	Dollar Threshold Considered Between Type A and Type B Federal Programs	$1,000,000
q10	Auditee qualified as low risk auditee?	No
	Identification of major programs:	
	Name of Federal Program or Cluster	Assistance Listing Number (ALN)
	Special Education Cluster	
1	IDEA Part B, Formula	84.027A
2	IDEA Part B, Preschool	84.173A
3	Empowering Early Childhood Special Education	84.173A
4	IDEA Part B, Discretionary	84.027A
5	Summer Special Education Data Support Grant	84.027A
	Child Nutrition Cluster	
6	National School Lunch Program	10.555
7	School Breakfast Program	10.553
8	National School Lunch Program (Commodities)	10.555

Draft

Data Control Codes	
	II. Financial Statement Findings
	None Reported
	III. Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs
	None Reported

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Federal regulations, Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Section 200.511 states, "The auditee is responsible for follow-up and corrective action on all audit findings. As part of this responsibility, the auditee must prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings." The summary schedule of prior audit findings must report the status of the following:

- All audit findings included in the prior audit's schedule of findings and questioned costs and
- All audit findings reported in the prior audit's summary schedule of prior audit findings except audit findings listed as corrected.

I. Prior Audit Findings

Finding 2025-001	**Material Weakness in Internal Control over Compliance and Other Matters, and Material Noncompliance**
Federal Program Name:	Child Nutrition Cluster
Finding Summary:	A procurement transaction was executed with Southwest Equipment Inc., DBA, through the Buy Board cooperative purchasing program. The total purchase amount exceeded the simplified acquisition threshold of $250,000. It was noted that no independent cost estimate or cost-priced analysis was conducted prior to the procurement for federally funded transactions, and the vendor was not properly procured under an approved method. The processes and controls in place relating to procurement did not properly address the requirements for thresholds set by 2 CFR 200.320.
Current Status:	The prior finding has been corrected.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Federal regulations, Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations §200.511 states, “At the completion of the audit, the auditee must prepare a corrective action plan to address each audit finding included in the auditor's report for the current year. The corrective action plan must be a document separate from the auditor's findings described in § 200.516.”

As part of this responsibility, the College’s corrective action plans are presented below.

I. Corrective Action Plan

Not Applicable

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Leander Independent School District

Draft

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Leander, Texas

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026

Draft

Issued By:

Leander Independent School District
Division of Finance

Daniel Villarreal Sr.
Chief Financial Officer

Leander, Texas

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Principal Officials and Advisors

Board of Trustees

Trustee	Office	Term Expires
Anna Smith	President	2028
Sade Fashokun	Vice President	2028
Nekosi Nelson	Secretary	2028
Serenity Coats	Trustee	2030
Chitra Nedun	Trustee	2030
Laura Marques	Trustee	2030
Jason Embry	Trustee	2030

Draft

Administrative Staff

Official	Position
Chris Clark, Ed. D.	Superintendent of Schools

Chief Officers

Angela Hodges, Ed. D.	Learning & Innovation
Kimberly Waltmon, Ed.D.	Administrative Services
Rachel Mackey	Human Resources
Crestina Hardie	Communications
Dan Villarreal Sr., CPA	Financial
Shawn Swisher, J.D.	General Counsel
Jeremy Trimble	Operations
Jason Miller	Technology
Jennifer Baskerville	Police

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD

Leander Independent School District	**Williamson**	**246-913**
Name of School District	County	Co. - Dist. No.

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial report of the above named school district was reviewed and approved for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on November 19, 2026.

_____ _____

President of the Board, Anna Smith

Secretary of the Board, Nekosi Nelson

Board of Trustees

Anna Smith
President-Place 4

Sade Fashokun
Vice President-Place 5

Nekosi Nelson
Secretary-Place 3

Serenity Coats
Trustee-Place 1

Chitra Nedun
Trustee-Place 2

Laura Marques
Trustee-Place 6

Jason Embry
Trustee-Place 7

❖

Chris Clark, Ed.D.
Superintendent

Dan Villarreal Sr., CPA
Chief Financial Officer

November 19, 2026

Citizens of Leander Independent School District
and Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District
P.O. Box 218
Leander, TX 78646-0218

Dear Citizens and Board Members:

The Financial Services Division is pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") for Leander Independent School District ("LISD" or the "District"), Leander, Texas, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. This report is published to provide the Board of Trustees (the "Board"), taxpayers, grantor agencies, staff, Texas Education Agency (TEA), bondholders, and other interested parties with detailed information concerning the financial condition and activities of the District. The government-wide financial statements in this report provide an overview of the District's governmental activities, while detailed fund financial statements describe specific activities of each fund group used in accounting for the District's financial transactions. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the District. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the District. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting (GAAP) principles and in conformance with standards of financial reporting established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and other professional associations, as applicable. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included.

The ACFR is comprised of an introductory, financial, and statistical section. The introductory section includes this transmittal letter, a listing of the District's Board members, and an organizational chart of the District. The financial section includes Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), basic financial statements and combining and individual fund statements and schedules, and other supplementary information. Also included in the financial section is the independent auditors' report on these financial statements. The MD&A is a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor. The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis relevant to a financial statement reader.

State law and District policy require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2026, have been audited by Whitley Penn LLP, a licensed certified public accounting firm, and their report is presented as the first component of the Financial Section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated single audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. Information related to the single audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, findings and recommendations, and the independent auditor's reports on internal control, compliance with requirements applicable to each major federal program, and other matters are included in the Federal Awards section of this report.

The ACFR will be distributed to the Texas Education Agency, financial rating services, and other interested parties. An electronic copy of the ACFR is available on the District's website www.leanderisd.org.

Profile of the District

The District is an independent political subdivision (a local education agency) operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. Leander ISD teachers and support staff focus on engaging and inspiring students for achievement and lifelong success. The purpose and responsibility of the District is to provide a comprehensive curriculum of educational services to approximately 42,000 students enrolled in early childhood education and pre-kindergarten programs through twelfth grade, and whereby each child has access to programs and services that are appropriate to the learner's needs. In addition to the core curriculum in English, math, science, and social studies, the District offers comprehensive instructional programs in the areas of gifted and talented education, vocational education, special programs for individuals with disabilities, English as a Second Language, Bilingual Education, compensatory education programs, International Baccalaureate, and Primary Years Programmes, an alternative high school program for drop-out intervention, an early college high school program as well as a broad range of elective and extracurricular programs. Support departments of the District ensure that student needs for transportation, nutrition, guidance, counseling, and facilities maintenance are addressed.

During the 2025-2026 school year, the District operated a total of forty-nine instructional campuses: six high schools, nine middle schools, thirty elementary schools, two alternative learning centers, Early College High School and opened the Geiger Compass Center and the Lippe Instructional Materials Center. The Geiger Compass Center serves as the new home of the district's program serving young adults between the ages of 18 and 22 who qualify for transition services through special education. The center features accessible classrooms and bathrooms, vocational spaces, a mock apartment, a commercial kitchen, and an outdoor trail designed to prepare young adults with disabilities for independence. The Lippe Instructional Materials Center will continue to provide science kits for elementary classrooms and extend support to middle and high schools, offering a broader range of instructional materials for English Language Arts ("ELA") and math. Leander ISD broke ground on a new Early Childhood Center ("ECC") on May 1, 2025. Funded by the 2023 Bond, the Faubion School for Early Childhood is scheduled to welcome its first class of PreK and Early Childhood Special Education students in the 2026–27 school year.

Student enrollment is a major factor in the District's current and future financial plan. Leander ISD experienced rapid growth over the last decade serving families in the cities of Austin, Cedar Park and Leander. However, forecasted enrollment numbers have begun to plateau. District enrollment has increased approximately 10.3% over the last ten fiscal years, 2016-17 through 2025-26. LISD served more than 41,953 students during the 2025-26 school year and is projecting an enrollment of 41,841students for 2026-27 based on the Population and Survey Analysts (PASA) annual demographic report. Slowing enrollment is attributed to the decrease in school aged children in the central and southern parts of the District and to students pursuing alternative educational opportunities, including charter, private, home, and virtual schools, in the area. The District's demographic consultant has forecasted future enrollment at 42,507 students by 2030 and 43,250 students by 2035.

Governance and oversight for LISD is provided by a non-compensated, seven-member Board of Trustees. Members of the Board are elected at-large to serve a four-year term of office. The Board of Trustees creates the vision and goals for the district and selects the Superintendent, who serves as the district's Chief Executive Officer. Together, the Board of Trustees and Superintendent form Leander ISD's "Governance Team." The Board has final control over all school matters except as limited by state law. The District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity and the District is not financially accountable for any other organizations; therefore, no component units are included within the reporting entity.

Leander ISD's success is driven by an uncompromising vision and unwavering devotion to three key elements: a continually improving world-class curriculum, a focus on teaching and modeling ethical behavior, and the encouragement of a level of parent and community involvement that is the envy of school districts across Texas.

Draft

Economic Condition and Outlook

Local Economy

The District is located within a coveted suburban area with desirable esthetics and quality residential neighborhoods northwest of Austin, Texas, in the southwestern portion of Williamson County, with a portion of its boundaries extending into Travis County to the South. The District covers nearly 200 square miles and includes all or part of nine municipalities (Austin, Cedar Park, Georgetown, Jonestown, Lago Vista, Leander, Liberty Hill, Round Rock, and Volente). The City of Leander has experienced exponential growth over the past two decades evolving from a small, hill country community to a thriving suburban destination in Central Texas that was recently named the fastest growing city in the state. Leander's quality of life, affordability of housing, proximity to Austin, Lake Travis (a large recreational area) and the Texas hill country, and an award-winning school system with an excellent academic reputation, have been the historical drivers for the community's growth. In addition, location, climate, strong government and economic development, transportation and low taxes contribute to the city's popularity and give it a competitive advantage for attracting new residential and commercial growth. The District benefits by having stable employers within a commutable distance of district boundaries and the District's high academic reputation drives residency. The Austin metro region is a destination for migrating talent, offers a favorable business climate, major employers, and a workforce representing one of the most educated talent pools in the country. The region boasts diversity among business leaders across industries, from federal and state governmental entities to its large number of health services and higher educational institutions (including the University of Texas at Austin with enrollment exceeding 51,000 and over 25,000 employees), tourism, financial services, and a prominent high-tech presence, including Apple, Ebay, Amazon, Google, Facebook, Indeed, IBM, Oracle and Tesla. Both the City of Leander and Cedar Park are committed to growth and a high quality of life.

Aggregate property value in the District has increased approximately 33% over the past 5 fiscal periods and 116% over the past 10 fiscal periods. Certified taxable value as of July 2026 was $46,152,178,798 compared to 2025 at $46,440,593,593. The top ten taxpayers for tax year 2025 represent $997,286,955 of total property value, of which IVT Parke Cedar Park LLC is the largest at $120,000,000; the next largest is Karlin River Place LLC, at $110,706,648.

It is clear the critical needs of the District are programs that directly serve students, the employees of the District who administer and deliver those programs, and the facilities required to support students. Active volunteerism continues to be a hallmark of the LISD community coupled with the support from several community partnerships including the Leander Educational Excellence Foundation (LEEF), Concordia University, Parent Teacher Associations, Booster Clubs, and many notable district committees.

Capital Projects

The Leander ISD community values education programs and the District continues to strive to meet those expectations and provide additional opportunities to its students. In March of 2021, a Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) was formed, as an advisory committee to the Board of Trustees, to study the needs of district facilities and campuses for future bond proposals. The CFAC's work resulted in a $772 million dollar bond proposal being placed on the November 2021 ballot comprised of three propositions: $727.2 million worth of new construction, renovation, and equipment replacement projects; $33.3 million to replace existing technology devices, including student and staff laptops; and $11.7 million in renovation and lighting/sound upgrades to our high school and district performing arts centers. Proposition B, for $33.3 million, was the only item approved by the taxpayers which funded a plan to replace laptops, tablets, printers, and other technology devices used by students and staff upon reaching the end of their useful life. This proposition also funded the replacement of projectors with interactive television panels, but the necessary classroom renovation to install the new technology existed in the rejected proposition A for $727.2 million. Considering two failed propositions, the district responded by forming a Long-Range Planning Committee that approached growth by ensuring student access to learning experiences that interest them, facility optimization, fiscal responsibility, and changes in population over time. During the fall of 2022, the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee reconvened to develop a three to five-year facility plan to meet the needs of our fast-growth school district.

In May of 2023, a new bond package totaling $762.8 million and approved by LISD taxpayers to address security, renovations and repairs, and continued growth, impacting every student across the district. The bond package was comprised of three propositions that included: $698.3 million for school facilities, the purchase of sites for school facilities, and buses and vehicles; $50.8 million for technology equipment and technology infrastructure; and $13.6 million for renovations to Don Tew Performing Arts Center and South Performing Arts Center.

In November of 2017, the community passed a bond election totaling $454 million to address the needs of growth and safety. Major projects included in the bond package consisted of additions and renovations to various campuses, HVAC construction, funds for land and construction of additional campuses, construction of a transportation facility, and campus security upgrades. Remaining projects in the 2017 bond include HVAC updates, campus building additions, and the purchase of land for future campuses.

Draft

The district works alongside its Bond Oversight Committee (BOC), an administrative committee of 25 community members, to review the status of capital projects, bond expenditures, project schedules, and the timelines of bond projects. Committee members also evaluate any proposed changes to the scheduled project scope of work to the voter-approved bond program and communicate with the Board of Trustees as necessary. The proceeds from bond sales, interest earnings, and capital expenditures are the core of the revenues and expenditures that are reviewed annually when preparing the capital projects fund budget. The District does not have a construction fund balance reserve policy but utilizes all principal bond proceeds and related interest earnings in a manner acceptable under the law, the community, and Board of Trustees. Other capital improvements and repairs, commonly referred to as major maintenance, which were previously funded by the general fund are now funded though bond project savings. These funds are for replacement/repair of building components, equipment, and site features.

Long-Term Financial Planning

District Strategic Plan

In February 2020, a series of community conversations began focusing on what Leander ISD parents, students, staff, and community members identified as their hopes and dreams for our students. These community conversations drove the development of the district's vision, mission, core beliefs, and the updated Leander ISD Graduate Profile. The district's Strategic Plan, approved in February 2022, sets out a five-year plan to develop and align annual district and campus improvement plans.

VISION

The #1LISD community cultivates each student individually to produce the most sought-after creators of our future world.

MISSION

We will cultivate each individual student by:

- Knowing and appreciating them
- Creating a safe and supportive environment to nurture their personal growth
- Partnering with each family

After countless feedback opportunities, highly iterative and collaborative processes with passionate, cross-functional groups, a path emerged and five focus areas were identified and established by the Leander ISD Board of Trustees:

- Empowered Student Learning
- Empowered Staff
- Impactful Family Engagement
- Equitable Access
- Safe and Innovative Learning Environments

The strategic plan, grounded in the district's core beliefs, vision, mission and graduate profile, illustrates the most important aspirations for our students into a clear plan that reflects our diverse community. The District recognizes that we will continually need to iterate and update this plan throughout the five years to ensure the attainment of our goals. Strategic objectives and academic excellence indicators are used to weigh the relative value of budget items.

The annually adopted budgets serve as the foundation for the District's financial planning and control. Leander ISD builds its budget priorities around its vision and mission and is committed to sound fiscal management through integrity, prudent stewardship, planning, accountability, transparency, and open communication. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) requires the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and Debt Service Fund be budgeted and adopted annually by the District's Board of Trustees and filed through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) by the date prescribed annually by TEA. For the 2025-26 school year, the adopted General Fund included revenues of $460,647,784, expenditures of $481,230,162, and other sources/uses of $350,000, resulting in an overall budget deficit of $20,232,378. The 2025-2026 General Fund budgeted expenditure per pupil was $11,036. The adopted Food Service budget included revenues of $16,994,025 and expenditures of $19,103,855 resulting in a budget deficit of $2,109,830. The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $166,178,542 and expenditures of $166,178,542, resulting in a balanced budget. The combined budgeted expenditures of the General fund, the Debt Service fund, and the Food Service fund totaled $666,512,559.

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General operating needs and capital needs are interdependent and must be considered together to effectively plan for and address the District's long-range financial needs. On an annual basis, the District receives an annual demographic report that predicts population shifts within LISD boundaries and enrollment projections, which form the basis for significant budgetary decisions including per pupil allocations to each campus, instructional staffing allocations, and other required service levels, as well as the need for additional campuses, ancillary facilities, and technology.

The Texas Legislature determines the formulas used to distribute school funding. Based on Average Daily Attendance, each school receives a set amount of funding per student, known as the Basic Allotment. The Basic Allotment per student increased $55 from $6,160 in 2024-2025 to $ 6,210 in 2025-2026. This is the first increase since 2019, and $55 does not cover inflationary increases seen over the last several years. A school's funding is further determined by the District's tax rate as well as by how many of its students qualify for additional funding weights and allotments based on the school district and student characteristics. With the implementation of HB3 (2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), district revenue has not been growing at the same rate as expenditures. HB3 created a system of funding meant to limit the amount of additional revenue generated from the M&O tax rate on rising property values to approximately 2.5 percent year over year. As a result, as property values grow, a school district is required to reduce the Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate to meet this 2.5-percent cap. Because of this, an increase in property values does not equal a proportional increase in revenues for a school district.

As a result of the historical increase in property values experienced over the last several years, the District has been required to make mandatory recapture payments to the state the last three years, 22-23, 23-24, and 24-25. LISD has been considered a "property rich" school district for several years; however, in most years the amount of recapture was nominal in nature. Final recapture in totaled $11.2 million in 2024-25 school year. LISD continues to be considered "property rich" (tier one local share will exceed the district's entitlement under TEC, Section 48), and the estimated amount of recapture for 2025-2026 is approximately $11 million.

During the 89th Legislative Session (2025), property tax relief and school voucher programs remained key agenda items. House Bill 2 (HB2) related to public education was signed into law and included funding for education savings accounts (vouchers) and provided targeted increases in funding across several allotments including: the teacher retention allotment; an increase to the basic allotment of $55; the allotment for basic costs (ABC); special education funding changes; the school safety allotment increase; created a literacy and numeracy assessment in K-3; a new methodology for calculating the early education allotment; and Pre-Kindergarten funding changes. The funding increases included in HB2 were offset by a loss of approximately $10.5 million in additional state aid Leander ISD previously received for districts impacted by compression (Section 48.283 of The Texas Education Code) known as "hold harmless". Additionally, HB 2 introduced several unfunded mandates: Teacher Retirement System (TRS) costs associated with TRA funding of approximately $1.5 million; increased costs for special education evaluations — while the allotment provides $1,000 per evaluation, actual costs can reach up to $5,000 depending on psychologist time and speech/language, Occupational Therapy/Physical Therapy, and other assessments; and School Safety Allotment resulted in estimated funding of $2.5 million for 25-26; however, the District's budgeted expenditures for 2025-26 were $5.1 million.

In order to preserve financial stability, the District must be prepared to respond to cash flow shortages, large or unexpected one-time expenditures, changes in the economy, and changes in state funding. Therefore, Board policy requires the District maintain assigned and unassigned fund balances equal to or exceeding three months of total annual operating expenditures in reserve.

The Board continues to review the outstanding debt of the District and authorize refunding sales, when market conditions are optimal, to take advantage of debt service savings. In 2015, the district started restructuring outstanding debt and took aggressive steps to pay down debt early. The Board had a stated goal of reducing debt from Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) to 25 percent by 2025 and has surpassed that target now reaching 16 percent. Since 2015, Leander ISD has reduced CAB debt by 78 percent. Leander ISD maintains high credit ratings from bond-rating agencies. Leander ISD's bonds are currently rated AA from S&P and AA+ from Fitch. LISD moved to an AA+ rating from Fitch in 2024 citing the district's strong debt management, budgeting practices, and economic trends. The ratings were reaffirmed by both agencies in July 2026. Board policy requires the District to maintain at least 20 percent of the next year's fiscal requirement for principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds.

On Tuesday, February 3, 2026, Leander ISD, along with PFM & Nickel Hayden (LISD's co-Municipal Advisors) and Hilltop Securities (lead underwriter) priced the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026. The 2026 bonds refunded approximately $36.4 million of 2016 bonds for savings. The refunding of older 2016 bonds generated $3.9 million of savings (10.6% of the refunded bonds) on a net present value basis and approximately $4.5 million of cash flow savings. LISD's bonds received significant interest from 18 unique investors placing $116 million of orders for bonds for sale, or about 3.5x "over-subscribed." Major bond investors such as Nuveen, Rockefeller, Blackrock, Eaton Vance, and many others participated in the sale. The resulting over-subscription -- strong demand for LISD's bonds -- allowed LISD to adjust interest rates lower by up to 5 bps in certain maturities, which lowered the overall interest rate paid by LISD. The refunding closed on February 26, 2026.

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Internal Control

The Board and Administration of LISD are responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft, and misuse and to ensure adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal controls are designed to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute assurance, that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived: and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Single Audit: As a recipient of federal, state, and local grants, the District is also responsible for ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these grants. Internal control is subject to periodic reviews by management. As a part of the District's Single Audit, tests are conducted to determine the adequacy of the internal controls as related to federal financial assistance programs as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The results of the District's Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, indicated no instances of material weaknesses in internal control or significant violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Budgetary Controls

The District maintains a system of budgetary controls throughout all its financial systems to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Board. The annual budget provides management with a foundation for planning and controlling operations and is designed to efficiently allocate resources based upon the needs of students to support the District's goals. The official budget represents the allocation of resources in the General Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, and the Debt Service Fund. The budget may be amended during the year to address unanticipated or changing needs of the District. Changes to functional expenditure categories, revenue objects, or other sources and uses accounts require Board approval. The level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is at the fund-function level as required by the Texas Education Agency. The remaining Special Revenue Funds and the Capital Projects Fund adopt project length budgets. The District maintains an encumbrance accounting system as a method of ascertaining the availability of funds. The encumbrance accounting method provides for recording commitments in the budgetary control accounts. Appropriations are encumbered at the time purchase orders are issued or contracts awarded. At the end of the fiscal year, outstanding encumbrances, subject to review and approval, are re-appropriated in the subsequent year's budget.

Independent Audit

Texas Education Code Section 44.008 requires an annual audit of the District's financial statements by an independent certified public accountant selected by the Board of Trustees. The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements and the combining and individual fund statements and other supplemental schedules are included in the financial section of this report.

AWARDS

The District continues to earn recognition for strong financial management and to receive awards for financial reporting and budget presentation.

The Association of School Business Officials ("ASBO") awarded the Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting, and the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the District for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. This is the twenty-eighth consecutive year that the district has prepared this report and received these prestigious awards.

These certificates are valid for a period of one year only. We believe the current report continues to conform to the Certificate programs' requirements and will be submitted to ASBO and GFOA to evaluate eligibility for the fiscal year 2026 certificates.

The Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) International has awarded Leander Independent School District its Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) for excellence in budget presentation for the fiscal year 2025-26. The Meritorious Budget Awards (MBA) program promotes and recognizes school districts that demonstrate excellence in school budget presentation, setting a high standard for transparent budget development. The district has received the award ten times since first submitting it for consideration.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the dedicated efforts of the District's Financial Services Department. We also wish to express our sincere appreciation to our audit firm, Whitley Penn, for their meticulously high standards of review and expertise. Their commitment to excellence has enabled the District staff to complete the ACFR in a timely manner. Additionally, special thanks is extended to the members of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent for their continued leadership and support in ensuring the financial operations of the District are conducted in a responsible and progressive manner. Community, Board, parent, and staff commitment to student achievement and academic excellence is the hallmark of the District. It is an honor to report the results of those efforts.

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Chris Clark, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

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Dan Villarreal, Sr., CPA
Chief Financial Officer

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

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Presented to

Leander Independent School District
Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2025

and issued to the public 143 days after the fiscal year end

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS INTERNATIONAL

The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Leander Independent School District

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025.

The district report meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

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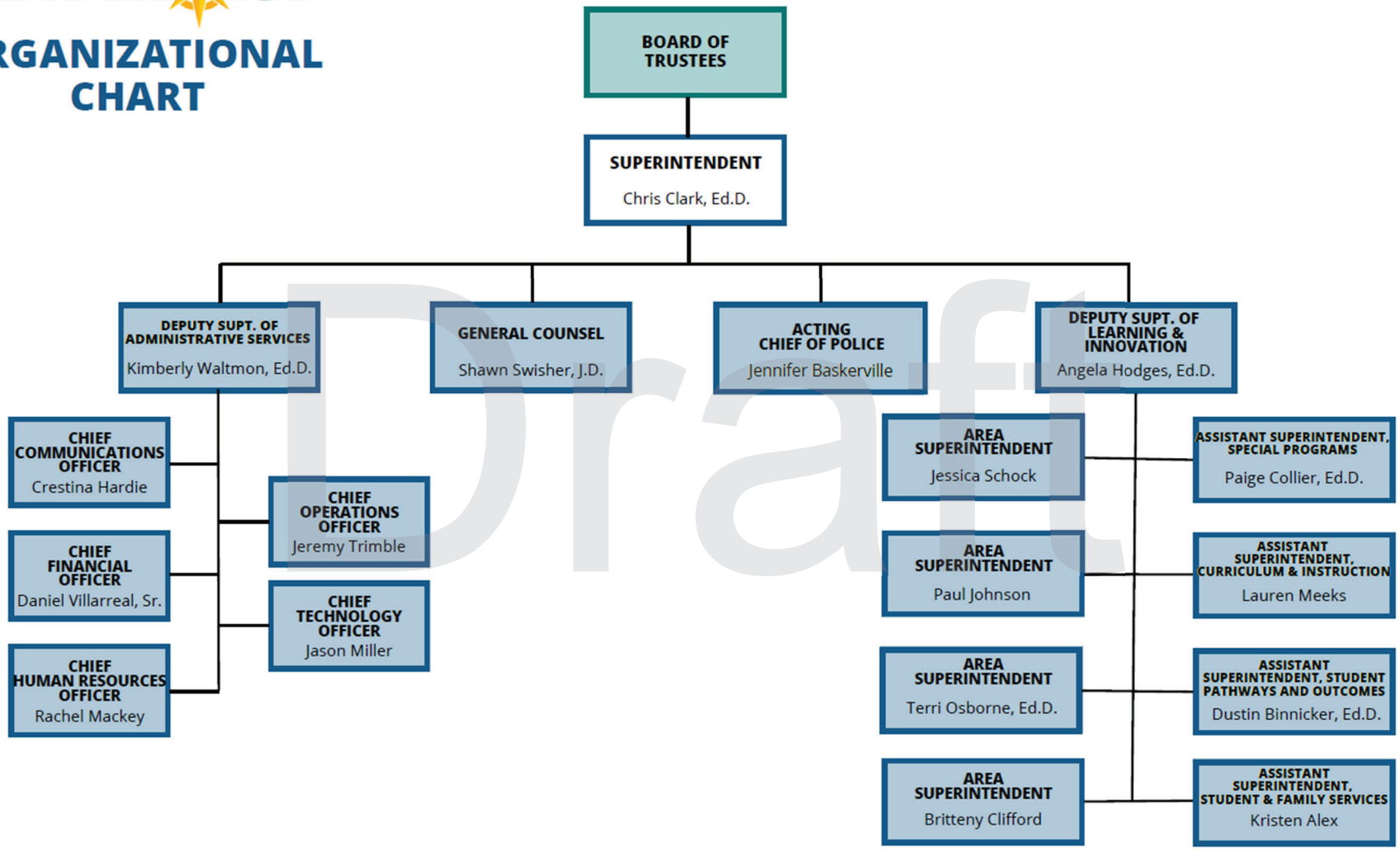
CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Lynn Knight
President

James M. Rowan, CAE, SFO
CEO/Executive Director

LEANDER ISD

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements 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 June 30, 2026, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension information, and other-post employment benefit information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Education Agency (TEA) schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining fund financial statements and required TEA schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, statistical section, and Schedule L-1 but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2026 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

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Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Financial Summary

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

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

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows.* Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

The *government-wide financial statements* of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues *(governmental activities)*. The governmental activities of the District include Instruction, Instructional Resources and Media Services, Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development, Instructional Leadership, School Leadership, Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services, Social Work Services, Health Services, Student Transportation, Food Services, Cocurricular/ Extracurricular Activities, General Administration, Facilities Maintenance and Operations, Security and Monitoring Services, Data Processing Services, Community Services, Interest on Long-term Debt, Bond Issuance Costs and Fees, Facilities Repairs and Maintenance, and Other Intergovernmental Charges.

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Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District's near-term financing requirements.

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

The District maintains individual governmental funds for general, debt service, capital projects, and special revenue funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in the financial statements. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and child nutrition special revenue fund.

Proprietary Fund

The District maintains four individual internal service funds for worker's compensation, property and casualty, health insurance and technology repairs. During the year the District closed out the Property and Casualty fund. *Internal service funds*, one type of proprietary fund, are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various funds and functions. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental functions, it has been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

The District does not maintain any enterprise funds, which is a second type of proprietary fund. Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

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Fiduciary Fund

The fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of students and employees. The District's *custodial fund* is used to account for resources held in a custodial capacity by the District and consists of funds that are the property of students or others. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information relates to comparison of the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and the actual amounts for the fiscal year. This is required supplementary information for the general fund and any major special revenue funds. The general fund budgetary comparison is presented as required supplementary information. This report also presents required supplementary information concerning the District's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees.

Other Supplementary Information

The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Agency Education schedules are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Position and Results of Operations

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by $141.9 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

One of the largest portions of the District's net position, $137.7 million, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets), less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

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As of June 30, 2026 the District's net position included the following:

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	**2025**
Current and other assets	$ 602,352,657	$ 752,361,780
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets net of depreciation/amortization	1,625,008,747	1,524,531,736
Total Assets	2,227,361,404	2,276,893,516
Deferred Outflows of Resources	87,968,896	113,653,428
Current liabilities	152,098,694	157,218,431
Long term liabilities	2,223,225,231	2,328,152,794
Total Liabilities	2,375,323,925	2,485,371,225
Deferred Inflows of Resources	81,877,037	76,858,816
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396	140,492,504
Restricted	112,156,529	100,456,401
Unrestricted	(391,702,587)	(412,632,002)
Total Net Position	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)

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Net position is restricted for various purposes as follows:

	2026	**2025**
Food service	$ 13,479,514	$ 15,276,803
Debt service	96,965,269	83,856,424
Nonexpendable	978,621	590,049
Federal/State Grants	733,125	733,125
	$ 112,156,529	$ 100,456,401

The balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $391.7 million. This balance includes the net pension and net OPEB liabilities as well as accretion payable. The District had an increase to net position of $29.8 million. The district saw an increase in net position as a result of a reduction in expenditures related to long term liabilities as well as deferred outflows of resources. For FY2026 the District reported a reduction in long term liabilities due to the adjustment in the actuarial valuation for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB), associated with the District's participation in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS- Care) and from the retirement of bonded debt. As of June 30, 2025 the District reported a liability of $88.9 million for its proportionate share of .2928% of TRS's collective Net OPEB liability compared to June 30, 2026 where the District's proportionate share was .2900% and total liability reported was $72.3 million, for a net decrease of $16.6 million. During 2026, the District's annual debt service payments totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest in addition to executing a bond refunding sale in February 2026. Between regular debt payments and the refunding series, the reduction in bond debt totaled $101.8 million. Net position was also impacted due to the reduction in deferred outflows for OPEB of approximately $8.3 million. The district share of TRS's deferred outflows as of June 30, 2025 was $44.7 million compared to $36.3 million at June 30,2026. Deferred outflows also declined significantly as the deferred charges incurred on the Series 2026 Refunding Bond Sale totaled $10 million compared to the prior year where three series of refunding bond sales, Series 2024, Series 2025A, and Series 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million and deferred charges incurred of $31.3 million. Along with the reductions, the District realized an increase in capital assets due to the completion of several new facilities and campus modernizations as well as adding furnishings, replacing technology devices/laptops, band instruments, and additional equipment and vehicles for plant services and the newly created District police department, totaling $101.8 million.

Comparative Schedule of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	2025
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 18,757,927	$ 19,392,727
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181
General Revenues		
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	87,162,343
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	865,050
Interest earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071
Total Revenues	662,960,324	642,390,006
Expenses		
Instruction	320,522,378	315,214,601
Instructional resources and media services	6,224,964	6,432,889
Curriculum and staff development	13,185,047	12,397,910
Instructional leadership	4,694,217	4,819,833
School leadership	26,383,076	26,825,866
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,748,268	24,952,204
Social work services	969,402	1,237,268
Health services	4,522,435	4,496,369
Student transportation	19,717,824	19,099,684
Food service	18,920,053	19,150,081
Extracurricular activities	19,940,754	19,556,293
General administration	10,632,053	10,674,042
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	45,859,597
Security and monitoring services	7,207,192	4,372,982
Data processing services	16,538,181	13,461,374
Community services	2,347,238	3,064,804
Interest and fees on long-term debt	74,292,345	180,787,977
Facilities repairs and maintenance	-	17,499
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144
Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	2,643,924
Total Expenses	633,147,889	726,626,700
Increase (decrease) in net position	29,812,435	(84,236,694)
Beginning Net Position	(171,683,097)	(87,446,403)
Ending Net Position	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)

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Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the District's net position by $29.8 million. Revenues are generated primarily from three sources. Property taxes, state-aid formula grants, and operating grants and contributions represent 93 percent of total revenues. The remaining 7 percent is generated from charges for services, investment earnings, and miscellaneous revenues. Property taxes decreased by $1.6 million due to the increase in property value adjustments. State Aid increased by $25.8 million due to pass-through funding received for the Teacher Retention Allotment, mandated in HB 2, along with an increase in TRS On-Behalf pass-through revenue totaling $12.0 million and $0.8 million, respectively. Other HB 2 allotments included funding for Support Staff retention of $1.5 million, School Safety funds of $2.5 million, and the Allotment for Basic Costs of $4.4 million. On the Interest and Sinking (I&S) side, the district realized approximately an additional $9 million in "hold harmless" funding, also called Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE), due to the increase in the 2025-26 homestead exemption from $100,000 to $140,000.

	Total Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Property taxes	$ 469,074,668	71%
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	17%
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	5%
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	0%
Charges for services	18,757,927	3%
Other revenue	27,447,604	4%
Total Revenues	$ 662,960,324	100%

The primary functional expenses of the District are instruction, facilities maintenance and operations and interest expense, which represent 71 percent of total expenses. The District's overall expenses decreased by $93.5 million. Interest expense decreased by approximately $106.5 million. During fiscal year 2026, the district saw an increase of $5.3 million in instructional million expenditures primarily because of increase payroll as a result of HB2 mandated teacher pay raises and from bond funded projects to replace teacher/student teacher laptops and band instruments. Facilities and Maintenance expenditures increased $1.2 million due to rising property insurance costs and from the acquisition of equipment and services for maintaining facilities and for major maintenance projects. Security and Monitoring expenditures increased $2.8 million as the District continues to build out its police department, bringing on new officers and marshals as well as the necessary start-up equipment including vehicles, body cameras, radios, as well as other state mandated security initiatives.

However, the most significant reason for the decrease is attributed to the interest on bonded debt. The District works diligently with its financial advisor to take advantage of refunding opportunities to reduce outstanding debt and the related interest. During 2026, the District issued refunding Series 2026, for $33.0 million that produced savings of $4.4 million. In fiscal year 2025, three series of refunding bonds, Series 2024, 2025A, and 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million that resulted in savings of approximately 20.0m, while the Series 2024 refunding included a district cash contribution of $24,285,000. The annual debt service payments for 2026 totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest.

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	Total Expenses	% of Total Expenses
Instruction	$ 320,522,378	52%
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	7%
Interest expense	74,292,345	12%
Other expenses	191,243,549	30%
Total Expenses	$ 633,147,889	100%

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $486.0 million, a decrease of $145.4 million. The combined fund balance for the District decreased by $145.4 million as a direct result of expenditures from bond funds for capital projects approved by voters in the 2017, 2021 and 2023 bond packages. Major building projects completed included the Plant Services Mechanic Shop, a joint project consisting of a Science Materials Center and the Special Education 18+ Transition Services Facility, modernization of Bagdad Elementary and Running Brushy Middle School, along with furnishings and equipment, and band instrument and technology device replacements. Other projects on the horizon for completion in 2062-2027 include an early Childhood Center, an additional transportation facility, and middle school modernization. The Capital project fund balance ended at $175.4 million compared to $323.3 million in

Fiscal Year 2025, decreasing $147.9 million. The General fund balance decreased $10.6 million while debt service increased $14.7 million. Additional details on fund balance changes are discussed below.

General Fund

The *general fund* is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $104.3 million, while total fund balance reached $147.3 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 22 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 31 percent of that same amount. The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by $10.6 million during the current fiscal year. The decrease is attributed to revenue lost from a lower than projected enrollment of $4.0 million, unrealized School Health and Related Services (SHARS) revenue of $2.5 million, state aid & allotment adjustments, and operating transfers to the health insurance fund to cover increased claims and administrative costs of $4.0 million.

Debt Service Fund

The *debt service fund* has a total fund balance of $145.0 million, all of which is restricted for the retirement of funded indebtedness. The net increase of $14.6 million in fund balance this fiscal year is driven by a timing difference between the district's fiscal year (ending June 30) and the tax collection cycle (ending December 31). Specifically, revenues collected through June 30, 2026, are designated to cover the upcoming August 15 debt service payment.

Capital Projects Fund

The *capital projects fund* has a total fund balance of $175.4 million, all of which is restricted for construction. The net decrease in Capital Projects fund balance during the fiscal year of $147.9 million is due to an active bond program and therefore, associated ongoing expenditures of bond proceeds on a multitude of projects, in various phases of progress, authorized within the 2017, 2021, and 2023 bond packages.

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Significant Capital Asset and Long-term Financing Activity

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2026, includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets. The investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was $1.6 billion. During the 2025-2026 school year, several capital projects approved in the district's 2023 bond package were completed, resulting in additions across various capital asset categories. Land additions included the district's regional stadium turf replacement projects, totaling approximately $3.3 million.

Building and modernization projects comprised a substantial portion of the district's total capital additions. Modernization of an existing facility involves the replacement of major building subsystems, including but not limited to elevators, air conditioning, lighting, electrical, plumbing, fire protection systems, built-in specialties, playground equipment, interior finishes, and furniture that have reached the end of their expected service lives. Modernization projects at Bagdad Elementary, built in 1999, and Running Brushy Middle School, built in 2000, totaled approximately $17.0 million and $25.8 million, respectively.

The district also completed construction of the Plant Services Mechanic Shop and a joint project consisting of a Science Materials Center and the Special Education 18+ Transition Services Facility, totaling $6.5 million and $32.8 million, respectively. The mechanic shop replaced the district's original transportation facility, which was built in the 1970s and had never been updated. The Denise Geiger Compass Center serves students between the ages of 18 and 22 who qualify for transition services through special education. The Science Materials Center creates science kits for all elementary school classrooms and prepares them on demand for middle school and high school classes. These ready-made kits cycle through all elementary schools to support hands-on learning.

Other capital asset acquisitions included furnishings to outfit the new and modernized facilities, band instrument replacements, technology device replacements, and vehicle acquisition/replacement under the district's lease program. The following table summarizes the investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025.

	2026	2025
Land	$ 243,996,508	$ 240,660,154
Buildings and improvements	1,696,103,212	1,563,337,038
Vehicles/Furniture and Equipment	159,349,286	144,434,918
Construction in progress	70,100,407	71,345,799
Right to use assets	8,420,598	6,691,844
Total	2,177,970,011	2,026,469,753
Accumulated depreciation\amortization	(552,961,264)	(501,938,017)
Net Capital Assets	$ 1,625,008,747	$ 1,524,531,736

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had $2.0 billion in bonded debt (including accretion payable) outstanding, a decrease of $101.8 million from the previous year. The most significant reason for the decrease is attributed to interest on bonded debt. The District works diligently with its financial advisor to take advantage of refunding opportunities to reduce outstanding debt and the related interest. The annual debt service payments for 2026 totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest. During 2026, the District issued refunding Series 2026, for $33.0 million that produced savings of $4.4 million. In fiscal year 2025, three series of refunding bonds, Series 2024, 2025A, and 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million that resulted in savings of approximately $20.0 million, while the Series 2024 refunding included a district cash contribution of $24,285,000. The District's bonds are sold with an "AAA" rating and are guaranteed through the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The underlying rating of the bonds from Standard and Poor's is "AA".

Changes in general obligation bonds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908
For issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604
Accretion payable	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544
	$ 2,099,894,767	$ 36,885,434	$ (138,720,145)	$ 1,998,060,056

Additional information on the District's long-term liabilities can be found in the Note 6 to the financial statements.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions

Leander ISD is committed to sound financial management through integrity, prudent stewardship, planning, accountability, transparency, and open communication and builds its budget priorities around its vision, mission, and strategic plan. While following those priorities, the District's charge is to monitor spending in a way that results in the most efficient use of resources, within the limitations and mandates placed upon public schools by statute and regulations. It is very clear that the critical needs of the District are programs that directly serve students, the employees of the District who administer and deliver those programs, the facilities required to support students, and the safety of students and staff.

The budget process usually starts in November or December, however, due to the financial constraints impacting the majority of Texas schools, including Leander ISD, the District began developing strategies to assess and prioritize the needs of students and staff while simultaneously identifying opportunities for reductions. The District's budgeting process takes into consideration multiple facets such as:

- Student enrollment and attendance rate projections
- Special population changes (weighted funding)
- New unfunded mandates
- Additional tax compression requirements
- Changes in assessed valuations and collection rates
- Staff counts and salary schedule considerations
- Utility rate changes
- Grant funding reductions or additions

Future pay scales, staff counts, revenue based on student counts, etc., are hard to predict as the Texas Legislature, as well as the economy, have a profound impact on these key budget drivers.

Leander ISD has made approximately $26 million in budget reductions over the past two years as the district works to address ongoing financial pressures. Those reductions have included changes to central office and campus staffing, adjustments to programs and services, and the consolidation of an elementary school. Despite those reductions, projections show the district continues to face a budget deficit in the years ahead. Financial pressures include funding that has not kept pace with district costs, rising operating expenses and slower enrollment growth. Examples include:

- Special Education: An approximately $22.6 million gap between state funding and LISD's projected 2026-27 expenses.
- Safety & Security: An approximately $2.4 million gap between state funding and LISD's projected 2026-27 expenses as LISD meets state requirements for an armed presence at every campus through the implementation of its own police department.
- Federal funding: Positions previously supported by federal funds, which continue to be needed, and being shifted to LISD's general fund operating budget.

The District developed multiple strategies to assess and prioritize the needs of students and staff while simultaneously identifying opportunities for further reductions.

- Initiated district-wide budget reduction discussions with Cabinet, Principals, and Department Leaders
- Reviewed and finalized staffing guidelines, with campus and department feedback
- Developed a Board Resolution Regarding Financial Sustainability and Long-Range Planning
- Developed and utilized a Strategic Budget Levers and Impact Analysis tool
- Prioritized and finalized identified reductions

Reductions totaling over $11 million were identified and incorporated into the 2026-27 budget. The District reduced its personnel budget by $11 million by consolidating a low-enrolled campus, aligning positions to the staffing guidelines, eliminating middle school dual language and double block, increasing staffing ratios at middle school and high school, and reducing central office positions.

The 2026-2027 general fund budget also considered demographic trends and drivers such as slowing enrollment growth, providing high-quality education programs to all students, and minimal change in the economically disadvantaged student population. After years of significant student growth, the District's demographer, Population and Survey Analysts (PASA), provided an updated report in October 2025 that recalibrated its enrollment projections to account for the enrollment plateau in the central and south end of the District, as well as the student attrition to alternative educational opportunities offered by charter and private schools. Based on PASA's updated model, the District used PASA's projected growth scenario when planning the 2026-27 budget.

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A Long-Range Planning Committee was formed to discuss and develop recommendations regarding how to move forward in Leander ISD as student enrollment continues to grow in the northern part of the district, but not in the central or southern parts of the District. The ongoing Citizens Facility Advisory Committee process remains focused on known facility, infrastructure, technology, and safety needs that impact current students and staff. While this work will help inform future bond planning, the District has also decided to partner with Civic Solutions Group to support longe-range planning. Civic Solutions Group will support the process through community engagement, data analysis, school profile reports for each campus, and development of future planning scenarios. The work will also align with the District's next five-year Strategic Plan. Following multiple Board meetings and discussions, the Board decided not to pursue a November 2026 bond election. Instead, the District will focus on comprehensive long-range planning to better understand and align its facility, infrastructure, technology, safety, academic, and other future needs before bringing forward future recommendations.

The district experienced high growth in property values in previous years, even after the passage of the $100,000 homestead exemption during the 88th Legislative Session and an additional $40,000 increase during the 89th Legislative Session. However, residential values have experienced a downward correction over the last two years. The district's overall taxable property value is projected to be $40.9 billion—down 1.26% from the prior year's value of $41.4 billion. Property tax revenue is expected to remain relatively flat, as new commercial construction offsets downward adjustments in residential home values from their market peaks a few years ago. While increasing interest rates and high inflation have slowed the new housing market, the broader local economy remains favorable.

During the years of rapid property value growth, the district's Maintenance and Operations (M&O) tax rate was compressed in accordance with House Bill 3 (2019), which caps local tax revenue growth at 2.5%. This legislation requires the Tier 1 M&O tax rate to be reduced so that local tax revenue gains do not exceed 2.5%. The law also establishes a Maximum Compressed Rate (MCR) floor, ensuring no district has an MCR below 90% of any other district. Due to slowing property value growth in recent years, the district's M&O rate has not undergone further compression since the 2023–2024 school year. As a result of past property value surges—including a 27% increase realized in 2022–2023—LISD entered recapture status. The final recapture amount, which depends on total local tax collections and the Tier 1 Entitlement calculation (driven by student attendance), will not be confirmed until the end of the fiscal year. However, current estimates—based on a 1.26% decline in property values—project a recapture payment of $10,885,260 for 2026–2027.

