

2025 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ANNUAL REPORT



★ Texas Bond **Review Board** ★



Fiscal Year Ended
August 31, 2025

Texas Bond Review Board Local Government Annual Report 2025

Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2025

Greg Abbott, Governor
Chairman

Dan Patrick, Lieutenant Governor

Dustin Burrows, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Kelly Hancock, Acting Comptroller of Public Accounts

Rob Latsha
Executive Director

January 2026

Executive Summary

The Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) has no direct oversight of local government debt issuance. Chapter 1231 of the Texas Government Code requires the BRB to prepare statistical reports on local government debt. This information on debt issued by political subdivisions is primarily prepared by the issuer, collected by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) as a part of the review and approval procedures as required under Chapter 1202 of the Government Code, and then forwarded to the BRB for its report on local debt statistics. Data that has not been provided to the BRB on intergovernmental loans, privately placed loans, or any other debts that are not in the form of a public security are not reflected in this report. Also, pursuant to Texas Government Code, Section 1202.008, conduit debts incurred by nonprofit corporations created by the local governments are not required to provide issuance information to the BRB. As a result, conduit debt is not reflected in this report except for data presented in *Appendix B, Texas Local Government Conduit Debt*, and certain data presented in *Appendix F, Commercial Paper*. The data in this report and on the website is compiled from information provided to the BRB from various sources and has not been independently verified.

The BRB separates the local government issuances into seven categories: Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities); Public School Districts (School Districts); Water Districts and Authorities (WDs); Counties; Other Special Districts and Authorities (OSDs); Community and Junior College Districts (CCDs); and Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs).

Macro Findings

- As of fiscal year-end 2025, Texas local governments had \$368.30 billion in outstanding debt, an increase of \$103.77 billion (39.2 percent) over the past five fiscal years. Of that amount, 69.7 percent (\$256.64 billion) is tax-supported general obligation (GO) debt secured by local ad valorem tax collections, while the remaining 30.3 percent (\$111.66 billion) is secured by revenues generated by various projects, such as water, sewer, and electric utility fees (*Chapter 1*).
- Over the past five fiscal years, local government debt issuance increased by 32.0 percent (\$15.03 billion) from \$46.90 billion in fiscal year 2021 to \$61.93 billion in fiscal year 2025. During this period, new money issuance increased by 106.1 percent (\$24.69 billion) from \$23.27 billion to \$47.95 billion (*Chapter 1*).
- In fiscal year 2025, refundings increased 51.9 percent (\$4.78 billion) to \$13.98 billion from \$9.20 billion in 2024. Primarily due to the rising interest rate environment, refundings decreased 40.9 percent (\$9.65 billion) from a five year-high of \$23.63 billion in fiscal year 2021 to \$13.98 billion in fiscal year 2025 (*Chapter 1*).
- The most recent U.S. Census Bureau data for total state and local debt outstanding show that for census year 2023, Texas was the nation's second most populous state, and it ranked third among the 10 most populous states in terms of total (GO and revenue) local debt per capita, seventh in state debt per capita, and third in total state local debt per capita with 82.2 percent of the state's total debt burden at the local level (*Chapter 1*).
- Over the past five years, School Districts have consistently accounted for the highest amount of tax-supported GO debt outstanding, while Cities and WDs accounted for the second and third highest amounts, respectively (*Chapter 2*).

- Since fiscal year 2016, certificate of obligation (CO) debt outstanding has increased by 131.5 percent (\$17.42 billion) from \$13.24 billion outstanding in fiscal year 2016 to \$30.67 billion outstanding in fiscal year 2025. Cities accounted for 80.4 percent of the total CO debt outstanding at fiscal year-end 2025 (*Chapter 5*).
- As of fiscal year 2025, tax-supported CO debt for Cities accounted for 47.5 percent (\$24.52 billion) of the total Cities tax-supported debt outstanding, while Counties CO debt accounted for 39.0 percent (\$4.95 billion) of the total Counties tax-supported debt outstanding. HHDs CO debt outstanding accounted for 24.8 percent (\$1.05 billion) of the total HHDs tax-supported debt outstanding. COs carry the same credit rating as an issuer's general obligation (GO) debt, while revenue system debt credit ratings are typically one or two notches lower, so the COs will have a better credit rating and a wider investor audience, resulting in lower interest rates. (*Chapter 5*).
- During fiscal year 2025, a total of 229 local governments held 527 bond elections approving the potential issuance of \$63.71 billion of additional debt. Approximately, \$11.76 billion of bond election debt was defeated. Separately, on November 5, 2024, 197 local governments held 493 bond elections, with 137 local governments approving 368 bond elections totaling \$83.69 billion. Approximately 125 bond elections were defeated totaling \$9.24 billion of potential debt (*Appendix A*).
- As of October 31, 2025, a total of \$6.40 billion debt guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund (PSF) had been issued for charter schools by Education Finance Corporations (EFCs) and other higher education authorities, of which an estimated \$5.89 billion was outstanding (*Appendix C*).
- Excluding issuances of conduit debt, private placement debt, and short-term notes, the weighted average for total Cost of Issuance (COI), including underwriter's spread, decreased to \$15.75 per \$1,000 in 2025 from \$17.58 per \$1,000 in 2024. The average transaction size increased to \$41.6 million in 2025 from \$37.6 million in 2024, and the average fee decreased to \$655,223 from \$661,050 in 2024. GO negotiated transactions had lower costs per \$1,000 for transaction sizes over \$20.0 million (*Appendix D*).
- Approximately 108 issuers that issued debt in fiscal year 2025 received a tax-supported GO rating upgrade, and 56 issuers received a tax-supported GO rating downgrade from at least one of the three major credit rating agencies, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's (*Appendix H*).

For limitations on the purpose and use of this report, see the disclosure preceding *Chapter 1*.

Contents

Chapter 1:	Texas Local Debt in Perspective	1
Chapter 2:	Texas Local Government Tax-Supported Debt.....	11
Chapter 3:	Texas Local Government Revenue Debt.....	19
Chapter 4:	Capital Appreciation Bonds.....	25
Chapter 5:	Certificates of Obligation.....	31
Appendix A:	Bond Election Results	41
Appendix B:	Texas Local Government Conduit Debt.....	65
Appendix C:	Texas Charter Schools	69
Appendix D:	Cost of Issuance	73
Appendix E:	Build America Bonds.....	75
Appendix F:	Commercial Paper.....	77
Appendix G:	Overview of Texas Local Governments with Debt Outstanding.....	83
Appendix H:	Overview of Texas Local Government Rating Changes.....	87
Appendix I:	Glossary	91