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A school's funding is further determined by the District's tax rate and how many of its students qualify for additional funding weights and allotments based on the school district and student characteristics. In 2022, the Leander ISD Board of Trustees adopted, and voters approved, an additional 9 pennies to the M&O tax rate, generating additional local M&O revenue. These additional tax pennies are incorporated into the District's projected tax rate. The District has three remaining "copper pennies" available to increase the M&O tax rate; however, accessing these pennies requires voter approval through a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE).

The Board of Trustees adopted the budget on June 18, 2026, following the culmination of months of planning and work to present a plan that provides the resources necessary to support the district's mission while maintaining accountability to its stakeholders. The General Fund budget was prepared to support 41,841 students. The adopted General Operating Fund budget included revenues of $465,934,821, expenditures of $476,186,879, and other uses/transfers of $350,000, resulting in an overall deficit of $9,902,058.

Revenues were prepared under the following assumptions:

- Student enrollment of 41,841
- Average daily attendance rate of 94.125%
- Property value increase of -1.26%
- M&O tax rate of $.7569 and I&S tax rate of $.3300
- Increase in Special Education Funding
- Increase in Career and Technical Education (CTE) revenue
- Conservative estimates for other local revenues

Expenditures proposed include:

- Budget payroll at 98%
- Budget deficit parameter 3.0% of revenue (net of recapture)
- No Pay increase
- Funds to continue the establish the Police Department
- Revised staffing estimates/costs to open Faubion School for Early Childhood
- Moving IDEA-B funded positions to General Fund
- No increase to the healthcare contribution
- Payroll and operating reductions of $11 million

A public hearing on the budget and proposed tax rate was held at the June 18, 2026, board meeting where the recommended budget for 2026-27 was adopted. The budget was developed based on a total tax rate of $1.0869, which was based on the preliminary property values provided in April of 2026 by the Williamson and Travis County Appraisal Districts and remained unchanged from 2025-26. Subsequent to the budget adoption, the Board voted on August 17, 2026 to adopt a tax rate of $1.1169, which exceeded the voter approval rate of $1.0869, and called for a School Funding Election, formally known as a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE) for Tuesday, November 3, 2026. The election asked voters to consider adding three pennies to the district's Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate, which funds day-to-day operations, including staff pay, programs and student services. If approved, the additional pennies would have provided Leander ISD with approximately $6.7 million in additional revenue after state recapture. The additional funding would have helped close part of the district's ongoing budget gap, reduce the need for future cuts and provide greater flexibility to address ongoing operating needs. However, the majority of Leander ISD voters opposed Proposition A in the November 3 election, leaving the district's Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate at its previously adopted level.

The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $168,018,814 and expenditures of $168,018,814 resulting in a balanced budget. The Interest and Sinking (I&S) tax rate was calculated at $0.3300 per $100 of valuation sufficient to cover the current 2026-27 debt requirement. Any surplus revenue in the I&S fund due to state funding for Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE) will be used to facilitate the early redemption or refunding of targeted bond maturities and service principal and interest on new debt issues. Due to its relative wealth, the District is not eligible for state assistance programs (Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) and Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA)); however, the District does receive hold harmless funds enacted by the Texas Legislature related to increases in the homestead exemption.

The adopted Child Nutrition budget included revenues of $15,184,416 and expenditures of $21,068,108 resulting in a planned operating deficit of $5,883,692. The fund has accumulated fund balance more than the required 3 months operating expenditure threshold and therefore, the spend down plan has resulted in expenditures exceeding revenues for 2026-27.

Requests for Information

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 demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Leander Independent School District, P.O. Box 218, Leander, TX 78646-0218.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Governmental Activities
	Assets	
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,094,594
1120	Current investments	567,909,755
1225	Property taxes receivables, net	8,886,180
1240	Due from other governments	9,664,908
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616
1290	Other receivables, net	1,722,867
1300	Inventories	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	546,785
	Capital assets not subject to depreciation\amortization:	
1510	Land	243,996,508
1580	Construction in progress	70,100,407
	Capital assets net of depreciation\amortization:	
1520	Buildings and improvements, net	1,227,248,002
1530	Furniture and equipment, net	53,989,183
1531	Vehicles, net	27,404,754
1550	Right-to-use lease assets - furniture and equipment, net	30,943
1552	Right-to-use lease assets - vehicles, net	1,565,758
1553	SBITA assets, net	673,192
1800	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	2,227,361,404
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	
	Deferred charge on refunding	10,549,819
	Deferred outflows - pension	41,054,096
	Deferred outflows - OPEB	36,364,981
1700	**Total Deferred Outflows of Resources**	87,968,896
	Liabilities	
2110	Accounts payable	33,029,547
2140	Interest payable	50,740,539
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	27,661,516
2180	Due to other governments	10,998,018
2200	Accrued expenses	1,727,884
2300	Unearned revenue	11,417,870
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	91,882,107
2502	Due in more than one year	1,921,932,618
2540	Net pension liability	137,115,012
2545	Net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability	72,295,494
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,375,323,925
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Deferred inflows - pension	7,261,614
	Deferred inflows - OPEB	74,615,423
2600	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	81,877,037
	Net Position	
3200	Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396
	Restricted for:	
3820	Federal and state programs	733,125
3820	Food service	13,479,514
3850	Debt service	96,965,269
3880	Nonexpendable	978,621
3900	Unrestricted	(391,702,587)
3000	**Total Net Position**	$ (141,870,662)

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities
	Governmental activities:				
11	Instruction	$ 320,522,378	$ 4,926,322	$ 18,685,999	$ (296,910,057)
12	Instructional resources and media services	6,224,964	-	77,270	(6,147,694)
13	Curriculum and staff development	13,185,047	-	2,731,576	(10,453,471)
21	Instructional leadership	4,694,217	-	137,034	(4,557,183)
23	School leadership	26,383,076	-	508,177	(25,874,899)
31	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,748,268	-	1,506,732	(24,241,536)
32	Social work services	969,402	-	15,492	(953,910)
33	Health services	4,522,435	-	2,048,032	(2,474,403)
34	Student transportation	19,717,824	-	195,528	(19,522,296)
35	Food service	18,920,053	8,754,124	6,448,000	(3,717,929)
36	Extracurricular activities	19,940,754	4,429,028	158,603	(15,353,123)
41	General administration	10,632,053	-	143,137	(10,488,916)
51	Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	648,453	302,124	(46,139,040)
52	Security and monitoring services	7,207,192	-	1,239,896	(5,967,296)
53	Data processing services	16,538,181	-	84,200	(16,453,981)
61	Community services	2,347,238	-	162,505	(2,184,733)
72	Debt Service	74,292,345	-	-	(74,292,345)
91	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	(10,897,887)
93	Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	-	292,356	-
95	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	-	-	(286,070)
99	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	(2,736,532)
TG	**Total Governmental Activities**	$ 633,147,889	$ 18,757,927	$ 34,736,661	(579,653,301)
	General Revenues:				
	Taxes:				
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				326,678,218
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				142,396,450
SF	State-aid formula grants				112,920,739
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted				22,725
IE	Investment earnings				24,636,334
MI	Miscellaneous				2,811,270
TR	**Total General Revenues**				609,465,736
CN	Change in net position				29,812,435
NB	**Net Position - Beginning**				(171,683,097)
NE	**Net Position - Ending**				$ (141,870,662)

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-1

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 1,845,240	$ 29,805	$ 2,285,162	$ 5,347,388	$ 9,507,595
1120	Investments	201,268,762	146,702,370	199,017,483	16,253,257	563,241,872
	Receivables:					
1220	Property taxes - delinquent	7,427,114	3,228,960	-	-	10,656,074
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes (credit)	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
1240	Receivables from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
1260	Due from other funds	1,076,630	309,792	464,415	41,663	1,892,500
1290	Other receivables	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
1300	Inventories, at cost	391,303	-	-	40,533	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	30,116	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,887,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,732,171
	Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance					
	Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ 2,367,982	$ -	$ 25,799,501	$ 4,839,915	$ 33,007,398
2150	Payroll deduction and withholdings	16,523,320	-	-	-	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	26,427,728	-	-	1,233,788	27,661,516
2170	Due to other funds	372,820	-	464,415	1,079,293	1,916,528
2180	Payable to other governments	10,998,018	-	-	-	10,998,018
2190	Due to student and employee groups	26,797	-	-	163	26,960
2200	Accrued expenditures	39,330	-	266,366	23,405	329,101
2300	Unearned revenues	9,001,588	2,181,961	-	234,321	11,417,870
2000	**Total Liabilities**	65,757,583	2,181,961	26,530,282	7,410,885	101,880,711
	Deferred Inflows of Resources					
	Unavailable revenues - property taxes	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
2600	**Total Deferred Inflows of Resources**	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
	Fund Balances					
	Non-Spendable:					
3410	Inventories	391,303	-	-	-	391,303
3430	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State grant funds	-	-	-	14,212,639	14,212,639
3470	Capital acquisitions and contractual obligations	-	-	175,430,172	-	175,430,172
3480	Debt service	-	145,014,215	-	-	145,014,215
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	3,976,654	3,976,654
	Assigned:					
3590	Other purposes	42,363,388	-	-	-	42,363,388
3600	Unassigned	104,260,661	-	-	-	104,260,661
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	147,292,599	145,014,215	175,469,172	18,189,293	485,965,279
4000	**Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,887,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,732,171

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit C-2*

RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes			
	Total Fund Balance, Governmental Funds	$	485,965,279
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
1	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Capital assets at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, where applicable.		1,625,008,747
2	Property taxes receivable have been levied and are due this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, these property taxes and related penalty and interest amounts (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts).		8,886,180
3	Deferred change on refunding		10,549,819
4	Deferred outflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		77,419,077
	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. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:		
5	General obligation bonds		(1,483,944,908)
6	Premiums on issuance		(187,503,604)
7	Leases payable		(1,526,549)
8	SBITA payable		(338,281)
9	Accrued interest payable		(50,740,539)
10	Accretion payable - capital appreciation bonds		(326,611,544)
11	Arbitrage liability		(9,678,103)
12	Net pension liability		(137,115,012)
13	Net OPEB liability		(72,295,494)
14	Deferred inflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		(81,877,037)
15	Addition of Internal Service fund net position		1,931,307
16	**Total Net Position-Governmental Activities**	$	(141,870,662)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-3

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022
5800	State program revenues	118,905,867	21,296,973	-	6,627,459	146,830,299
5900	Federal program revenues	3,267,427	-	-	16,492,067	19,759,494
5020	**Total Revenues**	462,411,672	167,319,799	11,024,094	38,824,250	679,579,815
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	280,702,015	-	10,594,955	12,579,807	303,876,777
0012	Instruction resources and media services	4,836,890	-	-	186,784	5,023,674
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	9,616,689	-	988,041	2,752,480	13,357,210
0021	Instructional leadership	4,661,348	-	-	55,549	4,716,897
0023	School leadership	25,805,177	-	-	139,184	25,944,361
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,803,843	-	-	2,325,518	26,129,361
0032	Social work services	979,145	-	-	-	979,145
0033	Health services	4,501,098	-	-	19,031	4,520,129
0034	Student transportation	17,500,557	-	2,053,522	22,725	19,576,804
0035	Food services	1,872	-	-	17,439,902	17,441,774
0036	Extracurricular activities	13,996,175	-	-	3,247,900	17,244,075
0041	General administration	10,537,254	-	93,551	7,423	10,638,228
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,276,653	-	4,007,159	16,588	46,300,400
0052	Security and monitoring services	5,704,674	-	2,066,792	1,232,402	9,003,868
0053	Data processing services	8,207,831	-	6,118,279	-	14,326,110
0061	Community services	2,279,863	-	-	125,228	2,405,091
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	1,376,568	51,374,253	423,106	-	53,173,927
0072	Interest on long-term debt	42,817	101,215,314	5,894	-	101,264,025
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	22,757	472,330	-	-	495,087
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	132,578,104	-	132,578,104
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	-	10,897,887
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-	292,356	292,356
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	-	-	-	286,070
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	-	2,736,532
6030	**Total Expenditures**	470,773,715	153,061,897	158,929,403	40,442,877	823,207,892
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(8,362,043)	14,257,902	(147,905,309)	(1,618,627)	(143,628,077)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7901	Issuance of refunding bonds	-	32,995,000	-	-	32,995,000
7912	Sale of real or personal property	234,285	-	-	-	234,285
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	1,561,228	-	-	-	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	-	50,000	60,617	110,617
7916	Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	3,890,434	-	-	3,890,434
8911	Transfers out	(4,060,617)	(50,000)	-	-	(4,110,617)
8940	Payment to bond refunding escrow agent	-	(36,468,482)	-	-	(36,468,482)
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	(2,265,104)	366,952	50,000	60,617	(1,787,535)
1200	Net change in fund balances	(10,627,147)	14,624,854	(147,855,309)	(1,558,010)	(145,415,612)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	157,919,746	130,389,361	323,324,481	19,747,303	631,380,891
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 147,292,599	$ 145,014,215	$ 175,469,172	$ 18,189,293	$ 485,965,279

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-4

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		
	Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (from C-3)	$ (145,415,612)
	Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the statement of activities (B-1) are different because:	
	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
1	Capital expenditures reclassified to assets	156,014,647
2	Depreciation and Amortization expenses charged to each function in the Statement of Activities	(55,193,905)
3	Net effect of other retirements and adjustments to capitalized assets	(343,731)
4	Property tax revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	1,686,028
5	Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	87,789,253
6	Repayment of lease and SBITA principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	1,799,674
	Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt is reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds. In the government-wide financial statements, proceeds are treated as an increase in long-term liabilities and amounts paid to refunding agents are treated as a decrease in long-term liabilities.	
7	Issuance of general obligation bonds	(32,995,000)
8	Premium on issuance of regular bonds	(3,890,434)
9	Accretion payable retirements	36,877,043
10	Issuance of leases and SBITAs	(1,722,754)
	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:	
11	Increase in interest payable not recognized in fund statements	(1,970,697)
12	Amortization of deferred charges on refunding and premiums	(6,727,456)
13	Change in arbitrage payable	(596,935)
14	Changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	3,047,350
15	Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities (see D-2).	(8,545,036)
	Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (see B-1)	$ 29,812,435

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-1*

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,254,883
Temporary investments, at fair value	
Due from other funds	51,978
Prepaid items	230,538
Total Assets	$ 7,537,399
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 69,160
Claims and judgments	4,233,885
Due to other funds	27,950
Accrued expenses	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	$ 5,606,092
Net Position	
Unrestricted net position	$ 1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 1,931,307

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-2*

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	40,464,214
Operating Expenses	
Payroll costs	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	3,287
Supplies and materials	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	53,292,128
Operating (loss)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies	
Transfers in	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment earnings	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	282,878
Change in net position	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 1,931,307

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-3*

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash received from user charges	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Advances from other funds, net	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest on investments	282,878
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	282,878
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Operating (loss)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	296,913
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (12,469,349)

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-1*

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 211,303
Other receivables	3
Total Assets	$ 211,306
Net Position	
Restricted for student activities	$ 211,306
Total Net Position	$ 211,306

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-2*

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Additions	
Contributions:	
Gifts and contributions	$ 440,568
Total Additions	440,568
Deductions	
Community service	407,466
Total Deductions	407,466
Change in net position	33,102
Net Position, Beginning of Year	178,204
Net Position, End of Year	$ 211,306

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Leander Independent School District (District) is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (Board), which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the District. Because members of the Board are elected by the public; have authority to make decisions; appoint management and significantly influence operations; and have primary accountability for fiscal matters; the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

The accounting policies of the District comply with the rules prescribed by the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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

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

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

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

The fiduciary fund financial statements reflect the District's custodial fund, a statement of fiduciary net position, and a statement of change and are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Grant revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *debt service fund* accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.
- The *capital projects fund* is used to account for proceeds from sales of bonds and other revenues to be used for authorized construction and technology projects/enhancements.

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

- The *special revenue funds* are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a special revenue fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods.
- The *permanent fund* is used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used to pay scholarships.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

- The *custodial fund,* a fiduciary fund, is used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student organizations.
- The *internal service funds,* proprietary funds, accounts for worker's compensation, property and casualty insurance, health services and repairs provided to employees of the District on a cost reimbursement basis.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds and internal service funds are incorporated into the governmental activities.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to students or users for goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) operating grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and investment income.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from noncapital subsidies, and other nonoperating revenues and expenses. Nonoperating revenues and expenses are any (1) contributions to permanent and term endowments; (2) finance related revenues and expenses; (3) gain and losses from disposals of capital assets and inventory; (4) investment income and expenses; and (5) subsidies received and provided. A subsidy represents amounts received from or provided to another party or fund of the District. Amounts received from another party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the services provided by the proprietary fund and keeps the fees charged at the same amount or lower if the subsidy was not received. Amounts provided to the other party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the goods or services provided by those parties and will generally result in the proprietary charging higher fees in the future. All revenues and expenses not meeting the definitions of nonoperating revenues and expenses are reported as operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Deposits and Investments

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

Investments for the District are reported at fair value. The funds of the District must be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract, the contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank may either place approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank or file a corporate surety bond 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 FDIC insurance. The depository cash balances were covered by FDIC insurance and by collateral held by the District's agent in the District's name.

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GASB-72 focuses on the exit price in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. GASB establishes a fair value reporting hierarchy to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value and defines the three levels of inputs as noted below:

- Level 1 - Assets or liabilities for which the identical item is traded on an active exchange, such as publicly traded instruments or futures contracts.
- Level 2 - Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments. Fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market and instruments, which are valued based on the best available data. Fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets may include instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability. The District's local government investment pools are recorded at amortized costs as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants.

E. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Receivables and Payables (continued)

Property tax receivables include unpaid property taxes at year-end and are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Allowances for uncollectible taxes receivable are based on the District's historical experience in collecting property taxes. Revenues from property taxes are recognized when levied to the extent they are available. The District considers property taxes as available when collected. However, not all outstanding property taxes are expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements.

Property values are determined by the Williamson County Central Appraisal District as of January 1 of each year. Prior to July 1 of each year, the District must adopt its annual budget and as soon thereafter as practicable, shall adopt a tax rate thus creating the tax levy.

Property taxes for the current calendar year are levied on approximately October 1 of each year and are payable by January 31 of the following year. Property tax receivables are recorded as of the date levied. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on February 1 and a tax lien on real property is created as of July 1 of each year.

F. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories consisting of supplies and materials are valued at weighted average cost and they include maintenance, transportation, office and instructional supplies, and food service commodities. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Food service commodity inventory is recorded at fair market value on the date received. Commodities are recognized as revenues in the period received when all the eligibility requirements are met. Commodity inventory items are recorded as expenditures when distributed to user locations. A portion of fund balance is classified as non-spendable to reflect minimum inventory quantities considered necessary for the District's continuing operations.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

If there is a constraint on how the eventual proceeds can be spent, the fund balance is classified to reflect that constraint (restricted, committed, or assigned), rather than included as part of nonspendable fund balance.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) and right to use assets, are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost that equals or exceeds $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed (except for intangible right to use assets). Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated\amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Vehicles	5-15
Furniture and equipment	5
Lease Assets	Based on the Agreement
Subscription Assets	Subscription Term

H. Compensated Absences

A liability is recognized for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled (for example paid in cash to the employee or payment to an employee flex spending account) during or upon separation from employment. Based on the criteria listed, the following types of leave qualify for liability recognition for compensated absences – *vacation* and *sick leave*. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for compensated absences is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured because of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable. The District evaluated leave data for the last three years and determined a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) flows assumption in determining the liability for leave expected to be used as time off. That is, the leave used is less than the leave earned. The liability at the end of the fiscal year has been calculated for both the amounts of leave to be used as time off and leave available for payout at retirement or termination in accordance with policy limits. In addition, the payroll related liabilities have also been added to the overall liability, where applicable.

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as sick and vacation leave. Per the District's employee handbook, accrued leave are a benefit that is available to the employee while in the employment of the District. When an employee is terminated with the district, the employee does not receive any compensation for accrued local leave days or for accrued state leave days. However, accrued state leave days may be transferred between districts. As such, there is no liability recorded at the fund or government-wide financial statements.

I. Long-term Obligations

The District's long-term obligations consist of bonded indebtedness, health insurance, compensated absences, net pension other post employment benefit liabilities and lease payables. In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest expenditures are accounted for in the debt service fund.

The current requirements for compensated absences are accounted for in the general fund. The requirements for health insurance are accounted for in the internal service fund.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows of resources for pension – Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments; 2) changes in actuarial assumptions; 3) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 4) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be amortized over a closed five year period. The remaining pension related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred outflows of resources for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and 2) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments will be amortized over a closed five-year period. The remaining deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with post-employment benefits through the OPEB plan.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred inflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions; 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 3) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. These pension related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB – Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions and 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. These OPEB related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System ("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.

L. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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.

M. Leases

The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

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

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Draft

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The District is under contracts for SBITA for various financial and educational software. The agreements/contracts are noncancellable and the District recognizes a SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes SBITA liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of the SBITA, the District initially measures the SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the SBITA term. Subsequently, the SBITA liability is reduced by the principal portion of SBITA payments made. The SBITA asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the SBITA liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the SBITA commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the SBITA asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to SBITA include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected SBITA payments to present value, (2) SBITA term, and (3) SBITA payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The SBITA term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA and payments included in the measurement of the SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the SBITA asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the SBITA liability.

SBITA assets are reported with other capital assets and SBITA liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

O. Fund Balance

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. As such, the inventory and prepaid items have been properly classified in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Exhibit C-1).

Restricted fund balance – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of local, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. The fund balances for the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, Permanent Fund and other grant funds are classified as restricted.

Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. the Board of Trustees). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the District takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint. The District establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a commitment of the fund. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's commitments of fund balance.

Assigned fund balance – amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates the authority. Per Policy CE local, assigned fund balance amounts are established by the Superintendent or his designee. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's assignments of fund balance. Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive numbers are reported only in the general fund.

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

O. Fund Balance (continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes 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.

P. Net Position

Net Position on the Statement of Net Position includes the following:

- Net investment in capital assets - this component of net position consists of capital assets, net accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, leases or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt will be included in this component of net position. Unspent bond proceeds issued for capital assets are also included in this component.
- Restricted for federal and state programs - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted by federal and state granting agencies.
- Restricted for Debt Service - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. The assets arise from bond issuances which have constraints placed on them by the bond covenants for the purpose of future debt service payments.
- Restricted for Scholarships-Nonexpendable - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted for local grants and for scholarships.
- Unrestricted net position - this component of net position is the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

Q. Deficit Net Position

At June 30, 2026, the Self-Funded Health Insurance Fund, an internal service fund, has a deficit net position of $1,677,027. It is unusual for an internal service fund, especially one that is financed by other internal funds, to report a deficit. The reason for the deficit in this case is that the District expended more in claims than in previous history. Accordingly, the charges for services and transfers did not cover the current year operating expenses. This deficit will be eliminated as resources are obtained through charges for services and transfers from other funds.

R. Data Control Codes

The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in the Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

S. Use of Estimates

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

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

T. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, in April 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 and the impact is reflected in the financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, in September 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 but had no significant impact on the financial statements. See Note 4 for more information.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

Cash Deposits: The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the Texas School Depository Act. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities are approved by the Texas Education Agency and shall be 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. At June 30, 2026, the carrying value of the District's cash deposits was $12,125,580, while the bank balance was $8,932,317. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2026, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance and pledged collateral held by the District's agent in the name of the District.

Investments: The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. The District further limits its investments to obligations of the U.S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U.S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, collateralized mortgage obligations, no-load money market mutual funds, certain municipal securities, qualified commercial paper, repurchase agreements, or investment pools.

Local Government Investment Pools

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District invested in the Texas Association of School Board's Lone Star Investment Pool (LSIP), TexPool and Texas TERM (Daily), Texas CLASS, Texas Range, TexSTAR, Texas Fit, and LOGIC.

LSIP is a Texas public investment pool sponsored by the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) for investment of funds by state and local government entities, primarily local school districts. The Board has entered into an agreement with First Public, LLC (First Public), a Texas limited liability company and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, pursuant to which First Public serves as administrator of LSIP's operations. American Beacon Advisors, Fort Worth, Texas, and Standish Mellon Asset Management Company, LLC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, provide investment management services to LSIP regarding the investment and reinvestment of the pool's assets. The fund's credit quality is excellent as its portfolio is composed of U. S. government and U. S. agency securities. Investments in LSIP provide for investment in securities with maturities and returns generally greater than money market instruments. LSIP is marked-to market daily to maintain an accurate net asset value. The District's amortized cost in LSIP is the same as the value of the pool shares.

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Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

The Texas Range Investment Program ("Texas Range" or the "Program") was created by and for Texas local governments. the Program provides investment options tailored to the needs of Texas cities, counties, school districts and other public investors. The Texas Range portfolios seek to provide these investors with safety, flexibility and competitive yields. Range is managed by PFM Assets management as well as Texas Term and Texas Daily

The Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust (Texas CLASS) was created as a local government investment pool (LGIP) pursuant to Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code (PFIA). Per State Code, entities may pool any of their funds, or funds under their control, to preserve principal, maintain the liquidity of the funds, and maximize yield. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment, and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust (the Participants), Public Trust Advisors, LLC (Public Trust) as Program Administrator, and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, N.A. as Custodian.

Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program ("TexSTAR") has been organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the "PFIA").

These two acts provide for the creation of public funds investment pools (including TexSTAR) and authorize eligible governmental entities ("Participants") to invest their public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "investment manager") and Hilltop Securities Inc. ("HTS") serve as co-administrators for TexSTAR under an agreement with the TexSTAR board of directors (the "Board"). JPMIM provides investment management services, and First Southwest, a Division of HTS, provides participant services and marketing. Custodial, fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. Transfer agency services are provided by Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. ("BFDS" or the "Transfer Agent"). Each of JPMIM, HTS, BFDS, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. may provide certain services, including those described herein, through the use of subcontractors or delegates.

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The TX-FIT Government Pool provides Texas' public entities a conservatively managed, PFIA compliant, investment option with no corporate exposure. The TX-FIT Government Pool seeks preservation of principal, a competitive yield and a stable NAV, while also providing same day liquidity to its participants.

Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC) (the "Pool") was organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, and operates as a public funds investment pool under the Public Funds Investment Act. LOGIC is organized and existing as a business trust under the laws of the State of Texas with all Participant funds and all investment assets held and managed in trust by a Board of Trustees for the benefit of the Participants.

The Board of Trustees is LOGIC's governing body and is comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of Participant Government Entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with the Pool and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the Co-Administrators of the Pool.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District's cash and investment balances and the weighted average maturity of these investments were as follows:

	Carying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Governmental Activities		
Cash and Deposits	$ 12,124,710	N/A
Investments		
Local Government Investment Pools:		
LOGIC	175,487,632	54
Texas CLASS	34,639,923	53
Texas Range	54,117,382	51
Texas Fit	185,652,889	108
Lone Star	38,790,004	62
Total Local Government Investment Pools	488,687,830	
Investment Securities:		
U.S. Government Agency Securities:		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,329,100	207
Commercial Paper	59,624,070	61
Municipal Bonds	4,268,756	95
Total Investment Securities	79,221,926	
Total Investments	567,909,756	77
Total Governmental Activities	580,034,466	
Fiduciary Funds		
Cash and Deposits	211,303	N/A
Total Fiduciary Funds	211,303	
Total	$ 580,245,769	

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Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio as a whole to no more than 360 days.

The District's investments all have maturities less than one year.

Credit Risk: State law and the District's investment policy limits investments in all categories to top ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Lone Star, Texas Range, Texas CLASS, Texas Fit, and LOGIC are currently rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Texas Term and Texas Fit are rated AAAf by Standard and Poor's. These rating indicates excellent safety and a superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not require the investment portfolio to be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

The investments securities are reported by the District at fair value, while the investment pools are reported at amortized cost.

The District reports its local government investment pools at amortized cost as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.* In addition, all of the local government investment pools do not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. The pools do not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

The District's U.S. Municipal Bonds, Commercial Paper, and U.S Agency Government Securities are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue

Receivables as of June 30, 2026, for the District's individual major and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 7,427,114	$ 3,228,960	$ -	$ -	$ 10,656,074
Due from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
Interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
Other	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
Gross receivables	15,618,114	3,383,170	193,394	3,887,221	23,081,899
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
Net Total Receivables	$ 14,385,588	$ 2,845,802	$ 193,394	$ 3,887,221	$ 21,312,005

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Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue(continued)

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of 2026, the various components of unearned revenues reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unearned
Unearned state and local revenue	$ 11,417,870
	$ 11,417,870

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	(Retirements) and Transfers	Balance June 30, 2026
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Land	$ 240,660,154	$ 3,336,354	$ -	$ 243,996,508
Construction in progress	71,345,799	69,139,799	(70,385,191)	70,100,407
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	312,005,953	72,476,153	(70,385,191)	314,096,915
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Buildings and improvements	1,563,337,038	62,380,983	70,385,191	1,696,103,212
Vehicles	48,174,315	2,318,151	(3,132,201)	47,360,265
Furniture and equipment	96,260,603	17,110,606	(1,382,188)	111,989,021
Lease assets:				
Equipment	3,526,301	1,716,601	-	5,242,902
Subscription assets	3,165,543	12,153	-	3,177,696
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	1,714,463,800	83,538,494	65,870,802	1,863,873,096
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(432,581,993)	(36,273,217)	-	(468,855,210)
Vehicles	(19,461,476)	(3,284,032)	2,789,997	(19,955,511)
Furniture and equipment	(45,711,880)	(13,668,619)	1,380,661	(57,999,838)
Lease assets:				
Equipment	(2,561,133)	(1,085,068)	-	(3,646,201)
Subscription assets	(1,621,535)	(882,969)	-	(2,504,504)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(501,938,017)	(55,193,905)	4,170,658	(552,961,264)
Governmental Capital Assets	$ 1,524,531,736	$ 100,820,742	$ (343,731)	$ 1,625,008,747

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

Function	Depreciation/ Amortization Expense
Instruction	$ 32,673,142
Instructional resources and media services	1,264,628
Instructional leadership	59,798
School leadership	931,366
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	106,351
Health services	102,046
Student transportation	3,453,990
Food Services	2,413,654
Extracurricular activities	2,963,773
General administration	106,027
Plant maintenance and operations	4,877,868
Security and monitoring services	1,709,103
Data processing services	4,532,159
Total	$ 55,193,905

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Note 4 - Capital Assets (continued)

The District's net investment in capital assets calculation is shown below and is presented on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2026.

Capital Assets, Net of Related Depreciation/Amortization	$	1,625,008,747
Less: Bonds Payable		(1,483,944,908)
Plus: Deferred Charge on Refunding		10,549,819
Less: Premium on bonds		(187,503,604)
Less: Lease liability		(1,526,549)
Less: SBITAs liability		(338,281)
Plus: Unspent bond proceeds, net of capital related liabilities		175,430,172
Total Net Investment in Capital Assets	$	137,675,396

The District has active construction projects and as of June 30, 2026, the District's commitments for capital assets are as follows:

Project	Approved Construction Budget	Construction in Progress	Remaining Commitment
OSB	$ 29,982,959	$ 18,223,193	$ 11,759,766
Elementary #31	70,721,262	3,077,562	67,643,700
Elementary #32	79,157,388	2,416,248	76,741,140
Early Childhood Center	61,440,724	44,511,607	16,929,117
Early College HS	10,761,290	330,715	10,430,575
HMS Modernization	3,457,589	1,541,082	1,916,507
	$ 255,521,212	$ 70,100,407	$ 185,420,805

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Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Interfund balances consist of short-term lending/borrowing arrangements that result primarily from payroll, warehouse ordering and other regularly occurring charges that are paid by the general fund and then charged back to the appropriate other fund. Additionally, some lending/borrowing may occur between two or more nonmajor governmental funds.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2026 is as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	$ 1,076,630	$ 372,820
Debt Service Fund	309,792	-
Capital Projects Fund	464,415	464,415
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	41,663	1,079,293
Internal Service Funds	51,978	27,950
	$ 1,944,478	$ 1,944,478

Interfund transfers are defined as "flows of assets without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, Interfund transfers were made as summarized below:

Transfer Out Funds	Transfer In Funds	Amount
General Fund	Non-major governmental	$ 60,617
General Fund	Internal service	4,000,000
Debt Service Fund	Capital ProjectsFund	50,000
		$ 4,110,617

The transfer of $4.0 million was made from the General Fund to the District's Self-Funded Internal Service Funds to further assist in covering claims. The General fund transferred $0.1 million to a non-major fund to for school activities.

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas through 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 Leander.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 41,298,840
Issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604	-
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544	45,630,000
Total bonds payable	2,099,894,767	36,885,434	(138,720,145)	1,998,060,056	86,928,840
Leases payable	912,613	1,716,601	(1,102,665)	1,526,549	403,250
SBITAs	1,029,137	6,153	(697,009)	338,281	338,281
Arbitrage liability	9,081,168	596,935	-	9,678,103	-
Self-insurance claims and judgments	3,936,972	52,960,362	(52,685,598)	4,211,736	4,211,736
	$ 2,114,854,657	$ 92,165,485	$ (193,205,417)	$ 2,013,814,725	$ 91,882,107

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. These are issued as current interest bonds and term bonds with various amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Series	Original Issuance Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
2015A	$ 252,802,885	0.76 - 5.00	2042	$ 45,475,000
2016	88,534,239	1.43 - 5.00	2040	15,616,420
2016A	190,508,363	1.00 - 4.06	2049	160,459,038
2017A	53,725,000	3.50 - 5.00	2045	17,430,000
2018A	73,270,000	4.00 - 5.00	2048	49,855,000
2019A	9,165,000	5.00	2040	3,540,000
2019B	4,945,000	3.90	2040	4,945,000
2019C	85,360,000	5.00	2041	52,500,000
2020A	86,595,000	3.00 - 5.00	2040	86,595,000
2020B	34,407,438	4.00	2045	34,407,435
2020C	46,507,244	1.449 - 5.00	2044	33,221,296
2021A	22,790,000	3.00	2034	22,790,000
2021B	109,107,081	1.892 - 2.062	2034	106,504,730
2022	127,235,000	4.00 - 5.00	2052	115,655,000
2023A	276,710,934	4.00 - 5.00	2044	228,189,723
2024	17,310,000	5.00	2032	17,310,000
2025A	435,287,737	5.00	2055	417,392,737
2025B	39,063,529	5.00	2055	39,063,529
2026	32,995,000	5	2036	32,995,000
				$ 1,483,944,908

During the current year, the District issued $32,995,000 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026, at an interest rate of 5%, at a premium of $3,890,434, with a maturity date of 2036. The Series 2026 Refunding bonds produced savings of $4,445,275 with a net present value of $3,871,694. The debt service of bonds refunded under the Series 2026 Refunding totaled $46,386,375 compared to $41,885,466. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds that were refunded had a par value of $36,415,000 plus accreted value of $9,915,741. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds carrying value of $45,830,409 was greater than the acquisition price of $36,524,115. A deferred gain on refunding of $9,306,294 was recorded in relation to the refunding and will be amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding bonds.

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds (continued)

General obligation bonds debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2027	$ 41,298,840	$ 101,415,932	$ 142,714,772
2028	47,321,278	97,468,528	144,789,806
2029	37,098,372	101,837,184	138,935,556
2030	47,661,247	91,028,484	138,689,731
2031	44,051,623	93,637,033	137,688,656
2032	45,883,403	92,244,901	138,128,304
2033	80,736,551	57,444,821	138,181,372
2034	80,472,655	55,139,303	135,611,958
2035	77,495,130	58,839,892	136,335,022
2036	24,824,281	82,227,589	107,051,870
2037	59,441,316	46,918,204	106,359,520
2038	60,249,795	43,223,476	103,473,271
2039	63,288,451	39,796,419	103,084,870
2040	64,078,915	36,332,755	100,411,670
2041	73,130,694	32,642,224	105,772,918
2042	94,252,263	32,426,434	126,678,697
2043	32,983,092	73,682,193	106,665,285
2044	29,764,229	86,498,881	116,263,110
2045	40,097,773	78,906,332	119,004,105
2046	67,215,000	19,055,625	86,270,625
2047	71,540,000	15,949,675	87,489,675
2048	74,825,000	12,616,250	87,441,250
2049	63,235,000	9,127,200	72,362,200
2050	64,050,000	6,277,050	70,327,050
2051	22,305,000	4,338,525	26,643,525
2052	18,035,000	3,381,375	21,416,375
2053	18,935,000	2,457,125	21,392,125
2054	12,585,000	1,669,125	14,254,125
2055	13,215,000	1,024,125	14,239,125
2056	13,875,000	346,875	14,221,875
	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 1,377,953,535	$ 2,861,898,443

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Certain bond series included capital appreciation bonds and are listed below. The bonds' maturity dates vary through fiscal year 2044.

Series	Accreted Value as of June 30, 2026	Principal	Accretion as of June 30, 2026	Maturity Dates
2025B	$ 17,033,895	$ 4,063,529	$ 12,970,366	2027-2029
2025A	66,042,842	5,512,737	60,530,105	2027-2035
2023A	18,530,432	1,032,231	17,498,201	2027-2032
2021B	71,297,592	69,730	71,227,862	2027-2031
2020C	1,296	1,296	-	2026
2020B	6,267,310	7,438	6,259,872	2027-2030
2016A	102,259,852	384,038	101,875,814	2027-2044
2016	71,865,744	15,616,420	56,249,324	2027-2030
	$ 353,298,963	$ 26,687,419	$ 326,611,544	

Prior Years' Refunding of Long-Term Debt

In prior years, the District defeased, certain general obligation debt by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased debt are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2026, the District had no defeased debt.

Leases

Amortization of the right to use (lease) assets are included in depreciation/amortization expense within the Governmental Activities.

During the current fiscal year, the District entered into various leases, the following table list lease payable and right to use assets as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Lease Liability Original Amount	Lease Liability Liability as of June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ -
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	1,650
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	19,859
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	7,014
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	8/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	77,693
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	696,687
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	58,639
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	447,871
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	117,278
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	99,858
				$ 5,242,902	$ 1,526,549

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Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Leases (continued)

Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Right to Use Lease Assets: Original Amount	Accumulated Amortization June 30, 2026	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ (1,914,200)	$ 30,943
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	(195,487)	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	(192,231)	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	(95,059)	1,903
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	(94,842)	19,471
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	(29,950)	6,848
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	4/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	(985,521)	115,219
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	(68,919)	697,592
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	(5,801)	58,715
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	(44,037)	448,476
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	(11,531)	117,437
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	(8,623)	100,097
				$ 5,242,902	$ (3,646,201)	$ 1,596,701

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 403,250	$ 30,726	$ 433,976
2028	304,065	23,058	327,123
2029	311,263	15,859	327,122
2030	318,632	8,491	327,123
2031	189,339	1,481	190,820
Total	$ 1,526,549	$ 79,615	$ 1,606,164

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Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities

The District is under contract for noncancellable SBITAs that convey control of the right-to-use software. The SBITA liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2026, are as follows:

Subscription Software Type	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Subscription Liability: Original Amount	Liability as of June 30, 2026	Subscription Asset: Original Amount	Accumulated Amc	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	$ 95,245	$ 20,485	$ 95,245	$ (76,196)	$ 19,049
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	383,281	55,082	383,281	(326,719)	56,562
Educational	7/1/2022	11/30/2025	3.24%	53,187	-	53,187	(53,187)	-
Educational	7/1/2022	10/31/2025	2.18%	298,583	-	298,583	(298,583)	-
Educational	8/11/2023	8/10/2025	2.98%	186,317	-	186,317	(186,317)	-
Technology	7/1/2023	6/30/2026	2.85%	265,871	-	265,871	(265,871)	-
Educational	8/4/2023	8/3/2026	2.85%	471,174	-	471,174	(456,777)	14,397
Educational	8/7/2023	8/6/2027	2.72%	26,220	-	26,220	(19,010)	7,210
Educational	11/1/2023	10/31/2029	3.46%	95,674	-	95,674	(42,522)	53,152
Technology	9/1/2024	8/14/2026	2.28%	149,169	-	304,910	(287,350)	17,560
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	3.07%	26,652	9,508	26,652	(17,768)	8,884
Technology	10/1/2024	9/26/2027	3.07%	37,851	12,613	37,851	(22,220)	15,631
Educational	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	256,973	85,633	256,973	(157,039)	99,934
Technology	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	162,239	-	167,164	(101,198)	65,966
Educational	6/1/2025	5/31/2028	2.72%	464,993	154,960	464,993	(167,914)	297,079
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	2.36%	42,373	-	43,601	(25,833)	17,768
				$ 3,015,802	$ 338,281	$ 3,177,696	$ (2,504,504)	$ 673,192

Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities (continued)

All amounts paid were previously included in the measurement of the subscription liability and there were no other related outflows of resources for the period such as variable payments or termination penalties. In addition, there were no commitments incurred prior to commencement of any SBITA term and there were no impairment losses related to SBITA assets.

The future principal and interest SBITA payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672
	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672

Note 8 - Revenues from Local, Intermediate, and Out-of-State Sources

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

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 324,225,390	$ 141,324,762	$ -	$ -	$ 465,550,152
Penalties, interest and other tax related revenue	1,281,223	557,265	-	-	1,838,488
Investment income	8,674,652	4,140,799	11,024,094	642,119	24,481,664
Co-curricular student activities	1,073,194	-	-	2,214,530	3,287,724
Tuition and fees	2,612,672	-	-	82,437	2,695,109
Rent	1,328,490	-	-	-	1,328,490
Food sales	-	-	-	8,580,348	8,580,348
Other	1,042,757	-	-	4,185,290	5,228,047
	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022

Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments

The District has several commitments in the General Fund and nonmajor special revenue fund that have been approved through a board resolution and are listed below.

	Commitments		
Other Purposes	General Fund	Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Fund
Capital expenditures - equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
Capital expenditures - construction	-	-	-
Self-funded Healthcare fund	-	-	-
Campus activity fund	-	-	3,795,115
Other donations	-	-	181,539
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,976,654

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Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments (continued)

The General Fund is the only fund with assignments totaling $54,077,163. The details of such assignments are listed below:

Assignments	
Purpose	**General Fund**
Encumbrances - subsequent year expenditures	$ 2,355,570
Instructional / Technology Materials	1,131,064
Growth	930,000
Capital expenditures - portables	2,000,000
Capital expenditures - construction	20,000,000
Health insurance	6,000,000
	$ 32,416,634

Note 10 - General Fund Federal Source Revenues

Program or Source	ALN	Amount
MAC	93.778	$ 219,550
School Health and Related Service (SHARS)	N/A	1,462,648
JROTC	N/A	202,263
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	15.659	62,059
Federal indirect costs		1,320,907
		$ 3,267,427

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Note 11 - Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

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

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

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 Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, P.O. BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 postemployment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description above.

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 this manner are determined by the System's actuary.

D. Contributions

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Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year. Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402.

	Contribution Rates	
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	**July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025**
Active Employee	8.25%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
District	8.25%	8.25%

	Current Fiscal Year Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 13,011,105
Employee (Member)	28,017,807
Non-employer contributing entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	20,359,740

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

D. Contributions (continued)

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 schools, junior colleges, other entities, or the State of Texas as the employer for senior colleges, universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

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

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge an employer is subject to.

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional education service centers must contribute 2 percent of the member's salary beginning 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.

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E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability, net pension liability, and certain sensitivity information are based on the actuarial valuation performed as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Component	Result
Valuation Date	August 31, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
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 30, 2025	5.23% - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 years)	2124
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Benefit changes during the year	None
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Effective with the measurement date of August 31, 2025, the salary increase assumption was modified to reflect anticipated changes in future contribution levels resulting from the enactment of House Bill 2 (HB2) by the 2025 Texas Legislature. Except for the change in salary increase assumption, the actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2024. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2024.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.54% of payroll in fiscal year 2026 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 projected future benefits payment of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2025 are summarized below:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation[2]	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return[3]	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
All Country	39.00%	4.14%	2.18%
USA	0.00%	3.85%	0.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	5.00%	4.60%	0.31%
Emerging Markets	1.00%	4.71%	0.07%
Private Equity	12.00%	6.80%	1.19%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds - Nominal	10.00%	2.59%	0.33%
Government Bonds - Real	6.00%	1.97%	0.13%
Absolute Return[1]	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	1.68%	0.09%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	4.60%	0.86%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.00%	4.86%	0.36%
Commodities	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%
Risk Parity	5.00%	4.38%	0.26%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	0.51%	0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	0.81%	-0.05%
Inflation Expectation			2.30%
Volatility Drag[4]			-0.71%
Expected Return	100.00%		7.33%

[1] Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

[2] Target allocations are based on the fiscal year 2025 policy model.

[3] Capital Market Assumptions (CMA) come from Meketa Investment Group's 2025 CMAs.

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net pension liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (7.00%) in measuring the Net pension liability:

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportional share of the net pension liability	$ 212,523,746	$ 137,115,012	$ 67,210,864

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $137,115,012 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	$ 137,115,012
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	211,023,100
Total	$ 348,138,112

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 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, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.2178% which was a decrease of 0.0008% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate pension liabilities.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The 2025 Texas Legislature passed HB2, which modified the future compensation structure for active employees covered by the System. As a result, a new salary increase assumption was adopted for determining the Net Pension Liability as of the August 31, 2025 measurement date. All other actuarial assumptions and methods remain the same as used in the determination of the prior year's Net Pension Liability. There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

Change Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized pension expense of $17,513,120 and expense of $19,590,672 for support provided by the State.

Draft

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

H. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

At June 30, 2026, 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	$ 8,226,525	$ (480,437)
Changes of assumption	13,149,630	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(6,231,250)
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,781,516	(549,927)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability	10,896,425	-
Total	$ 41,054,096	$ (7,261,614)

The District recognized $10,896,425 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ 17,115,968	5,780,089
2028	4,308,170	1,471,919
2029	(1,421,205)	2,893,124
2030	1,395,393	1,497,731
2031	1,497,732	(1)
Thereafter	(1)	-
	$ 22,896,057	

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

A. Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS- Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit OPEB plan with 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.

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Note 12 - 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 Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, PO BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

C. Benefits Provided

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

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

The 88th Legislature amended the Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575 via Senate Bill 1854 allowing TRS to offer coverage for dental and vision care to retirees. In accordance with Chapter 1575.1601, TRS established the TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision plans. TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision are optional plans that are available to retirees who are eligible for TRS-Care. This includes their dependents, surviving spouses, and surviving dependent children. Retirees do not have to be enrolled in TRS-Care medical and pharmacy plans to be eligible TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision. The first enrollment period for the plans began in October 2024 and coverage started in January 2025.

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 88th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS-Care premiums at their current level through 2025. Also, the 86th Legislature passed Senate Bill 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at $381,400,000 as of August 31, 2025.

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

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates

	Medicare	Non-Medicare	TRS-Care Dental	TRS-Care Vision
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	$ 75	$ 200	$ 41.64	$ 6.89
Retiree and Spouse	280	689	83.29	13.79
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	408	408	87.45	15.57
Retiree and Family	613	999	129.93	24.08

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 participating employers are based on active employee compensation. The TRS Board of trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

D. Contributions (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 0.65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public-school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2026. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	Contribution Rates	
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
District:	0.75%	0.75%
District, Excluding Federal/Private Funding	1.25%	1.25%

	Fiscal Year 2026 Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 2,695,791
Employee (Member)	2,204,686
Non-employer Contributing Entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	6,922,361

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.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2024. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2025. 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. All the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation and salary increases, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. The demographic assumptions were updated based on 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, 2024 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024: (a) Rates of Mortality, (b) Rates of Retirement, (c) Rates of Termination, (d) Rates of Disability, (e) General Inflation, (f) Wage Inflation, and (g) Expected Payroll Growth.

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.

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation date	August 31, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
Actuarial Cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	5.23% as of August 31, 2025
Aging factors	From Birth to Death"
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age adjusted claims costs.
Projected Salary increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Healthcare Trend Rates	The initial medical trend rate was 7.35% for non-Medicare retirees and 9.00% for Medicare retirees. The initial prescription drug trend rate was 9.00% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 14 years.
Election Rate	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65. Pre-65 retirees; 30% OF pre-65 retires are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 5.23 percent was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. This was an increase of 1.36 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

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

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index" as of August 31, 2025 using the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate – The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (5.23%) in measuring the net OPEB Liability.

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (4.23%)	Current Rate (5.23%)	1% Increase (6.23%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 84,903,486	$ 72,295,494	$ 61,905,622

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Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $72,295,494 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	$	72,295,494
State's proportionate share that is associated with District		95,915,959
Total	$	168,211,453

The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the District's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.2900% which was a decrease of 0.0028% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General, Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate OPEB liabilities.

Healthcare Trend Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – 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.

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	$ 59,778,214	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,188,747

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 changed from 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025.
- The salary increase rates were revised to match those used in the pension valuation, and the health care trend rates were reset to reflect the plan's anticipated experience.

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized negative OPEB expense of $4,828,191. The District also recognized a negative on-behalf expense and revenue of $11,082,309 for support provided by the State.

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

H. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 14,143,830	$ (43,056,095)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	8,939,950	(29,693,688)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(444,628)
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	11,033,001	(1,421,012)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability	2,248,200	-
Total	$ 36,364,981	$ (74,615,423)

The District recognized $2,248,200 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ (8,014,806)	(32,483,836)
2028	(10,648,944)	(21,834,892)
2029	(9,003,076)	(12,831,816)
2030	(5,712,914)	(7,118,902)
2031	(4,825,647)	(2,293,255)
Thereafter	(2,293,255)	-
	$ (40,498,642)	

I. Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, 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. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on-behalf of the District were $2,768,016, $2,368,243, and $1,739,108, respectively. The information for the year ended June 30, 2026 is an estimate provided by the Teacher Retirement System. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements of the District.

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Note 13 - Risk Management

Property/Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property/liability losses for which the District carries commercial insurance. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance limits for the past three years.

Health Insurance

The District operates a self-insured worker's compensation and health fund. Liabilities of the funds are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities also include an estimated amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs).

The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is based on the District's historical experience. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior period.

The worker's compensation program's claim administrator, TASB, and the District use the historical/projected gross payroll to perform a loss analysis and thus determine the IBNR. The district had a loss limit of $550,000 for fiscal year 2026.

Changes in the balances of worker's compensation claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 902,151	$ 1,464,548	$ 2,366,239	$ 460
2025	914,966	789,874	999,551	902,151
2024	970,255	1,033,576	1,088,865	914,966

The District contracts with Blue Cross Blue Shield Texas for medical plan claims administration and Express Scripts for pharmacy claims administration.

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 3,014,431	$ 51,495,814	$ 51,396,556	$ 3,113,689
2025	3,034,821	37,652,528	42,636,332	3,014,431
2024	2,266,095	40,727,147	40,618,332	2,374,910

Note 14 - Contingent Liabilities

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

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the District's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

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Note 15 - Arbitrage

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, bonds must satisfy certain arbitrage rebate requirements. Positive arbitrage is the excess of (1) the amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over (2) the amount that such investments would have earned had such investments been invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bond issue. In order to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirements, positive arbitrage must be paid to the U.S. Treasury at the end of each five-year anniversary date of the bond issue. The District has estimated that it has an arbitrage liability of $9.7 million as of June 30, 2026. The liability is payable in more than one year.

Note 16 - Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan established in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Assets and income of the District's plan are held in annuity contracts with an independent trustee for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the plan's assets and liabilities are not recorded in the District's basic financial statements.

Note 17 - Subsequent Events

In August 2026, the District issued $174,758,257 in Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A with an interest rate of 5.00%. The proceeds are to be used for the construction, renovation, acquisition and equipment of school buildings as well as refunding of 2016A and 2017A bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium in the amount of $18,038,581 and mature in fiscal year 2056.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance with Original Budget - Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Over (Under) Actual Amounts
	Revenues					
5700	Local revenues	$ 340,381,587	$ 340,519,766	$ 138,179	$ 340,238,378	$ (281,388)
5800	State program revenues	115,271,197	115,271,197	-	118,905,867	3,634,670
5900	Federal program revenues	4,995,000	4,995,000	-	3,267,427	(1,727,573)
5020	**Total Revenues**	460,647,784	460,785,963	138,179	462,411,672	1,625,709
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	286,510,381	283,385,539	(3,124,842)	280,702,015	2,683,524
0012	Instruction resources and media services	5,043,033	5,062,637	19,604	4,836,890	225,747
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	11,207,838	11,125,413	(82,425)	9,616,689	1,508,724
0021	Instructional leadership	5,316,581	5,144,988	(171,593)	4,661,348	483,640
0023	School leadership	26,248,027	26,204,403	(43,624)	25,805,177	399,226
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,733,887	24,158,196	424,309	23,803,843	354,353
0032	Social work services	1,281,252	1,181,827	(99,425)	979,145	202,682
0033	Health services	4,530,285	4,591,616	61,331	4,501,098	90,518
0034	Student transportation	16,592,462	18,130,686	1,538,224	17,500,557	630,129
0035	Food services	5,000	5,000	-	1,872	3,128
0036	Extracurricular activities	14,384,737	15,113,428	728,691	13,996,175	1,117,253
0041	General administration	11,611,729	11,372,071	(239,658)	10,537,254	834,817
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,210,405	45,461,402	3,250,997	42,276,653	3,184,749
0052	Security and monitoring services	7,392,949	8,011,620	618,671	5,704,674	2,306,946
0053	Data processing services	8,773,871	8,853,523	79,652	8,207,831	645,692
0061	Community services	1,813,161	2,825,148	1,011,987	2,279,863	545,285
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	501,756	1,692,024	1,190,268	1,376,568	315,456
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	9,732	9,732	42,817	(33,085)
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	-	-	-	22,757	(22,757)
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	11,039,386	11,439,386	400,000	10,897,887	541,499
0095	Juvenile justice alternative education	286,070	286,070	-	286,070	-
0099	Payments to appraisal district	2,747,352	2,747,352	-	2,736,532	10,820
6030	**Total Expenditures**	481,230,162	486,802,061	5,571,899	470,773,715	16,028,346
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(20,582,378)	(26,016,098)	(5,433,720)	(8,362,043)	17,654,055
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7912	Sale of property	350,000	350,000	-	234,285	(115,715)
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	1,561,228	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	1,426,742	1,426,742	-	(1,426,742)
8911	Transfers out	-	(4,060,618)	(4,060,618)	(4,060,617)	1
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	350,000	(2,283,876)	(2,633,876)	(2,265,104)	18,772
1200	Net change in fund balances	(20,232,378)	(28,299,974)	(8,067,596)	(10,627,147)	17,672,827
0100	**Fund Balances - Beginning**	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	-
3000	**Fund Balances - Ending**	$ 137,687,368	$ 129,619,772	$ 149,852,150	$ 147,292,599	$ 17,672,827

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET TO ACTUAL INFORMATION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Budgets are prepared annually for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Food Service Fund (special revenue fund) on the modified accrual basis, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

- Prior to June 19th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the District prepares a budget based on the incremental budgeting concept for the next succeeding fiscal year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

- After one or more budget workshops with the Board, a meeting is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days but not more than 30 days public notice of the meeting is required.

- Prior to June 30th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the Board legally adopts the budget for the general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund.

- Amendments to the budget are required prior to expending amounts greater than the budgeted amounts at the function level. Budgets are controlled at the departmental or campus level, the same level at which responsibility for operations is assigned. The budget was amended by the Board as needed throughout the year.

- Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at June 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

For the year ended June 30, 2026, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following functions:

a. 72 – Interest on long-term debt $33,085
b. 73 – Debt issuance costs and fees $22,757

Unfavorable variances of actual to final budget related to function 72 and 73 are covered as part of Function 71. However, for state reporting purposes the Texas Education Agency requires more specific detail within 71.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Consistent with its budget development procedures, the Board appropriates funds for expected enrollment estimates. Over the course of the year, the District revised its budget several times. All other variances between the General Fund original budget and final amended budget are due to amending the budget to more closely estimate actual revenues and expenditures.

	2026 Budget	
	Original	Final Amended
Total Revenues	$ 460,647,784	$ 460,785,963
Total Expenditures	481,230,162	486,802,061
	$ (20,582,378)	$ (26,016,098)

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General Fund Budgetary Highlights (continued)

Significant changes from original budget to final budget are as follows:

Function 11 realized a budget reduction as result of payroll savings from instructional vacancies, unfilled positions, and budget reductions.

Function 21 realized a budget reduction as a result of payroll savings from vacancies and dissolution of Office of Educational Access which employed 2 FTEs.

Other functions 13, 23 & 32 also experienced reductions due to reclassification of positions and savings from vacancies.

Function 31 realized an increase to the payroll budget of approximately $400,000 to absorb positions previously paid by federal grant funds.

Function 34 recognized a budget increase due to recognition of a GASB 87 lease for 28 new vehicles totaling $1.5 million and fleet insurance totaling $265,000.

Function 36 recognized a budget increase for prior year encumbrances totaling $502,000; for vehicle and equipment purchases including CTE vehicles and replacement of the VHS band trailer; payment of athletic tournament officials which is offset by the revenue generated from entry fees; and for costs incurred for beyond district travel.

Function 41 was reduced due to a reclass of fleet insurance to function 34 totaling $265,000.

Function 51 recognized a budget increase for prior year encumbrances totaling $1.3 million and to cover year-end contracted services that occur during summer break.

Function 52 recognized an increase of $340,000 for prior year encumbrances and equipment related to start up expenditures for the District's police department.

Function 61 increased payroll budget to absorb positions previously paid by federal grant funds and to cover summer sports camp instructors which is offset by the revenue generated from registration fees.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-2*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Measurement Years**

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2178%	0.2186%	0.2039%	0.1935%	0.1812%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 137,115,012	$ 133,519,846	$ 140,074,588	$ 114,850,053	$ 46,157,746
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	211,023,100	204,210,480	230,640,245	208,647,903	96,341,084
Total	$ 348,138,112	$ 337,730,326	$ 370,714,833	$ 323,497,956	$ 142,498,830
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 270,266,697
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	40.9%	41.1%	46.9%	39.5%	17.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	78.24%	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%	88.79%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	101.96%	102.39%	122.32%	112.72%	51.08%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1813%	0.1911%	0.1933%	0.1838%	0.1729%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 97,101,548	$ 99,360,186	$ 106,413,139	$ 58,779,754	$ 65,322,070
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	199,759,978	184,265,749	197,882,646	114,535,369	134,842,251
Total	$ 296,861,526	$ 283,625,935	$ 304,295,785	$ 173,315,123	$ 200,164,321
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676	$ 206,543,377
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	44.3%	41.0%	45.3%	26.7%	31.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	75.24%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	110.36%	114.93%	126.11%	75.93%	92.75%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.
Net pension liability is calculated using an new methodology and will be presented prospectively in accordance with GASB 68.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-3*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	$ 13,011,105	$ 12,600,965	$ 12,072,312	$ 10,118,591	$ 8,830,862
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(13,011,105)	(12,600,965)	(12,072,312)	(10,118,591)	(8,830,862)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	3.83%	3.77%	3.77%	3.44%	3.05%

	2021	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contributions	$ 7,480,562	$ 6,265,153	$ 6,685,739	$ 6,507,654	$ 6,024,959
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(7,480,562)	(6,265,153)	(6,685,739)	(6,507,654)	(6,024,959)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.79%	2.86%	2.76%	2.77%	2.73%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-4*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Nine Measurement Years **

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2900%	0.2928%	0.2783%	0.2761%	0.2700%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,859,459	$ 61,603,165	$ 66,113,829	$ 104,157,820
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	95,915,959	111,339,697	74,333,687	80,648,484	139,548,266
Total	$ 168,211,453	$ 200,199,156	$ 135,936,852	$ 146,762,313	$ 243,706,086
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 290,636,360
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	21.58%	27.35%	20.62%	22.75%	35.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	18.26%	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	54.93%	67.98%	51.86%	59.10%	100.13%

	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2711%	0.2675%	0.2663%	0.2450%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 103,047,729	$ 126,525,714	$ 132,970,344	$ 106,545,848
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	138,471,446	168,124,372	207,114,933	178,432,821
Total	$ 241,519,175	$ 294,650,086	$ 340,085,277	$ 284,978,669
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,673
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.97%	52.16%	56.64%	48.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	101.46%	135.21%	146.64%	132.55%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.

* Per Teacher Retirement System of Texas' annual comprehensive financial report.

** Ten year of data should be presented in this schedule, but data was unavailable prior to 2017
Net OPEB liability and related ratios will be presented as data becomes available.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-5*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
NET OPEB LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years [1]

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,695,791	$ 2,657,464	$ 2,507,829	$ 2,374,881	$ 2,244,369
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,695,791	2,657,464	2,507,829	2,374,881	2,244,369
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.79%	0.80%	0.78%	0.81%	0.78%

	2021	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,104,339	$ 1,723,219	$ 1,892,803	$ 1,834,053	$ 1,273,812
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,104,339	1,723,219	1,892,803	1,834,053	1,273,812
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.78%	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.58%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity

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Effective September 1, 2014, employers who did not contribute Social Security for TRS-eligible employees were required to contribute an additional 1.5% of TRS-eligible compensation which nearly doubled the District's contributions into the Plan. Because the District's proportional share of the plan is determined by its proportional share of contributions, the District recognized a corresponding increase in its share of net pension liability.

Pension - Changes of Assumptions

2025: Salary increase assumption updated to reflect impact of 2025 legislation.
2024: None
2023: None
2022: The discount rate changed from 7.25% to 7.00%.
2021: The public education employer contribution rate changed from 1.5% in 2020 to 1.6% in 2021.
2020: The state and employer contribution rate changed from 6.8% to 7.5%. The 1.5% public education employer contribution applied to just employers whose employees were not covered by OASDI in 2019 and it changed in 2020 to apply to all public schools, charter schools and regional education centers irrespective of participation in OASDI.
2018: The discount rate changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to a blended rate of 6.907% as of August 31, 2018. The long-term assumed rate of return changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to 7.25% as of August 31, 2018. Demographic and economic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017. The total pension liability as of August 31, 2018 was developed using a roll-forward method from the August 31, 2017 valuation.

OPEB - Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

2025: The discount rate changed from 3.87 % as of August 31, 2024 to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025, Revised the salary increase rates to match those used in the TRS pension valuation and updates to the health care trend assumptions.
2024: The discount rate changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, the tables to model the impact of aging on the underlying claim were revised.
2023: The discount rate changed from 3.91% as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
2022: The discount rate changed from 1.95% as of August 31, 2021 to 3.91% as of August 31, 2022, lowered the participation rates, and updated the healthcare trend rate assumption.
2021: The discount rate changed from 2.33% as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95% as of August 31, 2021.
2020: The discount rate changed from 2.63% as of August 31, 2019 to 2.33% as of August 31, 2020, lowered the participation rate assumption for employees who retire after the age of 65, and lowered the ultimate health care trend rate assumption to reflect the repeal of the excise (Cadillac) tax on high-cost employer health plans.
2019: The discount rate changed from 3.69% as of August 31, 2018 to 2.63% as of August 31, 2019, lowered the participation rates and updated the health care trend rate assumption.
2018: The discount rate changed from 3.42% as of August 31, 2017 to 3.69% as of August 31, 2018, updated the health care trend rate assumption, and revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
Changes in Benefit Terms

OPEB - Changes in Benefit Terms

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in House Bill 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017:

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventive drugs and provides a zero premium for disability retirees who retired as a disability retiree on or before January 1, 2017 and are not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Created a single Medicare Advantage plan and Medicare prescription drug plan for all Medicare eligible participants.
- Allowed the System to provide other, appropriate health benefit plans to address the needs of enrollees eligible for Medicare.
- Allowed eligible retirees and their eligible dependents to enroll in TRS-Care when the retiree reaches 65 years of age, rather than waiting for the next enrollment period.
- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except for certain disability retirees enrolled during Plan Years 2018 through 2021, requiring members to contribute $200 per month toward their health insurance premiums.

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FUND DESCRIPTIONS

These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Special Revenue Funds account for all designated purpose monies received in the form of federal, state, or local grants. These grants, referred to as projects, are awarded to the District for the purpose of accomplishing specified educational tasks; therefore, revenue and expenditures are recorded by project or similar group of projects related by funding, to accomplish the purpose of accounting for each grant. Special Revenue Funds maintained by the District include the following:

Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
211	Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies – This fund is used to account for funds allocated to provide opportunities for children served to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in the challenging State content standards and to meet the challenging State performance standards developed for all children.
224	Special Education Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds to operate educational programs for handicapped children.
225	Special Education Preschool Grants – This fund is used to account for funds for preschool handicapped children.
226	IDEA B - Discretionary – This code is used to account for funds used to support a regional education service center (ESC) special education component and also targeted support to districts, regional day school programs for the deaf, private residential placements, priority projects, and other emerging needs.
240	National School Breakfast and Lunch Program – This fund classification is to be used for programs using federal reimbursement revenues originating from the United States Department of Agriculture.
242	Summer Food Service Program for Children – This fund is used to account for funds received from the Texas Department of Agriculture that are awarded for meals provided to the community based on the average number of daily participants.
244	Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds provided for vocational education programs not funded by the Foundation School Program Act.
255	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants – This fund is used to account for funds granted to school districts to increase student academic achievement through improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in classrooms and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools.
263	ESEA Title III, A English Language Acquisition - Funds are used to provide additional services to students of limited English proficiency by assisting the children to learn English and meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards. This program is authorized under P.L 107-110 (84.365A) (U.S. Department of Education)

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NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FUND DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
288	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities – This fund is used to account for funds for summer school programs for LEP students only if a bilingual program is part of the standard curriculum.
289	Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 - the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant Program (SSAE) – U.S. federal grant program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) that provides funding to increase the capacity of states, local educational agencies (LEAs), schools, and communities to meet three main goals: to provide a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology in schools to improve the academic outcomes and digital literacy of students.
385	Visually Impaired – This fund is used to account for State supplemental visually impaired monies.
397	Advanced Placement Initiative – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts under the Texas Advance Placement Award Incentive Program.
410	Instructional Materials Allotment – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts for the purchase of instructional materials, technological equipment, and technology-related services.
427	School Safety Standards Formula Grant - This code is used to account for funds granted to LEAs to assist in meeting the new school safety standards and to include other security related costs like metal detectors, cameras, and monitoring tools such as those allowed under the school safety allotment, the SB500 2019-2021 School Safety and Security Grant, and the 2022-2024 Silent Panic Alert Technology (SPAT) grant.
429	State Funded – This fund is used to account for funds that are received from the State that are not listed elsewhere.
459	Shared Services Arrangements—State-Funded and Locally Funded Educational Programs - This code is used to account for state-funded and locally funded shared services arrangements. The Innovative Services for Students with Autism Grant funds allow LEAs to increase their capacity to implement innovative programs that effectively serve students with autism ages three through 21.
461	Campus Activity – This fund is used to account for transactions related to a principal's activity fund if the monies generated are not subject to recall by the board in the General Fund.
479	Scholarship – This fund is used to account for scholarships established to assist individual students in furthering the student's higher education.
499	Donation – This fund is used to account for donations made by individuals or businesses for use by the District for specific purposes.
819	Permanent fund for scholarships where the corpus is not expendable

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Data Control Codes		206 ESEA, Title X	211 ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	224 IDEA B - Formula	225 IDEA B - Preschool	226 IDEA B - Discretionary
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 547,239	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:					
1240	Receivables from other governments	15,000	204,002	132,950	11,067	681,322
1260	Due from other funds	7,725	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322
	Liabilities and Fund Balances					
	Liabilities:					
	Current Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 91,399	$ 15,758	$ 6,189	$ 567,839
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	112,603	664,431	4,878	-
2170	Due to other funds	22,725	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	113,483
2000	**Total Liabilities**	22,725	204,002	680,189	11,067	681,322
	Fund Balance:					
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-	-
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322

Draft

Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ 605,522	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	16,253,257	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,763	-	45,309	80,783
1260	Due from other funds	600	5,388	-	-
1290	Other receivables	5,664	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,507,842	$ -	$ 44,796	$ 54,408
2160	Accrued wages payable	245,260	-	513	26,375
2170	Due to other funds	1,026,168	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	4,500	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	40,533	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,824,303	-	45,309	80,783
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783

Draft

Data Control Codes		263 ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -
1120	Investments	-
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	280,037
1260	Due from other funds	-
1290	Other receivables	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-
1810	Restricted cash	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 280,037
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 166,916
2160	Accrued wages payable	82,760
2170	Due to other funds	30,361
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	280,037
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 280,037

Draft

Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 127,065	$ -	$ -	$ 50,307
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	-	115,690	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 14,852	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	75,690	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	44,153	25,148	-	11,004
2000	**Total Liabilities**	44,153	115,690	-	11,004
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	82,912	-	-	39,303
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	82,912	-	-	39,303
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307

Draft

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 39	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	1,578,647	719,577	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	39	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	1,578,647	719,577	39	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 3,846,888	$ -	$ 170,328	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	2,944	-	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	27,950	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	10,466	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	23,145	-	6,971
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 71,692	$ -	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	21,278	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	18,905	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	93,133	-	18,905	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971

Draft

Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 5,347,388
1120	Investments	16,253,257
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,871,091
1260	Due from other funds	41,663
1290	Other receivables	16,130
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533
1810	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 25,600,178
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 4,839,915
2160	Accrued wages payable	1,233,788
2170	Due to other funds	1,079,293
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163
2200	Accrued expenditures	23,405
2300	Unearned revenues	234,321
2000	**Total Liabilities**	7,410,885
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	14,212,639
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	3,976,654
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	18,189,293
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 25,600,178

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit H-2*

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ALL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS *Page 1 of 7*

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

		206	211	224	225	226
Data Control Codes		ESEA, Title X	ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	IDEA B - Formula	IDEA B - Preschool	IDEA B - Discretionary
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
5020	**Total Revenues**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	-	917,886	4,739,133	32,043	1,176,327
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	4,366	215,324	11,330	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	44,795	1,341	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	375	73	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	1,650	885,560	20,121	-
0033	Health services	-	-	3,925	-	-
0034	Student transportation	22,725	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	4,481	111,234	-	-
	Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	292,356	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 9,260,314	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	135,929	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	6,185,753	-	298,077	623,516
5020	**Total Revenues**	15,581,996	-	298,077	623,516
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	-	47,249	49,769
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	-	250,828	570,558
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	638
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	1,139
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	17,439,902	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	1,412
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	17,439,902	-	298,077	623,516
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,857,906)	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	60,617	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,797,289)	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	15,276,803	610,910	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 13,479,514	$ 610,910	$ -	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		263 ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-
5900	Federal program revenues	726,559
5020	**Total Revenues**	726,559
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	483,152
0012	Instruction resources and media services	2,646
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	150,802
0021	Instructional leadership	3,279
0023	School leadership	12,563
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	66,429
0033	Health services	3,975
0034	Student transportation	-
0035	Food service	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-
0041	General administration	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-
0061	Community services	3,713
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	726,559
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -

Draft

Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	10,312	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	173,117	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	-	173,117	10,312	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	91,526	8,562	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	12,922	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	4,014	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	64,252	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	1,750	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	403	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	-	173,117	10,312	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	82,912	-	-	39,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 82,912	$ -	$ -	$ 39,303

Draft

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	3,950,826	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	39	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	1,338,840	-	350	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	1,191,163	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 6,443,192	$ 643	$ -	$ 575
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	6,443,192	643	-	575
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	1,083,334	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	184,099	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	197,160	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	2,120	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	125,535	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	1,287,506	-	-	-
0033	Health services	8,242	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,064,724	-	183,176	-
0041	General administration	7,423	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	41,239	-	-	-
0061	Community services	3,985	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	6,021,955	-	183,176	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	3,373,878	22,502	334,599	6,396
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 3,795,115	$ 23,145	$ 151,423	$ 6,971

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Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 15,704,724
5800	State program revenues	6,627,459
5900	Federal program revenues	16,492,067
5020	**Total Revenues**	38,824,250
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	12,579,807
0012	Instruction resources and media services	186,784
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,752,480
0021	Instructional leadership	55,549
0023	School leadership	139,184
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	2,325,518
0033	Health services	19,031
0034	Student transportation	22,725
0035	Food service	17,439,902
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,247,900
0041	General administration	7,423
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588
0052	Security and monitoring services	1,232,402
0061	Community services	125,228
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	292,356
6030	**Total Expenditures**	40,442,877
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,618,627)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	60,617
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,558,010)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	19,747,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 18,189,293

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	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	51,978	-
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	4,719,597	2,739,709
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	69,160	-
Claims and judgments	1,120,196	3,113,689
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	1,189,356	4,416,736
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	3,530,241	(1,677,027)
Total Net Position	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

Draft

	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	-	51,978
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	78,093	7,537,399
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	69,160
Claims and judgments	-	4,233,885
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	-	5,606,092
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	78,093	1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

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	Worker's Compensation	Self-Funded Health Insurance
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,751,978	$ 38,711,026
Total Operating Revenues	1,751,978	38,711,026
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	322,266	-
Purchased and contracted services	2,750	-
Supplies and materials	5,428	-
Claims expense and other operating expenses	1,464,548	51,495,814
Total Operating Expenses	1,794,992	51,495,814
Operating Income (Loss)	(43,014)	(12,784,788)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(43,014)	(8,784,788)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	213,838	69,040
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	213,838	69,040
Change in net position	170,824	(8,715,748)
Net Position - Beginning	3,359,417	7,038,721
Net Position - Ending	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

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	Technology Repair Fund	Total
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,210	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	1,210	40,464,214
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	-	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	537	3,287
Supplies and materials	785	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	-	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	1,322	53,292,128
Operating Income (Loss)	(112)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(112)	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	-	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	-	282,878
Change in net position	(112)	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	78,205	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,853,056	$ 38,711,026
Cash payments for insurance claims	(1,242,906)	(51,459,969)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(8,178)	-
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	279,706	(12,748,943)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	213,838	69,040
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	213,838	69,040
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	493,544	(8,679,903)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,174,075	11,189,074
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (43,014)	$ (12,784,788)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078	-
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,597	(217,375)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	218,045	78,868
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ 279,706	$ (12,748,943)

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	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,210	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	-	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,322)	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	-	(322,266)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(112)	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	-	282,878
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	-	282,878
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(112)	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	78,205	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (112)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	-	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	-	296,913
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (112)	$ (12,469,349)

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REQUIRED TEA SCHEDULES

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	1	2	3	10	20
Last Ten Fiscal Years	**Tax Rates**		**Net Assessed/Appraised Value For School Tax Purposes**	**Beginning Balance 7/1/2025**	**Current Year's Total Levy**
	Maintenance	**Debt Service**			
2017 and prior	Various	Various	Various	$ 682,824	$ -
2018	$ 1.040000	$ 0.471900	$ 23,024,385,416	170,305	-
2019	1.040000	0.470000	25,485,081,027	228,420	-
2020	0.970000	0.467500	27,537,591,142	289,995	-
2021	0.953400	0.465000	29,134,301,079	340,697	-
2022	0.872000	0.465000	33,345,889,264	434,414	-
2023	0.944600	0.330000	42,216,098,773	779,487	-
2024	0.778700	0.330000	43,213,906,724	1,062,926	-
2025	0.756900	0.330000	46,415,581,397	4,634,514	-
2026	0.756900	0.330000	43,388,224,482	-	471,629,644
		Rollbacks		88,400	-
1000 Totals				$ 8,711,982	$ 471,629,644
8000 Taxes Refunded					
9000 Tax Increment					

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Last Ten Fiscal Years	31 Maintenance Total Collections	32 Debt Service Total Collections	40 Entire Year's Adjustments	50 Ending Balance 6/30/2026	99 Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115(c)
2017 and prior	$ 26,508	$ 9,920	$ (40,514)	$ 605,882	
2018	2,532	1,149	(3,256)	163,368	
2019	769	345	(5,572)	221,734	
2020	(14,565)	(7,020)	(33,479)	278,101	
2021	10,040	4,881	(1,560)	324,216	
2022	(6,223)	(3,308)	(43,962)	399,983	
2023	(388,463)	(135,727)	(633,444)	670,233	
2024	(703,228)	(298,505)	(1,289,506)	775,153	
2025	362,695	153,835	(2,753,329)	1,364,655	
2026	324,615,966	141,479,960	-	5,533,718	
	300,684	126,262	657,577	319,031	
1000 Totals	$ 324,206,715	$ 141,331,792	$ (4,147,045)	$ 10,656,074	
8000 Taxes Refunded					$ 226,525
9000 Tax Increment	$ -				

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-2*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEBT SERVICE FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local and intermediate sources	$ 153,859,398	$ 153,859,398	$ 146,022,826	$ (7,836,572)
State program revenues	12,319,144	12,319,144	21,296,973	8,977,829
Total Revenues	166,178,542	166,178,542	167,319,799	1,141,257
Expenditures				
Debt Service:				
Principal on long-term debt	166,178,542	64,491,698	51,374,253	13,117,445
Interest on long-term debt	-	101,215,314	101,215,314	-
Debt issuance costs and fees	-	472,330	472,330	-
Total Expenditures	166,178,542	166,179,342	153,061,897	13,117,445
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	(800)	14,257,902	14,258,702
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	32,995,000	32,995,000
Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	-	3,890,434	3,890,434
Operating transfers out	-	-	(50,000)	-
Payment to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent	-	-	(36,468,482)	(36,468,482)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	366,952	416,952
Net change in fund balances	-	(800)	14,624,854	14,625,654
Fund Balances - Beginning	130,389,361	130,389,361	130,389,361	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 130,389,361	$ 130,388,561	$ 145,014,215	$ 14,625,654

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-3*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local revenues	$ 9,904,940	$ 9,607,026	$ 9,260,314	$ (346,712)
State program revenues	65,000	76,248	135,929	59,681
Federal program revenues	7,024,085	6,448,014	6,185,753	(262,261)
Total Revenues	16,994,025	16,131,288	15,581,996	(549,292)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Food services	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Total Expenditures	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,109,830)	(2,976,241)	(1,857,906)	1,118,335
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Net change in fund balances	(2,109,830)	(2,376,241)	(1,797,289)	578,952
Fund Balances - Beginning	15,276,803	15,276,803	15,276,803	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 13,166,973	$ 12,900,562	$ 13,479,514	$ 578,952

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-4*

BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM COMPLIANCE RESPONSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Codes	Bilingual Education Programs	
AP1	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fisc	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	$ 3,559,045
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	$ 5,945,830

Draft

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Unaudited)

Draft

Statistical Tables are used to provide detailed data on the physical, economic, social and political characteristics of a government. They are intended to provide financial report users with a broader and more complete understanding of the government and its financial affairs than it is possible from the basic financial statements.

The District's Statistical Tables usually cover ten fiscal years and often present data from outside the accounting records. The tables are unaudited due to the nature of the information contained therein.

Draft

FINANCIAL TRENDS

Draft

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 137,675,396	$ 140,492,504	$ 262,300,571	$ 221,132,966	$ 218,763,600
Restricted for:					
Debt service	96,965,269	83,856,424	89,093,344	96,904,511	93,103,657
Child nutrition	13,479,514	15,276,803	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,591,451
Expendable endowments	978,621	590,049	21,693	20,910	20,515
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	733,125	733,125	95,036	6,554	32,369
Unrestricted	(391,702,587)	(412,632,002)	(455,752,676)	(463,979,989)	(533,079,414)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)	$ (87,446,403)	$ (129,529,041)	$ (209,567,822)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.
Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 209,579,358	$ 217,788,325	$ 253,931,093	$ 221,016,520	$ 220,523,525
Restricted for:					
Debt service	93,519,193	105,191,970	32,437,004	57,930,069	27,905,627
Child nutrition	3,522,865	3,075,535	2,772,946	1,732,743	944,182
Expendable endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	4,022	20,502
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	20,504	3,889
Other purposes	3,580,173	283,363	30,995	9,910	29,140
Unrestricted	(537,521,472)	(570,537,898)	(576,428,567)	(593,325,093)	(417,854,571)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (227,299,374)	$ (244,178,198)	$ (287,236,023)	$ (312,611,325)	$ (168,427,706)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.
Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 320,522,378	$ 315,214,601	$ 306,342,548	$ 279,966,844	$ 256,091,647
Instructional Resources and Media Services	6,224,964	6,432,889	5,721,656	5,470,491	5,646,369
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	13,185,047	12,397,910	12,300,098	9,882,040	8,638,635
Instructional Leadership	4,694,217	4,819,833	4,698,814	4,236,629	3,478,618
School Leadership	26,383,076	26,825,866	26,560,888	23,437,062	21,284,630
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	25,748,268	24,952,204	24,945,957	22,519,878	20,914,516
Social Work Services	969,402	1,237,268	1,591,151	1,481,269	1,461,273
Health Services	4,522,435	4,496,369	4,481,221	3,929,553	3,569,383
Student Transportation	19,717,824	19,099,684	22,714,490	14,826,781	14,937,044
Food Services	18,920,053	19,150,081	16,548,469	13,485,814	14,308,790
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	19,940,754	19,556,293	18,428,072	17,230,538	15,069,588
General Administration	10,632,053	10,674,042	10,159,521	8,888,176	8,574,613
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	47,089,617	45,859,597	37,096,547	40,407,857	37,244,209
Security and Monitoring Services	7,207,192	4,372,982	1,884,125	2,520,310	3,747,379
Data Processing Services	16,538,181	13,461,374	15,350,041	10,193,304	10,627,985
Community Services	2,347,238	3,064,804	2,913,536	2,612,206	2,340,136
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	74,292,345	180,787,977	82,925,612	57,124,118	104,842,157
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	17,499	2,717,035	411,258	390,299
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	633,147,889	726,626,700	610,133,903	567,949,320	535,544,138
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,926,322	2,327,356	1,006,616	2,250,719	5,082,293
Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-	-	103,305
Curriculum and staff development	-	-	-	-	51,596
Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-	47,898
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	-	-	-	-	22,858
Social work services	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	-	-	-	290
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	8,754,124	8,877,318	8,742,125	8,042,474	770,224
Extracurricular activities	4,429,028	5,009,743	5,346,493	8,109,320	1,630,156
General administration	-	-	-	-	68,559
Facilities maintenance and operations	648,453	1,197,375	-	-	1,318,984
Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	2,958
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	-	-	-	-	3,041
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181	56,180,267	49,769,995	58,011,772
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	53,494,588	51,240,973	71,275,501	68,172,508	67,113,934
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (579,653,301)	$ (675,385,727)	$ (538,858,402)	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 281,784,112	$ 248,766,168	$ 253,015,768	$ 154,529,697	$ 211,551,126
Instructional Resources and Media Services	5,446,954	4,974,427	4,881,723	3,379,412	4,381,600
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	9,177,726	8,057,473	9,367,716	6,059,520	9,767,818
Instructional Leadership	3,996,939	3,472,201	4,292,388	2,630,262	3,836,840
School Leadership	23,953,779	20,538,000	21,437,409	12,118,000	18,174,227
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	22,557,465	19,489,732	19,346,244	10,706,847	14,382,622
Social Work Services	1,600,123	1,236,687	1,252,304	987,482	1,161,133
Health Services	4,419,896	3,474,690	3,415,518	1,894,065	2,739,414
Student Transportation	13,834,464	13,316,840	13,443,013	9,679,600	10,654,901
Food Services	11,588,929	13,068,272	15,023,682	13,271,579	14,607,540
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	13,955,301	12,848,486	15,618,538	11,943,623	14,143,002
General Administration	8,810,590	6,957,700	7,691,676	4,897,057	6,490,724
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	35,186,664	27,884,409	33,822,583	27,199,752	32,590,130
Security and Monitoring Services	2,772,798	2,161,532	2,093,571	1,705,518	1,702,995
Data Processing Services	11,952,503	7,955,855	10,632,498	7,121,369	8,384,174
Community Services	2,455,677	2,402,705	2,947,254	1,593,660	2,449,250
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	75,753,724	87,483,694	63,989,346	77,453,400	50,130,691
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	4,345,087	2,632,097	3,507,598	1,663,428	4,582,037
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	210,524
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	1,793,368
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	536,027,225	489,232,311	488,209,117	351,129,816	413,970,416
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,230,742	1,923,988	3,956,946	3,772,958	3,364,638
Instructional resources and media services	63,036	51,801	70,730	3,772	2,254
Curriculum and staff development	24,416	37,237	60,385	3,072	2,924
Instructional leadership	45,847	13,345	33,052	1,039	704
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	24,906	16,131	-	-	-
Social work services	-	-	-	-	152
Health services	502	329	583	56	33
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	1,511,986	6,301,036	8,832,767	8,764,164	8,027,654
Extracurricular activities	1,349,639	1,130,356	1,456,175	1,710,846	1,735,954
General administration	72,965	54,549	56,841	98,616	69,762
Facilities maintenance and operations	285,042	748,905	1,159,169	1,164,434	1,210,759
Security and monitoring services	4,756	577	1,497	50	44
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	53	1,322	4,785	185	194
Operating grants and contributions	73,046,804	60,144,667	60,694,526	(28,098,465)	41,372,352
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	80,660,694	70,424,243	76,327,456	(12,579,273)	55,787,424
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,881,661)	$ (363,709,089)	$ (358,182,992)

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (579,653,301)	$ (673,404,792)	$ (538,858,402)	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383	450,527,755	516,888,354	432,989,969
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	112,920,739	87,162,343	86,792,440	36,564,633	51,823,295
Investment earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251	37,855,600	19,724,702	1,270,733
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	865,050	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071	6,710,884	6,696,904	81,848
Total Primary Governmental Activities	609,465,736	589,168,098	581,886,679	579,874,593	486,165,845
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	29,812,435	(84,236,694)	43,028,277	80,097,781	17,735,641
Total Change in Net Position	$ 29,812,435	$ (84,236,694)	$ 43,028,277	$ 80,097,781	$ 17,735,641

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,868,731)	$ (363,708,708)	$ (358,182,992)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	401,522,667	383,211,849	371,483,214	338,252,069	307,374,114
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	67,049,871	73,269,055	55,030,971	61,929,218	74,506,113
Investment earnings	1,219,173	5,367,588	10,255,259	6,050,870	4,099,437
Grants and contributions not restricted	12,640	17,401	195,073	57,050	105,469
Miscellaneous	1,436,365	-	279,516	63,383	79,934
Total Primary Governmental Activities	471,240,716	461,865,893	437,244,033	406,352,590	386,165,067
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	15,874,185	43,057,825	25,375,302	42,643,882	27,982,075
Total Change in Net Position	$ 15,874,185	$ 43,057,825	$ 25,375,302	$ 42,643,882	$ 27,982,075

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 391,303	$ 479,496	$ 464,574	$ 494,521	$ 627,538
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	277,247	71,553	106,783	42,595	544,036
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to major maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	-	-	32,000,000	31,486,406	2,000,000
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	-	-	-	-	1,131,064
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	-	-	-	-	930,000
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	-	-	-	-	30,424,350
Assigned to approved purchase orders	42,363,388	58,077,163	18,181,419	10,931,599	2,960,294
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	-	-	-	-	5,379,120
Unassigned	104,260,661	99,291,534	134,137,659	146,629,279	134,850,415
Total General Fund	$ 147,292,599	$ 157,919,746	$ 184,890,435	$ 189,584,400	$ 178,846,817
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ 39,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	145,014,215	130,389,361	135,656,445	140,366,889	135,256,115
Restricted for authorized construction	175,430,172	323,324,481	267,848,929	114,998,161	3,367,767
Restricted for food service	13,479,514	15,887,713	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,623,820
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	733,125	122,215	95,036	65,554	-
Restricted for endowments	-	-	-	20,910	20,515
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	3,976,654	3,737,375	5,413,674	3,888,953	2,119,703
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 338,672,680	$ 473,461,145	$ 425,809,713	$ 275,726,474	$ 152,387,920

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 380,148	$ 361,601	$ 422,437	$ 420,920	$ 370,142
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	8,582	-	-	-	103,203
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	783,416	783,416	783,416
Committed to major maintenance	-	3,990,018	2,427,753	9,776,661	8,671,644
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	2,850,000	2,347,200	1,957,314	2,308,450	2,308,450
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	1,131,064	1,131,064	-	-	-
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	14,473,628	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	8,218,558	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	4,845,192	-	-	-	-
Assigned to approved purchase orders	5,366,959	9,248,038	2,735,231	3,191,275	9,200,972
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	25,551,306	20,980,817	7,192,439	14,116,842	8,100,303
Unassigned	132,667,168	137,941,111	135,021,319	113,803,667	119,935,661
Total General Fund	$ 181,018,977	$ 190,473,477	$ 150,539,909	$ 144,401,231	$ 149,473,791
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ 1,057,636	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	131,260,190	138,815,572	33,287,053	58,761,550	28,544,170
Restricted for authorized construction	54,926,277	14,461,170	83,002,780	107,671,615	47,899,113
Restricted for food service	3,580,173	3,312,020	3,153,941	1,732,743	944,182
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	42,536	-	9,910	29,140
Restricted for endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	24,526	24,391
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	2,763,755	1,768,553	1,367,539	1,265,180	1,212,195
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 193,608,540	$ 158,420,358	$ 120,831,819	$ 169,465,524	$ 78,653,191

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 467,388,640	$ 471,331,781	$ 449,205,452	$ 515,128,201	$ 433,683,552
Interest and other income	24,635,759	26,294,873	37,855,172	19,011,066	1,230,150
Food service sales	8,580,348	8,773,778	8,662,507	8,042,474	770,224
Other revenue	12,385,275	13,702,923	11,689,541	17,053,435	12,727,610
Total Local Sources	512,990,022	520,103,355	507,412,672	559,235,176	448,411,536
State Sources					
State aid	112,920,739	86,798,322	86,082,940	36,564,633	51,823,295
Food service	63,929	67,927	68,576	92,264	54,992
State grants and other	33,845,631	31,223,369	31,347,383	25,046,561	25,497,340
Total State Sources	146,830,299	118,089,618	117,498,899	61,703,458	77,375,627
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,490,880	13,260,720	24,004,177	31,557,175	32,810,042
Food services	6,268,614	6,281,637	6,624,504	7,183,302	22,099,736
Total Federal Sources	19,759,494	19,542,357	30,628,681	38,740,477	54,909,778
Total Revenues	$ 679,579,815	$ 657,735,330	$ 655,540,252	$ 659,679,111	$ 580,696,941

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 401,305,999	$ 381,122,771	$ 371,187,481	$ 337,951,642	$ 308,262,980
Interest and other income	1,107,434	4,529,634	8,521,471	5,764,117	4,025,348
Food service sales	1,306,980	6,295,743	8,827,102	8,759,392	8,025,510
Other revenue	10,118,222	7,426,648	12,738,091	11,255,216	10,888,446
Total Local Sources	413,838,635	399,374,796	401,274,145	363,730,367	331,202,284
State Sources					
State aid	67,049,871	73,218,511	54,323,281	61,888,123	74,482,422
Food service	66,506	65,734	70,428	70,416	68,192
State grants and other	23,029,185	23,514,264	23,729,772	18,202,716	17,065,661
Total State Sources	90,145,562	96,798,509	78,123,481	80,161,255	91,616,275
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,610,753	11,758,834	15,626,487	12,790,424	12,895,475
Food services	10,989,996	5,061,777	5,817,243	5,340,892	4,857,593
Total Federal Sources	24,600,749	16,820,611	21,443,730	18,131,316	17,753,068
Total Revenues	$ 528,584,946	$ 512,993,916	$ 500,841,356	$ 462,022,938	$ 440,571,627

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES AND DEBT SERVICE RATIO
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Table 6
Page 1 of 2