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Figures

Figure 1.1:	Texas Local Government — Total Debt Outstanding per Capita.....	4
Figure 1.2:	Texas Local Government — Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	6
Figure 1.3:	Texas Local Government — Total Debt Outstanding as a Percent of Personal Income.....	6
Figure 2.1:	Texas Local Government — Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	12
Figure 2.2:	Texas Local Government — Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding per Capita	13
Figure 2.3:	Texas Local Government — Per Capita Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of per Capita Personal Income	14
Figure 2.4:	Texas Local Government — Tax-Supported Debt-Service Requirements by Fiscal Year	18
Figure 3.1:	Texas Local Government — Revenue Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	20
Figure 3.2:	Texas Local Government — Revenue Debt Outstanding per Capita.....	20
Figure 3.3:	Texas Local Government — Revenue Debt-Service Requirements by Fiscal Year.....	24
Figure 4.1:	Texas Local Government — Capital Appreciation Bonds Issued 2011–2025.....	27
Figure 4.2:	Texas Local Government — Capital Appreciation Bonds Maturity Amount Outstanding.....	29
Figure 4.3:	Texas Local Government — Total Debt Service Outstanding – Fiscal Years 2011–2025	29
Figure 4.4:	Texas Local Government — Ratio of Total Debt Service/Total Par for Debt Outstanding	30
Figure 4.5:	Texas Local Government — Ratio of School Districts Debt Service/Par for School Districts Debt Outstanding	30
Figure 5.1:	Texas Local Government — Total Certificates of Obligation Debt Outstanding	31

Figure 5.2:	Texas Local Government — Certificates of Obligation Debt Issuance by Cities, Counties, and Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities by Fiscal Year	32
Figure 5.3:	Texas Cities — Total Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding.....	34
Figure 5.4:	Texas Counties — Total Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding	38
Figure 5.5:	Texas Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities — Total Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding	39
Figure D.1:	Texas Local Government — Total Direct Bond Costs for Fiscal Year 2025.....	73
Figure F.1:	Texas Local Government — Non-Conduit Commercial Paper Outstanding.....	77
Figure F.2:	Texas Local Government — Commercial Paper/Non-Public Debt - Authorized and Outstanding Balances as of August 31, 2025	79
Figure F.3:	Texas Local Government — Conduit Commercial Paper Outstanding	81

Tables

Table 1.1:	Texas Local Government — Debt Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	3
Table 1.2:	Total State and Local Debt Outstanding: 10 Most Populous States.....	4
Table 1.3:	Texas Local Government — Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	5
Table 1.4:	Texas Local Government — Rate of Debt Retirement.....	7
Table 1.5:	Texas Local Government — Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year	9
Table 2.1:	Texas Local Government — Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	11
Table 2.2:	Texas Local Government — Tax-Supported Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year	16
Table 2.3:	Texas Local Government — Rate of Tax-Supported Debt Retirement	17
Table 3.1:	Texas Local Government — Revenue Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year	19
Table 3.2:	Texas Local Government — Revenue Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year.....	22
Table 3.3:	Texas Local Government — Rate of Revenue Debt Retirement	23
Table 4.1:	Texas Local Government — Capital Appreciation Bonds Par Amounts Issued by Fiscal Year	26
Table 4.2:	Texas Local Government — Top 20 Most Expensive Capital Appreciation Bonds Outstanding as of August 31, 2025.....	27
Table 4.3:	Texas Local Government — Capital Appreciation Bonds Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	28
Table 5.1:	Texas Local Government — Top 20 Issuers with Certificates of Obligation Debt Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	33
Table 5.2:	Texas Cities — Top 30 Issuers with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	35
Table 5.3:	Texas Cities — Big Six Cities with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	36

Table 5.4:	Texas Counties — Top 20 Issuers of Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025	37
Table 5.5:	Texas Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025.....	39
Table A.1:	Texas Local Government — Number of Bond Election Propositions Approved by Fiscal Year.....	41
Table A.2:	Texas Local Government — Estimated Bond Election Results by Fiscal Year	42
Table A.3:	Texas Local Government — Carried Propositions — Bond Elections May 03, 2025.....	43
Table A.4:	Texas Local Government — Defeated Propositions — Bond Elections May 03, 2025.....	52
Table A.5:	Texas Local Government — Carried Propositions — Bond Elections November 05, 2024	55
Table A.6:	Texas Local Government — Defeated Propositions — Bond Elections November 05, 2024	61
Table B.1:	Texas Local Government — Conduit Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year.....	66
Table C.1:	Total Charter School Debt by Issuer Guaranteed by Permanent School Fund (Estimated) as of October 31, 2025.....	71
Table C.2:	Charter School Debt Outstanding Guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund as of October 31, 2025 (Estimated).....	72
Table D.1:	Texas Local Government — Cost of Issuance Statistics Summary for Fiscal Year 2025	74
Table E.1:	Texas Local Government — Build America Bond Debt Outstanding.....	75
Table E.2:	Texas Local Government — Top Five Issuers with Build America Bond Debt Outstanding	76
Table F.1:	Texas Local Government — Commercial Paper Outstanding by Fiscal Year	78
Table F.2:	Texas Local Government — Texas Big Six Cities — Commercial Paper Outstanding	80

Table F.3:	Texas Local Government — Conduit Commercial Paper Outstanding	81
Table H.1:	Texas Local Government — 2025 Issuers with GO Rating Upgrade Since Previous Issuance.....	88
Table H.2:	Texas Local Government — GO Debt Rating Downgrades in Fiscal Year 2025	90

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Cautionary Statements

Section 1202.008 of the Texas Government Code authorizes the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to collect local debt information and to send that information to the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) for inclusion in debt statistic reports. Chapter 1231 of the Texas Government Code requires the BRB to submit biennial reports with such data to the legislature. This report is intended to satisfy this Chapter 1231 duty.

The data in this report and on the BRB's website is compiled from information reported to the BRB from various sources and has not been independently verified. The reported debt and defeasance data may vary from actual debt outstanding, and the variance for a specific issuer could be substantial. Fiscal year 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Local governments are not required to report data for debt that either is not considered a public security as defined by state statute, e.g., a loan not evidenced by a note or evidenced by a note payable to order, or does not require approval by the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Texas, such as certain short-term notes, certain bond anticipation notes, and certain lease purchase agreements for personal property. Consequently, the BRB does not receive information on many privately placed loans or intergovernmental loans, such as State Infrastructure Bank loans for transportation or water development state participation loans that are not evidenced by a public security. In addition, debt issuances for some component corporations of governmental entities, such as housing finance corporations, industrial development corporations, and other conduit entities, are not reported to the BRB. Outstanding debt excludes debt for which sufficient funds have been escrowed to retire the debt either from proceeds of refunding debt or from other sources, if reported to the BRB. Debt totals, percentages, trends, and other data are based entirely on debt and defeasances reported to the BRB. Fiscal year 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Future debt repayment and debt-service information for variable rate, commercial paper, and other short-term and demand debt is estimated on the basis of interest rate and refinancing assumptions described in the report. Actual future data could be affected by changes in issuer financing decisions, prevailing interest rates, market conditions, and other factors that cannot be predicted. Consequently, actual future data could differ from the estimates, and the difference could be substantial. The BRB assumes no obligation to update any such estimate of future data.

Historical data and trends presented are not intended to predict future events or continuing trends, and no representation is made that past experience will continue in the future.