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Current					
Instruction	$ 303,876,777	$ 313,982,935	$ 294,423,409	$ 270,495,198	$ 254,793,201
Instructional resources and media services	5,023,674	5,382,659	4,808,889	4,579,859	4,890,117
Curriculum and staff development	13,357,210	12,792,858	12,203,429	10,090,968	9,019,059
Instructional leadership	4,716,897	4,845,114	4,589,721	4,346,451	3,650,906
School leadership	25,944,361	26,603,257	25,643,629	23,655,029	22,148,800
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	26,129,361	25,369,673	24,687,210	23,139,701	22,128,002
Social work services	979,145	1,264,531	1,584,451	1,557,982	1,566,244
Health services	4,520,129	4,516,746	4,360,493	4,021,651	3,789,996
Student transportation	19,576,804	23,471,925	24,916,147	13,260,878	13,246,264
Food service	17,441,774	17,502,914	15,775,383	12,625,757	15,836,094
Extracurricular activities	17,244,075	17,227,726	16,945,458	15,238,997	13,141,579
General administration	10,638,228	11,621,662	10,007,261	8,816,840	8,869,577
Plant maintenance and operations	46,300,400	54,045,654	48,391,912	39,501,075	36,138,064
Security and monitoring services	9,003,868	5,077,293	5,332,523	2,985,500	3,614,598
Data processing services	14,326,110	19,615,464	13,374,292	8,036,289	8,935,441
Community services	2,405,091	3,149,784	2,957,841	2,736,582	2,552,055
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	53,173,927	52,451,822	66,798,492	32,195,474	37,108,384
Interest on long-term debt	101,264,025	92,568,873	89,875,654	79,298,429	73,882,433
Other debt service	495,087	29,913,203	596,097	28,022,707	38,271,448
Facilities and acquisition	132,578,104	154,820,747	106,447,137	19,754,458	45,216,129
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 823,207,892	$ 890,430,267	$ 786,473,550	$ 653,685,017	$ 621,175,258
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	23.15%	21.28%	24.36%	17.72%	19.46%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Current					
Instruction	$ 242,340,881	$ 210,747,686	$ 217,681,576	$ 207,418,280	$ 186,297,528
Instructional resources and media services	4,236,023	3,903,829	3,804,140	3,679,884	3,487,851
Curriculum and staff development	8,610,370	7,309,473	8,716,716	8,437,104	9,410,681
Instructional leadership	3,619,419	3,069,410	3,924,212	3,681,727	3,634,466
School leadership	21,238,300	17,841,691	19,029,273	17,915,919	16,740,257
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	20,772,329	17,576,820	17,749,136	15,769,026	13,639,343
Social work services	1,480,191	1,176,687	1,196,304	1,242,576	1,128,874
Health services	4,000,087	3,051,426	3,051,554	2,864,825	2,543,625
Student transportation	13,744,168	10,567,353	20,662,704	12,732,873	9,490,799
Food service	9,833,068	11,661,589	14,053,268	13,453,799	13,748,753
Extracurricular activities	11,141,010	10,522,921	13,130,402	12,304,832	12,114,029
General administration	8,098,471	6,184,361	6,987,563	6,789,475	6,122,859
Plant maintenance and operations	32,150,864	24,807,709	39,548,918	30,479,857	31,701,903
Security and monitoring services	2,573,839	2,050,922	1,912,594	1,618,636	1,544,167
Data processing services	12,535,738	7,067,477	9,145,343	10,130,299	8,518,894
Community services	2,265,849	2,125,705	2,714,664	2,398,761	2,327,489
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	42,686,048	-	52,177,306	23,843,628	34,180,501
Interest on long-term debt	67,983,703	20,883,770	79,701,776	54,137,360	80,800,398
Other debt service	33,538,599	100,596	1,499,148	966,658	2,678,511
Facilities and acquisition	60,665,268	67,478,641	106,827,786	22,679,243	35,354,003
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	-	-	-	-	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	2,003,892
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 605,948,719	$ 430,639,409	$ 625,944,671	$ 454,840,307	$ 477,705,123
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	20.44%	5.75%	26.27%	18.30%	26.02%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (143,628,077)	$ (232,694,937)	$ (130,933,298)	$ 5,994,094	$ (40,478,317)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	32,995,000	491,661,266	276,710,934	127,235,000	-
Premium on bonds	3,890,434	107,814,675	37,552,637	9,554,030	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(36,468,482)	(345,953,775)	(34,978,540)	-	-
Transfers in	110,617	2,618,250	2,307,074	2,000,000	2,582,802
Transfers out	(4,110,617)	(4,118,250)	(6,380,987)	(10,908,037)	(5,827,186)
Sale of capital assets	234,285	213,264	125,470	33,575	81,848
Issuance of SBITAs	1,561,228	1,140,250	1,045,256	-	-
Other	-	-	945,367	167,475	248,073
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,787,535)	253,375,680	277,327,211	128,082,043	(2,914,463)
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ (145,415,612)	$ 20,680,743	$ 146,393,913	$ 134,076,137	$ (43,392,780)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Draft

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (77,363,773)	$ 82,354,507	$ (125,103,315)	$ 7,182,631	$ (37,133,496)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	299,406,762	-	99,470,000	73,270,000	244,233,363
Premium on bonds	191,765,179	-	16,053,299	10,326,313	104,726,876
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(383,486,109)	-	(27,289,064)	-	(336,852,184)
Transfers in	8,457,896	13,830	446,838	-	11,457
Transfers out	(14,180,254)	(4,868,817)	(5,651,190)	(5,075,700)	(4,229,359)
Sale of capital assets	407,435	22,587	28,651	34,039	52,553
Issuance of SBITAs	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(278,093)	-	(450,246)	(15,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	102,092,816	(4,832,400)	82,608,288	78,539,652	7,942,706
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 24,729,043	$ 77,522,107	$ (42,495,027)	$ 85,722,283	$ (29,190,790)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Draft

Draft

REVENUE CAPACITY

Draft

The schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Real Property		Personal Property	
	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 20,181,912,125	$ 24,180,038,930	$ 705,562,456	$ 705,562,456
2018	22,256,938,349	26,374,894,747	767,447,067	767,447,067
2019	24,651,365,654	29,115,510,015	833,715,373	833,715,373
2020	26,635,648,501	31,230,341,050	901,945,641	901,945,641
2021	28,233,198,265	32,763,084,864	901,102,814	901,102,814
2022	32,462,367,992	38,625,353,321	883,521,272	883,521,272
2023	41,303,645,830	59,093,194,507	912,452,506	912,452,506
2024	42,084,597,462	59,299,587,391	1,129,309,262	1,129,309,262
2025	45,177,180,957	60,186,819,315	1,238,400,440	1,238,400,440
2026	45,125,533,643	61,681,251,227	1,315,059,950	1,315,059,950

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Exemptions Real Property		Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Estimated Actual Value	Total Tax Rate	Ratio of Total Assessed to Total Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 3,998,126,805		$ 20,887,474,581	$ 24,885,601,386	$ 1.5119	84%
2018	4,117,956,398		23,024,385,416	27,142,341,814	1.5119	85%
2019	4,464,144,361		25,485,081,027	29,949,225,388	1.5100	85%
2020	4,594,692,549		27,537,594,142	32,132,286,691	1.4375	86%
2021	4,529,886,599		29,134,301,079	33,664,187,678	1.4184	87%
2022	6,162,985,329		33,345,889,264	39,508,874,593	1.3370	84%
2023	17,789,548,677	*	42,216,098,336	60,005,647,013	1.2746	70%
2024	17,214,989,929	**	43,213,906,724	60,428,896,653	1.1087	72%
2025	15,009,638,358		46,415,581,397	61,425,219,755	1.0869	76%
2026	16,555,717,584	***	46,440,593,593	62,996,311,177	1.0869	74%

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes $11.3 billion in Homestead Cap Value Loss due to 27% growth in 2021 - 2022.
** Homestead Exemption increased from $40K to $100K
*** Homestead Exemption increased from $100K to $140K

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	School District			City of Austin	Austin Community College	BHC MUD	City of Cedar Park	City of Leander
	M & O	I & S	Total					
2017	$ 1.04000	$ 0.47190	$ 1.51190	$ 0.44180	$ 0.80100	$ 0.80100	$ 0.47000	$ 0.59900
2018	1.04000	0.47190	1.51190	0.44480	0.80100	0.80100	0.45750	0.57787
2019	1.04000	0.47000	1.51000	0.44030	0.78100	0.78100	0.44900	0.55187
2020	0.97000	0.46750	1.43750	0.44310	0.80850	0.80850	0.44700	0.54187
2021	0.95340	0.46500	1.41840	0.53350	0.76000	0.76000	0.44698	0.53687
2022	0.87200	0.46500	1.33700	0.54100	0.70000	0.70000	0.43200	0.47970
2023	0.94460	0.33000	1.27460	0.46270	0.65950	0.65950	0.39000	0.43233
2024	0.77870	0.33000	1.10870	0.44580	0.59050	0.59050	0.37000	0.41728
2025	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.47760	0.55040	0.55040	0.36300	0.41728
2026	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.52402	0.10340	0.54500	0.36000	0.41728

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Travis County	Travis County WC&ID #17	Wm. County	Wm. County Vista Oaks MUD #9	Wmson/ Travis County MUD #1	Travis County ESD #1	River Place MUD
2017	$ 0.38380	$ 0.05990	$ 0.43653	$ 0.54500	$ 0.46620	$ 0.10000	$ 0.20700
2018	0.36900	0.05990	0.42653	0.52000	0.43160	0.10000	0.07500
2019	0.35420	0.05990	0.41903	0.33000	0.40790	0.10000	0.07500
2020	0.36929	0.05990	0.41872	0.33000	0.38500	0.10000	0.77500
2021	0.37436	0.05990	0.41872	0.32000	0.34790	0.10000	0.08000
2022	0.35737	0.05680	0.40085	0.29070	0.32910	0.10000	0.07860
2023	0.31824	0.18870	0.33812	0.25610	0.30180	0.10000	0.07160
2024	0.30466	0.17810	0.33312	0.23500	0.28810	0.10000	0.06700
2025	0.34445	0.15310	0.35567	0.22220	0.27330	0.10000	0.06450
2026	0.37585	0.13960	0.36945	0.21310	0.27340	0.10000	0.06720

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 10

TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

Name	Rank	Type of Business	2025 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2025 Total Assessed Valuation	Rank	2017 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2017 Total Assessed Valuation
IVT Parke Cedar Park, LLC	1	Strip Mall/Plaza	$ 120,000,000	0.26%			
Karlin River Place LLC	2	Industrial Manufacturing	110,706,648	0.24%			
Cedar Park Health Systems	3	Hospital	110,088,774	0.24%	4	$ 86,032,807	0.37%
La Villa Housing Finance	4	Apartments	99,999,000	0.22%			
AMFP VI Meritage LLC	5	Apartments	99,130,000	0.21%			
1431 SC PT LTD	6	Strip Mall/Plaza	97,426,540	0.21%			
RRE Riverlodge Holdings LLC	7	Apartments	97,000,000	0.21%	8	57,049,400	0.25%
Ranger Excavating	8	Construction	88,215,993	0.19%			
Verandah at Grandview Hills LLC	9	Apartments	87,150,000	0.19%			
Sonterra Luxury Apts, LLC (prev. owned by Bassh	10	Apartments	87,570,000	0.19%			
G&I VII River Place LP		Land/Improvements			1	$ 146,046,802	0.63%
Tintara Canyon Creek 2013 LP		Land/Improvements			7	64,728,921	0.28%
BRE RC 1890 Ranch TX LP		Land/Improvements			3	98,984,324	0.43%
The Bassham Trust		Land/Improvements			2	122,749,900	0.53%
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.		Research & Development			5	79,489,935	0.35%
Sir Steiner Ranch Apartments LLC		Apartment Complex			6	76,000,000	0.33%
Bell Steiner Ranch LLC		Land/Improvements			9	54,501,825	0.24%
Bell Fund V Four Points LLC		Land/Improvements			10	53,033,300	0.23%
			$ 997,286,955	2.15%		$ 838,617,214	3.27%

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	Total Current Tax Levy[1]	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collected in Subsequent Years and Cumulative Adjustments[2]	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount Collected	Percent of Levy	Amount Collected	Amount Collected	Percent of Levy Collected
2017	$ 305,591,127	$ 304,440,270	99.62%	$ 1,018,022	$ 305,458,292	99.96%
2018	336,487,181	335,446,557	99.69%	877,254	336,323,811	99.95%
2019	370,356,031	368,736,378	99.56%	1,397,920	370,134,298	99.94%
2020	383,124,069	379,799,635	99.13%	3,046,433	382,846,068	99.93%
2021	400,096,091	396,966,317	99.22%	2,805,559	399,771,876	99.92%
2022	432,426,342	429,761,319	99.38%	2,265,041	432,026,360	99.91%
2023	516,707,409	512,188,647	99.13%	3,848,529	516,037,176	99.87%
2024	451,363,689	446,625,144	98.95%	3,963,392	450,588,536	99.83%
2025	473,524,361	468,889,848	99.02%	3,269,859	472,159,707	99.71%
2026	471,629,643	466,095,926	98.83%	-	466,095,926	98.83%

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.
(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.
(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.
(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

Draft

Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	Outstanding Delinquent Tax for Tax Year	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes as Percent of Tax Levy	Delinquent Tax (All Years) this Fiscal Year [3]: Delinquent Amount Collected	Delinquent Collections as Percent of Current Tax Levy	Outstanding Tax Balances at Fiscal Year End
2017	$ 132,835	0.04%	$ 2,658,255 *	0.87%	$ 3,193,231
2018	163,368	0.05%	1,430,955	0.43%	3,534,745
2019	221,734	0.06%	1,382,879	0.37%	3,898,884
2020	278,101	0.07%	137,147	0.04%	6,303,447
2021	324,215	0.08%	3,055,361	0.76%	6,581,664
2022	399,983	0.09%	2,578,509	0.60%	5,715,310
2023	670,233	0.13%	1,487,102	0.29%	7,593,951
2024	775,153	0.17%	1,035,853	0.23%	9,210,369
2025	1,364,655	0.29%	900,899	0.19%	8,711,983
2026	5,533,718	1.17%	(557,419)	-0.12%	10,656,074

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.
(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.
(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.
(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

Draft

Draft

DEBT CAPACITY

The schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 12

OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30**	General Obligation Bonds*	Leases/ SBITA	Total Debt	Amounts Available for Retirement of Bonds	Net Bonded Debt	Personal Income	Population	Percentage of Personal Income
2017	$ 1,598,752,972	$ -	$ 1,598,752,972	$ 27,905,627	$ 1,570,847,345	$ 6,343,864,113	174,373	24.76%
2018	1,675,087,856	-	1,675,087,856	57,930,069	1,617,157,787	7,329,566,256	192,792	22.06%
2019	1,697,800,257	-	1,697,800,257	32,437,004	1,665,363,253	7,705,803,752	194,008	21.61%
2020	1,570,640,560	-	1,570,640,560	105,191,970	1,465,448,590	8,508,893,720	199,580	17.22%
2021	1,605,341,295	2,332,861	1,607,674,156	93,519,193	1,514,154,963	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.79%
2022	1,557,128,788	2,094,703	1,559,223,491	93,103,657	1,466,119,834	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.25%
2023	1,714,084,661	3,413,883	1,717,498,544	96,904,511	1,620,594,033	11,298,450,384	237,276	13.44%
2024	1,902,672,107	2,275,509	1,904,947,616	89,093,344	1,815,854,272	13,023,660,943	244,354	13.94%
2025	2,099,894,767	1,941,750	2,101,836,517	83,856,424	2,017,980,093	14,385,341,047	249,081	14.03%
2026	1,998,060,056	1,864,830	1,999,924,886	97,015,269	1,902,909,617	14,750,395,140	244,556	12.90%

Ratio of (net) general bonded debt to estimated actual value of property: 3%

***** General Obligation Bonds amount includes accretion on capital appreciation bonds, premium and deferred loss on refunding

** During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year from August 31 to June 30.

Source: Population & Per Capita Source: US Census QuickFacts & Population and Survey Analysts Report

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 13

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT

June 30, 2026

Taxing Body	Gross Debt Outstanding	Outstanding As of	Percent Overlapping (1)	Share of Debt
Austin CCD	$ 657,685,000	06/30/26	48.85%	$ 321,279,123
Austin, City of	2,383,745,000	06/30/26	2.12%	50,535,394
Block House MUD	4,610,000	06/30/26	100.00%	4,610,000
Cedar Park, City of	260,145,000	06/30/26	90.04%	234,234,558
Jonestown, City of	5,845,000	06/30/26	27.86%	1,628,417
Leander TODD MUD #1	36,485,000	06/30/26	100.00%	36,485,000
Leander, City of	294,840,000	06/30/26	97.62%	287,822,808
Palmera Ridge MUD	30,465,000	06/30/26	100.00%	30,465,000
Parkside at Mayfield Ranch MUD	18,785,000	06/30/26	100.00%	18,785,000
Travis Co	1,202,190,000	06/30/26	4.59%	55,180,521
Travis Co ESD # 6	475,000	06/30/26	18.65%	88,588
Travis Co Healthcare Dst	398,205,000	06/30/26	4.59%	18,277,610
Travis Co MUD #19	50,615,000	06/30/26	100.00%	50,615,000
Travis Co MUD #20	37,135,000	06/30/26	100.00%	37,135,000
Travis Co MUD # 21	58,935,000	06/30/26	100.00%	58,935,000
Travis WC&ID#17-S. R. DA	26,325,000	06/30/26	100.00%	26,325,000
Upper Brushy Creek WCID	48,465,000	06/30/26	33.17%	16,075,841
Williamson Co	1,261,500,000	06/30/26	19.33%	243,847,950
Williamson Co MUD #13	22,645,000	06/30/26	100.00%	22,645,000
Williamson Co MUD # 25	65,685,000	06/30/26	55.49%	36,448,607
Williamson Co MUD # 31	38,725,000	06/30/26	99.96%	38,709,510
Williamson Co MUD # 32	46,630,000	06/30/26	100.00%	46,630,000
Williamson-Liberty Hill MUD	38,050,000	06/30/26	100.00%	38,050,000
Total Net Overlapping Debt	$ 6,988,185,000			$ 1,674,808,927
Leander ISD *	1,999,924,886	06/30/26		1,999,924,886
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt (6.80% of Taxable Assessed Valuation - $12,916 per capita)	$ 8,988,109,886			$ 3,674,733,813

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

* Leander ISD total includes General Obligation Bonds, premium, accretion on capital appreciation bonds, lease payable, SBITA payable and the deferred loss on refunding

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Draft

The schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

				Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	Estimated School District Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	(A) Labor Force	(A) Employment	(A) Unemployment	(A) Percent Unemployed
2017	174,373	$ 6,343,864,113	$ 36,381	1,128,233	1,090,346	37,887	3.4%
2018	192,792	7,329,566,256	38,018	1,177,633	1,143,194	34,439	2.9%
2019	194,008	7,705,803,752	39,719	1,208,546	1,174,481	34,065	2.8%
2020	199,580	8,508,893,720	42,634	1,228,334	1,074,325	60,509	4.9%
2021	221,535	9,020,019,060	40,716	1,261,089	1,193,209	67,880	5.4%
2022	225,111	9,675,721,002	42,982	1,337,613	1,294,558	43,056	3.2%
2023	237,276	11,298,450,384	47,617	1,420,711	1,376,309	44,402	3.1%
2024	244,354	13,023,660,943	53,298	1,470,924	1,421,280	49,644	3.4%
2025	249,081	14,385,341,047	$57,754	1,519,514	1,466,618	52,896	3.5%
2026	244,556	14,750,395,140	$60,315	1,560,958	1,504,740	56,218	3.6%

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts

(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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	Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	(A) Manufacturing	(A) Construction	(A) Trades	(A) Government	(A) Other
2017	56,783	61,367	172,908	180,258	583,850
2018	57,950	63,692	182,825	178,000	603,158
2019	61,292	65,233	183,000	182,458	620,958
2020	63,370	71,720	185,170	182,970	627,630
2021	63,283	70,783	191,783	187,250	615,858
2022	67,133	73,933	197,217	185,125	704,442
2023	72,525	79,958	209,117	178,974	591,364
2024	73,625	85,350	210,325	196,092	805,167
2025	73,108	89,258	210,717	209,333	810,958
2026	85,317	95,375	213,942	211,525	844,308

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts
(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DISTRICT EMPLOYEES BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Instruction	3,833.75	4,030.66	3,944.99	3,825.31	3,698.50
Instructional Resources and Media Services	54.00	68.00	55.00	52.00	52.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	93.50	95.50	90.50	85.75	77.00
Instructional Leadership	38.00	44.00	38.00	42.50	31.00
School Leadership	378.00	390.75	359.00	342.50	329.00
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	261.50	267.60	267.00	253.10	247.50
Social Work Services	11.00	12.50	17.50	21.50	19.50
Health Services	59.00	60.00	57.00	57.50	54.00
Student Transportation	308.00	353.50	284.50	282.40	199.90
Food Service	213.88	283.56	275.00	174.00	180.88
Extracurricular Activities	34.00	38.20	34.00	28.00	34.00
General Administration	94.50	94.10	84.50	91.25	78.00
Plant Maintenance and Operations	429.95	491.15	396.95	166.10	280.10
Security and Monitoring Services	53.50	30.50	34.00	8.20	8.20
Data Processing Services	64.25	65.75	62.75	44.00	59.00
Community Services	13.50	35.67	64.01	32.67	31.50
Facilities and Acquisition	4.30	6.10	4.30	2.80	2.80
Total	5,944.63	6,367.54	6,069.00	5,509.58	5,382.88

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

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	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Instruction	3,596.84	3,505.27	3,445.35	3,397.72	3,321.84
Instructional Resources and Media Services	51.00	49.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	72.50	73.50	92.00	82.92	85.92
Instructional Leadership	26.50	31.50	34.00	34.50	33.50
School Leadership	315.00	315.75	307.00	306.75	304.75
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	248.00	226.00	219.00	202.00	195.00
Social Work Services	17.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
Health Services	51.00	52.00	51.50	51.50	51.50
Student Transportation	224.81	200.25	200.48	201.72	201.72
Food Service	204.65	213.31	245.70	242.74	241.48
Extracurricular Activities	32.00	29.02	30.02	29.02	29.02
General Administration	73.00	71.00	70.50	70.50	70.50
Plant Maintenance and Operations	313.00	336.00	341.70	375.45	374.45
Security and Monitoring Services	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Data Processing Services	39.50	52.50	51.50	55.25	56.75
Community Services	32.00	37.00	35.50	34.50	34.00
Facilities and Acquisition	3.00	4.00	3.80	4.30	4.30
Total	5,307.80	5,218.10	5,198.05	5,158.87	5,074.73

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 16

OPERATING STATISTICS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	General Fund Expenditures	Average Daily Attendance	Average Daily Membership	Per Pupil Expenditure	Percent Change	Teaching Staff	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Percentage of Students Free or Reduced Meals
2017	$ 295,958,947	36,529	38,130	$ 7,762	2.68%	2,529	15:1	18.90%
2018	322,311,444	37,220	38,936	8,278	2.96%	2,627	15:1	19.10%
2019	333,633,913	38,238	39,939	8,354	2.66%	2,690	15:1	20.30%
2020	312,877,472	39,240	41,277	7,580	3.35%	2,754	15:1	19.40%
2021	363,515,969	39,874	40,287	9,023	-2.46%	2,918	14:1	18.50%
2022	370,839,072	39,126	41,780	8,876	3.57%	2,970	14:1	18.50%
2023	276,286,595	39,884	42,415	6,514	1.50%	2,989	14:1	19.90%
2024	437,196,896	39,205	42,593	10,265	0.42%	3,063	14:1	20.00%
2025	469,727,934	39,296	42,608	11,024	0.04%	3,119	14:1	16.60%
2026	470,773,715	38,753	41,953	11,221	-1.56%	2,968	14:1	20.10%

Source: ADA - Texas Education Agency (TEA) Summary of Finance
ADM - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)
Teaching Staff - TEA Staff FTE & Salary Report
Free/Reduced - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Table 17*

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2026		2017	
Name	**Rank**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Employees**
Leander ISD	1	5,945	1	5,075
H.E. Butt Grocery	2	1,420	3	980
Cedar Park Regional Medical Center	3	786	5	600
HL Chapman Pipeline Construction	4	750	-	
Firefly Aerospace	5	750	-	
City of Cedar Park	6	593	7	415
Liberty Civil	7	523	-	
City of Leander	8	514	-	
ETS-Lindgren	9	330	10	270
Coreslab Structures	10	286	-	
Wal-Mart	-		4	700
3M Company	-		3	800
National Oilwell Varco	-		6	429
Target	-		8	400
Home Depot	-		9	300
Total Employment		11,897		9,969

Source: Population and Survey Analysts (PASA)

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OPERATING INFORMATION

Draft

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Table 18*

TEACHER BASE SALARIES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary	Average Salary
2017	$ 44,900	$ 64,099	$ 50,468
2018	46,150	64,837	51,567
2019	47,000	65,056	52,188
2020	50,000	72,650	55,830
2021	50,000	72,650	55,598
2022	50,900	67,914	56,150
2023	53,520	69,972	58,713
2024	55,655	71,457	60,564
2025	56,995	72,027	61,716
2026	56,995	76,217	65,597

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department,
Texas Education Agency PEIMS Division

*Prior to 2020, the District's year end was August 31st

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School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Whitestone	1991										
Square Feet		77,315	77,315	77,315	77,315	77,315	86,531	86,531	86,531	77,315	77,315
Portables		12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		773	855	889	938	885	841	841	791	774	748
Faubion	1993										
Square Feet		73,397	73,397	73,397	73,397	73,397	76,469	76,469	76,469	73,397	73,397
Portables		3,072	3,072	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		375	353	416	394	399	360	445	437	480	471
Block House Creek	1987										
Square Feet		82,479	82,479	82,479	82,479	82,479	87,087	87,087	87,087	82,479	82,479
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		437	468	471	468	481	556	617	625	623	656
Cypress	1988										
Square Feet		83,122	83,122	83,122	83,122	83,122	89,266	89,266	89,266	83,122	83,122
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		483	506	547	530	531	514	606	640	682	728
Mason	1994										
Square Feet		89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	98,216	98,216	98,216	89,000	89,000
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		654	691	633	633	616	599	640	626	593	609
Giddens	1996										
Square Feet		91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	94,072	94,072	94,072	91,000	91,000
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		454	484	461	484	455	448	546	582	533	533
Steiner Ranch	1996										
Square Feet		92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	95,072	95,072	95,072	92,000	92,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		382	417	481	495	454	528	573	549	541	604
Naumann	1998										
Square Feet		95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	105,752	105,752	105,752	95,000	95,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		459	474	441	465	450	417	493	477	469	472
Bagdad	1999										
Square Feet		95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	99,608	99,608	99,608	95,000	95,000
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		690	701	860	817	682	590	652	607	591	619

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cox	2001										
Square Feet		95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	98,370	98,370	98,370	95,298	95,298
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		463	534	646	660	600	572	559	529	574	674
Bush	2002										
Square Feet		97,654	97,654	97,654	97,654	97,654	102,251	102,251	102,251	97,643	97,643
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		502	501	505	525	541	553	620	666	714	795
Knowles	2003										
Square Feet		96,670	96,670	96,670	96,670	96,670	104,350	104,350	104,350	96,670	96,670
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		627	680	697	652	621	603	592	595	638	657
Deer Creek	2004										
Square Feet		98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	102,683	102,683	102,683	98,075	98,075
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		644	636	651	672	647	599	667	655	667	673
Pleasant Hill	2004										
Square Feet		98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	104,219	104,219	104,219	98,075	98,075
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		710	721	704	671	629	679	646	628	643	823
Rutledge	2005										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	105,080	105,080	105,080	100,472	100,472
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		764	853	915	984	860	948	972	904	833	804
Plain	2006										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608.00	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		695	704	859	811	762	664	621	936	835	710
Winkley	2006										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		679	763	745	690	674	687	725	685	682	652
Riverplace	2007										
Square Feet		108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		523	588	601	598	614	682	779	770	789	815

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

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School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Grandview Hills	2008										
Square Feet		119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		399	387	419	456	474	434	442	470	479	483
Parkside	2009										
Square Feet		111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585
Portables		7,680	7,680	7,680	7680	7680	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		801	806	742	779	590	941	1003	958	840	1135
Westside	2009										
Square Feet		112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		457	504	520	558	549	558	624	566	572	557
Ronald Reagan	2010										
Square Feet		112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	118,414	118,414	118,414	112,270	112,270
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		772	800	797	817	723	865	932	876	864	874
River Ridge	2010										
Square Feet		111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	115,342	115,342	115,342	110,840	110,840
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3072	3072	3072	3072	3072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		347	370	423	478	516	558	651	684	714	730
Reed	2014										
Square Feet		115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	122,788	122,788
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		571	636	673	671	628	723	793	800	748	746
Camacho	2015										
Square Feet		110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	114,000	114,000	114,000	110,840	110,840
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		604	620	669	678	697	666	765	773	778	707
Akin	2017										
Square Feet		110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		821	874	927	874	755	860	922	843	760	-
Larkspur	2019										
Square Feet		112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	NA	NA
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	-	-	-	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	NA	NA
Enrollment		804	834	930	853	906	720	549	-	NA	NA
Tarvin	2021										
Square Feet		116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		867	838	804	711	487	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North	2022										
Square Feet		116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		781	737	544	438	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hisle	2024										
Square Feet		117,392	117,392	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		576	530	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

School Middle	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cedar Park	1995										
Square Feet		175,245	175,245	175,245	175,245	175,245	192,141	192,141	192,141	175,245	175,245
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,442	1,368	1,309	1,286	1,310	1,350	1,324	1,314	1,357	1,410
Leander	1996										
Square Feet		155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	162,680	162,680	162,680	155,000	155,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		947	873	768	802	816	855	1149	1111	1025	979
Running Brushy	2000										
Square Feet		158,625	158,625	158,625	158,625	158,625	163,233	163,233	163,233	158,625	158,625
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,130	1,120	1,038	1,051	1,083	1,154	1,289	1,227	1,246	1,254
Henry	2003										
Square Feet		164,444	164,444	164,444	164,444	164,444	167,516	167,516	167,516	164,444	164,444
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,256	1,348	1,199	1,254	1,301	1,332	1,384	1,364	1,355	1,326
Canyon Ridge	2004										
Square Feet		172,894	172,894	172,894	172,894	172,894	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		889	964	1,050	1,104	1,144	1,178	1,228	1,265	1,306	1,327
Wiley	2006										
Square Feet		176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		930	916	791	782	773	820	1,188	1,072	1,023	989
Four Points	2011										
Square Feet		178,849	178,849	178,849	178,849	178,849	175,286	175,286	175,286	178,849	178,849
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		582	581	590	629	673	686	776	775	773	734
Stiles	2012										
Square Feet		177,667	177,667	177,667	177,667	177,667	183,736	183,736	183,736	177,370	177,370
Portables		10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,551	1,493	1,610	1,503	1,408	1,461	1,533	1,404	1,286	1,171
Danielson	2020										
Square Feet		210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		1,093	1,183	1,436	1,357	1,201	973	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

Draft

School High Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Leander	1984										
Square Feet		398,087	398,087	398,087	398,087	398,097	480,475	480,475	480,475	360,957	360,957
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,141	2,135	2,210	2,209	2,172	2,207	2,184	2,154	2,190	2,118
Cedar Park	1998										
Square Feet		366,721	366,721	366,721	366,721	366,721	370,548	370,548	370,548	374,785	374,785
Portables		7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,243	2,158	1,938	1,952	1,994	2,038	2,083	2,081	2,026	2,016
Vista Ridge	2003										
Square Feet		409,081	409,081	409,081	409,081	409,081	433,875	433,875	433,875	427,106	427,106
Portables		10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,457	2,481	2,618	2,648	2,592	2,518	2,468	2,383	2,325	2,356
Rouse	2008										
Square Feet		446,636	446,636	446,636	446,636	446,636	439,000	439,000	439,000	437,194	437,194
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,370	2,261	2,037	1,944	1,908	1,923	1,782	1,688	1,849	1,990
Vandegrift	2010										
Square Feet		436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	397,183	397,183
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,800	1,800
Enrollment		2,341	2,438	2,524	2,659	2,715	2,811	2,754	2,708	2,579	2,463
Glenn	2016										
Square Feet		473,754	473,754	473,754	473,754	473,754	450,283	450,283	450,283	473,754	473,754
Portables		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		1,886	2,024	2,132	2,068	1,970	1,826	1,735	1,588	1,137	665

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
New Hope	Portables										
Square Feet		3,096	3,096	3,096	3,096	3,096	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Enrollment		65	65	46	46	46	71	73	73	46	46
LEO											
Square Feet		47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637
Capacity		308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Enrollment		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South PAC											
Square Feet		33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
North PAC											
Square Feet		46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Geiger Center	2025										
Square Feet		30,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		874	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Science Materials Cente	2025										
Square Feet		30,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		254	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Other											
Administration											
Square Feet		23,365	23,365	23,365	23,365	23,365	24,485	24,485	24,485	23,365	23,365
Plant Services											
Square Feet		58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	30,000	30,000
Transportation											
Square Feet		24,564	24,564	24,564	24,564	24,564	28,933	28,933	28,933	23,000	23,000
North Transportation	2019										
Square Feet		29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	NA	NA
Technology Center											
Square Feet		27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553
Other Administration											
Square Feet		20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	6,312	6,312
Portables		12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Regional Stadium-Gupton											
Capacity	2010	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212
Monroe Stadium											
Capacity	2009	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Bible Stadium											
Capacity	2009	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Draft

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Schedule L-1*

REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement at fiscal year	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? (If the school district was issued a warrant hold and the warrant hold was not cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued, the school district is considered **to not have made** timely payments.) Payments to the TRS and TWC are considered timely if a warrant hold that was issued in connection to the untimely payment was cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued. Payments to the IRS are considered timely if a penalty or delinquent payment notice was cleared within 30 days from the date the notice was issued.	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? Even if the issue surrounding the initial warrant hold was resolved and cleared within 30 days, the school district is considered to have been issued a warrant hold.	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF7	Did the school district post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Education Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules that were in effect at the school district's fiscal year end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school board members discuss the school district's property values at a board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget?	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion of interest and premiums on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year-end.	$ 326,611,544

NOTE: This schedule is to be included as part of the annual financial audit report (AFR) submission on the required due date and published as a part of the school district's AFR. This schedule should be submitted in the data feed file and submitted as an Adobe Acrobat portable document

Draft

Draft

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

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2026.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Draft

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Purpose of this Report

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

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

Draft

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit K-2*

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	I. Summary of Auditors' Results	
	Financial Statements	
q1	Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
	Internal control over financial reporting:	
q2	Material weakness(es) identified?	No
q3	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
q4	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Draft

Exhibit K-3

Data Control Codes	II. Financial Statement Findings
	None Reported

Draft

Leander Independent School District

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Leander, Texas

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026

Issued By:

Leander Independent School District
Division of Finance

Daniel Villarreal Sr.
Chief Financial Officer

Leander, Texas

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Principal Officials and Advisors

Board of Trustees

Trustee	Office	Term Expires
Anna Smith	President	2028
Sade Fashokun	Vice President	2028
Nekosi Nelson	Secretary	2028
Serenity Coats	Trustee	2030
Chitra Nedun	Trustee	2030
Laura Marques	Trustee	2030
Jason Embry	Trustee	2030

Administrative Staff

Official	Position
Chris Clark, Ed. D.	Superintendent of Schools

Chief Officers

Angela Hodges, Ed. D.	Learning & Innovation
Kimberly Waltmon, Ed.D.	Administrative Services
Rachel Mackey	Human Resources
Crestina Hardie	Communications
Dan Villarreal Sr., CPA	Financial
Shawn Swisher, J.D.	General Counsel
Jeremy Trimble	Operations
Jason Miller	Technology
Jennifer Baskerville	Police

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD

Leander Independent School District	**Williamson**	**246-913**
Name of School District	County	Co. - Dist. No.

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial report of the above named school district was reviewed and approved for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on November 19, 2026.

_____ _____

President of the Board Secretary of the Board

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Board of Trustees

Anna Smith
President-Place 4

Sade Fashokun
Vice President-Place 5

Nekosi Nelson
Secretary-Place 3

Serenity Coats
Trustee-Place 1

Chitra Nedun
Trustee-Place 2

Laura Marques
Trustee-Place 6

Jason Embry
Trustee-Place 7

❖

Chris Clark, Ed.D.
Superintendent

Dan Villarreal Sr., CPA
Chief Financial Officer

November 19, 2026

Citizens of Leander Independent School District
and Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District
P.O. Box 218
Leander, TX 78646-0218

Dear Citizens and Board Members:

The Financial Services Division is pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") for Leander Independent School District ("LISD" or the "District"), Leander, Texas, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. This report is published to provide the Board of Trustees (the "Board"), taxpayers, grantor agencies, staff, Texas Education Agency (TEA), bondholders, and other interested parties with detailed information concerning the financial condition and activities of the District. The government-wide financial statements in this report provide an overview of the District's governmental activities, while detailed fund financial statements describe specific activities of each fund group used in accounting for the District's financial transactions. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the District. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the District. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting (GAAP) principles and in conformance with standards of financial reporting established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and other professional associations, as applicable. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included.

The ACFR is comprised of an introductory, financial, and statistical section. The introductory section includes this transmittal letter, a listing of the District's Board members, and an organizational chart of the District. The financial section includes Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), basic financial statements and combining and individual fund statements and schedules, and other supplementary information. Also included in the financial section is the independent auditors' report on these financial statements. The MD&A is a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor. The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis relevant to a financial statement reader.

State law and District policy require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2026, have been audited by Whitley Penn LLP, a licensed certified public accounting firm, and their report is presented as the first component of the Financial Section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated single audit designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. Information related to the single audit, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, findings and recommendations, and the independent auditor's reports on internal control, compliance with requirements applicable to each major federal program, and other matters are included in the Federal Awards section of this report.

The ACFR will be distributed to the Texas Education Agency, financial rating services, and other interested parties. An electronic copy of the ACFR is available on the District's website www.leanderisd.org.

Profile of the District

The District is an independent political subdivision (a local education agency) operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. Leander ISD teachers and support staff focus on engaging and inspiring students for achievement and lifelong success. The purpose and responsibility of the District is to provide a comprehensive curriculum of educational services to approximately 42,000 students enrolled in early childhood education and pre-kindergarten programs through twelfth grade, and whereby each child has access to programs and services that are appropriate to the learner's needs. In addition to the core curriculum in English, math, science, and social studies, the District offers comprehensive instructional programs in the areas of gifted and talented education, vocational education, special programs for individuals with disabilities, English as a Second Language, Bilingual Education, compensatory education programs, International Baccalaureate, and Primary Years Programmes, an alternative high school program for drop-out intervention, an early college high school program as well as a broad range of elective and extracurricular programs. Support departments of the District ensure that student needs for transportation, nutrition, guidance, counseling, and facilities maintenance are addressed.

During the 2025-2026 school year, the District operated a total of forty-nine instructional campuses: six high schools, nine middle schools, thirty elementary schools, two alternative learning centers, Early College High School and opened the Geiger Compass Center and the Lippe Instructional Materials Center. The Geiger Compass Center serves as the new home of the district's program serving young adults between the ages of 18 and 22 who qualify for transition services through special education. The center features accessible classrooms and bathrooms, vocational spaces, a mock apartment, a commercial kitchen, and an outdoor trail designed to prepare young adults with disabilities for independence. The Lippe Instructional Materials Center will continue to provide science kits for elementary classrooms and extend support to middle and high schools, offering a broader range of instructional materials for English Language Arts ("ELA") and math. Leander ISD broke ground on a new Early Childhood Center ("ECC") on May 1, 2025. Funded by the 2023 Bond, the Faubion School for Early Childhood is scheduled to welcome its first class of PreK and Early Childhood Special Education students in the 2026–27 school year.

Student enrollment is a major factor in the District's current and future financial plan. Leander ISD experienced rapid growth over the last decade serving families in the cities of Austin, Cedar Park and Leander. However, forecasted enrollment numbers have begun to plateau. District enrollment has increased approximately 10.3% over the last ten fiscal years, 2016-17 through 2025-26. LISD served more than 41,953 students during the 2025-26 school year and is projecting an enrollment of 41,841students for 2026-27 based on the Population and Survey Analysts (PASA) annual demographic report. Slowing enrollment is attributed to the decrease in school aged children in the central and southern parts of the District and to students pursuing alternative educational opportunities, including charter, private, home, and virtual schools, in the area. The District's demographic consultant has forecasted future enrollment at 42,507 students by 2030 and 43,250 students by 2035.

Governance and oversight for LISD is provided by a non-compensated, seven-member Board of Trustees. Members of the Board are elected at-large to serve a four-year term of office. The Board of Trustees creates the vision and goals for the district and selects the Superintendent, who serves as the district's Chief Executive Officer. Together, the Board of Trustees and Superintendent form Leander ISD's "Governance Team." The Board has final control over all school matters except as limited by state law. The District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity and the District is not financially accountable for any other organizations; therefore, no component units are included within the reporting entity.

Leander ISD's success is driven by an uncompromising vision and unwavering devotion to three key elements: a continually improving world-class curriculum, a focus on teaching and modeling ethical behavior, and the encouragement of a level of parent and community involvement that is the envy of school districts across Texas.

Economic Condition and Outlook

Local Economy

The District is located within a coveted suburban area with desirable esthetics and quality residential neighborhoods northwest of Austin, Texas, in the southwestern portion of Williamson County, with a portion of its boundaries extending into Travis County to the South. The District covers nearly 200 square miles and includes all or part of nine municipalities (Austin, Cedar Park, Georgetown, Jonestown, Lago Vista, Leander, Liberty Hill, Round Rock, and Volente). The City of Leander has experienced exponential growth over the past two decades evolving from a small, hill country community to a thriving suburban destination in Central Texas that was recently named the fastest growing city in the state. Leander's quality of life, affordability of housing, proximity to Austin, Lake Travis (a large recreational area) and the Texas hill country, and an award-winning school system with an excellent academic reputation, have been the historical drivers for the community's growth. In addition, location, climate, strong government and economic development, transportation and low taxes contribute to the city's popularity and give it a competitive advantage for attracting new residential and commercial growth. The District benefits by having stable employers within a commutable distance of district boundaries and the District's high academic reputation drives residency. The Austin metro region is a destination for migrating talent, offers a favorable business climate, major employers, and a workforce representing one of the most educated talent pools in the country. The region boasts diversity among business leaders across industries, from federal and state governmental entities to its large number of health services and higher educational institutions (including the University of Texas at Austin with enrollment exceeding 51,000 and over 25,000 employees), tourism, financial services, and a prominent high-tech presence, including Apple, Ebay, Amazon, Google, Facebook, Indeed, IBM, Oracle and Tesla. Both the City of Leander and Cedar Park are committed to growth and a high quality of life.

Aggregate property value in the District has increased approximately 33% over the past 5 fiscal periods and 116% over the past 10 fiscal periods. Certified taxable value as of July 2026 was $46,152,178,798 compared to 2025 at $46,440,593,593. The top ten taxpayers for tax year 2025 represent $997,286,955 of total property value, of which IVT Parke Cedar Park LLC is the largest at $120,000,000; the next largest is Karlin River Place LLC, at $110,706,648.

It is clear the critical needs of the District are programs that directly serve students, the employees of the District who administer and deliver those programs, and the facilities required to support students. Active volunteerism continues to be a hallmark of the LISD community coupled with the support from several community partnerships including the Leander Educational Excellence Foundation (LEEF), Concordia University, Parent Teacher Associations, Booster Clubs, and many notable district committees.

Capital Projects

The Leander ISD community values education programs and the District continues to strive to meet those expectations and provide additional opportunities to its students. In March of 2021, a Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee (CFAC) was formed, as an advisory committee to the Board of Trustees, to study the needs of district facilities and campuses for future bond proposals. The CFAC's work resulted in a $772 million dollar bond proposal being placed on the November 2021 ballot comprised of three propositions: $727.2 million worth of new construction, renovation, and equipment replacement projects; $33.3 million to replace existing technology devices, including student and staff laptops; and $11.7 million in renovation and lighting/sound upgrades to our high school and district performing arts centers. Proposition B, for $33.3 million, was the only item approved by the taxpayers which funded a plan to replace laptops, tablets, printers, and other technology devices used by students and staff upon reaching the end of their useful life. This proposition also funded the replacement of projectors with interactive television panels, but the necessary classroom renovation to install the new technology existed in the rejected proposition A for $727.2 million. Considering two failed propositions, the district responded by forming a Long-Range Planning Committee that approached growth by ensuring student access to learning experiences that interest them, facility optimization, fiscal responsibility, and changes in population over time. During the fall of 2022, the Citizens' Facility Advisory Committee reconvened to develop a three to five-year facility plan to meet the needs of our fast-growth school district.

In May of 2023, a new bond package totaling $762.8 million and approved by LISD taxpayers to address security, renovations and repairs, and continued growth, impacting every student across the district. The bond package was comprised of three propositions that included: $698.3 million for school facilities, the purchase of sites for school facilities, and buses and vehicles; $50.8 million for technology equipment and technology infrastructure; and $13.6 million for renovations to Don Tew Performing Arts Center and South Performing Arts Center.

In November of 2017, the community passed a bond election totaling $454 million to address the needs of growth and safety. Major projects included in the bond package consisted of additions and renovations to various campuses, HVAC construction, funds for land and construction of additional campuses, construction of a transportation facility, and campus security upgrades. Remaining projects in the 2017 bond include HVAC updates, campus building additions, and the purchase of land for future campuses.

The district works alongside its Bond Oversight Committee (BOC), an administrative committee of 25 community members, to review the status of capital projects, bond expenditures, project schedules, and the timelines of bond projects. Committee members also evaluate any proposed changes to the scheduled project scope of work to the voter-approved bond program and communicate with the Board of Trustees as necessary. The proceeds from bond sales, interest earnings, and capital expenditures are the core of the revenues and expenditures that are reviewed annually when preparing the capital projects fund budget. The District does not have a construction fund balance reserve policy but utilizes all principal bond proceeds and related interest earnings in a manner acceptable under the law, the community, and Board of Trustees. Other capital improvements and repairs, commonly referred to as major maintenance, which were previously funded by the general fund are now funded though bond project savings. These funds are for replacement/repair of building components, equipment, and site features.

Long-Term Financial Planning

District Strategic Plan

In February 2020, a series of community conversations began focusing on what Leander ISD parents, students, staff, and community members identified as their hopes and dreams for our students. These community conversations drove the development of the district's vision, mission, core beliefs, and the updated Leander ISD Graduate Profile. The district's Strategic Plan, approved in February 2022, sets out a five-year plan to develop and align annual district and campus improvement plans.

VISION

The #1LISD community cultivates each student individually to produce the most sought-after creators of our future world.

MISSION

We will cultivate each individual student by:

- Knowing and appreciating them
- Creating a safe and supportive environment to nurture their personal growth
- Partnering with each family

After countless feedback opportunities, highly iterative and collaborative processes with passionate, cross-functional groups, a path emerged and five focus areas were identified and established by the Leander ISD Board of Trustees:

- Empowered Student Learning
- Empowered Staff
- Impactful Family Engagement
- Equitable Access
- Safe and Innovative Learning Environments

The strategic plan, grounded in the district's core beliefs, vision, mission and graduate profile, illustrates the most important aspirations for our students into a clear plan that reflects our diverse community. The District recognizes that we will continually need to iterate and update this plan throughout the five years to ensure the attainment of our goals. Strategic objectives and academic excellence indicators are used to weigh the relative value of budget items.

The annually adopted budgets serve as the foundation for the District's financial planning and control. Leander ISD builds its budget priorities around its vision and mission and is committed to sound fiscal management through integrity, prudent stewardship, planning, accountability, transparency, and open communication. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) requires the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and Debt Service Fund be budgeted and adopted annually by the District's Board of Trustees and filed through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) by the date prescribed annually by TEA. For the 2025-26 school year, the adopted General Fund included revenues of $460,647,784, expenditures of $481,230,162, and other sources/uses of $350,000, resulting in an overall budget deficit of $20,232,378. The 2025-2026 General Fund budgeted expenditure per pupil was $11,036. The adopted Food Service budget included revenues of $16,994,025 and expenditures of $19,103,855 resulting in a budget deficit of $2,109,830. The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $166,178,542 and expenditures of $166,178,542, resulting in a balanced budget. The combined budgeted expenditures of the General fund, the Debt Service fund, and the Food Service fund totaled $666,512,559.

General operating needs and capital needs are interdependent and must be considered together to effectively plan for and address the District's long-range financial needs. On an annual basis, the District receives an annual demographic report that predicts population shifts within LISD boundaries and enrollment projections, which form the basis for significant budgetary decisions including per pupil allocations to each campus, instructional staffing allocations, and other required service levels, as well as the need for additional campuses, ancillary facilities, and technology.

The Texas Legislature determines the formulas used to distribute school funding. Based on Average Daily Attendance, each school receives a set amount of funding per student, known as the Basic Allotment. The Basic Allotment per student increased $55 from $6,160 in 2024-2025 to $ 6,210 in 2025-2026. This is the first increase since 2019, and $55 does not cover inflationary increases seen over the last several years. A school's funding is further determined by the District's tax rate as well as by how many of its students qualify for additional funding weights and allotments based on the school district and student characteristics. With the implementation of HB3 (2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), district revenue has not been growing at the same rate as expenditures. HB3 created a system of funding meant to limit the amount of additional revenue generated from the M&O tax rate on rising property values to approximately 2.5 percent year over year. As a result, as property values grow, a school district is required to reduce the Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate to meet this 2.5-percent cap. Because of this, an increase in property values does not equal a proportional increase in revenues for a school district.

As a result of the historical increase in property values experienced over the last several years, the District has been required to make mandatory recapture payments to the state the last three years, 22-23, 23-24, and 24-25. LISD has been considered a "property rich" school district for several years; however, in most years the amount of recapture was nominal in nature. Final recapture in totaled $11.2 million in 2024-25 school year. LISD continues to be considered "property rich" (tier one local share will exceed the district's entitlement under TEC, Section 48), and the estimated amount of recapture for 2025-2026 is approximately $11 million.

During the 89th Legislative Session (2025), property tax relief and school voucher programs remained key agenda items. House Bill 2 (HB2) related to public education was signed into law and included funding for education savings accounts (vouchers) and provided targeted increases in funding across several allotments including: the teacher retention allotment; an increase to the basic allotment of $55; the allotment for basic costs (ABC); special education funding changes; the school safety allotment increase; created a literacy and numeracy assessment in K-3; a new methodology for calculating the early education allotment; and Pre-Kindergarten funding changes. The funding increases included in HB2 were offset by a loss of approximately $10.5 million in additional state aid Leander ISD previously received for districts impacted by compression (Section 48.283 of The Texas Education Code) known as "hold harmless". Additionally, HB 2 introduced several unfunded mandates: Teacher Retirement System (TRS) costs associated with TRA funding of approximately $1.5 million; increased costs for special education evaluations — while the allotment provides $1,000 per evaluation, actual costs can reach up to $5,000 depending on psychologist time and speech/language, Occupational Therapy/Physical Therapy, and other assessments; and School Safety Allotment resulted in estimated funding of $2.5 million for 25-26; however, the District's budgeted expenditures for 2025-26 were $5.1 million.

In order to preserve financial stability, the District must be prepared to respond to cash flow shortages, large or unexpected one-time expenditures, changes in the economy, and changes in state funding. Therefore, Board policy requires the District maintain assigned and unassigned fund balances equal to or exceeding three months of total annual operating expenditures in reserve.

The Board continues to review the outstanding debt of the District and authorize refunding sales, when market conditions are optimal, to take advantage of debt service savings. In 2015, the district started restructuring outstanding debt and took aggressive steps to pay down debt early. The Board had a stated goal of reducing debt from Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) to 25 percent by 2025 and has surpassed that target now reaching 16 percent. Since 2015, Leander ISD has reduced CAB debt by 78 percent. Leander ISD maintains high credit ratings from bond-rating agencies. Leander ISD's bonds are currently rated AA from S&P and AA+ from Fitch. LISD moved to an AA+ rating from Fitch in 2024 citing the district's strong debt management, budgeting practices, and economic trends. The ratings were reaffirmed by both agencies in July 2026. Board policy requires the District to maintain at least 20 percent of the next year's fiscal requirement for principal and interest payments for all outstanding bonds.

On Tuesday, February 3, 2026, Leander ISD, along with PFM & Nickel Hayden (LISD's co-Municipal Advisors) and Hilltop Securities (lead underwriter) priced the Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026. The 2026 bonds refunded approximately $36.4 million of 2016 bonds for savings. The refunding of older 2016 bonds generated $3.9 million of savings (10.6% of the refunded bonds) on a net present value basis and approximately $4.5 million of cash flow savings. LISD's bonds received significant interest from 18 unique investors placing $116 million of orders for bonds for sale, or about 3.5x "over-subscribed." Major bond investors such as Nuveen, Rockefeller, Blackrock, Eaton Vance, and many others participated in the sale. The resulting over-subscription -- strong demand for LISD's bonds -- allowed LISD to adjust interest rates lower by up to 5 bps in certain maturities, which lowered the overall interest rate paid by LISD. The refunding closed on February 26, 2026.

Internal Control

The Board and Administration of LISD are responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft, and misuse and to ensure adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal controls are designed to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute assurance, that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived: and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Single Audit: As a recipient of federal, state, and local grants, the District is also responsible for ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these grants. Internal control is subject to periodic reviews by management. As a part of the District's Single Audit, tests are conducted to determine the adequacy of the internal controls as related to federal financial assistance programs as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The results of the District's Single Audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, indicated no instances of material weaknesses in internal control or significant violations of applicable laws and regulations.

Budgetary Controls

The District maintains a system of budgetary controls throughout all its financial systems to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Board. The annual budget provides management with a foundation for planning and controlling operations and is designed to efficiently allocate resources based upon the needs of students to support the District's goals. The official budget represents the allocation of resources in the General Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, and the Debt Service Fund. The budget may be amended during the year to address unanticipated or changing needs of the District. Changes to functional expenditure categories, revenue objects, or other sources and uses accounts require Board approval. The level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is at the fund-function level as required by the Texas Education Agency. The remaining Special Revenue Funds and the Capital Projects Fund adopt project length budgets. The District maintains an encumbrance accounting system as a method of ascertaining the availability of funds. The encumbrance accounting method provides for recording commitments in the budgetary control accounts. Appropriations are encumbered at the time purchase orders are issued or contracts awarded. At the end of the fiscal year, outstanding encumbrances, subject to review and approval, are re-appropriated in the subsequent year's budget.

Independent Audit

Texas Education Code Section 44.008 requires an annual audit of the District's financial statements by an independent certified public accountant selected by the Board of Trustees. The independent auditors' report on the basic financial statements and the combining and individual fund statements and other supplemental schedules are included in the financial section of this report.

AWARDS

The District continues to earn recognition for strong financial management and to receive awards for financial reporting and budget presentation.

The Association of School Business Officials ("ASBO") awarded the Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting, and the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the District for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. This is the twenty-eighth consecutive year that the district has prepared this report and received these prestigious awards.

These certificates are valid for a period of one year only. We believe the current report continues to conform to the Certificate programs' requirements and will be submitted to ASBO and GFOA to evaluate eligibility for the fiscal year 2026 certificates.

The Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) International has awarded Leander Independent School District its Meritorious Budget Award (MBA) for excellence in budget presentation for the fiscal year 2025-26. The Meritorious Budget Awards (MBA) program promotes and recognizes school districts that demonstrate excellence in school budget presentation, setting a high standard for transparent budget development. The district has received the award ten times since first submitting it for consideration.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the dedicated efforts of the District's Financial Services Department. We also wish to express our sincere appreciation to our audit firm, Whitley Penn, for their meticulously high standards of review and expertise. Their commitment to excellence has enabled the District staff to complete the ACFR in a timely manner. Additionally, special thanks is extended to the members of the Board of Trustees and the Superintendent for their continued leadership and support in ensuring the financial operations of the District are conducted in a responsible and progressive manner. Community, Board, parent, and staff commitment to student achievement and academic excellence is the hallmark of the District. It is an honor to report the results of those efforts.

_____

Chris Clark, Ed.D.
Superintendent of Schools

_____

Dan Villarreal, Sr., CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Leander Independent School District
Texas

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2025

and issued to the public 143 days after the fiscal year end

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS INTERNATIONAL

The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented to

Leander Independent School District

for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025.

The district report meets the criteria established for ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting.

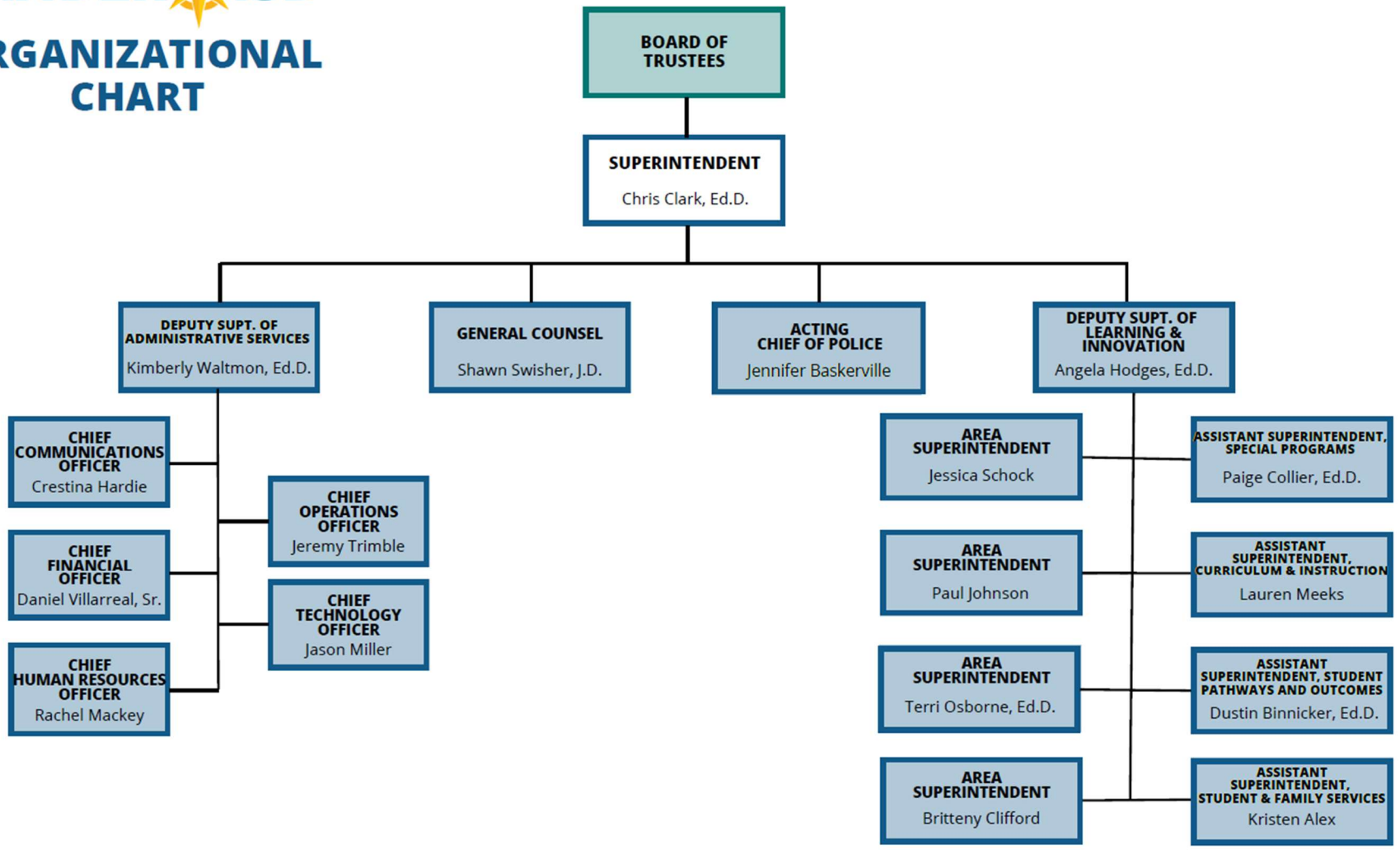
CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Lynn Knight
President

James M. Rowan, CAE, SFO
CEO/Executive Director

LEANDER ISD

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



FINANCIAL SECTION

LEANDER ISD
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements 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 June 30, 2026, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, pension information, and other-post employment benefit information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Education Agency (TEA) schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining fund financial statements and required TEA schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, statistical section, and Schedule L-1 but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 19, 2026 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Whitley Penn LLP

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

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Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Financial Summary

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

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

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows.* Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

The *government-wide financial statements* of the District are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues *(governmental activities)*. The governmental activities of the District include Instruction, Instructional Resources and Media Services, Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development, Instructional Leadership, School Leadership, Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services, Social Work Services, Health Services, Student Transportation, Food Services, Cocurricular/ Extracurricular Activities, General Administration, Facilities Maintenance and Operations, Security and Monitoring Services, Data Processing Services, Community Services, Interest on Long-term Debt, Bond Issuance Costs and Fees, Facilities Repairs and Maintenance, and Other Intergovernmental Charges.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District's near-term financing requirements.

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

The District maintains individual governmental funds for general, debt service, capital projects, and special revenue funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, and capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in the financial statements. The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, debt service fund, and child nutrition special revenue fund.

Proprietary Fund

The District maintains four individual internal service funds for worker's compensation, property and casualty, health insurance and technology repairs. During the year the District closed out the Property and Casualty fund. *Internal service funds*, one type of proprietary fund, are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various funds and functions. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental functions, it has been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

The District does not maintain any enterprise funds, which is a second type of proprietary fund. Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

Fiduciary Fund

The fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of students and employees. The District's *custodial fund* is used to account for resources held in a custodial capacity by the District and consists of funds that are the property of students or others. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the District's own programs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The required supplementary information relates to comparison of the original adopted budget, the final amended budget, and the actual amounts for the fiscal year. This is required supplementary information for the general fund and any major special revenue funds. The general fund budgetary comparison is presented as required supplementary information. This report also presents required supplementary information concerning the District's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees.

Other Supplementary Information

The combining fund financial statements and required Texas Agency Education schedules are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Position and Results of Operations

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by $141.9 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

One of the largest portions of the District's net position, $137.7 million, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets), less any outstanding related debt used to acquire those assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

As of June 30, 2026 the District's net position included the following:

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	**2025**
Current and other assets	$ 602,352,657	$ 752,361,780
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets net of depreciation/amortization	1,625,008,747	1,524,531,736
Total Assets	2,227,361,404	2,276,893,516
Deferred Outflows of Resources	87,968,896	113,653,428
Current liabilities	152,098,694	157,218,431
Long term liabilities	2,223,225,231	2,328,152,794
Total Liabilities	2,375,323,925	2,485,371,225
Deferred Inflows of Resources	81,877,037	76,858,816
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396	140,492,504
Restricted	112,156,529	100,456,401
Unrestricted	(391,702,587)	(412,632,002)
Total Net Position	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)

Net position is restricted for various purposes as follows:

	2026	2025
Food service	$ 13,479,514	$ 15,276,803
Debt service	96,965,269	83,856,424
Nonexpendable	978,621	590,049
Federal/State Grants	733,125	733,125
	$ 112,156,529	$ 100,456,401

The balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $391.7 million. This balance includes the net pension and net OPEB liabilities as well as accretion payable. The District had an increase to net position of $29.8 million. The district saw an increase in net position as a result of a reduction in expenditures related to long term liabilities as well as deferred outflows of resources. For FY2026 the District reported a reduction in long term liabilities due to the adjustment in the actuarial valuation for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB), associated with the District's participation in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS- Care) and from the retirement of bonded debt. As of June 30, 2025 the District reported a liability of $88.9 million for its proportionate share of .2928% of TRS's collective Net OPEB liability compared to June 30, 2026 where the District's proportionate share was .2900% and total liability reported was $72.3 million, for a net decrease of $16.6 million. During 2026, the District's annual debt service payments totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest in addition to executing a bond refunding sale in February 2026. Between regular debt payments and the refunding series, the reduction in bond debt totaled $101.8 million. Net position was also impacted due to the reduction in deferred outflows for OPEB of approximately $8.3 million. The district share of TRS's deferred outflows as of June 30, 2025 was $44.7 million compared to $36.3 million at June 30,2026. Deferred outflows also declined significantly as the deferred charges incurred on the Series 2026 Refunding Bond Sale totaled $10 million compared to the prior year where three series of refunding bond sales, Series 2024, Series 2025A, and Series 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million and deferred charges incurred of $31.3 million. Along with the reductions, the District realized an increase in capital assets due to the completion of several new facilities and campus modernizations as well as adding furnishings, replacing technology devices/laptops, band instruments, and additional equipment and vehicles for plant services and the newly created District police department, totaling $101.8 million.

Comparative Schedule of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2026	**2025**
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 18,757,927	$ 19,392,727
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181
General Revenues		
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	87,162,343
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	865,050
Interest earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071
Total Revenues	662,960,324	642,390,006
Expenses		
Instruction	320,522,378	315,214,601
Instructional resources and media services	6,224,964	6,432,889
Curriculum and staff development	13,185,047	12,397,910
Instructional leadership	4,694,217	4,819,833
School leadership	26,383,076	26,825,866
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,748,268	24,952,204
Social work services	969,402	1,237,268
Health services	4,522,435	4,496,369
Student transportation	19,717,824	19,099,684
Food service	18,920,053	19,150,081
Extracurricular activities	19,940,754	19,556,293
General administration	10,632,053	10,674,042
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	45,859,597
Security and monitoring services	7,207,192	4,372,982
Data processing services	16,538,181	13,461,374
Community services	2,347,238	3,064,804
Interest and fees on long-term debt	74,292,345	180,787,977
Facilities repairs and maintenance	-	17,499
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144
Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	2,643,924
Total Expenses	633,147,889	726,626,700
Increase (decrease) in net position	29,812,435	(84,236,694)
Beginning Net Position	(171,683,097)	(87,446,403)
Ending Net Position	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the District's net position by $29.8 million. Revenues are generated primarily from three sources. Property taxes, state-aid formula grants, and operating grants and contributions represent 93 percent of total revenues. The remaining 7 percent is generated from charges for services, investment earnings, and miscellaneous revenues. Property taxes decreased by $1.6 million due to the increase in property value adjustments. State Aid increased by $25.8 million due to pass-through funding received for the Teacher Retention Allotment, mandated in HB 2, along with an increase in TRS On-Behalf pass-through revenue totaling $12.0 million and $0.8 million, respectively. Other HB 2 allotments included funding for Support Staff retention of $1.5 million, School Safety funds of $2.5 million, and the Allotment for Basic Costs of $4.4 million. On the Interest and Sinking (I&S) side, the district realized approximately an additional $9 million in "hold harmless" funding, also called Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE), due to the increase in the 2025-26 homestead exemption from $100,000 to $140,000.

	Total Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Property taxes	$ 469,074,668	71%
State Aid - Formula Grants	112,920,739	17%
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	5%
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	0%
Charges for services	18,757,927	3%
Other revenue	27,447,604	4%
Total Revenues	$ 662,960,324	100%

The primary functional expenses of the District are instruction, facilities maintenance and operations and interest expense, which represent 71 percent of total expenses. The District's overall expenses decreased by $93.5 million. Interest expense decreased by approximately $106.5 million. During fiscal year 2026, the district saw an increase of $5.3 million in instructional million expenditures primarily because of increase payroll as a result of HB2 mandated teacher pay raises and from bond funded projects to replace teacher/student teacher laptops and band instruments. Facilities and Maintenance expenditures increased $1.2 million due to rising property insurance costs and from the acquisition of equipment and services for maintaining facilities and for major maintenance projects. Security and Monitoring expenditures increased $2.8 million as the District continues to build out its police department, bringing on new officers and marshals as well as the necessary start-up equipment including vehicles, body cameras, radios, as well as other state mandated security initiatives.

However, the most significant reason for the decrease is attributed to the interest on bonded debt. The District works diligently with its financial advisor to take advantage of refunding opportunities to reduce outstanding debt and the related interest. During 2026, the District issued refunding Series 2026, for $33.0 million that produced savings of $4.4 million. In fiscal year 2025, three series of refunding bonds, Series 2024, 2025A, and 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million that resulted in savings of approximately 20.0m, while the Series 2024 refunding included a district cash contribution of $24,285,000. The annual debt service payments for 2026 totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest**.**

	Total Expenses	% of Total Expenses
Instruction	$ 320,522,378	52%
Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	7%
Interest expense	74,292,345	12%
Other expenses	191,243,549	30%
Total Expenses	$ 633,147,889	100%

Detailed Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $486.0 million, a decrease of $145.4 million. The combined fund balance for the District decreased by $145.4 million as a direct result of expenditures from bond funds for capital projects approved by voters in the 2017, 2021 and 2023 bond packages. Major building projects completed included the Plant Services Mechanic Shop, a joint project consisting of a Science Materials Center and the Special Education 18+ Transition Services Facility, modernization of Bagdad Elementary and Running Brushy Middle School, along with furnishings and equipment, and band instrument and technology device replacements. Other projects on the horizon for completion in 2062-2027 include an early Childhood Center, an additional transportation facility, and middle school modernization. The Capital project fund balance ended at $175.4 million compared to $323.3 million in Fiscal Year 2025, decreasing $147.9 million. The General fund balance decreased $10.6 million while debt service increased $14.7 million. Additional details on fund balance changes are discussed below.

General Fund

The *general fund* is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $104.3 million, while total fund balance reached $147.3 million. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 22 percent of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 31 percent of that same amount. The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by $10.6 million during the current fiscal year. The decrease is attributed to revenue lost from a lower than projected enrollment of $4.0 million, unrealized School Health and Related Services (SHARS) revenue of $2.5 million, state aid & allotment adjustments, and operating transfers to the health insurance fund to cover increased claims and administrative costs of $4.0 million.

Debt Service Fund

The *debt service fund* has a total fund balance of $145.0 million, all of which is restricted for the retirement of funded indebtedness. The net increase of $14.6 million in fund balance this fiscal year is driven by a timing difference between the district's fiscal year (ending June 30) and the tax collection cycle (ending December 31). Specifically, revenues collected through June 30, 2026, are designated to cover the upcoming August 15 debt service payment.

Capital Projects Fund

The *capital projects fund* has a total fund balance of $175.4 million, all of which is restricted for construction. The net decrease in Capital Projects fund balance during the fiscal year of $147.9 million is due to an active bond program and therefore, associated ongoing expenditures of bond proceeds on a multitude of projects, in various phases of progress, authorized within the 2017, 2021, and 2023 bond packages.

Significant Capital Asset and Long-term Financing Activity

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2026, includes land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, construction in progress and right to use assets. The investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was $1.6 billion. During the 2025-2026 school year, several capital projects approved in the district's 2023 bond package were completed, resulting in additions across various capital asset categories. Land additions included the district's regional stadium turf replacement projects, totaling approximately $3.3 million.

Building and modernization projects comprised a substantial portion of the district's total capital additions. Modernization of an existing facility involves the replacement of major building subsystems, including but not limited to elevators, air conditioning, lighting, electrical, plumbing, fire protection systems, built-in specialties, playground equipment, interior finishes, and furniture that have reached the end of their expected service lives. Modernization projects at Bagdad Elementary, built in 1999, and Running Brushy Middle School, built in 2000, totaled approximately $17.0 million and $25.8 million, respectively.

The district also completed construction of the Plant Services Mechanic Shop and a joint project consisting of a Science Materials Center and the Special Education 18+ Transition Services Facility, totaling $6.5 million and $32.8 million, respectively. The mechanic shop replaced the district's original transportation facility, which was built in the 1970s and had never been updated. The Denise Geiger Compass Center serves students between the ages of 18 and 22 who qualify for transition services through special education. The Science Materials Center creates science kits for all elementary school classrooms and prepares them on demand for middle school and high school classes. These ready-made kits cycle through all elementary schools to support hands-on learning.

Other capital asset acquisitions included furnishings to outfit the new and modernized facilities, band instrument replacements, technology device replacements, and vehicle acquisition/replacement under the district's lease program.
The following table summarizes the investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025.

	2026	2025
Land	$ 243,996,508	$ 240,660,154
Buildings and improvements	1,696,103,212	1,563,337,038
Vehicles/Furniture and Equipment	159,349,286	144,434,918
Construction in progress	70,100,407	71,345,799
Right to use assets	8,420,598	6,691,844
Total	2,177,970,011	2,026,469,753
Accumulated depreciation\amortization	(552,961,264)	(501,938,017)
Net Capital Assets	$ 1,625,008,747	$ 1,524,531,736

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Long-term Liabilities

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had $2.0 billion in bonded debt (including accretion payable) outstanding, a decrease of $101.8 million from the previous year. The most significant reason for the decrease is attributed to interest on bonded debt. The District works diligently with its financial advisor to take advantage of refunding opportunities to reduce outstanding debt and the related interest. The annual debt service payments for 2026 totaled approximately $152.5 million, comprised of $51.4 million in principal and $101.2 million in interest. During 2026, the District issued refunding Series 2026, for $33.0 million that produced savings of $4.4 million. In fiscal year 2025, three series of refunding bonds, Series 2024, 2025A, and 2025B, were issued totaling $251.9 million that resulted in savings of approximately $20.0 million, while the Series 2024 refunding included a district cash contribution of $24,285,000**.** The District's bonds are sold with an "AAA" rating and are guaranteed through the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The underlying rating of the bonds from Standard and Poor's is "AA".

Changes in general obligation bonds, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908
For issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604
Accretion payable	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544
	$ 2,099,894,767	$ 36,885,434	$ (138,720,145)	$ 1,998,060,056

Additional information on the District's long-term liabilities can be found in the Note 6 to the financial statements.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions

Leander ISD is committed to sound financial management through integrity, prudent stewardship, planning, accountability, transparency, and open communication and builds its budget priorities around its vision, mission, and strategic plan. While following those priorities, the District's charge is to monitor spending in a way that results in the most efficient use of resources, within the limitations and mandates placed upon public schools by statute and regulations. It is very clear that the critical needs of the District are programs that directly serve students, the employees of the District who administer and deliver those programs, the facilities required to support students, and the safety of students and staff.

The budget process usually starts in November or December, however, due to the financial constraints impacting the majority of Texas schools, including Leander ISD, the District began developing strategies to assess and prioritize the needs of students and staff while simultaneously identifying opportunities for reductions. The District's budgeting process takes into consideration multiple facets such as:

- Student enrollment and attendance rate projections
- Special population changes (weighted funding)
- New unfunded mandates
- Additional tax compression requirements
- Changes in assessed valuations and collection rates
- Staff counts and salary schedule considerations
- Utility rate changes
- Grant funding reductions or additions

Future pay scales, staff counts, revenue based on student counts, etc., are hard to predict as the Texas Legislature, as well as the economy, have a profound impact on these key budget drivers.

Leander ISD has made approximately $26 million in budget reductions over the past two years as the district works to address ongoing financial pressures. Those reductions have included changes to central office and campus staffing, adjustments to programs and services, and the consolidation of an elementary school. Despite those reductions, projections show the district continues to face a budget deficit in the years ahead. Financial pressures include funding that has not kept pace with district costs, rising operating expenses and slower enrollment growth. Examples include:

- Special Education: An approximately $22.6 million gap between state funding and LISD's projected 2026-27 expenses.
- Safety & Security: An approximately $2.4 million gap between state funding and LISD's projected 2026-27 expenses as LISD meets state requirements for an armed presence at every campus through the implementation of its own police department.
- Federal funding: Positions previously supported by federal funds, which continue to be needed, and being shifted to LISD's general fund operating budget.

The District developed multiple strategies to assess and prioritize the needs of students and staff while simultaneously identifying opportunities for further reductions.

- Initiated district-wide budget reduction discussions with Cabinet, Principals, and Department Leaders
- Reviewed and finalized staffing guidelines, with campus and department feedback
- Developed a Board Resolution Regarding Financial Sustainability and Long-Range Planning
- Developed and utilized a Strategic Budget Levers and Impact Analysis tool
- Prioritized and finalized identified reductions

Reductions totaling over $11 million were identified and incorporated into the 2026-27 budget. The District reduced its personnel budget by $11 million by consolidating a low-enrolled campus, aligning positions to the staffing guidelines, eliminating middle school dual language and double block, increasing staffing ratios at middle school and high school, and reducing central office positions.

The 2026-2027 general fund budget also considered demographic trends and drivers such as slowing enrollment growth, providing high-quality education programs to all students, and minimal change in the economically disadvantaged student population. After years of significant student growth, the District's demographer, Population and Survey Analysts (PASA), provided an updated report in October 2025 that recalibrated its enrollment projections to account for the enrollment plateau in the central and south end of the District, as well as the student attrition to alternative educational opportunities offered by charter and private schools. Based on PASA's updated model, the District used PASA's projected growth scenario when planning the 2026-27 budget.

A Long-Range Planning Committee was formed to discuss and develop recommendations regarding how to move forward in Leander ISD as student enrollment continues to grow in the northern part of the district, but not in the central or southern parts of the District. The ongoing Citizens Facility Advisory Committee process remains focused on known facility, infrastructure, technology, and safety needs that impact current students and staff. While this work will help inform future bond planning, the District has also decided to partner with Civic Solutions Group to support longe-range planning. Civic Solutions Group will support the process through community engagement, data analysis, school profile reports for each campus, and development of future planning scenarios. The work will also align with the District's next five-year Strategic Plan. Following multiple Board meetings and discussions, the Board decided not to pursue a November 2026 bond election. Instead, the District will focus on comprehensive long-range planning to better understand and align its facility, infrastructure, technology, safety, academic, and other future needs before bringing forward future recommendations.

The district experienced high growth in property values in previous years, even after the passage of the $100,000 homestead exemption during the 88th Legislative Session and an additional $40,000 increase during the 89th Legislative Session. However, residential values have experienced a downward correction over the last two years. The district's overall taxable property value is projected to be $40.9 billion—down 1.26% from the prior year's value of $41.4 billion. Property tax revenue is expected to remain relatively flat, as new commercial construction offsets downward adjustments in residential home values from their market peaks a few years ago. While increasing interest rates and high inflation have slowed the new housing market, the broader local economy remains favorable.

During the years of rapid property value growth, the district's Maintenance and Operations (M&O) tax rate was compressed in accordance with House Bill 3 (2019), which caps local tax revenue growth at 2.5%. This legislation requires the Tier 1 M&O tax rate to be reduced so that local tax revenue gains do not exceed 2.5%. The law also establishes a Maximum Compressed Rate (MCR) floor, ensuring no district has an MCR below 90% of any other district. Due to slowing property value growth in recent years, the district's M&O rate has not undergone further compression since the 2023–2024 school year. As a result of past property value surges—including a 27% increase realized in 2022–2023—LISD entered recapture status. The final recapture amount, which depends on total local tax collections and the Tier 1 Entitlement calculation (driven by student attendance), will not be confirmed until the end of the fiscal year. However, current estimates—based on a 1.26% decline in property values—project a recapture payment of $10,885,260 for 2026–2027.

A school's funding is further determined by the District's tax rate and how many of its students qualify for additional funding weights and allotments based on the school district and student characteristics. In 2022, the Leander ISD Board of Trustees adopted, and voters approved, an additional 9 pennies to the M&O tax rate, generating additional local M&O revenue. These additional tax pennies are incorporated into the District's projected tax rate. The District has three remaining "copper pennies" available to increase the M&O tax rate; however, accessing these pennies requires voter approval through a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE).

The Board of Trustees adopted the budget on June 18, 2026, following the culmination of months of planning and work to present a plan that provides the resources necessary to support the district's mission while maintaining accountability to its stakeholders. The General Fund budget was prepared to support 41,841 students. The adopted General Operating Fund budget included revenues of $465,934,821, expenditures of $476,186,879, and other uses/transfers of $350,000, resulting in an overall deficit of $9,902,058.

Revenues were prepared under the following assumptions:

- Student enrollment of 41,841
- Average daily attendance rate of 94.125%
- Property value increase of -1.26%
- M&O tax rate of $.7569 and I&S tax rate of $.3300
- Increase in Special Education Funding
- Increase in Career and Technical Education (CTE) revenue
- Conservative estimates for other local revenues

Expenditures proposed include:

- Budget payroll at 98%
- Budget deficit parameter 3.0% of revenue (net of recapture)
- No Pay increase
- Funds to continue the establish the Police Department
- Revised staffing estimates/costs to open Faubion School for Early Childhood
- Moving IDEA-B funded positions to General Fund
- No increase to the healthcare contribution
- Payroll and operating reductions of $11 million

A public hearing on the budget and proposed tax rate was held at the June 18, 2026, board meeting where the recommended budget for 2026-27 was adopted. The budget was developed based on a total tax rate of $1.0869, which was based on the preliminary property values provided in April of 2026 by the Williamson and Travis County Appraisal Districts and remained unchanged from 2025-26. Subsequent to the budget adoption, the Board voted on August 17, 2026 to adopt a tax rate of $1.1169, which exceeded the voter approval rate of $1.0869, and called for a School Funding Election, formally known as a Voter-Approval Tax Rate Election (VATRE) for Tuesday, November 3, 2026. The election asked voters to consider adding three pennies to the district's Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate, which funds day-to-day operations, including staff pay, programs and student services. If approved, the additional pennies would have provided Leander ISD with approximately $6.7 million in additional revenue after state recapture. The additional funding would have helped close part of the district's ongoing budget gap, reduce the need for future cuts and provide greater flexibility to address ongoing operating needs. However, the majority of Leander ISD voters opposed Proposition A in the November 3 election, leaving the district's Maintenance & Operations (M&O) tax rate at its previously adopted level.

The adopted Debt Service budget included revenues of $168,018,814 and expenditures of $168,018,814 resulting in a balanced budget. The Interest and Sinking (I&S) tax rate was calculated at $0.3300 per $100 of valuation sufficient to cover the current 2026-27 debt requirement. Any surplus revenue in the I&S fund due to state funding for Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE) will be used to facilitate the early redemption or refunding of targeted bond maturities and service principal and interest on new debt issues. Due to its relative wealth, the District is not eligible for state assistance programs (Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) and Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA)); however, the District does receive hold harmless funds enacted by the Texas Legislature related to increases in the homestead exemption.

The adopted Child Nutrition budget included revenues of $15,184,416 and expenditures of $21,068,108 resulting in a planned operating deficit of $5,883,692. The fund has accumulated fund balance more than the required 3 months operating expenditure threshold and therefore, the spend down plan has resulted in expenditures exceeding revenues for 2026-27.

Requests for Information

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 demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Leander Independent School District, P.O. Box 218, Leander, TX 78646-0218.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Governmental Activities
	Assets	
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,094,594
1120	Current investments	567,909,755
1225	Property taxes receivables, net	8,886,180
1240	Due from other governments	9,664,908
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616
1290	Other receivables, net	1,722,867
1300	Inventories	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	546,785
	Capital assets not subject to depreciation\amortization:	
1510	Land	243,996,508
1580	Construction in progress	70,100,407
	Capital assets net of depreciation\amortization:	
1520	Buildings and improvements, net	1,227,248,002
1530	Furniture and equipment, net	53,989,183
1531	Vehicles, net	27,404,754
1550	Right-to-use lease assets - furniture and equipment, net	30,943
1552	Right-to-use lease assets - vehicles, net	1,565,758
1553	SBITA assets, net	673,192
1800	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	2,227,361,404
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	
	Deferred charge on refunding	10,549,819
	Deferred outflows - pension	41,054,096
	Deferred outflows - OPEB	36,364,981
1700	**Total Deferred Outflows of Resources**	87,968,896
	Liabilities	
2110	Accounts payable	33,029,547
2140	Interest payable	50,740,539
2150	Payroll deductions and withholdings	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	27,661,516
2180	Due to other governments	10,998,018
2200	Accrued expenses	1,727,884
2300	Unearned revenue	11,417,870
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	91,882,107
2502	Due in more than one year	1,921,932,618
2540	Net pension liability	137,115,012
2545	Net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability	72,295,494
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,375,323,925
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Deferred inflows - pension	7,261,614
	Deferred inflows - OPEB	74,615,423
2600	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	81,877,037
	Net Position	
3200	Net investment in capital assets	137,675,396
	Restricted for:	
3820	Federal and state programs	733,125
3820	Food service	13,479,514
3850	Debt service	96,965,269
3880	Nonexpendable	978,621
3900	Unrestricted	(391,702,587)
3000	**Total Net Position**	$ (141,870,662)

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue: Charges for Services	Program Revenue: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities
	Governmental activities:				
11	Instruction	$ 320,522,378	$ 4,926,322	$ 18,685,999	$ (296,910,057)
12	Instructional resources and media services	6,224,964	-	77,270	(6,147,694)
13	Curriculum and staff development	13,185,047	-	2,731,576	(10,453,471)
21	Instructional leadership	4,694,217	-	137,034	(4,557,183)
23	School leadership	26,383,076	-	508,177	(25,874,899)
31	Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	25,748,268	-	1,506,732	(24,241,536)
32	Social work services	969,402	-	15,492	(953,910)
33	Health services	4,522,435	-	2,048,032	(2,474,403)
34	Student transportation	19,717,824	-	195,528	(19,522,296)
35	Food service	18,920,053	8,754,124	6,448,000	(3,717,929)
36	Extracurricular activities	19,940,754	4,429,028	158,603	(15,353,123)
41	General administration	10,632,053	-	143,137	(10,488,916)
51	Facilities maintenance and operations	47,089,617	648,453	302,124	(46,139,040)
52	Security and monitoring services	7,207,192	-	1,239,896	(5,967,296)
53	Data processing services	16,538,181	-	84,200	(16,453,981)
61	Community services	2,347,238	-	162,505	(2,184,733)
72	Debt Service	74,292,345	-	-	(74,292,345)
91	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	(10,897,887)
93	Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	-	292,356	-
95	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	-	-	(286,070)
99	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	(2,736,532)
TG	**Total Governmental Activities**	$ 633,147,889	$ 18,757,927	$ 34,736,661	(579,653,301)

	General Revenues:	
	Taxes:	
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes	326,678,218
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service	142,396,450
SF	State-aid formula grants	112,920,739
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725
IE	Investment earnings	24,636,334
MI	Miscellaneous	2,811,270
TR	**Total General Revenues**	609,465,736
CN	Change in net position	29,812,435
NB	**Net Position - Beginning**	(171,683,097)
NE	**Net Position - Ending**	$ (141,870,662)

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-1

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 1,845,240	$ 29,805	$ 2,285,162	$ 5,347,388	$ 9,507,595
1120	Investments	201,268,762	146,702,370	199,017,483	16,253,257	563,241,872
	Receivables:					
1220	Property taxes - delinquent	7,427,114	3,228,960	-	-	10,656,074
1230	Allowance for uncollectible taxes (credit)	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
1240	Receivables from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
1250	Accrued interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
1260	Due from other funds	1,076,630	309,792	464,415	41,663	1,892,500
1290	Other receivables	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
1300	Inventories, at cost	391,303	-	-	40,533	431,836
1410	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	30,116	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,887,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,732,171
	Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance					
	Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ 2,367,982	$ -	$ 25,799,501	$ 4,839,915	$ 33,007,398
2150	Payroll deduction and withholdings	16,523,320	-	-	-	16,523,320
2160	Accrued wages payable	26,427,728	-	-	1,233,788	27,661,516
2170	Due to other funds	372,820	-	464,415	1,079,293	1,916,528
2180	Payable to other governments	10,998,018	-	-	-	10,998,018
2190	Due to student and employee groups	26,797	-	-	163	26,960
2200	Accrued expenditures	39,330	-	266,366	23,405	329,101
2300	Unearned revenues	9,001,588	2,181,961	-	234,321	11,417,870
2000	**Total Liabilities**	65,757,583	2,181,961	26,530,282	7,410,885	101,880,711
	Deferred Inflows of Resources					
	Unavailable revenues - property taxes	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
2600	**Total Deferred Inflows of Resources**	6,194,588	2,691,593	-	-	8,886,181
	Fund Balances					
	Non-Spendable:					
3410	Inventories	391,303	-	-	-	391,303
3430	Prepaid items	277,247	-	39,000	-	316,247
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State grant funds	-	-	-	14,212,639	14,212,639
3470	Capital acquisitions and contractual obligations	-	-	175,430,172	-	175,430,172
3480	Debt service	-	145,014,215	-	-	145,014,215
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	3,976,654	3,976,654
	Assigned:					
3590	Other purposes	42,363,388	-	-	-	42,363,388
3600	Unassigned	104,260,661	-	-	-	104,260,661
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	147,292,599	145,014,215	175,469,172	18,189,293	485,965,279
4000	**Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances**	$ 219,244,770	$ 149,887,769	$ 201,999,454	$ 25,600,178	$ 596,732,171

RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET FOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes			
	Total Fund Balance, Governmental Funds	$	485,965,279
	Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
1	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Capital assets at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, where applicable.		1,625,008,747
2	Property taxes receivable have been levied and are due this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, these property taxes and related penalty and interest amounts (net of allowance for uncollectible accounts).		8,886,180
3	Deferred change on refunding		10,549,819
4	Deferred outflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		77,419,077
	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. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:		
5	General obligation bonds		(1,483,944,908)
6	Premiums on issuance		(187,503,604)
7	Leases payable		(1,526,549)
8	SBITA payable		(338,281)
9	Accrued interest payable		(50,740,539)
10	Accretion payable - capital appreciation bonds		(326,611,544)
11	Arbitrage liability		(9,678,103)
12	Net pension liability		(137,115,012)
13	Net OPEB liability		(72,295,494)
14	Deferred inflows related to TRS pension and OPEB		(81,877,037)
15	Addition of Internal Service fund net position		1,931,307
16	**Total Net Position-Governmental Activities**	$	(141,870,662)

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-3

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022
5800	State program revenues	118,905,867	21,296,973	-	6,627,459	146,830,299
5900	Federal program revenues	3,267,427	-	-	16,492,067	19,759,494
5020	**Total Revenues**	462,411,672	167,319,799	11,024,094	38,824,250	679,579,815
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	280,702,015	-	10,594,955	12,579,807	303,876,777
0012	Instruction resources and media services	4,836,890	-	-	186,784	5,023,674
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	9,616,689	-	988,041	2,752,480	13,357,210
0021	Instructional leadership	4,661,348	-	-	55,549	4,716,897
0023	School leadership	25,805,177	-	-	139,184	25,944,361
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,803,843	-	-	2,325,518	26,129,361
0032	Social work services	979,145	-	-	-	979,145
0033	Health services	4,501,098	-	-	19,031	4,520,129
0034	Student transportation	17,500,557	-	2,053,522	22,725	19,576,804
0035	Food services	1,872	-	-	17,439,902	17,441,774
0036	Extracurricular activities	13,996,175	-	-	3,247,900	17,244,075
0041	General administration	10,537,254	-	93,551	7,423	10,638,228
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,276,653	-	4,007,159	16,588	46,300,400
0052	Security and monitoring services	5,704,674	-	2,066,792	1,232,402	9,003,868
0053	Data processing services	8,207,831	-	6,118,279	-	14,326,110
0061	Community services	2,279,863	-	-	125,228	2,405,091
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	1,376,568	51,374,253	423,106	-	53,173,927
0072	Interest on long-term debt	42,817	101,215,314	5,894	-	101,264,025
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	22,757	472,330	-	-	495,087
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	132,578,104	-	132,578,104
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	-	-	-	10,897,887
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangements	-	-	-	292,356	292,356
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	-	-	-	286,070
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	2,736,532	-	-	-	2,736,532
6030	**Total Expenditures**	470,773,715	153,061,897	158,929,403	40,442,877	823,207,892
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(8,362,043)	14,257,902	(147,905,309)	(1,618,627)	(143,628,077)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7901	Issuance of refunding bonds	-	32,995,000	-	-	32,995,000
7912	Sale of real or personal property	234,285	-	-	-	234,285
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	1,561,228	-	-	-	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	-	50,000	60,617	110,617
7916	Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	3,890,434	-	-	3,890,434
8911	Transfers out	(4,060,617)	(50,000)	-	-	(4,110,617)
8940	Payment to bond refunding escrow agent	-	(36,468,482)	-	-	(36,468,482)
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	(2,265,104)	366,952	50,000	60,617	(1,787,535)
1200	Net change in fund balances	(10,627,147)	14,624,854	(147,855,309)	(1,558,010)	(145,415,612)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	157,919,746	130,389,361	323,324,481	19,747,303	631,380,891
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 147,292,599	$ 145,014,215	$ 175,469,172	$ 18,189,293	$ 485,965,279

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit C-4

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		
	Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (from C-3)	$ (145,415,612)
	Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the statement of activities (B-1) are different because:	
	Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
1	Capital expenditures reclassified to assets	156,014,647
2	Depreciation and Amortization expenses charged to each function in the Statement of Activities	(55,193,905)
3	Net effect of other retirements and adjustments to capitalized assets	(343,731)
4	Property tax revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	1,686,028
5	Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	87,789,253
6	Repayment of lease and SBITA principal is an expenditure in the governmental fund, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	1,799,674
	Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt is reported as an other financing source in the governmental funds. In the government-wide financial statements, proceeds are treated as an increase in long-term liabilities and amounts paid to refunding agents are treated as a decrease in long-term liabilities.	
7	Issuance of general obligation bonds	(32,995,000)
8	Premium on issuance of regular bonds	(3,890,434)
9	Accretion payable retirements	36,877,043
10	Issuance of leases and SBITAs	(1,722,754)
	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:	
11	Increase in interest payable not recognized in fund statements	(1,970,697)
12	Amortization of deferred charges on refunding and premiums	(6,727,456)
13	Change in arbitrage payable	(596,935)
14	Changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	3,047,350
15	Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities (see D-2).	(8,545,036)
	Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (see B-1)	$ 29,812,435

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-1*

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,254,883
Temporary investments, at fair value	
Due from other funds	51,978
Prepaid items	230,538
Total Assets	$ 7,537,399
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 69,160
Claims and judgments	4,233,885
Due to other funds	27,950
Accrued expenses	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	$ 5,606,092
Net Position	
Unrestricted net position	$ 1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 1,931,307

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit D-2

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	40,464,214
Operating Expenses	
Payroll costs	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	3,287
Supplies and materials	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	53,292,128
Operating (loss)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies	
Transfers in	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment earnings	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	282,878
Change in net position	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 1,931,307

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit D-3*

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash received from user charges	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:	
Advances from other funds, net	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest on investments	282,878
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	282,878
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per statement of net position	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:	
Operating (loss)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	296,913
Net Cash (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (12,469,349)

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-1*

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 211,303
Other receivables	3
Total Assets	$ 211,306
Net Position	
Restricted for student activities	$ 211,306
Total Net Position	$ 211,306

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit E-2*

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Custodial Fund
Additions	
Contributions:	
Gifts and contributions	$ 440,568
Total Additions	440,568
Deductions	
Community service	407,466
Total Deductions	407,466
Change in net position	33,102
Net Position, Beginning of Year	178,204
Net Position, End of Year	$ 211,306

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Leander Independent School District (District) is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (Board), which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the District. Because members of the Board are elected by the public; have authority to make decisions; appoint management and significantly influence operations; and have primary accountability for fiscal matters; the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

The accounting policies of the District comply with the rules prescribed by the Texas Education Agency's (TEA) Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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

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

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

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

The fiduciary fund financial statements reflect the District's custodial fund, a statement of fiduciary net position, and a statement of change and are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting.* Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Grant revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The *debt service fund* accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.
- The *capital projects fund* is used to account for proceeds from sales of bonds and other revenues to be used for authorized construction and technology projects/enhancements.