This report is intended to meet Chapter 1231 requirements and inform state leadership and the legislature. This report is not intended to inform investors in making a decision to buy, hold, or sell any securities, nor may it be relied upon as such. Data is provided as of the date indicated and may not reflect debt, debt service, population, or other data as of any subsequent date. This data may have changed from the date as of which it is provided. For more detailed or more current information, see the issuers' websites or their filings at Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA®). The BRB does not control or make any representation regarding the accuracy, completeness, or currency of any such site, and **no referenced site is incorporated herein by reference or otherwise.**

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Chapter 1

Texas Local Debt in Perspective

Overview

Local governments in Texas issue debt to finance construction and renovation of government facilities (e.g., schools, public safety buildings, city halls, and county courthouses), public infrastructure (e.g., roads, water, and sewer systems), and various other projects authorized by law. Key factors that affect a government's need and ability to borrow funds for infrastructure development include population changes, revenue sources, tax rates and levies, interest rates, and construction costs. Local governments issue two main types of debt: tax supported (general obligation or GO) and revenue. GO debt is secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer's ad valorem taxing power while revenue debt is secured by a specified revenue source. Tax-supported debt includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources, even though the debt may be paid in whole or in part from non-tax revenue. Tax-supported debt generally must be voter approved (with the exception of certificates of obligation (COs), tax notes, school district maintenance tax notes, certain time warrants, and certain other obligations).

State law sets limitations on certain local government debt issuers by setting maximum ad valorem tax rates per \$100 of assessed property valuation. These rates vary by government type, but all must generate sufficient funds based on annual ad valorem tax collections to provide for the payment of the debt service on outstanding and projected ad valorem tax (GO) debt. Additionally, all public securities issued by local entities must be approved by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) – Public Finance Division and registered with the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA).

Texas Bond Review Board and Local Government Debt

The Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) has no direct oversight of local government debt issuance. Chapter 1231 of the Texas Government Code requires the BRB to prepare statistical reports on local government debt. This information on debt issued by political subdivisions is primarily prepared by the political subdivision, collected as a part of the OAG review and approval procedures as required under Chapter 1202 of the Government Code, and then forwarded to the BRB for its report on local debt statistics. Intergovernmental loans, privately placed loans, and any other debts that are not in the form of a public security are not reflected in this report. Also, conduit debts incurred by nonprofit corporations created by the local governments are not reflected in this report except for data presented in *Appendix B, Texas Local Government Conduit Debt*, and certain data presented in *Appendix F, Commercial Paper*. The data in this report and on the website is compiled from information provided to the BRB from various sources and has not been independently verified.

All reporting on local debt is presented on the agency's website, the BRB Data Center, and the Texas Open Data Portal. Visitors to the BRB website can search databases, access the data center, and access the data portal to download spreadsheets that contain debt outstanding, debt issuances, debt ratios, and population data as available by government type at each fiscal year-end.

The BRB posts this information to its website, the data center, and the data portal annually within four months after the close of the state's fiscal year. Additionally, this data is supplied to the CPA's office, the Legislative Budget Board, and the *Texas Tribune* for publication on their debt pages.

The BRB separates the local government issuances into seven categories: Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities); Public School Districts (School Districts); Water Districts and Authorities (WDs); Counties;

Other Special Districts and Authorities (OSDs); Community and Junior College Districts (CCDs); and Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs).

Local Government Debt Outstanding

As of fiscal year-end 2025, Texas local governments had \$368.89 billion in outstanding debt (*Table 1.1*), an increase of \$35.57 billion (10.7 percent) over last year. Of that amount, 69.7 percent (\$257.02 billion) is GO debt secured by local ad valorem tax collections, while the remaining 30.3 percent (\$111.86 billion) is secured by revenues generated by various projects, such as water, sewer, and electric utility fees. Over the past five fiscal years, tax-supported debt outstanding increased 47.3 percent (\$82.57 billion), and revenue debt outstanding increased 24.2 percent (\$21.79 billion).

School Districts accounted for 40.2 percent (\$148.38 billion) of all local debt outstanding, and Cities accounted for 30.7 percent (\$113.37 billion). WDs held the third highest percentage and accounted for 15.1 percent (\$55.81 billion) of all local debt outstanding. The remaining 13.9 percent (\$51.32 billion) was held by CCDs, Counties, HHDs, and OSDs.

Table 1.1
Texas Local Government
Debt Outstanding as of August 31, 2025
(amounts in millions)

Type of Issuer		Tax-Supported*	Revenue**	Total Debt
Public School Districts	Voter-approved tax	146,970.2	-	146,970.2
	Maintenance tax (ed. equipment)	1,298.6	-	1,298.6
	Lease-purchase contracts	-	113.3	113.3
	Revenue (athletic facilities)	-	-	-
	Subtotal	\$ 148,268.9	\$ 113.3	\$ 148,382.1
Cities, Towns, Villages	Tax	51,810.1	-	51,810.1
	Revenue	-	61,460.3	61,460.3
	Lease-purchase contracts	-	3.5	3.5
	Sales Tax	-	100.0	100.0
	Subtotal	\$ 51,810.1	\$ 61,563.9	\$ 113,373.9
Water Districts and Authorities	Tax	30,367.4	-	30,367.4
	Revenue	-	25,419.6	25,419.6
	Sales tax	-	20.1	20.1
	Subtotal	\$ 30,367.4	\$ 25,439.8	\$ 55,807.2
Other Special Districts and Authorities	Tax	185.2	-	185.2
	Revenue	-	13,379.8	13,379.8
	Sales tax	-	5,452.7	5,452.7
	Lease-purchase contracts	-	21.5	21.5
	Subtotal	\$ 185.2	\$ 18,854.0	\$ 19,039.3
Counties	Tax	16,736.3	-	16,736.3
	Revenue	-	3,605.6	3,605.6
	Lease-purchase contracts	-	20.2	20.2
	Subtotal	\$ 16,736.3	\$ 3,625.9	\$ 20,362.1
Community and Junior College Districts	Tax	5,433.5	-	5,433.5
	Revenue	-	1,064.7	1,064.7
	Subtotal	\$ 5,433.5	\$ 1,064.7	\$ 6,498.2
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	Tax	4,221.3	-	4,221.3
	Revenue	-	1,156.0	1,156.0
	Sales tax	-	45.8	45.8
	Subtotal	\$ 4,221.3	\$ 1,201.8	\$ 5,423.1
Total Local Debt Outstanding		\$ 257,022.7	\$ 111,863.3	\$ 368,885.9

*Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.

**Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

Table 1.2												
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL DEBT OUTSTANDING: 10 MOST POPULOUS STATES												
	Total State and Local Debt				State Debt				Local Debt			
State	Population (thousands)	Amount (millions)	Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount (millions)	% of Total Debt	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount (millions)	% of Total Debt	Capita Amount	Capita Rank
New York	19,867	332,291	\$16,726	1	128,598	38.7%	\$6,473	1	203,694	61.3%	\$10,253	2
California	39,431	580,193	14,714	2	162,001	27.9%	4,108	2	418,192	72.1%	10,606	1
Illinois	12,710	130,908	10,300	4	42,487	32.5%	3,343	4	88,421	67.5%	6,957	4
Texas	31,291	370,234	11,832	3	65,895	17.8%	2,106	7	304,339	82.2%	9,726	3
Pennsylvania	13,079	113,275	8,661	5	47,681	42.1%	3,646	3	65,594	57.9%	5,015	5
Ohio	11,883	67,124	5,649	7	31,101	46.3%	2,617	6	36,023	53.7%	3,031	9
Michigan	10,140	75,097	7,406	6	26,724	35.6%	2,635	5	48,373	64.4%	4,770	6
Florida	23,372	131,771	5,638	8	21,815	16.6%	933	10	109,956	83.4%	4,705	7
Georgia	11,181	61,285	5,481	9	14,484	23.6%	1,295	8	46,802	76.4%	4,186	8
North Carolina	11,046	45,495	4,119	10	12,825	28.2%	1,161	9	32,670	71.8%	2,958	10
MEAN		\$190,767	\$9,052		\$55,361	30.9%	\$2,832		\$135,406	69.1%	\$6,221	

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 2023 (the most recent data available); July 2024 U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division (released in December 2024).