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

- The *special revenue funds* are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance generally is accounted for in a special revenue fund. Generally, unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods.
- The *permanent fund* is used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used to pay scholarships.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

- The *custodial fund,* a fiduciary fund*,* is used to account for assets held by the District as a custodian for student organizations.
- The *internal service funds,* proprietary funds*,* accounts for worker's compensation, property and casualty insurance, health services and repairs provided to employees of the District on a cost reimbursement basis.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds and internal service funds are incorporated into the governmental activities.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to students or users for goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) operating grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and investment income.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from noncapital subsidies, and other nonoperating revenues and expenses. Nonoperating revenues and expenses are any (1) contributions to permanent and term endowments; (2) finance related revenues and expenses; (3) gain and losses from disposals of capital assets and inventory; (4) investment income and expenses; and (5) subsidies received and provided. A subsidy represents amounts received from or provided to another party or fund of the District. Amounts received from another party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the services provided by the proprietary fund and keeps the fees charged at the same amount or lower if the subsidy was not received. Amounts provided to the other party or fund are considered a subsidy if it is unrelated to the goods or services provided by those parties and will generally result in the proprietary charging higher fees in the future. All revenues and expenses not meeting the definitions of nonoperating revenues and expenses are reported as operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Deposits and Investments

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

Investments for the District are reported at fair value. The funds of the District must be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract, the contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank may either place approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank or file a corporate surety bond 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 FDIC insurance. The depository cash balances were covered by FDIC insurance and by collateral held by the District's agent in the District's name.

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GASB-72 focuses on the exit price in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. GASB establishes a fair value reporting hierarchy to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value and defines the three levels of inputs as noted below:

- Level 1 - Assets or liabilities for which the identical item is traded on an active exchange, such as publicly traded instruments or futures contracts.
- Level 2 - Assets and liabilities valued based on observable market data for similar instruments. Fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 - Assets or liabilities for which significant valuation assumptions are not readily observable in the market and instruments, which are valued based on the best available data. Fair value is estimated using unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets may include instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability. The District's local government investment pools are recorded at amortized costs as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants.

E. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Receivables and Payables (continued)

Property tax receivables include unpaid property taxes at year-end and are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Allowances for uncollectible taxes receivable are based on the District's historical experience in collecting property taxes. Revenues from property taxes are recognized when levied to the extent they are available. The District considers property taxes as available when collected. However, not all outstanding property taxes are expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements.

Property values are determined by the Williamson County Central Appraisal District as of January 1 of each year. Prior to July 1 of each year, the District must adopt its annual budget and as soon thereafter as practicable, shall adopt a tax rate thus creating the tax levy.

Property taxes for the current calendar year are levied on approximately October 1 of each year and are payable by January 31 of the following year. Property tax receivables are recorded as of the date levied. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on February 1 and a tax lien on real property is created as of July 1 of each year.

F. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories consisting of supplies and materials are valued at weighted average cost and they include maintenance, transportation, office and instructional supplies, and food service commodities. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Food service commodity inventory is recorded at fair market value on the date received. Commodities are recognized as revenues in the period received when all the eligibility requirements are met. Commodity inventory items are recorded as expenditures when distributed to user locations. A portion of fund balance is classified as non-spendable to reflect minimum inventory quantities considered necessary for the District's continuing operations.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

If there is a constraint on how the eventual proceeds can be spent, the fund balance is classified to reflect that constraint (restricted, committed, or assigned), rather than included as part of nonspendable fund balance.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) and right to use assets, are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost that equals or exceeds $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed (except for intangible right to use assets). Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated\amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Vehicles	5-15
Furniture and equipment	5
Lease Assets	Based on the Agreement
Subscription Assets	Subscription Term

H. Compensated Absences

A liability is recognized for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled (for example paid in cash to the employee or payment to an employee flex spending account) during or upon separation from employment. Based on the criteria listed, the following types of leave qualify for liability recognition for compensated absences – *vacation* and *sick leave*. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for compensated absences is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured because of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable. The District evaluated leave data for the last three years and determined a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) flows assumption in determining the liability for leave expected to be used as time off. That is, the leave used is less than the leave earned. The liability at the end of the fiscal year has been calculated for both the amounts of leave to be used as time off and leave available for payout at retirement or termination in accordance with policy limits. In addition, the payroll related liabilities have also been added to the overall liability, where applicable.

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as sick and vacation leave. Per the District's employee handbook, accrued leave are a benefit that is available to the employee while in the employment of the District. When an employee is terminated with the district, the employee does not receive any compensation for accrued local leave days or for accrued state leave days. However, accrued state leave days may be transferred between districts. As such, there is no liability recorded at the fund or government-wide financial statements.

I. Long-term Obligations

The District's long-term obligations consist of bonded indebtedness, health insurance, compensated absences, net pension other post employment benefit liabilities and lease payables. In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. The current requirements for general obligation bonds principal and interest expenditures are accounted for in the debt service fund.

The current requirements for compensated absences are accounted for in the general fund. The requirements for health insurance are accounted for in the internal service fund.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred outflows of resources for refunding - Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred outflows of resources for pension – Reported in the government-wide statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from pension plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments; 2) changes in actuarial assumptions; 3) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 4) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments will be amortized over a closed five year period. The remaining pension related deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred outflows of resources for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) – Reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position, this deferred outflow results from OPEB plan contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the results of 1) differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and 2) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. The deferred outflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year. The deferred outflows resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments will be amortized over a closed five-year period. The remaining deferred outflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with post-employment benefits through the OPEB plan.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred inflows of resources for unavailable revenues - Reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet, unavailable revenues from property taxes arise under the modified accrual basis of accounting. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred inflows of resources for pension - Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions; 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences and 3) changes in the District's proportional share of pension liabilities. These pension related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan.
- Deferred inflows of resources for OPEB – Reported in the government wide financial statement of net position, these deferred inflows result primarily from 1) changes in actuarial assumptions and 2) differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences. These OPEB related deferred inflows will be amortized over the expected remaining service lives of all employees (active and inactive employees) that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

K. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System ("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.

L. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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.

M. Leases

The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

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

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the District uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The District is under contracts for SBITA for various financial and educational software. The agreements/contracts are noncancellable and the District recognizes a SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes SBITA liabilities with an initial, individual value of $5,000 or more.

At the commencement of the SBITA, the District initially measures the SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the SBITA term. Subsequently, the SBITA liability is reduced by the principal portion of SBITA payments made. The SBITA asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the SBITA liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the SBITA commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the SBITA asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to SBITA include how the District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected SBITA payments to present value, (2) SBITA term, and (3) SBITA payments.

- The District uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The SBITA term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA and payments included in the measurement of the SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the SBITA asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the SBITA liability.

SBITA assets are reported with other capital assets and SBITA liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

O. Fund Balance

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact. As such, the inventory and prepaid items have been properly classified in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Exhibit C-1).

Restricted fund balance – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of local, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. The fund balances for the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Child Nutrition Fund, Permanent Fund and other grant funds are classified as restricted.

Committed fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e. the Board of Trustees). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the District takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint. The District establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a commitment of the fund. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's commitments of fund balance.

Assigned fund balance – amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates the authority. Per Policy CE local, assigned fund balance amounts are established by the Superintendent or his designee. Note 9 provides more detail on the District's assignments of fund balance. Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive numbers are reported only in the general fund.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

O. Fund Balance (continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes 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.

P. Net Position

Net Position on the Statement of Net Position includes the following:

- Net investment in capital assets - this component of net position consists of capital assets, net accumulated depreciation/amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, leases or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt will be included in this component of net position. Unspent bond proceeds issued for capital assets are also included in this component.
- Restricted for federal and state programs - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted by federal and state granting agencies.
- Restricted for Debt Service - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. The assets arise from bond issuances which have constraints placed on them by the bond covenants for the purpose of future debt service payments.
- Restricted for Scholarships-Nonexpendable - this component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets, which are restricted for local grants and for scholarships.
- Unrestricted net position - this component of net position is the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

Q. Deficit Net Position

At June 30, 2026, the Self-Funded Health Insurance Fund, an internal service fund, has a deficit net position of $1,677,027. It is unusual for an internal service fund, especially one that is financed by other internal funds, to report a deficit. The reason for the deficit in this case is that the District expended more in claims than in previous history. Accordingly, the charges for services and transfers did not cover the current year operating expenses. This deficit will be eliminated as resources are obtained through charges for services and transfers from other funds.

R. Data Control Codes

The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) in the Financial Accountability System Resource Guide. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

S. Use of Estimates

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

T. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, in April 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 and the impact is reflected in the financial statements.

GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, in September 2024. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement were implemented in 2026 but had no significant impact on the financial statements. See Note 4 for more information.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

Cash Deposits: The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the Texas School Depository Act. The depository bank pledges securities which comply with state law and these securities are held for safekeeping and trust with the District's and the depository banks' agent bank. The pledged securities are approved by the Texas Education Agency and shall be 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. At June 30, 2026, the carrying value of the District's cash deposits was $12,125,580, while the bank balance was $8,932,317. The District's cash deposits at June 30, 2026, were entirely covered by FDIC insurance and pledged collateral held by the District's agent in the name of the District.

Investments: The District's investment policy is in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the Public Funds Collateral Act, and federal and state laws. The District further limits its investments to obligations of the U.S. Treasury or the State of Texas, certain U.S. Agencies, certificates of deposit, collateralized mortgage obligations, no-load money market mutual funds, certain municipal securities, qualified commercial paper, repurchase agreements, or investment pools.

Local Government Investment Pools

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District invested in the Texas Association of School Board's Lone Star Investment Pool (LSIP), TexPool and Texas TERM (Daily), Texas CLASS, Texas Range, TexSTAR, Texas Fit, and LOGIC.

LSIP is a Texas public investment pool sponsored by the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB) for investment of funds by state and local government entities, primarily local school districts. The Board has entered into an agreement with First Public, LLC (First Public), a Texas limited liability company and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, pursuant to which First Public serves as administrator of LSIP's operations. American Beacon Advisors, Fort Worth, Texas, and Standish Mellon Asset Management Company, LLC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, provide investment management services to LSIP regarding the investment and reinvestment of the pool's assets. The fund's credit quality is excellent as its portfolio is composed of U. S. government and U. S. agency securities. Investments in LSIP provide for investment in securities with maturities and returns generally greater than money market instruments. LSIP is marked-to market daily to maintain an accurate net asset value. The District's amortized cost in LSIP is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

The Texas Range Investment Program ("Texas Range" or the "Program") was created by and for Texas local governments. The Program provides investment options tailored to the needs of Texas cities, counties, school districts and other public investors. The Texas Range portfolios seek to provide these investors with safety, flexibility and competitive yields. Range is managed by PFM Assets management as well as Texas Term and Texas Daily

The Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System Trust (Texas CLASS) was created as a local government investment pool (LGIP) pursuant to Section 2256.016 of the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code (PFIA). Per State Code, entities may pool any of their funds, or funds under their control, to preserve principal, maintain the liquidity of the funds, and maximize yield. The Texas CLASS Trust Agreement is an agreement of indefinite term regarding the investment, reinvestment, and withdrawal of local government funds. The parties to the Trust Agreement are Texas local government entities that choose to participate in the Trust (the Participants), Public Trust Advisors, LLC (Public Trust) as Program Administrator, and Wells Fargo Bank Texas, N.A. as Custodian.

Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program (“TexSTAR”) has been organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the “PFIA”).

These two acts provide for the creation of public funds investment pools (including TexSTAR) and authorize eligible governmental entities (“Participants”) to invest their public funds and funds under their control through the investment pools. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM” or the “investment manager”) and Hilltop Securities Inc. (“HTS”) serve as co-administrators for TexSTAR under an agreement with the TexSTAR board of directors (the “Board”). JPMIM provides investment management services, and First Southwest, a Division of HTS, provides participant services and marketing. Custodial, fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. Transfer agency services are provided by Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. (“BFDS” or the “Transfer Agent”). Each of JPMIM, HTS, BFDS, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. may provide certain services, including those described herein, through the use of subcontractors or delegates.

The TX-FIT Government Pool provides Texas’ public entities a conservatively managed, PFIA compliant, investment option with no corporate exposure. The TX-FIT Government Pool seeks preservation of principal, a competitive yield and a stable NAV, while also providing same day liquidity to its participants.

Local Government Investment Cooperative (LOGIC) (the “Pool”) was organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code, and operates as a public funds investment pool under the Public Funds Investment Act. LOGIC is organized and existing as a business trust under the laws of the State of Texas with all Participant funds and all investment assets held and managed in trust by a Board of Trustees for the benefit of the Participants.

The Board of Trustees is LOGIC’s governing body and is comprised of employees, officers or elected officials of Participant Government Entities or individuals who do not have a business relationship with the Pool and are qualified to advise it. A maximum of two advisory board members represent the Co-Administrators of the Pool.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District's cash and investment balances and the weighted average maturity of these investments were as follows:

	Carying Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Governmental Activities		
Cash and Deposits	$ 12,124,710	N/A
Investments		
Local Government Investment Pools:		
LOGIC	175,487,632	54
Texas CLASS	34,639,923	53
Texas Range	54,117,382	51
Texas Fit	185,652,889	108
Lone Star	38,790,004	62
Total Local Government Investment Pools	488,687,830	
Investment Securities:		
U.S. Government Agency Securities:		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	15,329,100	207
Commercial Paper	59,624,070	61
Municipal Bonds	4,268,756	95
Total Investment Securities	79,221,926	
Total Investments	567,909,756	77
Total Governmental Activities	580,034,466	
Fiduciary Funds		
Cash and Deposits	211,303	N/A
Total Fiduciary Funds	211,303	
Total	$ 580,245,769	

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the investments. The District monitors interest rate risk utilizing weighted average maturity analysis. In accordance with its investment policy, the District reduces its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio as a whole to no more than 360 days.

The District's investments all have maturities less than one year.

Credit Risk: State law and the District's investment policy limits investments in all categories to top ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Lone Star, Texas Range, Texas CLASS, Texas Fit, and LOGIC are currently rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Texas Term and Texas Fit are rated AAAf by Standard and Poor's. These rating indicates excellent safety and a superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The District's investment policy does not require the investment portfolio to be diversified in terms of investment instruments, maturity scheduling, and financial institutions in order to reduce the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific class of investments, specific maturity, or specific issuer.

The investments securities are reported by the District at fair value, while the investment pools are reported at amortized cost.

The District reports its local government investment pools at amortized cost as permitted by GASB Statement No. 79 *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.* In addition, all of the local government investment pools do not have any limitations and restrictions on withdrawals such as notice periods or maximum transaction amounts. The pools do not impose any liquidity fees or redemption gates.

The District's U.S. Municipal Bonds, Commercial Paper, and U.S Agency Government Securities are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue

Receivables as of June 30, 2026, for the District's individual major and non-major funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 7,427,114	$ 3,228,960	$ -	$ -	$ 10,656,074
Due from other governments	5,611,657	154,210	-	3,871,091	9,636,958
Interest	1,065,616	-	-	-	1,065,616
Other	1,513,727	-	193,394	16,130	1,723,251
Gross receivables	15,618,114	3,383,170	193,394	3,887,221	23,081,899
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,232,526)	(537,368)	-	-	(1,769,894)
Net Total Receivables	$ 14,385,588	$ 2,845,802	$ 193,394	$ 3,887,221	$ 21,312,005

Note 3 - Receivables and Unearned Revenue (continued)

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of 2026, the various components of unearned revenues reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unearned
Unearned state and local revenue	$ 11,417,870
	$ 11,417,870

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	(Retirements) and Transfers	Balance June 30, 2026
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Land	$ 240,660,154	$ 3,336,354	$ -	$ 243,996,508
Construction in progress	71,345,799	69,139,799	(70,385,191)	70,100,407
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated/Amortized	312,005,953	72,476,153	(70,385,191)	314,096,915
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized				
Buildings and improvements	1,563,337,038	62,380,983	70,385,191	1,696,103,212
Vehicles	48,174,315	2,318,151	(3,132,201)	47,360,265
Furniture and equipment	96,260,603	17,110,606	(1,382,188)	111,989,021
Lease assets:				
Equipment	3,526,301	1,716,601	-	5,242,902
Subscription assets	3,165,543	12,153	-	3,177,696
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized	1,714,463,800	83,538,494	65,870,802	1,863,873,096
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(432,581,993)	(36,273,217)	-	(468,855,210)
Vehicles	(19,461,476)	(3,284,032)	2,789,997	(19,955,511)
Furniture and equipment	(45,711,880)	(13,668,619)	1,380,661	(57,999,838)
Lease assets:				
Equipment	(2,561,133)	(1,085,068)	-	(3,646,201)
Subscription assets	(1,621,535)	(882,969)	-	(2,504,504)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(501,938,017)	(55,193,905)	4,170,658	(552,961,264)
Governmental Capital Assets	$ 1,524,531,736	$ 100,820,742	$ (343,731)	$ 1,625,008,747

Note 4 - Capital Assets (continued)

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

Function	Depreciation/ Amortization Expense
Instruction	$ 32,673,142
Instructional resources and media services	1,264,628
Instructional leadership	59,798
School leadership	931,366
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	106,351
Health services	102,046
Student transportation	3,453,990
Food Services	2,413,654
Extracurricular activities	2,963,773
General administration	106,027
Plant maintenance and operations	4,877,868
Security and monitoring services	1,709,103
Data processing services	4,532,159
Total	$ 55,193,905

The District's net investment in capital assets calculation is shown below and is presented on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2026.

Capital Assets, Net of Related Depreciation/Amortization	$	1,625,008,747
Less: Bonds Payable		(1,483,944,908)
Plus: Deferred Charge on Refunding		10,549,819
Less: Premium on bonds		(187,503,604)
Less: Lease liability		(1,526,549)
Less: SBITAs liability		(338,281)
Plus: Unspent bond proceeds, net of capital related liabilities		175,430,172
Total Net Investment in Capital Assets	$	137,675,396

The District has active construction projects and as of June 30, 2026, the District's commitments for capital assets are as follows:

Project	Approved Construction Budget	Construction in Progress	Remaining Commitment
OSB	$ 29,982,959	$ 18,223,193	$ 11,759,766
Elementary #31	70,721,262	3,077,562	67,643,700
Elementary #32	79,157,388	2,416,248	76,741,140
Early Childhood Center	61,440,724	44,511,607	16,929,117
Early College HS	10,761,290	330,715	10,430,575
HMS Modernization	3,457,589	1,541,082	1,916,507
	$ 255,521,212	$ 70,100,407	$ 185,420,805

Note 5 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Interfund balances consist of short-term lending/borrowing arrangements that result primarily from payroll, warehouse ordering and other regularly occurring charges that are paid by the general fund and then charged back to the appropriate other fund. Additionally, some lending/borrowing may occur between two or more nonmajor governmental funds.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2026 is as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	$ 1,076,630	$ 372,820
Debt Service Fund	309,792	-
Capital Projects Fund	464,415	464,415
Nonmajor Governmental Funds	41,663	1,079,293
Internal Service Funds	51,978	27,950
	$ 1,944,478	$ 1,944,478

Interfund transfers are defined as "flows of assets without equivalent flow of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, Interfund transfers were made as summarized below:

Transfer Out Funds	Transfer In Funds	Amount
General Fund	Non-major governmental	$ 60,617
General Fund	Internal service	4,000,000
Debt Service Fund	Capital ProjectsFund	50,000
		$ 4,110,617

The transfer of $4.0 million was made from the General Fund to the District's Self-Funded Internal Service Funds to further assist in covering claims. The General fund transferred $0.1 million to a non-major fund to for school activities.

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas through 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 Leander.

Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2025	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2026	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	$ 1,538,739,161	$ 32,995,000	$ (87,789,253)	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 41,298,840
Issuance premiums/discounts	197,667,019	3,890,434	(14,053,849)	187,503,604	-
Accretion on capital appreciation bonds	363,488,587	-	(36,877,043)	326,611,544	45,630,000
Total bonds payable	2,099,894,767	36,885,434	(138,720,145)	1,998,060,056	86,928,840
Leases payable	912,613	1,716,601	(1,102,665)	1,526,549	403,250
SBITAs	1,029,137	6,153	(697,009)	338,281	338,281
Arbitrage liability	9,081,168	596,935	-	9,678,103	-
Self-insurance claims and judgments	3,936,972	52,960,362	(52,685,598)	4,211,736	4,211,736
	$ 2,114,854,657	$ 92,165,485	$ (193,205,417)	$ 2,013,814,725	$ 91,882,107

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. These are issued as current interest bonds and term bonds with various amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Series	Original Issuance Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Debt Outstanding
2015A	$ 252,802,885	0.76 - 5.00	2042	$ 45,475,000
2016	88,534,239	1.43 - 5.00	2040	15,616,420
2016A	190,508,363	1.00 - 4.06	2049	160,459,038
2017A	53,725,000	3.50 - 5.00	2045	17,430,000
2018A	73,270,000	4.00 - 5.00	2048	49,855,000
2019A	9,165,000	5.00	2040	3,540,000
2019B	4,945,000	3.90	2040	4,945,000
2019C	85,360,000	5.00	2041	52,500,000
2020A	86,595,000	3.00 - 5.00	2040	86,595,000
2020B	34,407,438	4.00	2045	34,407,435
2020C	46,507,244	1.449 - 5.00	2044	33,221,296
2021A	22,790,000	3.00	2034	22,790,000
2021B	109,107,081	1.892 - 2.062	2034	106,504,730
2022	127,235,000	4.00 - 5.00	2052	115,655,000
2023A	276,710,934	4.00 - 5.00	2044	228,189,723
2024	17,310,000	5.00	2032	17,310,000
2025A	435,287,737	5.00	2055	417,392,737
2025B	39,063,529	5.00	2055	39,063,529
2026	32,995,000	5	2036	32,995,000
				$ 1,483,944,908

During the current year, the District issued $32,995,000 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026, at an interest rate of 5%, at a premium of $3,890,434, with a maturity date of 2036. The Series 2026 Refunding bonds produced savings of $4,445,275 with a net present value of $3,871,694. The debt service of bonds refunded under the Series 2026 Refunding totaled $46,386,375 compared to $41,885,466. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds that were refunded had a par value of $36,415,000 plus accreted value of $9,915,741. The Series 2016 Refunding bonds carrying value of $45,830,409 was greater than the acquisition price of $36,524,115. A deferred gain on refunding of $9,306,294 was recorded in relation to the refunding and will be amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding bonds.

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

General Obligation Bonds (continued)

General obligation bonds debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2027	$ 41,298,840	$ 101,415,932	$ 142,714,772
2028	47,321,278	97,468,528	144,789,806
2029	37,098,372	101,837,184	138,935,556
2030	47,661,247	91,028,484	138,689,731
2031	44,051,623	93,637,033	137,688,656
2032	45,883,403	92,244,901	138,128,304
2033	80,736,551	57,444,821	138,181,372
2034	80,472,655	55,139,303	135,611,958
2035	77,495,130	58,839,892	136,335,022
2036	24,824,281	82,227,589	107,051,870
2037	59,441,316	46,918,204	106,359,520
2038	60,249,795	43,223,476	103,473,271
2039	63,288,451	39,796,419	103,084,870
2040	64,078,915	36,332,755	100,411,670
2041	73,130,694	32,642,224	105,772,918
2042	94,252,263	32,426,434	126,678,697
2043	32,983,092	73,682,193	106,665,285
2044	29,764,229	86,498,881	116,263,110
2045	40,097,773	78,906,332	119,004,105
2046	67,215,000	19,055,625	86,270,625
2047	71,540,000	15,949,675	87,489,675
2048	74,825,000	12,616,250	87,441,250
2049	63,235,000	9,127,200	72,362,200
2050	64,050,000	6,277,050	70,327,050
2051	22,305,000	4,338,525	26,643,525
2052	18,035,000	3,381,375	21,416,375
2053	18,935,000	2,457,125	21,392,125
2054	12,585,000	1,669,125	14,254,125
2055	13,215,000	1,024,125	14,239,125
2056	13,875,000	346,875	14,221,875
	$ 1,483,944,908	$ 1,377,953,535	$ 2,861,898,443

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Certain bond series included capital appreciation bonds and are listed below. The bonds' maturity dates vary through fiscal year 2044.

Series	Accreted Value as of June 30, 2026	Principal	Accretion as of June 30, 2026	Maturity Dates
2025B	$ 17,033,895	$ 4,063,529	$ 12,970,366	2027-2029
2025A	66,042,842	5,512,737	60,530,105	2027-2035
2023A	18,530,432	1,032,231	17,498,201	2027-2032
2021B	71,297,592	69,730	71,227,862	2027-2031
2020C	1,296	1,296	-	2026
2020B	6,267,310	7,438	6,259,872	2027-2030
2016A	102,259,852	384,038	101,875,814	2027-2044
2016	71,865,744	15,616,420	56,249,324	2027-2030
	$ 353,298,963	$ 26,687,419	$ 326,611,544	

Prior Years' Refunding of Long-Term Debt

In prior years, the District defeased, certain general obligation debt by placing the proceeds of the new bonds in an irrevocable trust, to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded debt. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased debt are not included in the District's financial statements. At June 30, 2026, the District had no defeased debt.

Leases

Amortization of the right to use (lease) assets are included in depreciation/amortization expense within the Governmental Activities.

During the current fiscal year, the District entered into various leases, the following table list lease payable and right to use assets as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Lease Liability Original Amount	Lease Liability as of June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ -
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	1,650
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	19,859
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	7,014
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	8/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	77,693
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	696,687
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	58,639
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	447,871
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	117,278
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	99,858
				$ 5,242,902	$ 1,526,549

Note 6 - Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Leases (continued)

				Right to Use Lease Assets		
Description	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Accumulated Amortization June 30, 2026	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Xerox Multifunction Printers	7/1/2021	7/23/2026	1.06%	$ 1,945,143	$ (1,914,200)	$ 30,943
Enterprise 2021-02-02 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	195,487	(195,487)	-
Enterprise 2021-02-05 - 5 Suburbans	2/5/2021	2/28/2026	1.06%	192,231	(192,231)	-
Enterprise 2021-08-27 - 2 Suburbans	8/27/2021	8/31/2026	0.98%	96,962	(95,059)	1,903
Enterprise 2022-04-11 - 2 Transit 350 Cargo	4/11/2022	4/30/2027	2.56%	114,313	(94,842)	19,471
Enterprise 2022-05-04 - 1 Cargo Van	5/4/2022	5/31/2027	2.67%	36,798	(29,950)	6,848
VRHS Portables	4/8/2024	4/30/2026	3.16%	1,100,740	(985,521)	115,219
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 14 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	766,511	(68,919)	697,592
Enterprise 2026-01-07 - 1 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	64,516	(5,801)	58,715
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 9 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	492,513	(44,037)	448,476
Enterprise 2026-01-08 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	128,968	(11,531)	117,437
Enterprise 2026-01-28 - 2 Suburbans	2/20/2026	1/31/2031	2.34%	108,720	(8,623)	100,097
				$ 5,242,902	$ (3,646,201)	$ 1,596,701

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 403,250	$ 30,726	$ 433,976
2028	304,065	23,058	327,123
2029	311,263	15,859	327,122
2030	318,632	8,491	327,123
2031	189,339	1,481	190,820
Total	$ 1,526,549	$ 79,615	$ 1,606,164

Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities

The District is under contract for noncancellable SBITAs that convey control of the right-to-use software. The SBITA liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2026, are as follows:

				Subscription Liability		Subscription Asset		
Subscription Software Type	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Liability as of June 30, 2026	Original Amount	Accumulated Amortization June 30, 2025	Net Amount June 30, 2026
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	$ 95,245	$ 20,485	$ 95,245	$ (76,196)	$ 19,049
Educational	7/1/2022	6/30/2027	2.37%	383,281	55,082	383,281	(326,719)	56,562
Educational	7/1/2022	11/30/2025	3.24%	53,187	-	53,187	(53,187)	-
Educational	7/1/2022	10/31/2025	2.18%	298,583	-	298,583	(298,583)	-
Educational	8/11/2023	8/10/2025	2.98%	186,317	-	186,317	(186,317)	-
Technology	7/1/2023	6/30/2026	2.85%	265,871	-	265,871	(265,871)	-
Educational	8/4/2023	8/3/2026	2.85%	471,174	-	471,174	(456,777)	14,397
Educational	8/7/2023	8/6/2027	2.72%	26,220	-	26,220	(19,010)	7,210
Educational	11/1/2023	10/31/2029	3.46%	95,674	-	95,674	(42,522)	53,152
Technology	9/1/2024	8/14/2026	2.28%	149,169	-	304,910	(287,350)	17,560
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	3.07%	26,652	9,508	26,652	(17,768)	8,884
Technology	10/1/2024	9/26/2027	3.07%	37,851	12,613	37,851	(22,220)	15,631
Educational	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	256,973	85,633	256,973	(157,039)	99,934
Technology	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	3.07%	162,239	-	167,164	(101,198)	65,966
Educational	6/1/2025	5/31/2028	2.72%	464,993	154,960	464,993	(167,914)	297,079
Technology	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	2.36%	42,373	-	43,601	(25,833)	17,768
				$ 3,015,802	$ 338,281	$ 3,177,696	$ (2,504,504)	$ 673,192

Note 7 - SBITA Liabilities (continued)

All amounts paid were previously included in the measurement of the subscription liability and there were no other related outflows of resources for the period such as variable payments or termination penalties. In addition, there were no commitments incurred prior to commencement of any SBITA term and there were no impairment losses related to SBITA assets.

The future principal and interest SBITA payments as of June 30, 2026, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2027	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672
	$ 338,280	$ 11,392	$ 349,672

Note 8 - Revenues from Local, Intermediate, and Out-of-State Sources

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

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Property taxes	$ 324,225,390	$ 141,324,762	$ -	$ -	$ 465,550,152
Penalties, interest and other tax related revenue	1,281,223	557,265	-	-	1,838,488
Investment income	8,674,652	4,140,799	11,024,094	642,119	24,481,664
Co-curricular student activities	1,073,194	-	-	2,214,530	3,287,724
Tuition and fees	2,612,672	-	-	82,437	2,695,109
Rent	1,328,490	-	-	-	1,328,490
Food sales	-	-	-	8,580,348	8,580,348
Other	1,042,757	-	-	4,185,290	5,228,047
	$ 340,238,378	$ 146,022,826	$ 11,024,094	$ 15,704,724	$ 512,990,022

Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments

The District has several commitments in the General Fund and nonmajor special revenue fund that have been approved through a board resolution and are listed below.

	Commitments		
Other Purposes	General Fund	Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Fund
Capital expenditures - equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
Capital expenditures - construction	-	-	-
Self-funded Healthcare fund	-	-	-
Campus activity fund	-	-	3,795,115
Other donations	-	-	181,539
	$ -	$ -	$ 3,976,654

Note 9 - Fund Balance Commitments and Assignments (continued)

The General Fund is the only fund with assignments totaling $54,077,163. The details of such assignments are listed below:

Assignments	
Purpose	**General Fund**
Encumbrances - subsequent year expenditures	$ 2,355,570
Instructional / Technology Materials	1,131,064
Growth	930,000
Capital expenditures - portables	2,000,000
Capital expenditures - construction	20,000,000
Health insurance	6,000,000
	$ 32,416,634

Note 10 - General Fund Federal Source Revenues

Program or Source	ALN	Amount
MAC	93.778	$ 219,550
School Health and Related Service (SHARS)	N/A	1,462,648
JROTC	N/A	202,263
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	15.659	62,059
Federal indirect costs		1,320,907
		$ 3,267,427

Note 11 - Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

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

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

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 Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, P.O. BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 postemployment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description above.

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 this 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 fiscal year. Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402.

	Contribution Rates	
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	**July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025**
Active Employee	8.25%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
District	8.25%	8.25%

	Current Fiscal Year Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 13,011,105
Employee (Member)	28,017,807
Non-employer contributing entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	20,359,740

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

D. Contributions (continued)

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 schools, junior colleges, other entities, or the State of Texas as the employer for senior colleges, universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

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

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge an employer is subject to.

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional education service centers must contribute 2 percent of the member's salary beginning 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.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability, net pension liability, and certain sensitivity information are based on the actuarial valuation performed as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Component	Result
Valuation Date	August 31, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
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 30, 2025	5.23% - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 years)	2124
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Benefit changes during the year	None
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

Effective with the measurement date of August 31, 2025, the salary increase assumption was modified to reflect anticipated changes in future contribution levels resulting from the enactment of House Bill 2 (HB2) by the 2025 Texas Legislature. Except for the change in salary increase assumption, the actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2024. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2024.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

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 flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.54% of payroll in fiscal year 2026 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 projected future benefits payment of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2025 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation[2]	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return[3]	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
All Country	39.00%	4.14%	2.18%
USA	0.00%	3.85%	0.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	5.00%	4.60%	0.31%
Emerging Markets	1.00%	4.71%	0.07%
Private Equity	12.00%	6.80%	1.19%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds - Nominal	10.00%	2.59%	0.33%
Government Bonds - Real	6.00%	1.97%	0.13%
Absolute Return[1]	0.00%	3.91%	0.00%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	1.68%	0.09%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	4.60%	0.86%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.00%	4.86%	0.36%
Commodities	0.00%	2.96%	0.00%
Risk Parity	5.00%	4.38%	0.26%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	0.51%	0.01%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.00%	0.81%	-0.05%
Inflation Expectation			2.30%
Volatility Drag[4]			-0.71%
Expected Return	100.00%		7.33%

[1] Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

[2] Target allocations are based on the fiscal year 2025 policy model.

[3] Capital Market Assumptions (CMA) come from Meketa Investment Group's 2025 CMAs.

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

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net pension liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (7.00%) in measuring the Net pension liability:

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportional share of the net pension liability	$ 212,523,746	$ 137,115,012	$ 67,210,864

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $137,115,012 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	$ 137,115,012
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	211,023,100
Total	$ 348,138,112

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 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, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.2178% which was a decrease of 0.0008% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate pension liabilities.

Changes in Assumptions and Benefits Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The 2025 Texas Legislature passed HB2, which modified the future compensation structure for active employees covered by the System. As a result, a new salary increase assumption was adopted for determining the Net Pension Liability as of the August 31, 2025 measurement date. All other actuarial assumptions and methods remain the same as used in the determination of the prior year's Net Pension Liability. There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

Change Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized pension expense of $17,513,120 and expense of $19,590,672 for support provided by the State.

Note 11 - Pension Plan (continued)

H. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

At June 30, 2026, 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	$ 8,226,525	$ (480,437)
Changes of assumption	13,149,630	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(6,231,250)
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,781,516	(549,927)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability	10,896,425	-
Total	$ 41,054,096	$ (7,261,614)

The District recognized $10,896,425 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the District's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Pension Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ 17,115,968	5,780,089
2028	4,308,170	1,471,919
2029	(1,421,205)	2,893,124
2030	1,395,393	1,497,731
2031	1,497,732	(1)
Thereafter	(1)	-
	$ 22,896,057	

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

A. Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS- Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit OPEB plan with 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.

Note 12 - 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 Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications, or by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, PO BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185, or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

C. Benefits Provided

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

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

The 88th Legislature amended the Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575 via Senate Bill 1854 allowing TRS to offer coverage for dental and vision care to retirees. In accordance with Chapter 1575.1601, TRS established the TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision plans. TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision are optional plans that are available to retirees who are eligible for TRS-Care. This includes their dependents, surviving spouses, and surviving dependent children. Retirees do not have to be enrolled in TRS-Care medical and pharmacy plans to be eligible TRS-Care Dental and TRS-Care Vision. The first enrollment period for the plans began in October 2024 and coverage started in January 2025.

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 88th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS-Care premiums at their current level through 2025. Also, the 86th Legislature passed Senate Bill 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at $381,400,000 as of August 31, 2025.

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

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates

	Medicare	Non-Medicare	TRS-Care Dental	TRS-Care Vision
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	$ 75	$ 200	$ 41.64	$ 6.89
Retiree and Spouse	280	689	83.29	13.79
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	408	408	87.45	15.57
Retiree and Family	613	999	129.93	24.08

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 participating employers are based on active employee compensation. The TRS Board of trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

D. Contributions (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 0.65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public-school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2026. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	Contribution Rates		
	September 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026	July 1, 2025 to August 31, 2025	Contribution Amounts
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%	$ 2,204,686
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%	6,922,361
District:	0.75%	0.75%	
District, Excluding Federal/Private Funding	1.25%	1.25%	2,589,073
Federal/Private Funding			106,718
Total District			2,695,791
Total			$ 11,822,838

	Fiscal Year 2026 Contributions
Employer (District)	$ 2,695,791
Employee (Member)	2,204,686
Non-employer Contributing Entity On-behalf Contributions (State)	6,922,361

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.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2024. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2025. 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. All the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation and salary increases, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. The demographic assumptions were updated based on 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, 2024 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024: (a) Rates of Mortality, (b) Rates of Retirement, (c) Rates of Termination, (d) Rates of Disability, (e) General Inflation, (f) Wage Inflation, and (g) Expected Payroll Growth.

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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, 2024, rolled forward to August 31, 2025
Actuarial Cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	5.23% as of August 31, 2025
Aging factors	Birth to Death"
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age adjusted claims costs.
Projected Salary increases	3.20% to 9.20% including inflation
Healthcare Trend Rates	The initial medical trend rate was 7.35% for non-Medicare retirees and 9.00% for Medicare retirees. The initial prescription drug trend rate was 9.00% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 14 years.
Election Rate	Normal Retirement: 62% participation prior to age 65 and 25% participation after age 65. Pre-65 retirees; 30% OF pre-65 retires are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 5.23 percent was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. This was an increase of 1.36 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

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

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index" as of August 31, 2025 using the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate – The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (5.23%) in measuring the net OPEB Liability.

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (4.23%)	**Current Rate (5.23%)**	**1% Increase (6.23%)**
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 84,903,486	$ 72,295,494	$ 61,905,622

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

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

At June 30, 2026, the District reported a liability of $72,295,494 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	$	72,295,494
State's proportionate share that is associated with District		95,915,959
Total	$	168,211,453

The Net OPEB Liability was measured as of August 31, 2024 and rolled forward to August 31, 2025 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the District's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2024 through August 31, 2025.

At August 31, 2025, the District's proportion of the collective Net OPEB Liability was 0.2900% which was a decrease of 0.0028% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2024.

The General, Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds are used to liquidate OPEB liabilities.

Healthcare Trend Rate Sensitivity Analysis

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – 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.

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	$ 59,778,214	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,188,747

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 changed from 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025.
- The salary increase rates were revised to match those used in the pension valuation, and the health care trend rates were reset to reflect the plan's anticipated experience.

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized negative OPEB expense of $4,828,191. The District also recognized a negative on-behalf expense and revenue of $11,082,309 for support provided by the State.

Note 12 - Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans (continued)

H. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs (continued)

At June 30, 2026, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 14,143,830	$ (43,056,095)
Changes in actuarial assumptions	8,939,950	(29,693,688)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(444,628)
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	11,033,001	(1,421,012)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net OPEB liability	2,248,200	-
Total	$ 36,364,981	$ (74,615,423)

The District recognized $2,248,200 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2027. The other amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	OPEB Expense Amount	Balance of Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
2027	$ (8,014,806)	(32,483,836)
2028	(10,648,944)	(21,834,892)
2029	(9,003,076)	(12,831,816)
2030	(5,712,914)	(7,118,902)
2031	(4,825,647)	(2,293,255)
Thereafter	(2,293,255)	-
	$ (40,498,642)	

I. Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, 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. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on-behalf of the District were $2,768,016, $2,368,243, and $1,739,108, respectively. The information for the year ended June 30, 2026 is an estimate provided by the Teacher Retirement System. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements of the District.

Note 13 - Risk Management

Property/Liability

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property/liability losses for which the District carries commercial insurance. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance limits for the past three years.

Health Insurance

The District operates a self-insured worker's compensation and health fund. Liabilities of the funds are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities also include an estimated amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs).

The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is based on the District's historical experience. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior period.

The worker's compensation program's claim administrator, TASB, and the District use the historical/projected gross payroll to perform a loss analysis and thus determine the IBNR. The district had a loss limit of $550,000 for fiscal year 2026.

Changes in the balances of worker's compensation claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 902,151	$ 1,464,548	$ 2,366,239	$ 460
2025	914,966	789,874	999,551	902,151
2024	970,255	1,033,576	1,088,865	914,966

The District contracts with Blue Cross Blue Shield Texas for medical plan claims administration and Express Scripts for pharmacy claims administration.

Fiscal Year	Beginning of Year Accrual	Current Year Estimates	Claims Payments	End of Year Accrual
2026	$ 3,014,431	$ 51,495,814	$ 51,396,556	$ 3,113,689
2025	3,034,821	37,652,528	42,636,332	3,014,431
2024	2,266,095	40,727,147	40,618,332	2,374,910

Note 14 - Contingent Liabilities

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

The District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of management and the District's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

Note 15 - Arbitrage

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, bonds must satisfy certain arbitrage rebate requirements. Positive arbitrage is the excess of (1) the amount earned on investments purchased with bond proceeds over (2) the amount that such investments would have earned had such investments been invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bond issue. In order to comply with the arbitrage rebate requirements, positive arbitrage must be paid to the U.S. Treasury at the end of each five-year anniversary date of the bond issue. The District has estimated that it has an arbitrage liability of $9.7 million as of June 30, 2026. The liability is payable in more than one year.

Note 16 - Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan established in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Assets and income of the District's plan are held in annuity contracts with an independent trustee for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. Accordingly, the plan's assets and liabilities are not recorded in the District's basic financial statements.