The most recent U.S. Census Bureau data for total state and local debt outstanding shows that for census year 2023 (the most recent data available), Texas continued to be ranked second in population, third among the 10 most populous states in terms of local debt per capita, third in total state and local debt per capita, and seventh in state debt per capita (*Table 1.2*).

Over the past 10 years, local government total debt (tax-supported plus revenue) increased \$159.26 billion (76.0 percent). Over this time, the state’s population increased by an estimated 13.9 percent (3.8 million), based on July 2024 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates (released December 2024). During that same period, local government total debt outstanding per capita increased by 54.5 percent, or \$4,158 per person, from \$7,631 per capita in fiscal year 2016 to \$11,789 per capita in fiscal year 2025 (*Figure 1.1*).

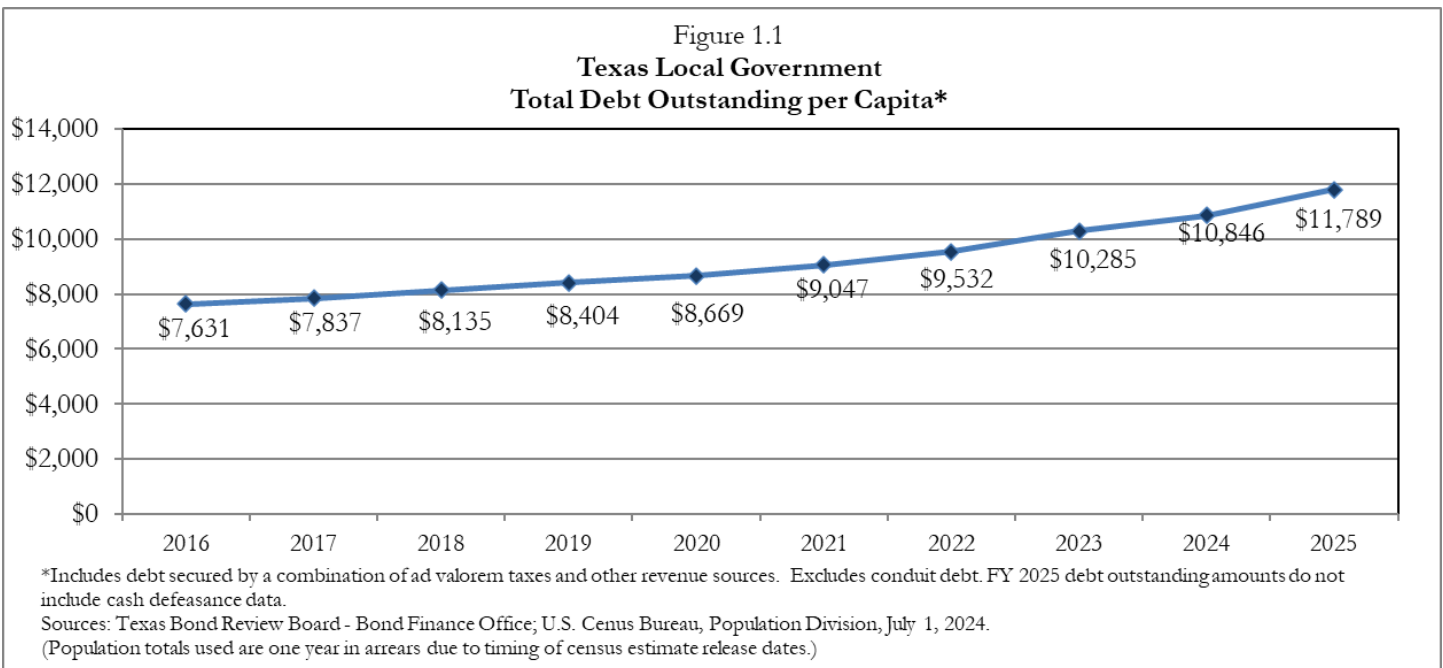


Table 1.3 lists the state's local debt outstanding by category from highest to lowest total amount outstanding.

Table 1.3 TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING BY FISCAL YEAR (amounts in millions)					
	8/31/2021	8/31/2022	8/31/2023	8/31/2024	8/31/2025
Public School Districts					
Tax-Supported*	\$97,570.8	\$104,024.1	\$119,993.3	\$130,064.9	\$148,268.9
Revenue**	196.3	177.6	162.9	141.6	113.3
Total	\$97,767.1	\$104,201.6	\$120,156.2	\$130,206.5	\$148,382.1
Cities, Towns, Villages					
Tax-Supported*	\$37,304.5	\$40,057.5	\$43,642.2	\$47,297.4	\$51,810.1
Revenue**	46,876.4	50,578.3	52,788.7	55,953.6	61,563.9
Total	\$84,180.9	\$90,635.8	\$96,430.9	\$103,251.0	\$113,373.9
Water Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported*	\$19,259.2	\$21,569.7	\$24,711.5	\$27,488.5	\$30,367.4
Revenue**	18,661.4	19,945.6	21,314.2	23,478.7	25,439.8
Total	\$37,920.6	\$41,515.3	\$46,025.7	\$50,967.1	\$55,807.2
Other Special Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported*	\$157.5	\$156.6	\$161.6	\$180.3	\$185.2
Revenue**	19,583.9	19,871.1	19,420.9	19,079.3	18,854.0
Total	\$19,741.4	\$20,027.7	\$19,582.5	\$19,259.6	\$19,039.3
Counties					
Tax-Supported*	\$12,813.9	\$13,248.0	\$13,874.0	\$15,594.0	\$16,736.3
Revenue**	2,577.2	2,512.9	2,563.7	3,335.5	3,625.9
Total	\$15,391.2	\$15,760.9	\$16,437.7	\$18,929.5	\$20,362.1
Community and Junior College Districts					
Tax-Supported*	\$4,939.6	\$5,147.2	\$5,611.7	\$5,263.9	\$5,433.5
Revenue**	1,078.6	1,056.6	981.2	908.8	1,064.7
Total	\$6,018.2	\$6,203.8	\$6,592.9	\$6,172.6	\$6,498.2
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported*	\$2,408.6	\$2,454.1	\$3,364.5	\$3,267.7	\$4,221.3
Revenue**	1,098.6	1,076.1	1,120.9	1,206.2	1,201.8
Total	\$3,507.2	\$3,530.1	\$4,485.4	\$4,474.0	\$5,423.1
Total Tax-Supported*	\$174,454.2	\$186,657.1	\$211,358.9	\$229,156.6	\$257,022.7
Total Revenue**	\$90,072.3	\$95,218.1	\$98,352.6	\$104,103.7	\$111,863.3
Total Debt Outstanding	\$264,526.5	\$281,875.1	\$309,711.4	\$333,260.4	\$368,885.9
*Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.					
**Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.					
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

Figure 1.2 illustrates the local debt outstanding by category over the past 10 fiscal years.

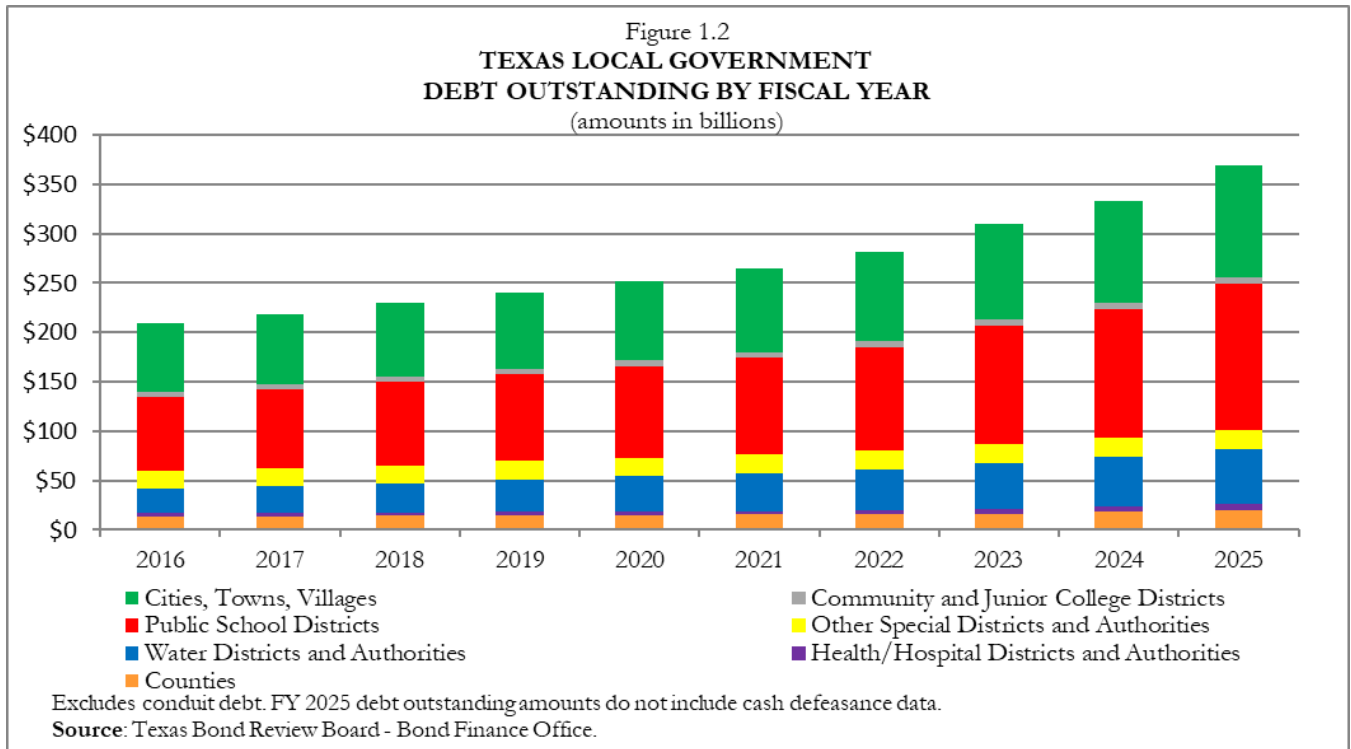
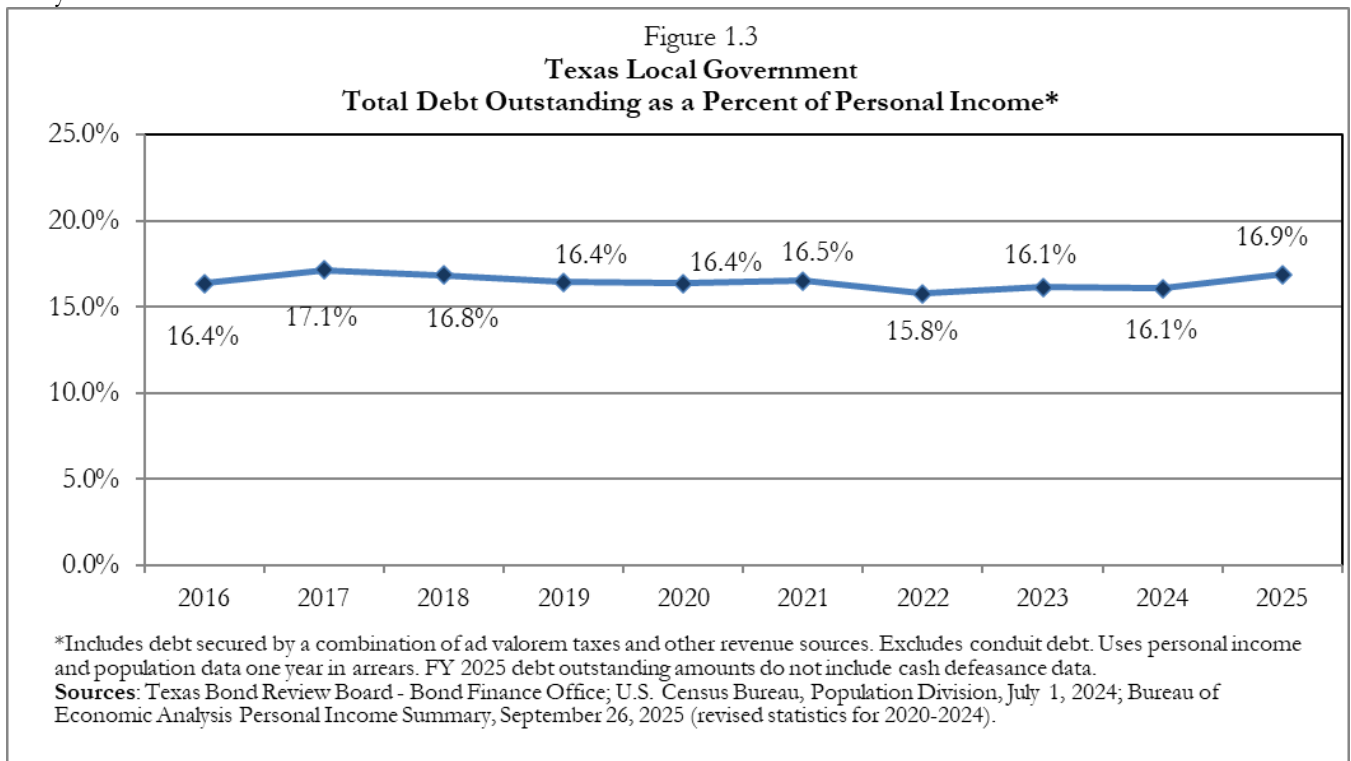


Figure 1.3 illustrates the total local debt outstanding as a percent of personal income over the past 10 years.



Rate of Debt Retirement

Timely repayment of debt is an important factor used by rating agencies to assess a municipal issuer's financial performance. As a guideline, rating agencies look for a repayment schedule that retires 25 percent of principal one quarter through the life of the debt and 50 percent halfway through the life of the debt. Generally, local governments issue debt with varying maturities up to 40 years.