Note 17 - Subsequent Events

In August 2026, the District issued $174,758,257 in Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2026A with an interest rate of 5.00%. The proceeds are to be used for the construction, renovation, acquisition and equipment of school buildings as well as refunding of 2016A and 2017A bonds. The bonds were issued at a premium in the amount of $18,038,581 and mature in fiscal year 2056.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance with Original Budget - Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Over (Under) Actual Amounts
	Revenues					
5700	Local revenues	$ 340,381,587	$ 340,519,766	$ 138,179	$ 340,238,378	$ (281,388)
5800	State program revenues	115,271,197	115,271,197	-	118,905,867	3,634,670
5900	Federal program revenues	4,995,000	4,995,000	-	3,267,427	(1,727,573)
5020	**Total Revenues**	460,647,784	460,785,963	138,179	462,411,672	1,625,709
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	286,510,381	283,385,539	(3,124,842)	280,702,015	2,683,524
0012	Instruction resources and media services	5,043,033	5,062,637	19,604	4,836,890	225,747
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	11,207,838	11,125,413	(82,425)	9,616,689	1,508,724
0021	Instructional leadership	5,316,581	5,144,988	(171,593)	4,661,348	483,640
0023	School leadership	26,248,027	26,204,403	(43,624)	25,805,177	399,226
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	23,733,887	24,158,196	424,309	23,803,843	354,353
0032	Social work services	1,281,252	1,181,827	(99,425)	979,145	202,682
0033	Health services	4,530,285	4,591,616	61,331	4,501,098	90,518
0034	Student transportation	16,592,462	18,130,686	1,538,224	17,500,557	630,129
0035	Food services	5,000	5,000	-	1,872	3,128
0036	Extracurricular activities	14,384,737	15,113,428	728,691	13,996,175	1,117,253
0041	General administration	11,611,729	11,372,071	(239,658)	10,537,254	834,817
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	42,210,405	45,461,402	3,250,997	42,276,653	3,184,749
0052	Security and monitoring services	7,392,949	8,011,620	618,671	5,704,674	2,306,946
0053	Data processing services	8,773,871	8,853,523	79,652	8,207,831	645,692
0061	Community services	1,813,161	2,825,148	1,011,987	2,279,863	545,285
	Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	501,756	1,692,024	1,190,268	1,376,568	315,456
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	9,732	9,732	42,817	(33,085)
0073	Debt issuance costs and fees	-	-	-	22,757	(22,757)
	Capital Outlay:					
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0091	Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	11,039,386	11,439,386	400,000	10,897,887	541,499
0095	Juvenile justice alternative education	286,070	286,070	-	286,070	-
0099	Payments to appraisal district	2,747,352	2,747,352	-	2,736,532	10,820
6030	**Total Expenditures**	481,230,162	486,802,061	5,571,899	470,773,715	16,028,346
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(20,582,378)	(26,016,098)	(5,433,720)	(8,362,043)	17,654,055
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7912	Sale of property	350,000	350,000	-	234,285	(115,715)
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	1,561,228	1,561,228
7915	Transfers in	-	1,426,742	1,426,742	-	(1,426,742)
8911	Transfers out	-	(4,060,618)	(4,060,618)	(4,060,617)	1
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	350,000	(2,283,876)	(2,633,876)	(2,265,104)	18,772
1200	Net change in fund balances	(20,232,378)	(28,299,974)	(8,067,596)	(10,627,147)	17,672,827
0100	**Fund Balances - Beginning**	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	157,919,746	-
3000	**Fund Balances - Ending**	$ 137,687,368	$ 129,619,772	$ 149,852,150	$ 147,292,599	$ 17,672,827

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET TO ACTUAL INFORMATION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Budgets are prepared annually for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Food Service Fund (special revenue fund) on the modified accrual basis, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

- Prior to June 19th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the District prepares a budget based on the incremental budgeting concept for the next succeeding fiscal year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

- After one or more budget workshops with the Board, a meeting is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days but not more than 30 days public notice of the meeting is required.

- Prior to June 30th for a fiscal year start date of July 1, the Board legally adopts the budget for the general fund, debt service fund, and food service fund.

- Amendments to the budget are required prior to expending amounts greater than the budgeted amounts at the function level. Budgets are controlled at the departmental or campus level, the same level at which responsibility for operations is assigned. The budget was amended by the Board as needed throughout the year.

- Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at June 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

For the year ended June 30, 2026, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following functions:

a. 72 – Interest on long-term debt $33,085
b. 73 – Debt issuance costs and fees $22,757

Unfavorable variances of actual to final budget related to function 72 and 73 are covered as part of Function 71. However, for state reporting purposes the Texas Education Agency requires more specific detail within 71.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Consistent with its budget development procedures, the Board appropriates funds for expected enrollment estimates. Over the course of the year, the District revised its budget several times. All other variances between the General Fund original budget and final amended budget are due to amending the budget to more closely estimate actual revenues and expenditures.

	2026 Budget	
	Original	Final Amended
Total Revenues	$ 460,647,784	$ 460,785,963
Total Expenditures	481,230,162	486,802,061
	$ (20,582,378)	$ (26,016,098)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights (continued)

Significant changes from original budget to final budget are as follows:

Function 11 realized a budget reduction as result of payroll savings from instructional vacancies, unfilled positions, and budget reductions.

Function 21 realized a budget reduction as a result of payroll savings from vacancies and dissolution of Office of Educational Access which employed 2 FTEs.

Other functions 13, 23 & 32 also experienced reductions due to reclassification of positions and savings from vacancies.

Function 31 realized an increase to the payroll budget of approximately $400,000 to absorb positions previously paid by federal grant funds.

Function 34 recognized a budget increase due to recognition of a GASB 87 lease for 28 new vehicles totaling $1.5 million and fleet insurance totaling $265,000.

Function 36 recognized a budget increase for prior year encumbrances totaling $502,000; for vehicle and equipment purchases including CTE vehicles and replacement of the VHS band trailer; payment of athletic tournament officials which is offset by the revenue generated from entry fees; and for costs incurred for beyond district travel.

Function 41 was reduced due to a reclass of fleet insurance to function 34 totaling $265,000.

Function 51 recognized a budget increase for prior year encumbrances totaling $1.3 million and to cover year-end contracted services that occur during summer break.

Function 52 recognized an increase of $340,000 for prior year encumbrances and equipment related to start up expenditures for the District's police department.

Function 61 increased payroll budget to absorb positions previously paid by federal grant funds and to cover summer sports camp instructors which is offset by the revenue generated from registration fees.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-2*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Measurement Years**

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2178%	0.2186%	0.2039%	0.1935%	0.1812%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 137,115,012	$ 133,519,846	$ 140,074,588	$ 114,850,053	$ 46,157,746
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	211,023,100	204,210,480	230,640,245	208,647,903	96,341,084
Total	$ 348,138,112	$ 337,730,326	$ 370,714,833	$ 323,497,956	$ 142,498,830
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 270,266,697
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	40.9%	41.1%	46.9%	39.5%	17.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	78.24%	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%	88.79%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	101.96%	102.39%	122.32%	112.72%	51.08%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1813%	0.1911%	0.1933%	0.1838%	0.1729%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 97,101,548	$ 99,360,186	$ 106,413,139	$ 58,779,754	$ 65,322,070
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	199,759,978	184,265,749	197,882,646	114,535,369	134,842,251
Total	$ 296,861,526	$ 283,625,935	$ 304,295,785	$ 173,315,123	$ 200,164,321
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676	$ 206,543,377
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	44.3%	41.0%	45.3%	26.7%	31.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability *	75.24%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%
Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll *	110.36%	114.93%	126.11%	75.93%	92.75%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.
Net pension liability is calculated using an new methodology and will be presented prospectively in accordance with GASB 68.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit G-3*

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	$ 13,011,105	$ 12,600,965	$ 12,072,312	$ 10,118,591	$ 8,830,862
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(13,011,105)	(12,600,965)	(12,072,312)	(10,118,591)	(8,830,862)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	3.83%	3.77%	3.77%	3.44%	3.05%

	2021	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contributions	$ 7,480,562	$ 6,265,153	$ 6,685,739	$ 6,507,654	$ 6,024,959
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	(7,480,562)	(6,265,153)	(6,685,739)	(6,507,654)	(6,024,959)
Contribution Deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.79%	2.86%	2.76%	2.77%	2.73%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-4

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Nine Measurement Years **

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2900%	0.2928%	0.2783%	0.2761%	0.2700%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 72,295,494	$ 88,859,459	$ 61,603,165	$ 66,113,829	$ 104,157,820
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	95,915,959	111,339,697	74,333,687	80,648,484	139,548,266
Total	$ 168,211,453	$ 200,199,156	$ 135,936,852	$ 146,762,313	$ 243,706,086
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 334,941,494	$ 324,913,475	$ 298,740,886	$ 290,636,360	$ 290,636,360
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	21.58%	27.35%	20.62%	22.75%	35.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	18.26%	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	54.93%	67.98%	51.86%	59.10%	100.13%

	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.2711%	0.2675%	0.2663%	0.2450%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 103,047,729	$ 126,525,714	$ 132,970,344	$ 106,545,848
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the District	138,471,446	168,124,372	207,114,933	178,432,821
Total	$ 241,519,175	$ 294,650,086	$ 340,085,277	$ 284,978,669
District's covered payroll (for Measurement Year)	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,673
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.97%	52.16%	56.64%	48.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability*	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%
Plan's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll*	101.46%	135.21%	146.64%	132.55%

The amounts presented for each Plan year which ends the preceding August 31 of the District's fiscal year.

* Per Teacher Retirement System of Texas' annual comprehensive financial report.

** Ten year of data should be presented in this schedule, but data was unavailable prior to 2017
Net OPEB liability and related ratios will be presented as data becomes available.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit G-5

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
NET OPEB LIABILITY
Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Last Ten Fiscal Years [1]

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,695,791	$ 2,657,464	$ 2,507,829	$ 2,374,881	$ 2,244,369
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,695,791	2,657,464	2,507,829	2,374,881	2,244,369
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 339,445,038	$ 333,998,066	$ 320,161,330	$ 294,262,589	$ 289,132,016
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.79%	0.80%	0.78%	0.81%	0.78%

	2021	2020[1]	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contributions	$ 2,104,339	$ 1,723,219	$ 1,892,803	$ 1,834,053	$ 1,273,812
Contributions in relation to the contractual required contributions	2,104,339	1,723,219	1,892,803	1,834,053	1,273,812
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 268,136,529	$ 219,402,433	$ 242,575,687	$ 234,781,692	$ 220,323,676
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.78%	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.58%

[1]The District changed its fiscal year from August 31st to June 30th. As such, 2020 only reflects ten months of activity

Effective September 1, 2014, employers who did not contribute Social Security for TRS-eligible employees were required to contribute an additional 1.5% of TRS-eligible compensation which nearly doubled the District's contributions into the Plan. Because the District's proportional share of the plan is determined by its proportional share of contributions, the District recognized a corresponding increase in its share of net pension liability.

Pension - Changes of Assumptions

2025: Salary increase assumption updated to reflect impact of 2025 legislation.
2024: None
2023: None
2022: The discount rate changed from 7.25% to 7.00%.
2021: The public education employer contribution rate changed from 1.5% in 2020 to 1.6% in 2021.
2020: The state and employer contribution rate changed from 6.8% to 7.5%. The 1.5% public education employer contribution applied to just employers whose employees were not covered by OASDI in 2019 and it changed in 2020 to apply to all public schools, charter schools and regional education centers irrespective of participation in OASDI.
2018: The discount rate changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to a blended rate of 6.907% as of August 31, 2018. The long-term assumed rate of return changed from 8.0% as of August 31, 2017 to 7.25% as of August 31, 2018. Demographic and economic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017. The total pension liability as of August 31, 2018 was developed using a roll-forward method from the August 31, 2017 valuation.

OPEB - Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

2025: The discount rate changed from 3.87 % as of August 31, 2024 to 5.23% as of August 31, 2025, Revised the salary increase rates to match those used in the TRS pension valuation and updates to the health care trend assumptions.
2024: The discount rate changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, the tables to model the impact of aging on the underlying claim were revised.
2023: The discount rate changed from 3.91% as of August 31, 2022 to 4.13% as of August 31, 2023, revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
2022: The discount rate changed from 1.95% as of August 31, 2021 to 3.91% as of August 31, 2022, lowered the participation rates, and updated the healthcare trend rate assumption.
2021: The discount rate changed from 2.33% as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95% as of August 31, 2021.
2020: The discount rate changed from 2.63% as of August 31, 2019 to 2.33% as of August 31, 2020, lowered the participation rate assumption for employees who retire after the age of 65, and lowered the ultimate health care trend rate assumption to reflect the repeal of the excise (Cadillac) tax on high-cost employer health plans.
2019: The discount rate changed from 3.69% as of August 31, 2018 to 2.63% as of August 31, 2019, lowered the participation rates and updated the health care trend rate assumption.
2018: The discount rate changed from 3.42% as of August 31, 2017 to 3.69% as of August 31, 2018, updated the health care trend rate assumption, and revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
Changes in Benefit Terms

OPEB - Changes in Benefit Terms

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in House Bill 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017:

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventive drugs and provides a zero premium for disability retirees who retired as a disability retiree on or before January 1, 2017 and are not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Created a single Medicare Advantage plan and Medicare prescription drug plan for all Medicare eligible participants.
- Allowed the System to provide other, appropriate health benefit plans to address the needs of enrollees eligible for Medicare.
- Allowed eligible retirees and their eligible dependents to enroll in TRS-Care when the retiree reaches 65 years of age, rather than waiting for the next enrollment period.
- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except for certain disability retirees enrolled during Plan Years 2018 through 2021, requiring members to contribute $200 per month toward their health insurance premiums.

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FUND DESCRIPTIONS

These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The Special Revenue Funds account for all designated purpose monies received in the form of federal, state, or local grants. These grants, referred to as projects, are awarded to the District for the purpose of accomplishing specified educational tasks; therefore, revenue and expenditures are recorded by project or similar group of projects related by funding, to accomplish the purpose of accounting for each grant. Special Revenue Funds maintained by the District include the following:

Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
211	Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies – This fund is used to account for funds allocated to provide opportunities for children served to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in the challenging State content standards and to meet the challenging State performance standards developed for all children.
224	Special Education Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds to operate educational programs for handicapped children.
225	Special Education Preschool Grants – This fund is used to account for funds for preschool handicapped children.
226	IDEA B - Discretionary – This code is used to account for funds used to support a regional education service center (ESC) special education component and also targeted support to districts, regional day school programs for the deaf, private residential placements, priority projects, and other emerging needs.
240	National School Breakfast and Lunch Program – This fund classification is to be used for programs using federal reimbursement revenues originating from the United States Department of Agriculture.
242	Summer Food Service Program for Children – This fund is used to account for funds received from the Texas Department of Agriculture that are awarded for meals provided to the community based on the average number of daily participants.
244	Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States – This fund is used to account for funds provided for vocational education programs not funded by the Foundation School Program Act.
255	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants – This fund is used to account for funds granted to school districts to increase student academic achievement through improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers in classrooms and highly qualified principals and assistant principals in schools.
263	ESEA Title III, A English Language Acquisition - Funds are used to provide additional services to students of limited English proficiency by assisting the children to learn English and meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards. This program is authorized under P.L 107-110 (84.365A) (U.S. Department of Education)

NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FUND DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

Fund Number	Fund Name & Description
288	Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities – This fund is used to account for funds for summer school programs for LEP students only if a bilingual program is part of the standard curriculum.
289	Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1 - the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant Program (SSAE) – U.S. federal grant program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) that provides funding to increase the capacity of states, local educational agencies (LEAs), schools, and communities to meet three main goals: to provide a well-rounded education, improve school conditions for student learning, and improve the use of technology in schools to improve the academic outcomes and digital literacy of students.
385	Visually Impaired – This fund is used to account for State supplemental visually impaired monies.
397	Advanced Placement Initiative – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts under the Texas Advance Placement Award Incentive Program.
410	Instructional Materials Allotment – This fund is used to account for funds awarded to school districts for the purchase of instructional materials, technological equipment, and technology-related services.
427	School Safety Standards Formula Grant - This code is used to account for funds granted to LEAs to assist in meeting the new school safety standards and to include other security related costs like metal detectors, cameras, and monitoring tools such as those allowed under the school safety allotment, the SB500 2019-2021 School Safety and Security Grant, and the 2022-2024 Silent Panic Alert Technology (SPAT) grant.
429	State Funded – This fund is used to account for funds that are received from the State that are not listed elsewhere.
459	Shared Services Arrangements—State-Funded and Locally Funded Educational Programs - This code is used to account for state-funded and locally funded shared services arrangements. The Innovative Services for Students with Autism Grant funds allow LEAs to increase their capacity to implement innovative programs that effectively serve students with autism ages three through 21.
461	Campus Activity – This fund is used to account for transactions related to a principal's activity fund if the monies generated are not subject to recall by the board in the General Fund.
479	Scholarship – This fund is used to account for scholarships established to assist individual students in furthering the student's higher education.
499	Donation – This fund is used to account for donations made by individuals or businesses for use by the District for specific purposes.
819	Permanent fund for scholarships where the corpus is not expendable

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
ALL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		206 ESEA, Title X	211 ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	224 IDEA B - Formula	225 IDEA B - Preschool	226 IDEA B - Discretionary
	Assets					
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 547,239	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:					
1240	Receivables from other governments	15,000	204,002	132,950	11,067	681,322
1260	Due from other funds	7,725	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322
	Liabilities and Fund Balances					
	Liabilities:					
	Current Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 91,399	$ 15,758	$ 6,189	$ 567,839
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	112,603	664,431	4,878	-
2170	Due to other funds	22,725	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-	113,483
2000	**Total Liabilities**	22,725	204,002	680,189	11,067	681,322
	Fund Balance:					
	Restricted:					
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-	-
	Committed:					
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 22,725	$ 204,002	$ 680,189	$ 11,067	$ 681,322

Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ 605,522	$ -	$ -
1120	Investments	16,253,257	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,763	-	45,309	80,783
1260	Due from other funds	600	5,388	-	-
1290	Other receivables	5,664	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,507,842	$ -	$ 44,796	$ 54,408
2160	Accrued wages payable	245,260	-	513	26,375
2170	Due to other funds	1,026,168	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	4,500	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	40,533	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	2,824,303	-	45,309	80,783
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	13,479,514	610,910	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 16,303,817	$ 610,910	$ 45,309	$ 80,783

Data Control Codes		263 ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -
1120	Investments	-
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	280,037
1260	Due from other funds	-
1290	Other receivables	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-
1810	Restricted cash	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 280,037
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 166,916
2160	Accrued wages payable	82,760
2170	Due to other funds	30,361
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	280,037
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 280,037

Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 127,065	$ -	$ -	$ 50,307
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	-	115,690	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ 14,852	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	75,690	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	44,153	25,148	-	11,004
2000	**Total Liabilities**	44,153	115,690	-	11,004
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	82,912	-	-	39,303
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	82,912	-	-	39,303
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 127,065	$ 115,690	$ -	$ 50,307

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ -	$ -	$ 39	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	1,578,647	719,577	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	-	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	-	-	-
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	39	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	-	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	1,578,647	719,577	39	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	-	-	-	-
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	-	-	-	-
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 1,578,647	$ 719,577	$ 39	$ -

Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Assets				
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 3,846,888	$ -	$ 170,328	$ -
1120	Investments	-	-	-	-
	Receivables:				
1240	Receivables from other governments	2,944	-	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	27,950	-	-	-
1290	Other receivables	10,466	-	-	-
1310	Inventories, at cost	-	-	-	-
1810	Restricted cash	-	23,145	-	6,971
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971
	Liabilities and Fund Balances				
	Liabilities:				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 71,692	$ -	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	21,278	-	-	-
2170	Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenditures	-	-	18,905	-
2300	Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
2000	**Total Liabilities**	93,133	-	18,905	-
	Fund Balance:				
	Restricted:				
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	-	-	-	-
	Committed:				
3545	Other purposes	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	3,795,115	23,145	151,423	6,971
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 3,888,248	$ 23,145	$ 170,328	$ 6,971

Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Assets	
1110	Cash and temporary investments	$ 5,347,388
1120	Investments	16,253,257
	Receivables:	
1240	Receivables from other governments	3,871,091
1260	Due from other funds	41,663
1290	Other receivables	16,130
1310	Inventories, at cost	40,533
1810	Restricted cash	30,116
1000	**Total Assets**	$ 25,600,178
	Liabilities and Fund Balances	
	Liabilities:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2110	Accounts payable	$ 4,839,915
2160	Accrued wages payable	1,233,788
2170	Due to other funds	1,079,293
2190	Due to student and employee groups	163
2200	Accrued expenditures	23,405
2300	Unearned revenues	234,321
2000	**Total Liabilities**	7,410,885
	Fund Balance:	
	Restricted:	
3450	Federal/State funds grant restrictions	14,212,639
	Committed:	
3545	Other purposes	3,976,654
3000	**Total Fund Balances**	18,189,293
4000	**Total Liabilities and Fund Balance**	$ 25,600,178

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ALL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		206 ESEA, Title X	211 ESEA Title I, A - Improving Basic Ed.	224 IDEA B - Formula	225 IDEA B - Preschool	226 IDEA B - Discretionary
	Revenues					
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
5020	**Total Revenues**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
	Expenditures					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	-	917,886	4,739,133	32,043	1,176,327
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	4,366	215,324	11,330	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	44,795	1,341	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	375	73	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	1,650	885,560	20,121	-
0033	Health services	-	-	3,925	-	-
0034	Student transportation	22,725	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	4,481	111,234	-	-
	Debt service:					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:					
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	292,356	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	22,725	973,553	6,248,946	63,494	1,176,327
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Data Control Codes		240 National School Breakfast and Lunch	242 Summer Feeding Program	244 Vocational Ed. - Basic	255 ESEA Title II, A - Training and Recruiting
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 9,260,314	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	135,929	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	6,185,753	-	298,077	623,516
5020	**Total Revenues**	15,581,996	-	298,077	623,516
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	-	47,249	49,769
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	-	250,828	570,558
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	638
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	1,139
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	17,439,902	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	1,412
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	17,439,902	-	298,077	623,516
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,857,906)	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	60,617	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,797,289)	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	15,276,803	610,910	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 13,479,514	$ 610,910	$ -	$ -

		263
Data Control Codes		**ESEA Title III, A - English Lang. Acquisition**
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-
5900	Federal program revenues	726,559
5020	**Total Revenues**	726,559
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	483,152
0012	Instruction resources and media services	2,646
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	150,802
0021	Instructional leadership	3,279
0023	School leadership	12,563
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	66,429
0033	Health services	3,975
0034	Student transportation	-
0035	Food service	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-
0041	General administration	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-
0061	Community services	3,713
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	726,559
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -

Data Control Codes		288 Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	289 Title IV, Pt A, Subpart 1	385 State Supplemental Visually Impaired	397 Advanced Placement Incentive
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	10,312	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	173,117	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	-	173,117	10,312	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	91,526	8,562	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	12,922	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	4,014	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	64,252	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	1,750	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	403	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	-	173,117	10,312	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	82,912	-	-	39,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 82,912	$ -	$ -	$ 39,303

Data Control Codes		410 Instructional Materials Allotment	427 School Safety Standards Grant	429 Combination State Funded Special Revenue Fund	459 SSA - State/Local Funded Educational Programs
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	3,950,826	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	-	-	39	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	1,338,840	-	350	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	-	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health services	-	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	-	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	-	1,191,163	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	5,289,666	1,191,163	389	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	-
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	-	-	-	-
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

Data Control Codes		461 Campus Activity Fund	479 Permanent Fund	499 Donations for Secondary School Activities/Clubs	819 Scholarships
	Revenues				
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 6,443,192	$ 643	$ -	$ 575
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	**Total Revenues**	6,443,192	643	-	575
	Expenditures				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	1,083,334	-	-	-
0012	Instruction resources and media services	184,099	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	197,160	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	2,120	-	-	-
0023	School leadership	125,535	-	-	-
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	1,287,506	-	-	-
0033	Health services	8,242	-	-	-
0034	Student transportation	-	-	-	-
0035	Food service	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,064,724	-	183,176	-
0041	General administration	7,423	-	-	-
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588	-	-	-
0052	Security and monitoring services	41,239	-	-	-
0061	Community services	3,985	-	-	-
	Debt service:				
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	-	-	-	-
6030	**Total Expenditures**	6,021,955	-	183,176	-
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	-	-
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-	-	-	-
8911	Transfers out	-	-	-	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	-	-	-	-
1200	Net change in fund balances	421,237	643	(183,176)	575
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	3,373,878	22,502	334,599	6,396
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 3,795,115	$ 23,145	$ 151,423	$ 6,971

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ALL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Revenues	
5700	Local, intermediate, and out-of-state	$ 15,704,724
5800	State program revenues	6,627,459
5900	Federal program revenues	16,492,067
5020	**Total Revenues**	38,824,250
	Expenditures	
	Current:	
0011	Instruction	12,579,807
0012	Instruction resources and media services	186,784
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	2,752,480
0021	Instructional leadership	55,549
0023	School leadership	139,184
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	2,325,518
0033	Health services	19,031
0034	Student transportation	22,725
0035	Food service	17,439,902
0036	Extracurricular activities	3,247,900
0041	General administration	7,423
0051	Facilities maintenance and operations	16,588
0052	Security and monitoring services	1,232,402
0061	Community services	125,228
	Debt service:	
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-
	Intergovernmental:	
0093	Payments related to shared services arrangement	292,356
6030	**Total Expenditures**	40,442,877
1100	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,618,627)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
7915	Transfers in	60,617
7913	Issuance of SBITAs and leases	-
8911	Transfers out	-
7080	**Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)**	60,617
1200	Net change in fund balances	(1,558,010)
0100	**Fund Balance - Beginning**	19,747,303
3000	**Fund Balance - Ending**	$ 18,189,293

	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	51,978	-
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	4,719,597	2,739,709
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	69,160	-
Claims and judgments	1,120,196	3,113,689
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	1,189,356	4,416,736
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	3,530,241	(1,677,027)
Total Net Position	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Receivables:		
Due from other funds	-	51,978
Prepaid items	-	230,538
Total Assets	78,093	7,537,399
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	-	69,160
Claims and judgments	-	4,233,885
Due to other funds	-	27,950
Accrued expenses	-	1,275,097
Total Liabilities	-	5,606,092
Net Position		
Unrestricted net position	78,093	1,931,307
Total Net Position	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Worker's Compensation	Self-Funded Health Insurance
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,751,978	$ 38,711,026
Total Operating Revenues	1,751,978	38,711,026
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	322,266	-
Purchased and contracted services	2,750	-
Supplies and materials	5,428	-
Claims expense and other operating expenses	1,464,548	51,495,814
Total Operating Expenses	1,794,992	51,495,814
Operating Income (Loss)	(43,014)	(12,784,788)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(43,014)	(8,784,788)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	213,838	69,040
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	213,838	69,040
Change in net position	170,824	(8,715,748)
Net Position - Beginning	3,359,417	7,038,721
Net Position - Ending	$ 3,530,241	$ (1,677,027)

	Technology Repair Fund	Total
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	$ 1,210	$ 40,464,214
Total Operating Revenues	1,210	40,464,214
Operating Expenses		
Payroll costs	-	322,266
Purchased and contracted services	537	3,287
Supplies and materials	785	6,213
Claims expense and other operating expenses	-	52,960,362
Total Operating Expenses	1,322	53,292,128
Operating Income (Loss)	(112)	(12,827,914)
Noncapital Subsidies		
Transfers in	-	4,000,000
Total Noncapital Subsidies	-	4,000,000
Total operating loss and noncapital subsidies	(112)	(8,827,914)
Other Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	-	282,878
Total OtherNon-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	-	282,878
Change in net position	(112)	(8,545,036)
Net Position - Beginning	78,205	10,476,343
Net Position - Ending	$ 78,093	$ 1,931,307

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	753 Worker's Compensation	771 Self-Funded Health Insurance
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,853,056	$ 38,711,026
Cash payments for insurance claims	(1,242,906)	(51,459,969)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(8,178)	-
Cash payments to employees	(322,266)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	279,706	(12,748,943)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	213,838	69,040
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	213,838	69,040
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	493,544	(8,679,903)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	4,174,075	11,189,074
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 4,667,619	$ 2,509,171
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (43,014)	$ (12,784,788)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	101,078	-
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,597	(217,375)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	218,045	78,868
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ 279,706	$ (12,748,943)

	772 Technology Repair Fund	Total
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from user charges	$ 1,210	$ 40,565,292
Cash payments for insurance claims	-	(52,702,875)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(1,322)	(9,500)
Cash payments to employees	-	(322,266)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(112)	(12,469,349)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:		
Advances from other funds	-	4,000,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	4,000,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	-	282,878
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	-	282,878
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(112)	(8,186,471)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	78,205	15,441,354
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation to Balance Sheet		
Cash and cash equivalents per cash flow	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Cash and cash equivalents per balance sheet	$ 78,093	$ 7,254,883
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	$ (112)	$ (12,827,914)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables	-	101,078
Decrease (increase) in Prepaid Items	-	174,352
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	(213,778)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	-	296,913
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (112)	$ (12,469,349)

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

REQUIRED TEA SCHEDULES

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Exhibit J-1
Page 1 of 2

	1	2	3	10	20
Last Ten Fiscal Years	**Tax Rates**		**Net Assessed/Appraised Value For School Tax Purposes**	**Beginning Balance 7/1/2025**	**Current Year's Total Levy**
	Maintenance	**Debt Service**			
2017 and prior	Various	Various	Various	$ 682,824	$ -
2018	$ 1.040000	$ 0.471900	$ 23,024,385,416	170,305	-
2019	1.040000	0.470000	25,485,081,027	228,420	-
2020	0.970000	0.467500	27,537,591,142	289,995	-
2021	0.953400	0.465000	29,134,301,079	340,697	-
2022	0.872000	0.465000	33,345,889,264	434,414	-
2023	0.944600	0.330000	42,216,098,773	779,487	-
2024	0.778700	0.330000	43,213,906,724	1,062,926	-
2025	0.756900	0.330000	46,415,581,397	4,634,514	-
2026	0.756900	0.330000	43,388,224,482	-	471,629,644
		Rollbacks		88,400	-
1000 Totals				$ 8,711,982	$ 471,629,644
8000 Taxes Refunded					
9000 Tax Increment					

Last Ten Fiscal Years	31 Maintenance Total Collections	32 Debt Service Total Collections	40 Entire Year's Adjustments	50 Ending Balance 6/30/2026	99 Total Taxes Refunded Under Section 26.1115(c)
2017 and prior	$ 26,508	$ 9,920	$ (40,514)	$ 605,882	
2018	2,532	1,149	(3,256)	163,368	
2019	769	345	(5,572)	221,734	
2020	(14,565)	(7,020)	(33,479)	278,101	
2021	10,040	4,881	(1,560)	324,216	
2022	(6,223)	(3,308)	(43,962)	399,983	
2023	(388,463)	(135,727)	(633,444)	670,233	
2024	(703,228)	(298,505)	(1,289,506)	775,153	
2025	362,695	153,835	(2,753,329)	1,364,655	
2026	324,615,966	141,479,960	-	5,533,718	
	300,684	126,262	657,577	319,031	
1000 Totals	$ 324,206,715	$ 141,331,792	$ (4,147,045)	$ 10,656,074	
8000 Taxes Refunded					$ 226,525
9000 Tax Increment	$ -				

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-2*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
DEBT SERVICE FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local and intermediate sources	$ 153,859,398	$ 153,859,398	$ 146,022,826	$ (7,836,572)
State program revenues	12,319,144	12,319,144	21,296,973	8,977,829
Total Revenues	166,178,542	166,178,542	167,319,799	1,141,257
Expenditures				
Debt Service:				
Principal on long-term debt	166,178,542	64,491,698	51,374,253	13,117,445
Interest on long-term debt	-	101,215,314	101,215,314	-
Debt issuance costs and fees	-	472,330	472,330	-
Total Expenditures	166,178,542	166,179,342	153,061,897	13,117,445
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	(800)	14,257,902	14,258,702
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	32,995,000	32,995,000
Premium or discount on issuance of bonds	-	-	3,890,434	3,890,434
Operating transfers out	-	-	(50,000)	-
Payment to Bond Refunding Escrow Agent	-	-	(36,468,482)	(36,468,482)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	366,952	416,952
Net change in fund balances	-	(800)	14,624,854	14,625,654
Fund Balances - Beginning	130,389,361	130,389,361	130,389,361	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 130,389,361	$ 130,388,561	$ 145,014,215	$ 14,625,654

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-3*

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local revenues	$ 9,904,940	$ 9,607,026	$ 9,260,314	$ (346,712)
State program revenues	65,000	76,248	135,929	59,681
Federal program revenues	7,024,085	6,448,014	6,185,753	(262,261)
Total Revenues	16,994,025	16,131,288	15,581,996	(549,292)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Food services	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Total Expenditures	19,103,855	19,107,529	17,439,902	1,667,627
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(2,109,830)	(2,976,241)	(1,857,906)	1,118,335
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	600,000	60,617	539,383
Net change in fund balances	(2,109,830)	(2,376,241)	(1,797,289)	578,952
Fund Balances - Beginning	15,276,803	15,276,803	15,276,803	-
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 13,166,973	$ 12,900,562	$ 13,479,514	$ 578,952

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit J-4*

BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM COMPLIANCE RESPONSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Codes	Bilingual Education Programs	
AP1	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	$ 3,559,045
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PIC 25)	$ 5,945,830

STATISTICAL SECTION

(Unaudited)

Statistical Tables are used to provide detailed data on the physical, economic, social and political characteristics of a government. They are intended to provide financial report users with a broader and more complete understanding of the government and its financial affairs than it is possible from the basic financial statements.

The District's Statistical Tables usually cover ten fiscal years and often present data from outside the accounting records. The tables are unaudited due to the nature of the information contained therein.

LEANDER ISD
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FINANCIAL TRENDS

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 1

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

Page 1 of 2

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 137,675,396	$ 140,492,504	$ 262,300,571	$ 221,132,966	$ 218,763,600
Restricted for:					
Debt service	96,965,269	83,856,424	89,093,344	96,904,511	93,103,657
Child nutrition	13,479,514	15,276,803	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,591,451
Expendable endowments	978,621	590,049	21,693	20,910	20,515
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	733,125	733,125	95,036	6,554	32,369
Unrestricted	(391,702,587)	(412,632,002)	(455,752,676)	(463,979,989)	(533,079,414)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (141,870,662)	$ (171,683,097)	$ (87,446,403)	$ (129,529,041)	$ (209,567,822)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.
Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 1

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

Page 2 of 2

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Governmental Activities:					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 209,579,358	$ 217,788,325	$ 253,931,093	$ 221,016,520	$ 220,523,525
Restricted for:					
Debt service	93,519,193	105,191,970	32,437,004	57,930,069	27,905,627
Child nutrition	3,522,865	3,075,535	2,772,946	1,732,743	944,182
Expendable endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	4,022	20,502
Non-expendable endowments	-	-	-	20,504	3,889
Other purposes	3,580,173	283,363	30,995	9,910	29,140
Unrestricted	(537,521,472)	(570,537,898)	(576,428,567)	(593,325,093)	(417,854,571)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position [1]	$ (227,299,374)	$ (244,178,198)	$ (287,236,023)	$ (312,611,325)	$ (168,427,706)

Note: The District implemented GASB 68 and GASB 71 in fiscal year 2015. Prior years were not restated.
The District implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. Prior years were not restated.

Source: Statement of Net Position

[1] Negative total net position includes accretion of interest on Capital Appreciation Bonds

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 2

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)

Page 1 of 2

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 320,522,378	$ 315,214,601	$ 306,342,548	$ 279,966,844	$ 256,091,647
Instructional Resources and Media Services	6,224,964	6,432,889	5,721,656	5,470,491	5,646,369
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	13,185,047	12,397,910	12,300,098	9,882,040	8,638,635
Instructional Leadership	4,694,217	4,819,833	4,698,814	4,236,629	3,478,618
School Leadership	26,383,076	26,825,866	26,560,888	23,437,062	21,284,630
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	25,748,268	24,952,204	24,945,957	22,519,878	20,914,516
Social Work Services	969,402	1,237,268	1,591,151	1,481,269	1,461,273
Health Services	4,522,435	4,496,369	4,481,221	3,929,553	3,569,383
Student Transportation	19,717,824	19,099,684	22,714,490	14,826,781	14,937,044
Food Services	18,920,053	19,150,081	16,548,469	13,485,814	14,308,790
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	19,940,754	19,556,293	18,428,072	17,230,538	15,069,588
General Administration	10,632,053	10,674,042	10,159,521	8,888,176	8,574,613
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	47,089,617	45,859,597	37,096,547	40,407,857	37,244,209
Security and Monitoring Services	7,207,192	4,372,982	1,884,125	2,520,310	3,747,379
Data Processing Services	16,538,181	13,461,374	15,350,041	10,193,304	10,627,985
Community Services	2,347,238	3,064,804	2,913,536	2,612,206	2,340,136
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	74,292,345	180,787,977	82,925,612	57,124,118	104,842,157
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	17,499	2,717,035	411,258	390,299
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	633,147,889	726,626,700	610,133,903	567,949,320	535,544,138
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,926,322	2,327,356	1,006,616	2,250,719	5,082,293
Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-	-	103,305
Curriculum and staff development	-	-	-	-	51,596
Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-	47,898
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	-	-	-	-	22,858
Social work services	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	-	-	-	-	290
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	8,754,124	8,877,318	8,742,125	8,042,474	770,224
Extracurricular activities	4,429,028	5,009,743	5,346,493	8,109,320	1,630,156
General administration	-	-	-	-	68,559
Facilities maintenance and operations	648,453	1,197,375	-	-	1,318,984
Security and monitoring services	-	-	-	-	2,958
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	-	-	-	-	3,041
Operating grants and contributions	34,736,661	33,829,181	56,180,267	49,769,995	58,011,772
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	53,494,588	51,240,973	71,275,501	68,172,508	67,113,934
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (579,653,301)	$ (675,385,727)	$ (538,858,402)	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)

Source: Statement of Activities

* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXPENSES, PROGRAM REVENUES, AND NET REVENUE (EXPENSE)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
Instruction	$ 281,784,112	$ 248,766,168	$ 253,015,768	$ 154,529,697	$ 211,551,126
Instructional Resources and Media Services	5,446,954	4,974,427	4,881,723	3,379,412	4,381,600
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	9,177,726	8,057,473	9,367,716	6,059,520	9,767,818
Instructional Leadership	3,996,939	3,472,201	4,292,388	2,630,262	3,836,840
School Leadership	23,953,779	20,538,000	21,437,409	12,118,000	18,174,227
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	22,557,465	19,489,732	19,346,244	10,706,847	14,382,622
Social Work Services	1,600,123	1,236,687	1,252,304	987,482	1,161,133
Health Services	4,419,896	3,474,690	3,415,518	1,894,065	2,739,414
Student Transportation	13,834,464	13,316,840	13,443,013	9,679,600	10,654,901
Food Services	11,588,929	13,068,272	15,023,682	13,271,579	14,607,540
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	13,955,301	12,848,486	15,618,538	11,943,623	14,143,002
General Administration	8,810,590	6,957,700	7,691,676	4,897,057	6,490,724
Plant Repairs and Maintenance	35,186,664	27,884,409	33,822,583	27,199,752	32,590,130
Security and Monitoring Services	2,772,798	2,161,532	2,093,571	1,705,518	1,702,995
Data Processing Services	11,952,503	7,955,855	10,632,498	7,121,369	8,384,174
Community Services	2,455,677	2,402,705	2,947,254	1,593,660	2,449,250
Interest and Fees on Long-term Debt	75,753,724	87,483,694	63,989,346	77,453,400	50,130,691
Purchase of WADA to reduce excess local revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	4,345,087	2,632,097	3,507,598	1,663,428	4,582,037
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Education Programs	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	210,524
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	1,793,368
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	536,027,225	489,232,311	488,209,117	351,129,816	413,970,416
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services:					
Instruction	4,230,742	1,923,988	3,956,946	3,772,958	3,364,638
Instructional resources and media services	63,036	51,801	70,730	3,772	2,254
Curriculum and staff development	24,416	37,237	60,385	3,072	2,924
Instructional leadership	45,847	13,345	33,052	1,039	704
Guidance Counseling, and evaluation services	24,906	16,131	-	-	-
Social work services	-	-	-	-	152
Health services	502	329	583	56	33
Student transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Food services	1,511,986	6,301,036	8,832,767	8,764,164	8,027,654
Extracurricular activities	1,349,639	1,130,356	1,456,175	1,710,846	1,735,954
General administration	72,965	54,549	56,841	98,616	69,762
Facilities maintenance and operations	285,042	748,905	1,159,169	1,164,434	1,210,759
Security and monitoring services	4,756	577	1,497	50	44
Data processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Community services	53	1,322	4,785	185	194
Operating grants and contributions	73,046,804	60,144,667	60,694,526	(28,098,465)	41,372,352
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	80,660,694	70,424,243	76,327,456	(12,579,273)	55,787,424
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,881,661)	$ (363,709,089)	$ (358,182,992)

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (579,653,301)	$ (673,404,792)	$ (538,858,402)	$ (499,776,812)	$ (468,430,204)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	469,074,668	470,712,383	450,527,755	516,888,354	432,989,969
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	112,920,739	87,162,343	86,792,440	36,564,633	51,823,295
Investment earnings	24,636,334	26,295,251	37,855,600	19,724,702	1,270,733
Grants and contributions not restricted	22,725	865,050	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,811,270	4,133,071	6,710,884	6,696,904	81,848
Total Primary Governmental Activities	609,465,736	589,168,098	581,886,679	579,874,593	486,165,845
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	29,812,435	(84,236,694)	43,028,277	80,097,781	17,735,641
Total Change in Net Position	$ 29,812,435	$ (84,236,694)	$ 43,028,277	$ 80,097,781	$ 17,735,641

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL REVENUES AND TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Net (Expense)/Revenue	$ (455,366,531)	$ (418,808,068)	$ (411,868,731)	$ (363,708,708)	$ (358,182,992)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Property taxes	401,522,667	383,211,849	371,483,214	338,252,069	307,374,114
State Aid - formula grants - unrestricted	67,049,871	73,269,055	55,030,971	61,929,218	74,506,113
Investment earnings	1,219,173	5,367,588	10,255,259	6,050,870	4,099,437
Grants and contributions not restricted	12,640	17,401	195,073	57,050	105,469
Miscellaneous	1,436,365	-	279,516	63,383	79,934
Total Primary Governmental Activities	471,240,716	461,865,893	437,244,033	406,352,590	386,165,067
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	15,874,185	43,057,825	25,375,302	42,643,882	27,982,075
Total Change in Net Position	$ 15,874,185	$ 43,057,825	$ 25,375,302	$ 42,643,882	$ 27,982,075

Source: Statement of Activities
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 391,303	$ 479,496	$ 464,574	$ 494,521	$ 627,538
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	277,247	71,553	106,783	42,595	544,036
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to major maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	-	-	32,000,000	31,486,406	2,000,000
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	-	-	-	-	1,131,064
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	-	-	-	-	930,000
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	-	-	-	-	30,424,350
Assigned to approved purchase orders	42,363,388	58,077,163	18,181,419	10,931,599	2,960,294
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	-	-	-	-	5,379,120
Unassigned	104,260,661	99,291,534	134,137,659	146,629,279	134,850,415
Total General Fund	$ 147,292,599	$ 157,919,746	$ 184,890,435	$ 189,584,400	$ 178,846,817
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ 39,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	145,014,215	130,389,361	135,656,445	140,366,889	135,256,115
Restricted for authorized construction	175,430,172	323,324,481	267,848,929	114,998,161	3,367,767
Restricted for food service	13,479,514	15,887,713	16,795,629	16,386,007	11,623,820
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	733,125	122,215	95,036	65,554	-
Restricted for endowments	-	-	-	20,910	20,515
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	3,976,654	3,737,375	5,413,674	3,888,953	2,119,703
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 338,672,680	$ 473,461,145	$ 425,809,713	$ 275,726,474	$ 152,387,920

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
General Fund					
Nonspendable- inventories	$ 380,148	$ 361,601	$ 422,437	$ 420,920	$ 370,142
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	8,582	-	-	-	103,203
Committed to land acquisition & hail damage	-	-	783,416	783,416	783,416
Committed to major maintenance	-	3,990,018	2,427,753	9,776,661	8,671,644
Committed to capital replacement/self-insurance	2,850,000	2,347,200	1,957,314	2,308,450	2,308,450
Assignments for instructional materials allotment	1,131,064	1,131,064	-	-	-
Other assignments for pandemic supplies	-	14,473,628	-	-	-
Assignments for Additional staffing for growth	8,218,558	-	-	-	-
Assignments for Revenue stabilization	4,845,192	-	-	-	-
Assigned to approved purchase orders	5,366,959	9,248,038	2,735,231	3,191,275	9,200,972
Assigned to subsequent year's budget deficit	25,551,306	20,980,817	7,192,439	14,116,842	8,100,303
Unassigned	132,667,168	137,941,111	135,021,319	113,803,667	119,935,661
Total General Fund	$ 181,018,977	$ 190,473,477	$ 150,539,909	$ 144,401,231	$ 149,473,791
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaid assets	$ 1,057,636	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Nonspendable - other assets [1]	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for debt service	131,260,190	138,815,572	33,287,053	58,761,550	28,544,170
Restricted for authorized construction	54,926,277	14,461,170	83,002,780	107,671,615	47,899,113
Restricted for food service	3,580,173	3,312,020	3,153,941	1,732,743	944,182
Restricted for other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	42,536	-	9,910	29,140
Restricted for endowments	20,509	20,507	20,506	24,526	24,391
Committed to other nonmajor special revenue funds	2,763,755	1,768,553	1,367,539	1,265,180	1,212,195
Assigned to other nonmajor special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 193,608,540	$ 158,420,358	$ 120,831,819	$ 169,465,524	$ 78,653,191

[1] The proceeds from the other asset is related to the Child Nutrition Fund's restricted fund balance.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 5

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE

Page 1 of 2

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 467,388,640	$ 471,331,781	$ 449,205,452	$ 515,128,201	$ 433,683,552
Interest and other income	24,635,759	26,294,873	37,855,172	19,011,066	1,230,150
Food service sales	8,580,348	8,773,778	8,662,507	8,042,474	770,224
Other revenue	12,385,275	13,702,923	11,689,541	17,053,435	12,727,610
Total Local Sources	512,990,022	520,103,355	507,412,672	559,235,176	448,411,536
State Sources					
State aid	112,920,739	86,798,322	86,082,940	36,564,633	51,823,295
Food service	63,929	67,927	68,576	92,264	54,992
State grants and other	33,845,631	31,223,369	31,347,383	25,046,561	25,497,340
Total State Sources	146,830,299	118,089,618	117,498,899	61,703,458	77,375,627
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,490,880	13,260,720	24,004,177	31,557,175	32,810,042
Food services	6,268,614	6,281,637	6,624,504	7,183,302	22,099,736
Total Federal Sources	19,759,494	19,542,357	30,628,681	38,740,477	54,909,778
Total Revenues	$ 679,579,815	$ 657,735,330	$ 655,540,252	$ 659,679,111	$ 580,696,941