Table 1.4 illustrates the amount of debt retired in the next five-, 10-, and 20-year periods for both tax-supported and revenue debt outstanding as of fiscal year 2025.

Table 1.4 Texas Local Government Rate of Debt Retirement* (\$ in millions)				
Debt Repaid (Principal Only)	Tax-Supported		Revenue	
	Debt	Percent	Debt	Percent
Within Five Years				
Public School Districts	\$28,832.4	19.4%	\$61.0	53.9%
Cities, Towns, Villages	16,456.6	32.0%	12,211.6	20.4%
Water Districts and Authorities	6,551.6	21.6%	4,994.0	20.2%
Other Special Districts and Authorities	52.9	28.6%	3,500.4	18.7%
Counties	5,533.7	33.3%	655.6	18.9%
Community and Junior Colleges	1,512.7	28.2%	387.7	36.4%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	757.2	17.9%	231.0	19.2%
Within Ten Years				
Public School Districts	\$58,488.9	39.4%	\$91.7	81.0%
Cities, Towns, Villages	30,139.2	58.6%	25,219.5	42.1%
Water Districts and Authorities	13,236.7	43.6%	10,042.0	40.7%
Other Special Districts and Authorities	103.9	56.1%	6,919.9	37.1%
Counties	9,677.4	58.3%	1,356.3	39.0%
Community and Junior Colleges	2,957.6	55.2%	687.9	64.6%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	1,640.0	38.9%	500.9	41.7%
Within Twenty Years				
Public School Districts	\$113,785.6	76.7%	\$113.3	100.0%
Cities, Towns, Villages	47,721.7	92.8%	48,334.7	80.7%
Water Districts and Authorities	25,633.4	84.4%	19,369.8	78.5%
Other Special Districts and Authorities	167.2	90.3%	15,088.1	80.8%
Counties	15,398.1	92.7%	2,542.6	73.1%
Community and Junior Colleges	4,890.5	91.3%	1,040.0	97.7%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	3,216.9	76.2%	1,068.9	88.9%
*Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.				
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.				

Debt Issuance and Use of Proceeds

Over the past five fiscal years, local government debt issuance increased by 32.0 percent (\$15.03 billion) from \$46.90 billion in fiscal year 2021 to \$61.93 billion in fiscal year 2025. During this period, new money issuance increased by 106.1 percent (\$24.69 billion) from \$23.27 billion to \$47.95 billion. Refundings decreased by 40.9 percent (\$9.65 billion) from \$23.63 billion to \$13.98 billion (*Table 1.5*).

During fiscal year 2025, 38.7 percent of local debt issuance was used to finance educational facilities and equipment, 22.6 percent was used to refund debt, 17.2 percent was used to finance water-related infrastructure, 9.4 percent was used for general purpose (debt such as building or improving city halls and courthouses, or other public improvements), and 3.5 percent was used to finance transportation projects. The water-related and transportation financings are likely understated because some issuers, especially Cities, borrow for multiple purposes, over half of which involve financings for water and transportation purposes. The remaining 8.6 percent of local debt issuance was used for multiple purposes, including combined utility systems, commerce, computer technology, economic development, fire safety, health related, housing and land, power, prisons and detention centers, public safety, recreation, and solid waste.

Table 1.5
**Texas Local Government
Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year***
(\$ in millions)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Issuers	1,266	1,036	939	913	1,098
Issuances	1,965	1,580	1,359	1,255	1,612
Public School Districts					
New Money	\$8,987.6	\$12,259.5	\$21,720.1	\$15,563.7	\$24,241.5
Refunding	8,817.9	3,513.7	1,163.4	1,980.9	5,932.4
Total Par Issued	\$17,805.5	\$15,773.1	\$22,883.5	\$17,544.6	\$30,173.9
Cities, Towns, Villages					
New Money	\$7,485.7	\$9,117.3	\$9,956.6	\$8,997.4	\$12,890.3
Refunding	6,192.3	5,931.4	3,130.4	5,136.9	4,360.5
Total Par Issued	\$13,678.1	\$15,048.7	\$13,086.9	\$14,134.3	\$17,250.8
Water Districts					
New Money	\$3,595.0	\$5,178.0	\$5,804.5	\$6,282.5	\$6,366.4
Refunding	2,962.3	1,131.3	658.1	697.3	1,262.9
Total Par Issued	\$6,557.3	\$6,309.3	\$6,462.6	\$6,979.8	\$7,629.2
Other Special Districts					
New Money	\$1,054.7	\$743.5	\$70.2	\$236.3	\$315.2
Refunding	3,954.7	1,382.4	689.2	610.5	1,557.5
Total Par Issued	\$5,009.3	\$2,125.9	\$759.4	\$846.8	\$1,872.7
Counties					
New Money	\$1,338.1	\$1,173.0	\$1,464.3	\$3,220.0	\$2,313.1
Refunding	829.5	1,639.6	359.8	521.0	658.8
Total Par Issued	\$2,167.6	\$2,812.7	\$1,824.1	\$3,741.0	\$2,971.9
Community and Junior College Districts					
New Money	\$729.2	\$548.7	\$821.2	\$21.9	\$700.1
Refunding	798.5	111.3	53.8	32.2	151.9
Total Par Issued	\$1,527.7	\$659.9	\$875.0	\$54.1	\$851.9
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$79.1	\$120.0	\$1,131.5	\$169.4	\$1,127.8
Refunding	78.3	246.9	0.0	220.9	54.8
Total Par Issued	\$157.4	\$366.9	\$1,131.5	\$390.3	\$1,182.6
Total New Money	\$23,269.3	\$29,140.0	\$40,968.4	\$34,491.2	\$47,954.4
Total Refunding	\$23,633.4	\$13,956.5	\$6,054.6	\$9,199.7	\$13,978.7
Total Par	\$46,902.7	\$43,096.6	\$47,022.9	\$43,690.9	\$61,933.1

*Excludes commercial paper and conduit issuances.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

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Chapter 2

Texas Local Government Tax-Supported Debt

Overview

Tax-supported debt includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources, even though the debt may be paid in whole or in part from non-tax revenue. Tax-supported debt generally must be voter approved, with the exception of certificates of obligation (COs), tax notes, school district maintenance tax notes, certain time warrants, and certain other obligations.