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance

* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS REVENUE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2021	2020*	2019	2018	2017
Local Sources					
Taxes	$ 401,305,999	$ 381,122,771	$ 371,187,481	$ 337,951,642	$ 308,262,980
Interest and other income	1,107,434	4,529,634	8,521,471	5,764,117	4,025,348
Food service sales	1,306,980	6,295,743	8,827,102	8,759,392	8,025,510
Other revenue	10,118,222	7,426,648	12,738,091	11,255,216	10,888,446
Total Local Sources	413,838,635	399,374,796	401,274,145	363,730,367	331,202,284
State Sources					
State aid	67,049,871	73,218,511	54,323,281	61,888,123	74,482,422
Food service	66,506	65,734	70,428	70,416	68,192
State grants and other	23,029,185	23,514,264	23,729,772	18,202,716	17,065,661
Total State Sources	90,145,562	96,798,509	78,123,481	80,161,255	91,616,275
Federal Sources					
Federal grants	13,610,753	11,758,834	15,626,487	12,790,424	12,895,475
Food services	10,989,996	5,061,777	5,817,243	5,340,892	4,857,593
Total Federal Sources	24,600,749	16,820,611	21,443,730	18,131,316	17,753,068
Total Revenues	$ 528,584,946	$ 512,993,916	$ 500,841,356	$ 462,022,938	$ 440,571,627

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 6

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES AND DEBT SERVICE RATIO

Page 1 of 2

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Current					
Instruction	$ 303,876,777	$ 313,982,935	$ 294,423,409	$ 270,495,198	$ 254,793,201
Instructional resources and media services	5,023,674	5,382,659	4,808,889	4,579,859	4,890,117
Curriculum and staff development	13,357,210	12,792,858	12,203,429	10,090,968	9,019,059
Instructional leadership	4,716,897	4,845,114	4,589,721	4,346,451	3,650,906
School leadership	25,944,361	26,603,257	25,643,629	23,655,029	22,148,800
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	26,129,361	25,369,673	24,687,210	23,139,701	22,128,002
Social work services	979,145	1,264,531	1,584,451	1,557,982	1,566,244
Health services	4,520,129	4,516,746	4,360,493	4,021,651	3,789,996
Student transportation	19,576,804	23,471,925	24,916,147	13,260,878	13,246,264
Food service	17,441,774	17,502,914	15,775,383	12,625,757	15,836,094
Extracurricular activities	17,244,075	17,227,726	16,945,458	15,238,997	13,141,579
General administration	10,638,228	11,621,662	10,007,261	8,816,840	8,869,577
Plant maintenance and operations	46,300,400	54,045,654	48,391,912	39,501,075	36,138,064
Security and monitoring services	9,003,868	5,077,293	5,332,523	2,985,500	3,614,598
Data processing services	14,326,110	19,615,464	13,374,292	8,036,289	8,935,441
Community services	2,405,091	3,149,784	2,957,841	2,736,582	2,552,055
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	53,173,927	52,451,822	66,798,492	32,195,474	37,108,384
Interest on long-term debt	101,264,025	92,568,873	89,875,654	79,298,429	73,882,433
Other debt service	495,087	29,913,203	596,097	28,022,707	38,271,448
Facilities and acquisition	132,578,104	154,820,747	106,447,137	19,754,458	45,216,129
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	10,897,887	11,162,584	9,643,818	46,441,193	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	292,356	214,775	424,286	298,348	112,562
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	286,070	184,144	125,694	159,634	236,899
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,736,532	2,643,924	2,560,324	2,426,017	2,027,406
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 823,207,892	$ 890,430,267	$ 786,473,550	$ 653,685,017	$ 621,175,258
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	23.15%	21.28%	24.36%	17.72%	19.46%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Current					
Instruction	$ 242,340,881	$ 210,747,686	$ 217,681,576	$ 207,418,280	$ 186,297,528
Instructional resources and media services	4,236,023	3,903,829	3,804,140	3,679,884	3,487,851
Curriculum and staff development	8,610,370	7,309,473	8,716,716	8,437,104	9,410,681
Instructional leadership	3,619,419	3,069,410	3,924,212	3,681,727	3,634,466
School leadership	21,238,300	17,841,691	19,029,273	17,915,919	16,740,257
Guidance, counseling, and evaluation services	20,772,329	17,576,820	17,749,136	15,769,026	13,639,343
Social work services	1,480,191	1,176,687	1,196,304	1,242,576	1,128,874
Health services	4,000,087	3,051,426	3,051,554	2,864,825	2,543,625
Student transportation	13,744,168	10,567,353	20,662,704	12,732,873	9,490,799
Food service	9,833,068	11,661,589	14,053,268	13,453,799	13,748,753
Extracurricular activities	11,141,010	10,522,921	13,130,402	12,304,832	12,114,029
General administration	8,098,471	6,184,361	6,987,563	6,789,475	6,122,859
Plant maintenance and operations	32,150,864	24,807,709	39,548,918	30,479,857	31,701,903
Security and monitoring services	2,573,839	2,050,922	1,912,594	1,618,636	1,544,167
Data processing services	12,535,738	7,067,477	9,145,343	10,130,299	8,518,894
Community services	2,265,849	2,125,705	2,714,664	2,398,761	2,327,489
Debt Service					
Principal on long-term debt	42,686,048	-	52,177,306	23,843,628	34,180,501
Interest on long-term debt	67,983,703	20,883,770	79,701,776	54,137,360	80,800,398
Other debt service	33,538,599	100,596	1,499,148	966,658	2,678,511
Facilities and acquisition	60,665,268	67,478,641	106,827,786	22,679,243	35,354,003
Intergovernmental					
Contracted instructional services between schools	-	-	-	-	-
Payments related to shared services arrangements	140,034	160,042	187,550	245,567	236,300
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alt. Ed. Prgm.	243,397	332,700	285,333	170,583	-
Other Intergovernmental Charges	2,051,063	2,018,601	1,957,405	1,879,395	2,003,892
Total Governmental Funds Expenditures	$ 605,948,719	$ 430,639,409	$ 625,944,671	$ 454,840,307	$ 477,705,123
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	20.44%	5.75%	26.27%	18.30%	26.02%

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
* In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (143,628,077)	$ (232,694,937)	$ (130,933,298)	$ 5,994,094	$ (40,478,317)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	32,995,000	491,661,266	276,710,934	127,235,000	-
Premium on bonds	3,890,434	107,814,675	37,552,637	9,554,030	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(36,468,482)	(345,953,775)	(34,978,540)	-	-
Transfers in	110,617	2,618,250	2,307,074	2,000,000	2,582,802
Transfers out	(4,110,617)	(4,118,250)	(6,380,987)	(10,908,037)	(5,827,186)
Sale of capital assets	234,285	213,264	125,470	33,575	81,848
Issuance of SBITAs	1,561,228	1,140,250	1,045,256	-	-
Other	-	-	945,367	167,475	248,073
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,787,535)	253,375,680	277,327,211	128,082,043	(2,914,463)
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ (145,415,612)	$ 20,680,743	$ 146,393,913	$ 134,076,137	$ (43,392,780)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	$ (77,363,773)	$ 82,354,507	$ (125,103,315)	$ 7,182,631	$ (37,133,496)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Face amount of bonds	299,406,762	-	99,470,000	73,270,000	244,233,363
Premium on bonds	191,765,179	-	16,053,299	10,326,313	104,726,876
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(383,486,109)	-	(27,289,064)	-	(336,852,184)
Transfers in	8,457,896	13,830	446,838	-	11,457
Transfers out	(14,180,254)	(4,868,817)	(5,651,190)	(5,075,700)	(4,229,359)
Sale of capital assets	407,435	22,587	28,651	34,039	52,553
Issuance of SBITAs	-	-	-	-	-
Other	(278,093)	-	(450,246)	(15,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	102,092,816	(4,832,400)	82,608,288	78,539,652	7,942,706
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 24,729,043	$ 77,522,107	$ (42,495,027)	$ 85,722,283	$ (29,190,790)

Source: Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

REVENUE CAPACITY

The schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Real Property		Personal Property	
	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 20,181,912,125	$ 24,180,038,930	$ 705,562,456	$ 705,562,456
2018	22,256,938,349	26,374,894,747	767,447,067	767,447,067
2019	24,651,365,654	29,115,510,015	833,715,373	833,715,373
2020	26,635,648,501	31,230,341,050	901,945,641	901,945,641
2021	28,233,198,265	32,763,084,864	901,102,814	901,102,814
2022	32,462,367,992	38,625,353,321	883,521,272	883,521,272
2023	41,303,645,830	59,093,194,507	912,452,506	912,452,506
2024	42,084,597,462	59,299,587,391	1,129,309,262	1,129,309,262
2025	45,177,180,957	60,186,819,315	1,238,400,440	1,238,400,440
2026	45,125,533,643	61,681,251,227	1,315,059,950	1,315,059,950

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Exemptions Real Property		Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Estimated Actual Value	Total Tax Rate	Ratio of Total Assessed to Total Estimated Actual Value
2017	$ 3,998,126,805		$ 20,887,474,581	$ 24,885,601,386	$ 1.5119	84%
2018	4,117,956,398		23,024,385,416	27,142,341,814	1.5119	85%
2019	4,464,144,361		25,485,081,027	29,949,225,388	1.5100	85%
2020	4,594,692,549		27,537,594,142	32,132,286,691	1.4375	86%
2021	4,529,886,599		29,134,301,079	33,664,187,678	1.4184	87%
2022	6,162,985,329		33,345,889,264	39,508,874,593	1.3370	84%
2023	17,789,548,677	*	42,216,098,336	60,005,647,013	1.2746	70%
2024	17,214,989,929	**	43,213,906,724	60,428,896,653	1.1087	72%
2025	15,009,638,358		46,415,581,397	61,425,219,755	1.0869	76%
2026	16,555,717,584	***	46,440,593,593	62,996,311,177	1.0869	74%

Source: Travis and Williamson County Appraisal Districts

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes $11.3 billion in Homestead Cap Value Loss due to 27% growth in 2021 - 2022.

** Homestead Exemption increased from $40K to $100K

*** Homestead Exemption increased from $100K to $140K

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND MAJOR OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	School District			City of Austin	Austin Community College	BHC MUD	City of Cedar Park	City of Leander
	M & O	I & S	Total					
2017	$ 1.04000	$ 0.47190	$ 1.51190	$ 0.44180	$ 0.80100	$ 0.80100	$ 0.47000	$ 0.59900
2018	1.04000	0.47190	1.51190	0.44480	0.80100	0.80100	0.45750	0.57787
2019	1.04000	0.47000	1.51000	0.44030	0.78100	0.78100	0.44900	0.55187
2020	0.97000	0.46750	1.43750	0.44310	0.80850	0.80850	0.44700	0.54187
2021	0.95340	0.46500	1.41840	0.53350	0.76000	0.76000	0.44698	0.53687
2022	0.87200	0.46500	1.33700	0.54100	0.70000	0.70000	0.43200	0.47970
2023	0.94460	0.33000	1.27460	0.46270	0.65950	0.65950	0.39000	0.43233
2024	0.77870	0.33000	1.10870	0.44580	0.59050	0.59050	0.37000	0.41728
2025	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.47760	0.55040	0.55040	0.36300	0.41728
2026	0.75690	0.33000	1.08690	0.52402	0.10340	0.54500	0.36000	0.41728

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [1]	Travis County	Travis County WC&ID #17	Wm. County	Wm. County Vista Oaks MUD #9	Wmson/ Travis County MUD #1	Travis County ESD #1	River Place MUD
2017	$ 0.38380	$ 0.05990	$ 0.43653	$ 0.54500	$ 0.46620	$ 0.10000	$ 0.20700
2018	0.36900	0.05990	0.42653	0.52000	0.43160	0.10000	0.07500
2019	0.35420	0.05990	0.41903	0.33000	0.40790	0.10000	0.07500
2020	0.36929	0.05990	0.41872	0.33000	0.38500	0.10000	0.77500
2021	0.37436	0.05990	0.41872	0.32000	0.34790	0.10000	0.08000
2022	0.35737	0.05680	0.40085	0.29070	0.32910	0.10000	0.07860
2023	0.31824	0.18870	0.33812	0.25610	0.30180	0.10000	0.07160
2024	0.30466	0.17810	0.33312	0.23500	0.28810	0.10000	0.06700
2025	0.34445	0.15310	0.35567	0.22220	0.27330	0.10000	0.06450
2026	0.37585	0.13960	0.36945	0.21310	0.27340	0.10000	0.06720

Note: Rates are per $100 of assessed valuation.

Source: Travis County Tax Assessor Collector
Williamson County Tax Office

[1] In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

LEANDER ISD
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LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 10

TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

Name	Rank	Type of Business	2025 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2025 Total Assessed Valuation	Rank	2017 Assessed Valuation	Percentage of 2017 Total Assessed Valuation
IVT Parke Cedar Park, LLC	1	Strip Mall/Plaza	$ 120,000,000	0.26%			
Karlin River Place LLC	2	Industrial Manufacturing	110,706,648	0.24%			
Cedar Park Health Systems	3	Hospital	110,088,774	0.24%	4	$ 86,032,807	0.37%
La Villa Housing Finance	4	Apartments	99,999,000	0.22%			
AMFP VI Meritage LLC	5	Apartments	99,130,000	0.21%			
1431 SC PT LTD	6	Strip Mall/Plaza	97,426,540	0.21%			
RRE Riverlodge Holdings LLC	7	Apartments	97,000,000	0.21%	8	57,049,400	0.25%
Ranger Excavating	8	Construction	88,215,993	0.19%			
Verandah at Grandview Hills LLC	9	Apartments	87,150,000	0.19%			
Sonterra Luxury Apts, LLC (prev. owned by Basshar	10	Apartments	87,570,000	0.19%			
G&I VII River Place LP		Land/Improvements			1	146,046,802	0.63%
Tintara Canyon Creek 2013 LP		Land/Improvements			7	64,728,921	0.28%
BRE RC 1890 Ranch TX LP		Land/Improvements			3	98,984,324	0.43%
The Bassham Trust		Land/Improvements			2	122,749,900	0.53%
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.		Research & Development			5	79,489,935	0.35%
Sir Steiner Ranch Apartments LLC		Apartment Complex			6	76,000,000	0.33%
Bell Steiner Ranch LLC		Land/Improvements			9	54,501,825	0.24%
Bell Fund V Four Points LLC		Land/Improvements			10	53,033,300	0.23%
			$ 997,286,955	2.15%		$ 838,617,214	3.27%

Source: Travis County Tax Office
Williamson County Tax Office

Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	[1] Total Current Tax Levy	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collected in Subsequent Years and Cumulative Adjustments [2]	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount Collected	Percent of Levy	Amount Collected	Amount Collected	Percent of Levy Collected
2017	$ 305,591,127	$ 304,440,270	99.62%	$ 1,018,022	$ 305,458,292	99.96%
2018	336,487,181	335,446,557	99.69%	877,254	336,323,811	99.95%
2019	370,356,031	368,736,378	99.56%	1,397,920	370,134,298	99.94%
2020	383,124,069	379,799,635	99.13%	3,046,433	382,846,068	99.93%
2021	400,096,091	396,966,317	99.22%	2,805,559	399,771,876	99.92%
2022	432,426,342	429,761,319	99.38%	2,265,041	432,026,360	99.91%
2023	516,707,409	512,188,647	99.13%	3,848,529	516,037,176	99.87%
2024	451,363,689	446,625,144	98.95%	3,963,392	450,588,536	99.83%
2025	473,524,361	468,889,848	99.02%	3,269,859	472,159,707	99.71%
2026	471,629,643	466,095,926	98.83%	-	466,095,926	98.83%

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.
(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.
(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.
(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

Fiscal Year Ended June 30[4]	Outstanding Delinquent Tax for Tax Year	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes as Percent of Tax Levy	Delinquent Tax (All Years) this Fiscal Year [3]		
			Delinquent Amount Collected	Delinquent Collections as Percent of Current Tax Levy	Outstanding Tax Balances at Fiscal Year End
2017	$ 132,835	0.04%	$ 2,658,255 *	0.87%	$ 3,193,231
2018	163,368	0.05%	1,430,955	0.43%	3,534,745
2019	221,734	0.06%	1,382,879	0.37%	3,898,884
2020	278,101	0.07%	137,147	0.04%	6,303,447
2021	324,215	0.08%	3,055,361	0.76%	6,581,664
2022	399,983	0.09%	2,578,509	0.60%	5,715,310
2023	670,233	0.13%	1,487,102	0.29%	7,593,951
2024	775,153	0.17%	1,035,853	0.23%	9,210,369
2025	1,364,655	0.29%	900,899	0.19%	8,711,983
2026	5,533,718	1.17%	(557,419)	-0.12%	10,656,074

(1) Total tax levy, net of adjustments.

(2) Collections in subsequent years are net of supplements and adjustments in subsequent years.

(3) Includes delinquent rollback taxes.

(4) In 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

* Includes in excess of $1 million in rollback tax collections

Source: Williamson and Travis County Tax Offices

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

DEBT CAPACITY

The schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 12

OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30**	General Obligation Bonds*	Leases/ SBITA	Total Debt	Amounts Available for Retirement of Bonds	Net Bonded Debt	Personal Income	Population	Percentage of Personal Income
2017	$ 1,598,752,972	$ -	$ 1,598,752,972	$ 27,905,627	$ 1,570,847,345	$ 6,343,864,113	174,373	24.76%
2018	1,675,087,856	-	1,675,087,856	57,930,069	1,617,157,787	7,329,566,256	192,792	22.06%
2019	1,697,800,257	-	1,697,800,257	32,437,004	1,665,363,253	7,705,803,752	194,008	21.61%
2020	1,570,640,560	-	1,570,640,560	105,191,970	1,465,448,590	8,508,893,720	199,580	17.22%
2021	1,605,341,295	2,332,861	1,607,674,156	93,519,193	1,514,154,963	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.79%
2022	1,557,128,788	2,094,703	1,559,223,491	93,103,657	1,466,119,834	9,020,019,060	221,535	16.25%
2023	1,714,084,661	3,413,883	1,717,498,544	96,904,511	1,620,594,033	11,298,450,384	237,276	13.44%
2024	1,902,672,107	2,275,509	1,904,947,616	89,093,344	1,815,854,272	13,023,660,943	244,354	13.94%
2025	2,099,894,767	1,941,750	2,101,836,517	83,856,424	2,017,980,093	14,385,341,047	249,081	14.03%
2026	1,998,060,056	1,864,830	1,999,924,886	97,015,269	1,902,909,617	14,750,395,140	244,556	12.90%

Ratio of (net) general bonded debt to estimated actual value of property: 3%

***** General Obligation Bonds amount includes accretion on capital appreciation bonds, premium and deferred loss on refunding

** During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year from August 31 to June 30.

Source: Population & Per Capita Source: US Census QuickFacts & Population and Survey Analysts Report

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 13

COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT

June 30, 2026

Taxing Body	Gross Debt Outstanding	Outstanding As of	Percent Overlapping (1)	Share of Debt
Austin CCD	$ 657,685,000	06/30/26	48.85%	$ 321,279,123
Austin, City of	2,383,745,000	06/30/26	2.12%	50,535,394
Block House MUD	4,610,000	06/30/26	100.00%	4,610,000
Cedar Park, City of	260,145,000	06/30/26	90.04%	234,234,558
Jonestown, City of	5,845,000	06/30/26	27.86%	1,628,417
Leander TODD MUD #1	36,485,000	06/30/26	100.00%	36,485,000
Leander, City of	294,840,000	06/30/26	97.62%	287,822,808
Palmera Ridge MUD	30,465,000	06/30/26	100.00%	30,465,000
Parkside at Mayfield Ranch MUD	18,785,000	06/30/26	100.00%	18,785,000
Travis Co	1,202,190,000	06/30/26	4.59%	55,180,521
Travis Co ESD # 6	475,000	06/30/26	18.65%	88,588
Travis Co Healthcare Dst	398,205,000	06/30/26	4.59%	18,277,610
Travis Co MUD #19	50,615,000	06/30/26	100.00%	50,615,000
Travis Co MUD #20	37,135,000	06/30/26	100.00%	37,135,000
Travis Co MUD # 21	58,935,000	06/30/26	100.00%	58,935,000
Travis WC&ID#17-S. R. DA	26,325,000	06/30/26	100.00%	26,325,000
Upper Brushy Creek WCID	48,465,000	06/30/26	33.17%	16,075,841
Williamson Co	1,261,500,000	06/30/26	19.33%	243,847,950
Williamson Co MUD #13	22,645,000	06/30/26	100.00%	22,645,000
Williamson Co MUD # 25	65,685,000	06/30/26	55.49%	36,448,607
Williamson Co MUD # 31	38,725,000	06/30/26	99.96%	38,709,510
Williamson Co MUD # 32	46,630,000	06/30/26	100.00%	46,630,000
Williamson-Liberty Hill MUD	38,050,000	06/30/26	100.00%	38,050,000
Total Net Overlapping Debt	$ 6,988,185,000			$ 1,674,808,927
Leander ISD *	1,999,924,886	06/30/26		1,999,924,886
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt (6.80% of Taxable Assessed Valuation - $12,916 per capita)	$ 8,988,109,886			$ 3,674,733,813

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

* Leander ISD total includes General Obligation Bonds, premium, accretion on capital appreciation bonds, lease payable, SBITA payable and the deferred loss on refunding

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

The schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

				Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	Estimated School District Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	(A) Labor Force	(A) Employment	(A) Unemployment	(A) Percent Unemployed
2017	174,373	$ 6,343,864,113	$ 36,381	1,128,233	1,090,346	37,887	3.4%
2018	192,792	7,329,566,256	38,018	1,177,633	1,143,194	34,439	2.9%
2019	194,008	7,705,803,752	39,719	1,208,546	1,174,481	34,065	2.8%
2020	199,580	8,508,893,720	42,634	1,228,334	1,074,325	60,509	4.9%
2021	221,535	9,020,019,060	40,716	1,261,089	1,193,209	67,880	5.4%
2022	225,111	9,675,721,002	42,982	1,337,613	1,294,558	43,056	3.2%
2023	237,276	11,298,450,384	47,617	1,420,711	1,376,309	44,402	3.1%
2024	244,354	13,023,660,943	53,298	1,470,924	1,421,280	49,644	3.4%
2025	249,081	14,385,341,047	$57,754	1,519,514	1,466,618	52,896	3.5%
2026	244,556	14,750,395,140	$60,315	1,560,958	1,504,740	56,218	3.6%

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts

(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

	Austin/San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30 [B]	(A) Manufacturing	(A) Construction	(A) Trades	(A) Government	(A) Other
2017	56,783	61,367	172,908	180,258	583,850
2018	57,950	63,692	182,825	178,000	603,158
2019	61,292	65,233	183,000	182,458	620,958
2020	63,370	71,720	185,170	182,970	627,630
2021	63,283	70,783	191,783	187,250	615,858
2022	67,133	73,933	197,217	185,125	704,442
2023	72,525	79,958	209,117	178,974	591,364
2024	73,625	85,350	210,325	196,092	805,167
2025	73,108	89,258	210,717	209,333	810,958
2026	85,317	95,375	213,942	211,525	844,308

(A) Source: Texas Workforce Commission; Population and Survey Analysts

(B) During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Table 15*

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DISTRICT EMPLOYEES BY TYPE *Page 1 of 2*

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Instruction	3,833.75	4,030.66	3,944.99	3,825.31	3,698.50
Instructional Resources and Media Services	54.00	68.00	55.00	52.00	52.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	93.50	95.50	90.50	85.75	77.00
Instructional Leadership	38.00	44.00	38.00	42.50	31.00
School Leadership	378.00	390.75	359.00	342.50	329.00
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	261.50	267.60	267.00	253.10	247.50
Social Work Services	11.00	12.50	17.50	21.50	19.50
Health Services	59.00	60.00	57.00	57.50	54.00
Student Transportation	308.00	353.50	284.50	282.40	199.90
Food Service	213.88	283.56	275.00	174.00	180.88
Extracurricular Activities	34.00	38.20	34.00	28.00	34.00
General Administration	94.50	94.10	84.50	91.25	78.00
Plant Maintenance and Operations	429.95	491.15	396.95	166.10	280.10
Security and Monitoring Services	53.50	30.50	34.00	8.20	8.20
Data Processing Services	64.25	65.75	62.75	44.00	59.00
Community Services	13.50	35.67	64.01	32.67	31.50
Facilities and Acquisition	4.30	6.10	4.30	2.80	2.80
Total	5,944.63	6,367.54	6,069.00	5,509.58	5,382.88

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Instruction	3,596.84	3,505.27	3,445.35	3,397.72	3,321.84
Instructional Resources and Media Services	51.00	49.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Curriculum and Staff Development	72.50	73.50	92.00	82.92	85.92
Instructional Leadership	26.50	31.50	34.00	34.50	33.50
School Leadership	315.00	315.75	307.00	306.75	304.75
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	248.00	226.00	219.00	202.00	195.00
Social Work Services	17.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
Health Services	51.00	52.00	51.50	51.50	51.50
Student Transportation	224.81	200.25	200.48	201.72	201.72
Food Service	204.65	213.31	245.70	242.74	241.48
Extracurricular Activities	32.00	29.02	30.02	29.02	29.02
General Administration	73.00	71.00	70.50	70.50	70.50
Plant Maintenance and Operations	313.00	336.00	341.70	375.45	374.45
Security and Monitoring Services	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Data Processing Services	39.50	52.50	51.50	55.25	56.75
Community Services	32.00	37.00	35.50	34.50	34.00
Facilities and Acquisition	3.00	4.00	3.80	4.30	4.30
Total	5,307.80	5,218.10	5,198.05	5,158.87	5,074.73

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 16

OPERATING STATISTICS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	General Fund Expenditures	Average Daily Attendance	Average Daily Membership	Per Pupil Expenditure	Percent Change	Teaching Staff	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Percentage of Students Free or Reduced Meals
2017	$ 295,958,947	36,529	38,130	$ 7,762	2.68%	2,529	15:1	18.90%
2018	322,311,444	37,220	38,936	8,278	2.96%	2,627	15:1	19.10%
2019	333,633,913	38,238	39,939	8,354	2.66%	2,690	15:1	20.30%
2020	312,877,472	39,240	41,277	7,580	3.35%	2,754	15:1	19.40%
2021	363,515,969	39,874	40,287	9,023	-2.46%	2,918	14:1	18.50%
2022	370,839,072	39,126	41,780	8,876	3.57%	2,970	14:1	18.50%
2023	276,286,595	39,884	42,415	6,514	1.50%	2,989	14:1	19.90%
2024	437,196,896	39,205	42,593	10,265	0.42%	3,063	14:1	20.00%
2025	469,727,934	39,296	42,608	11,024	0.04%	3,119	14:1	16.60%
2026	470,773,715	38,753	41,953	11,221	-1.56%	2,968	14:1	20.10%

Source: ADA - Texas Education Agency (TEA) Summary of Finance
ADM - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)
Teaching Staff - TEA Staff FTE & Salary Report
Free/Reduced - TEA Texas Academic Performance Report (formerly AEIS Report)

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 17

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2026		2017	
Name	**Rank**	**Employees**	**Rank**	**Employees**
Leander ISD	1	5,945	1	5,075
H.E. Butt Grocery	2	1,420	3	980
Cedar Park Regional Medical Center	3	786	5	600
HL Chapman Pipeline Construction	4	750	-	
Firefly Aerospace	5	750	-	
City of Cedar Park	6	593	7	415
Liberty Civil	7	523	-	
City of Leander	8	514	-	
ETS-Lindgren	9	330	10	270
Coreslab Structures	10	286	-	
Wal-Mart	-		4	700
3M Company	-		3	800
National Oilwell Varco	-		6	429
Target	-		8	400
Home Depot	-		9	300
Total Employment		11,897		9,969

Source: Population and Survey Analysts (PASA)

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

OPERATING INFORMATION

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 18

TEACHER BASE SALARIES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30*	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary	Average Salary
2017	$ 44,900	$ 64,099	$ 50,468
2018	46,150	64,837	51,567
2019	47,000	65,056	52,188
2020	50,000	72,650	55,830
2021	50,000	72,650	55,598
2022	50,900	67,914	56,150
2023	53,520	69,972	58,713
2024	55,655	71,457	60,564
2025	56,995	72,027	61,716
2026	56,995	76,217	65,597

Source: Leander ISD Human Resources Department,
Texas Education Agency PEIMS Division
*Prior to 2020, the District's year end was August 31st

School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Whitestone	1991										
Square Feet		77,315	77,315	77,315	77,315	77,315	86,531	86,531	86,531	77,315	77,315
Portables		12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		773	855	889	938	885	841	841	791	774	748
Faubion	1993										
Square Feet		73,397	73,397	73,397	73,397	73,397	76,469	76,469	76,469	73,397	73,397
Portables		3,072	3,072	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		375	353	416	394	399	360	445	437	480	471
Block House Creek	1987										
Square Feet		82,479	82,479	82,479	82,479	82,479	87,087	87,087	87,087	82,479	82,479
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		437	468	471	468	481	556	617	625	623	656
Cypress	1988										
Square Feet		83,122	83,122	83,122	83,122	83,122	89,266	89,266	89,266	83,122	83,122
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		483	506	547	530	531	514	606	640	682	728
Mason	1994										
Square Feet		89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	98,216	98,216	98,216	89,000	89,000
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		654	691	633	633	616	599	640	626	593	609
Giddens	1996										
Square Feet		91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	94,072	94,072	94,072	91,000	91,000
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		454	484	461	484	455	448	546	582	533	533
Steiner Ranch	1996										
Square Feet		92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	95,072	95,072	95,072	92,000	92,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		382	417	481	495	454	528	573	549	541	604
Naumann	1998										
Square Feet		95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	105,752	105,752	105,752	95,000	95,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		459	474	441	465	450	417	493	477	469	472
Bagdad	1999										
Square Feet		95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	99,608	99,608	99,608	95,000	95,000
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		690	701	860	817	682	590	652	607	591	619

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cox	2001										
Square Feet		95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	95,298	98,370	98,370	98,370	95,298	95,298
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		463	534	646	660	600	572	559	529	574	674
Bush	2002										
Square Feet		97,654	97,654	97,654	97,654	97,654	102,251	102,251	102,251	97,643	97,643
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		502	501	505	525	541	553	620	666	714	795
Knowles	2003										
Square Feet		96,670	96,670	96,670	96,670	96,670	104,350	104,350	104,350	96,670	96,670
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		627	680	697	652	621	603	592	595	638	657
Deer Creek	2004										
Square Feet		98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	102,683	102,683	102,683	98,075	98,075
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		644	636	651	672	647	599	667	655	667	673
Pleasant Hill	2004										
Square Feet		98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	98,075	104,219	104,219	104,219	98,075	98,075
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		710	721	704	671	629	679	646	628	643	823
Rutledge	2005										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	105,080	105,080	105,080	100,472	100,472
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		764	853	915	984	860	948	972	904	833	804
Plain	2006										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608.00	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		695	704	859	811	762	664	621	936	835	710
Winkley	2006										
Square Feet		100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	100,472	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		679	763	745	690	674	687	725	685	682	652
Riverplace	2007										
Square Feet		108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414	108,414
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		523	588	601	598	614	682	779	770	789	815

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

School Elementary	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Grandview Hills	2008										
Square Feet		119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160	119,160
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		399	387	419	456	474	434	442	470	479	483
Parkside	2009										
Square Feet		111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585
Portables		7,680	7,680	7,680	7680	7680	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		801	806	742	779	590	941	1003	958	840	1135
Westside	2009										
Square Feet		112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		457	504	520	558	549	558	624	566	572	557
Ronald Reagan	2010										
Square Feet		112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	112,270	118,414	118,414	118,414	112,270	112,270
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144	6144
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		772	800	797	817	723	865	932	876	864	874
River Ridge	2010										
Square Feet		111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	111,585	115,342	115,342	115,342	110,840	110,840
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3072	3072	3072	3072	3072
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		347	370	423	478	516	558	651	684	714	730
Reed	2014										
Square Feet		115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	115,180	122,788	122,788
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		571	636	673	671	628	723	793	800	748	746
Camacho	2015										
Square Feet		110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	114,000	114,000	114,000	110,840	110,840
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		604	620	669	678	697	666	765	773	778	707
Akin	2017										
Square Feet		110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,418	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840	110,840
Portables		9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Enrollment		821	874	927	874	755	860	922	843	760	-
Larkspur	2019										
Square Feet		112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	112,980	NA	NA
Portables		6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	6,144	-	-	-	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	NA	NA
Enrollment		804	834	930	853	906	720	549	-	NA	NA
Tarvin	2021										
Square Feet		116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		867	838	804	711	487	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North	2022										
Square Feet		116,254	116,254	116,254	116,254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		781	737	544	438	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hisle	2024										
Square Feet		117,392	117,392	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		800	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		576	530	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

School Middle	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Cedar Park	1995										
Square Feet		175,245	175,245	175,245	175,245	175,245	192,141	192,141	192,141	175,245	175,245
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,442	1,368	1,309	1,286	1,310	1,350	1,324	1,314	1,357	1,410
Leander	1996										
Square Feet		155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	162,680	162,680	162,680	155,000	155,000
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216	9,216
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		947	873	768	802	816	855	1149	1111	1025	979
Running Brushy	2000										
Square Feet		158,625	158,625	158,625	158,625	158,625	163,233	163,233	163,233	158,625	158,625
Portables		4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,130	1,120	1,038	1,051	1,083	1,154	1,289	1,227	1,246	1,254
Henry	2003										
Square Feet		164,444	164,444	164,444	164,444	164,444	167,516	167,516	167,516	164,444	164,444
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,256	1,348	1,199	1,254	1,301	1,332	1,384	1,364	1,355	1,326
Canyon Ridge	2004										
Square Feet		172,894	172,894	172,894	172,894	172,894	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452	171,452
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		889	964	1,050	1,104	1,144	1,178	1,228	1,265	1,306	1,327
Wiley	2006										
Square Feet		176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564	176,564
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		930	916	791	782	773	820	1,188	1,072	1,023	989
Four Points	2011										
Square Feet		178,849	178,849	178,849	178,849	178,849	175,286	175,286	175,286	178,849	178,849
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		582	581	590	629	673	686	776	775	773	734
Stiles	2012										
Square Feet		177,667	177,667	177,667	177,667	177,667	183,736	183,736	183,736	177,370	177,370
Portables		10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Enrollment		1,551	1,493	1,610	1,503	1,408	1,461	1,533	1,404	1,286	1,171
Danielson	2020										
Square Feet		210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	210,455	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portables		3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	-	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enrollment		1,093	1,183	1,436	1,357	1,201	973	NA	NA	NA	NA

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30.

School High Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Leander	1984										
Square Feet		398,087	398,087	398,087	398,087	398,097	480,475	480,475	480,475	360,957	360,957
Portables		1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,536	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,141	2,135	2,210	2,209	2,172	2,207	2,184	2,154	2,190	2,118
Cedar Park	1998										
Square Feet		366,721	366,721	366,721	366,721	366,721	370,548	370,548	370,548	374,785	374,785
Portables		7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	7,680	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608	4,608
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,243	2,158	1,938	1,952	1,994	2,038	2,083	2,081	2,026	2,016
Vista Ridge	2003										
Square Feet		409,081	409,081	409,081	409,081	409,081	433,875	433,875	433,875	427,106	427,106
Portables		10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	10,752	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,457	2,481	2,618	2,648	2,592	2,518	2,468	2,383	2,325	2,356
Rouse	2008										
Square Feet		446,636	446,636	446,636	446,636	446,636	439,000	439,000	439,000	437,194	437,194
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		2,370	2,261	2,037	1,944	1,908	1,923	1,782	1,688	1,849	1,990
Vandegrift	2010										
Square Feet		436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	436,099	397,183	397,183
Portables		-	-	-	-	-	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014	3,014
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,800	1,800
Enrollment		2,341	2,438	2,524	2,659	2,715	2,811	2,754	2,708	2,579	2,463
Glenn	2016										
Square Feet		473,754	473,754	473,754	473,754	473,754	450,283	450,283	450,283	473,754	473,754
Portables		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capacity		2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Enrollment		1,886	2,024	2,132	2,068	1,970	1,826	1,735	1,588	1,137	665

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

Schools	Year Opened	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
New Hope	Portables										
Square Feet		3,096	3,096	3,096	3,096	3,096	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072
Capacity		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Enrollment		65	65	46	46	46	71	73	73	46	46
LEO											
Square Feet		47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637	47,637
Capacity		308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Enrollment		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South PAC											
Square Feet		33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994	33,994
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
North PAC											
Square Feet		46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Geiger Center	2025										
Square Feet		30,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		874	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Science Materials Center	2025										
Square Feet		30,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Capacity		254	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Other											
Administration											
Square Feet		23,365	23,365	23,365	23,365	23,365	24,485	24,485	24,485	23,365	23,365
Plant Services											
Square Feet		58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	58,187	30,000	30,000
Transportation											
Square Feet		24,564	24,564	24,564	24,564	24,564	28,933	28,933	28,933	23,000	23,000
North Transportation	2019										
Square Feet		29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	29,663	NA	NA
Technology Center											
Square Feet		27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553	27,553
Other Administration											
Square Feet		20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	6,312	6,312
Portables		12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288	12,288
Regional Stadium-Gupton											
Capacity	2010	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212
Monroe Stadium											
Capacity	2009	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Bible Stadium											
Capacity	2009	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212	10,212

*During 2020, the District changed its fiscal year end from August 31 to June 30

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ***Schedule L-1***

REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement at fiscal year end?	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? (If the school district was issued a warrant hold and the warrant hold was not cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued, the school district is considered **to not have made** timely payments.) Payments to the TRS and TWC are considered timely if a warrant hold that was issued in connection to the untimely payment was cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued. Payments to the IRS are considered timely if a penalty or delinquent payment notice was cleared within 30 days from the date the notice was issued.	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? Even if the issue surrounding the initial warrant hold was resolved and cleared within 30 days, the school district is considered to have been issued a warrant hold.	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal funds and/or substantial doubt about the school district's ability to continue as a going concern?	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF7	Did the school district post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Education Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules that were in effect at the school district's fiscal year end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school district's administration and school board members discuss any changes and/or impact to local, state, and federal funding at a school board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget.	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion of interest and premiums on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year-end.	$ 326,611,544

NOTE: This schedule is to be included as part of the annual financial audit report (AFR) submission on the required due date and published as a part of the school district's AFR. This schedule should be submitted in the data feed file and submitted as an Adobe Acrobat portable document file (pdf).

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

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Leander Independent School District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 19, 2026.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

To the Board of Trustees
Leander Independent School District

Purpose of this Report

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

Whitley Penn LLP

Austin, Texas
November 19, 2026

LEANDER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT *Exhibit K-2*

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Data Control Codes	I. Summary of Auditors' Results	
	Financial Statements	
q1	Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
	Internal control over financial reporting:	
q2	Material weakness(es) identified?	No
q3	Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
q4	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Exhibit K-3

Data Control Codes	II. Financial Statement Findings
	None Reported

LEANDER ISD
LEADING TO A BRIGHT FUTURE

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Purchasing Cooperative Fees Annual Report
Purpose:	☒ Discussion Item/Report Only ☐ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Daniel Villarreal, Sr., CPA, RTSBA, Chief Financial Officer
Attachments:	N/A

Background Information:

The Texas Education Code, Section 44.0331 requires school districts that enter into a purchasing contract valued at $25,000 or more under an interlocal agreement, or under any other cooperative purchasing program authorized for school districts, shall document any contract-related fee, including any management fee, and the purpose of each fee under the contract. The amount, purpose, and disposition of any fee must be presented in a written report and submitted annually in an open meeting of the Board of Trustees of the school district. The written report must appear as an agenda item.

The following cooperative purchasing programs utilized by Leander ISD for the 2025-2026 fiscal year had an associated fee. Cooperatives to which LISD has an active interlocal that is not shown below did not require any payment of fees per the requirements of the law.

ORGANIZATION	Type of Purchase(s)	FEE	REASON
Central Texas Purchasing Alliance (CTPA)	Commodity/Service Purchases	$150.00	Annual Membership Fee
Texas Association of School Boards (BuyBoard)	Commodity/Service Purchases	$800.00	Vehicle Purchase Fee
Texas SmartBuy (Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts)	Commodity/Service Purchases	$110.00	Annual Membership Fee

Administrative Recommendation:

N/A

Sample Motion:

N/A

Leander ISD Board Meeting Agenda Item Information

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 19, 2026

Agenda Item:	Consider Approval of Job Order Contract-Guaranteed Maximum Price (JOC-GMP) #1 for the Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project
Purpose:	☐ Discussion Item/Report Only ☒ Action Requested
Administrator Responsible:	Jeremy Trimble, M.Arch., Chief Operations Officer
Attachments:	JOC-GMP #1_LISD Faubion Repurpose Ph 1 Early Work Proposal

Background Information:

At the October 1, 2026, Regular Board Meeting, the Board approved Job Order Contracting (JOC) as the construction procurement method for the repurposing of the former Faubion Elementary School as part of the 2023 Bond Program. Given the anticipated project schedule and the need to complete the work in time for the 2027 school year, coordination and continuity between the architect and contractor will be important to maintaining an efficient design and construction process.

Pfluger Architects was selected to provide architectural services for this Repurposing Project at the January 22, 2026, Regular Board Meeting. The District is evaluating the potential to repurpose the former Faubion facility to accommodate Early College High School (ECHS) and New Hope High School (NHHS). **The initial phase of work (Phase 1), addressed through this JOC-GMP, is dedicated entirely to the NHHS portion of the repurposing project.** Any future work associated with relocating ECHS would be considered as a separate phase. Pfluger Architects previously provided design services for ECHS, with American Constructors serving as the Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) and providing pre-construction services throughout the project, including participation in the planning and development process through approval for construction.

While this prior experience may not directly impact the initial phase of the Faubion repurposing project, it provides an important foundation for continuity should future phases include the relocation of ECHS to the former Faubion facility. The team's familiarity with the ECHS program, prior planning, and design considerations, along with its established working relationship, could help support coordination and consistency across the broader, multi-phase repurposing effort.

Based on these considerations, the Administration has selected American Constructors to serve as the JOC contractor for Phase 1 of the former Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project under Job Order Contract CTPA 22-006. This approach supports the coordination and timely delivery of the initial phase, with completion anticipated in time for the 2027 school year.

JOC-GMP #1 includes initial demolition, hazardous material abatement, and shell preparation work in designated areas, including structural steel, roofing, and procurement of select long-lead mechanical equipment. The proposed amount for JOC-GMP #1 is $2,943,323 and will be funded through the 2023 Bond Authorization . Additional GMPs may be brought forward for consideration as the project progresses and the remaining scope is further developed.

Alignment to Board Goals & Superintendent Guardrails:

This item supports the Board Goals and Superintendent Guardrails by advancing Guardrail 5: Effective & Efficient Operations. Selecting a contractor with demonstrated experience delivering district projects supports effective project management, cost-conscious construction, and timely completion of the Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project. The project is funded through the voter-approved 2023 Bond program, which designated resources for

repurposing underutilized campuses. The resulting learning environment will be designed around student needs, supporting student achievement and college readiness in alignment with the 2030 Board Goals.

Administrative Recommendation:

Administration recommends that the Board of Trustees approve Job Order Contract-Guaranteed Maximum Price (JOC-GMP) #1 with American Constructors in the amount of $2,943,323 for the initial phase of the Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project.

Sample Motion:

I move that the Board of Trustees approve Job Order Contract-Guaranteed Maximum Price (JOC-GMP) #1 with American Constructors in the amount of $2,943,323 for the initial phase of the Faubion Elementary Repurpose Project.

American Constructors

Proposal

Date: 11/06/26

Owner: Leander ISD
P.O. Box 218
Leander, Texas 78646

Contractor: American Constructors
11900 West Parmer Lane
Cedar Park, Texas 78613

Project: LISD Faubion Repurpose Phase 1 - Early Work (Shell)

Scope of Work Includes:

1. Work only as identified in plans in area A and partial B.
2. Demolition & disposal of debris
3. Hazardous material testing and removal
4. Structural steel
5. Roofing
6. Select mechanical equipment (long lead)

List of Plans / Specifications:

Plans - Demo Package and Mechanical Equipment Package - October 16,2026
Specifications - Early Release Demolition and Mechanical Equipment Package October 16,2026
Steel Drawings Interim Set - 10/19/26

Exclusions / Clarifications

1. Includes testing, removal or abatement of existing hazardous materials of phase 1 area only
2. Excludes geotech and material testing
3. Excludes PEC charges for design, permit, HV conductors and HV utility transformer
4. Excludes relocation of MDF
5. Utility bills for facility to be paid by owner
6. Steel pricing based on interim set. Adjustments for final plans to be in future proposal.
7. Roofing based on description of scope of work. Adjustments for final plans to be in future proposal.
8. All work during normal business hours

Total Amount of Proposal **$2,943,323**

LISD Faubion Repurpose Phase 1 - Early Work (Shell)

Item	Description	Amount
1	Hazardous Material Survey	$4,500
2	Demo and Hazardous Material Removal/Abatement	$350,000
3	Structural Steel Material & Installation	$415,000
4	Roofing	$565,000
5	MEPT Systems - Make Safe for Demo	$195,000
6	Mechanical Equipment - Prepurchase	$675,000
7	Maintain Electrical & Technology Systems	$50,000
8	Temporary walls & dry in measures	$20,000
9	Temporary Fencing & Project Barricades	$20,000
10	Unforeseen Conditions Allowance	$75,000
11	Contingency	$50,000
12	Project Supervision	$220,000
13	Project Indirects & Dumpsters	$35,000
	Subtotal	$2,674,500
	Fee	$133,725
	Subtotal	$2,808,225
	Bonds & Insurance	$135,098
	Total	**$2,943,323**