State law sets limitations on certain local government debt issuers by setting maximum ad valorem tax rates per \$100 of assessed property valuation. These rates vary by government type, but all must generate sufficient funds based on annual ad valorem tax collections to provide for the payment of the debt service on outstanding and projected ad valorem tax (general obligation or GO) debt. Additionally, all public securities issued by local debt issuers must receive approval from the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) – Public Finance Division and be registered with the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Local Government Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding

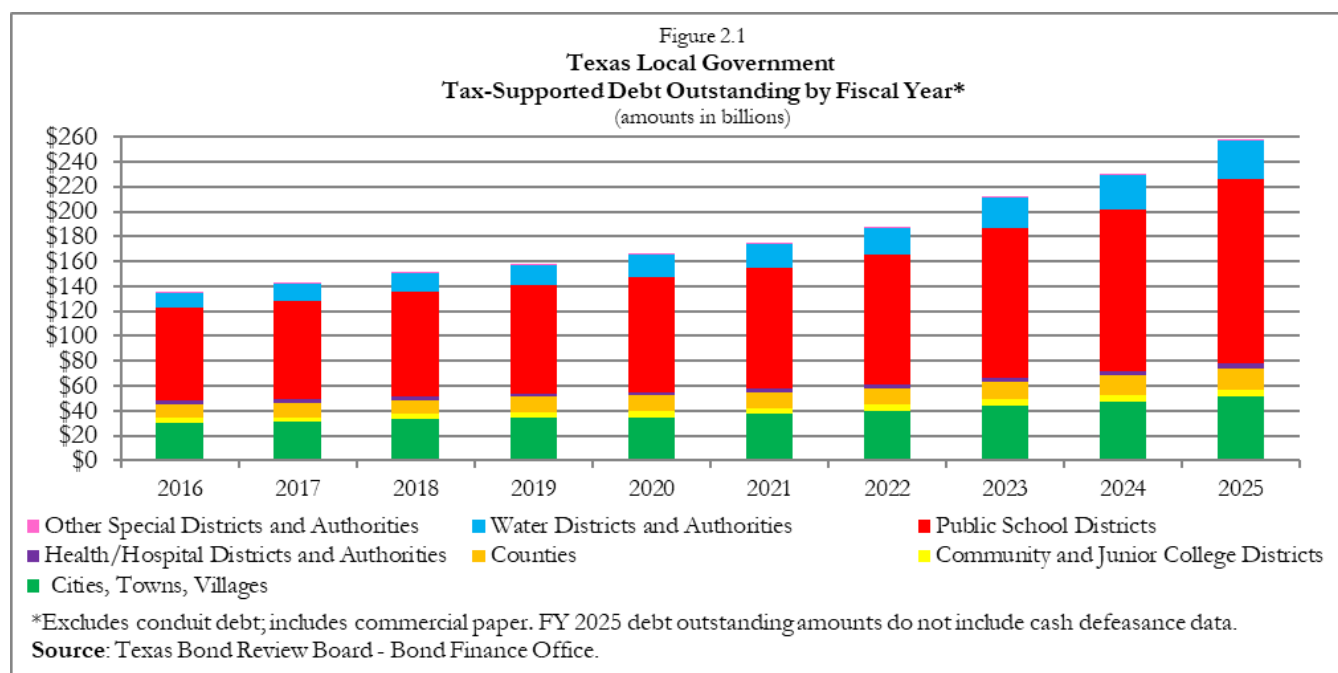
As of fiscal year-end 2025, Texas local governments had \$257.02 billion in outstanding tax-supported debt, an increase of \$27.87 billion (12.2 percent) over the 2024 total of \$229.16 billion, and a 47.3 percent (\$82.57 billion) increase over the past five fiscal years, from \$174.45 billion in 2021 (*Table 2.1*).

Table 2.1 Texas Local Government Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year (amounts in millions)					
	8/31/2021	8/31/2022	8/31/2023	8/31/2024	8/31/2025
Public School Districts	\$97,570.8	\$104,024.1	\$119,993.3	\$130,064.9	\$148,268.9
Cities, Towns, Villages	37,304.5	40,057.5	43,642.2	47,297.4	51,810.1
Water Districts and Authorities	19,259.2	21,569.7	24,711.5	27,488.5	30,367.4
Counties	12,813.9	13,248.0	13,874.0	15,594.0	16,736.3
Other Special Districts and Authorities	157.5	156.6	161.6	180.3	185.2
Community and Junior Colleges	4,939.6	5,147.2	5,611.7	5,263.9	5,433.5
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	2,408.6	2,454.1	3,364.5	3,267.7	4,221.3
Total Revenue Debt Outstanding*	\$174,454.2	\$186,657.1	\$211,358.9	\$229,156.6	\$257,022.7
*Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.					
Includes commercial paper; excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.					
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

Over the past 10 fiscal years, tax-supported debt outstanding has increased \$121.84 billion (90.1 percent) from \$135.18 billion in 2016 to \$257.02 billion in 2025. *Figure 2.1* illustrates local tax-supported debt outstanding by local government type over the past 10 fiscal years.

As shown in *Table 2.1* and *Figure 2.1*, Public School Districts (School Districts) have consistently accounted for the highest amount of tax-supported debt outstanding, while Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities) and Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) accounted for the second and third highest amounts, respectively.

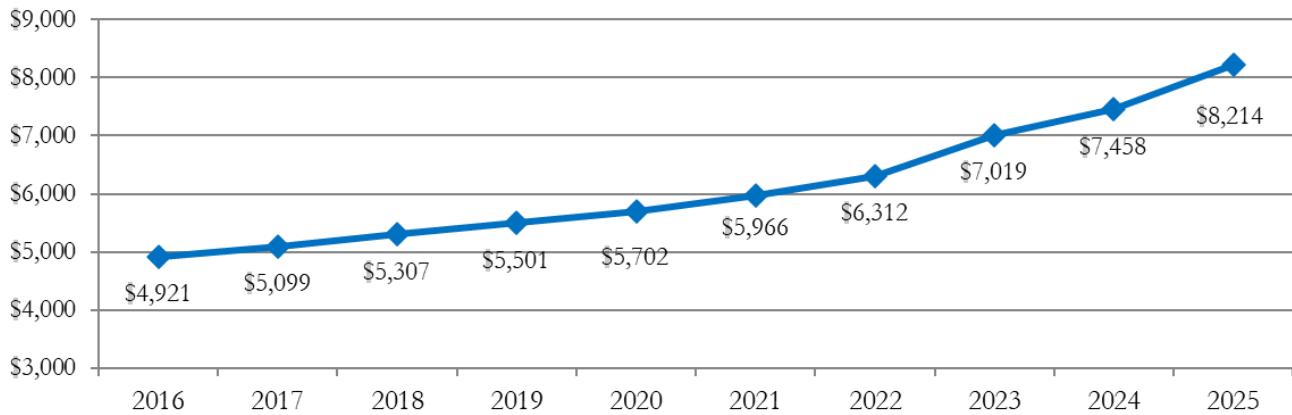
Of the total Cities tax-supported debt outstanding, the Big Six Cities (Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, El Paso, and Fort Worth) accounted for an average of 28.6 percent over the last five years and 30.5 percent over the last 10 years.



Tax-Supported Debt per Capita

Local government tax-supported debt per capita increased over the past 10 years by 66.9 percent (or \$3,293 per person) from \$4,921 per capita in fiscal year 2016 to \$8,214 per capita in fiscal year 2025. Over this period, the state's population increased by an estimated 13.9 percent (3.8 million), based on July 2024 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, which were released in December 2024 (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2
Texas Local Government
Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding per Capita*



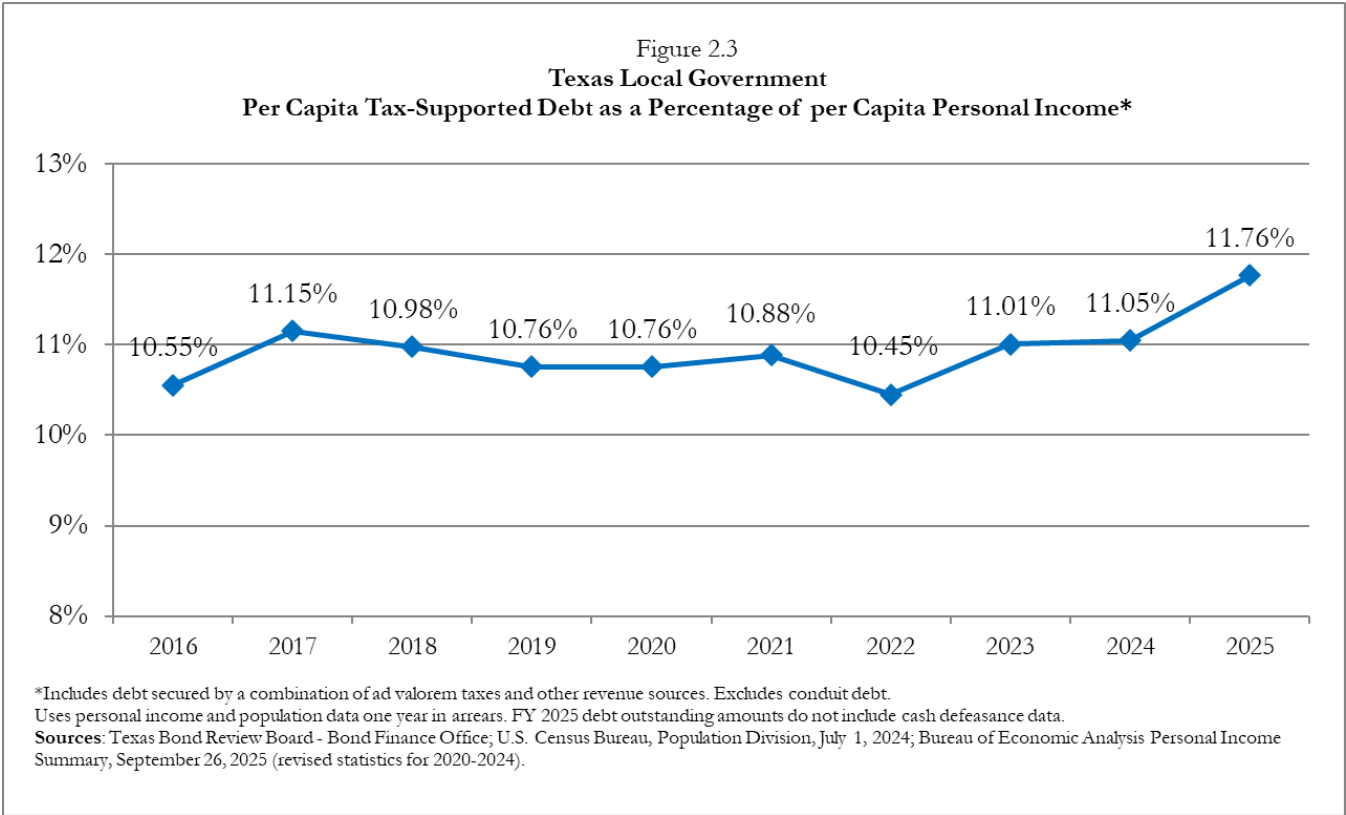
*Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Sources: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2024. (Population totals used are one year in arrears due to timing of census estimate release dates.)

Tax-Supported Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, total personal income growth in Texas has grown 70.5 percent in the past 10 years, from \$1.28 trillion in 2015 to \$2.18 trillion in 2024 (the most recent data available). During the past five years, the growth was 36.3 percent, from \$1.60 trillion in 2020. Per capita personal income has shown a 49.7 percent 10-year growth from \$46,639 in 2015 and a 27.4 percent five-year growth from \$54,822 in 2020 to \$69,823 in 2024 (based on the most recent population and personal income totals available).

Per capita tax-supported debt, as a percentage of per capita personal income, has remained relatively constant during the past 10 years (*Figure 2.3*). Over the 10-year period, the growth of the state’s personal income per capita was 49.7 percent, while the growth of tax-supported debt per capita was 66.9 percent. This resulted in a per capita ratio increase of 11.5 percent over the 10-year period indicating personal income growth within Texas has generally kept pace with the state’s local tax-supported debt outstanding. *Figure 2.3* below uses personal income and population data one year in arrears.



Tax-Supported Debt Issuance

New tax-supported debt issued during fiscal year 2025 totaled \$47.25 billion (\$39.27 billion in new money and \$7.97 billion in refunding debt). This is an increase of 46.0 percent from the total of \$32.35 billion issued in fiscal year 2024 and an increase of 47.9 percent from the total of \$31.94 billion issued in fiscal year 2021.

During this five-year period, School Districts have consistently issued the most tax-supported debt. Over the past five fiscal years, School Districts accounted for approximately 58.4 percent or more of the total tax-supported debt issued. In fiscal year 2025, School Districts completed 393 GO issues for a total of \$30.17 billion (63.9 percent of the 2025 total), of which \$24.24 billion is new money debt and \$5.93 billion is refunding debt.

Tax-supported new money debt issuance over the past five years has risen from \$17.75 billion in 2021 to \$39.27 billion in 2025, an increase of 121.2 percent.

Refundings decreased 43.8 percent (\$6.21 billion) from \$14.18 billion in fiscal year 2021 to \$7.97 billion in fiscal year 2025.

The amounts of Gross Cash Savings and Net Present Value Savings earned from tax-supported refunding issuances over the past five years have fluctuated from \$2.50 billion and \$2.05 billion, respectively, in 2021 to \$826.5 million and \$513.5 million, respectively, in 2025. A low-interest rate environment during fiscal year 2020 and 2021 contributed to the large number of refunding bonds and savings amounts.

During this period, Texas local governments issued \$35.57 billion in tax-supported refunding debt to realize \$4.91 billion in Gross Cash Savings and \$3.67 billion in Net Present Value Savings.

Tax-supported debt issued over the past five fiscal years is shown in *Table 2.2*, excluding commercial paper and conduit debt.

Table 2.2 Texas Local Government Tax-Supported Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year* (\$ in millions)					
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Issuers	1173	943	870	822	1006
Issuances	1667	1321	1157	1057	1357
Public School Districts					
New Money	\$8,976.4	\$12,259.5	\$21,720.1	\$15,563.7	\$24,241.5
Refunding	8,817.9	3,513.7	1,163.4	1,980.9	5,932.4
Total Par Issued	\$17,794.2	\$15,773.1	\$22,883.5	\$17,544.6	\$30,173.9
Cities, Towns, Villages					
New Money	\$4,956.5	\$5,367.2	\$6,414.9	\$6,235.3	\$7,464.1
Refunding	2,242.2	1,353.2	622.3	1,676.1	1,065.7
Total Par Issued	\$7,198.8	\$6,720.4	\$7,037.2	\$7,911.4	\$8,529.8
Water Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$2,207.7	\$3,153.7	\$3,706.4	\$3,819.3	\$3,983.2
Refunding	1,622.0	340.4	443.5	10.9	170.3
Total Par Issued	\$3,829.7	\$3,494.0	\$4,149.9	\$3,830.2	\$4,153.6
Other Special Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$21.8	\$16.7	\$12.8	\$37.2	\$15.2
Refunding	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$26.9	\$16.7	\$12.8	\$37.2	\$15.2
Counties					
New Money	\$903.8	\$1,167.0	\$1,419.8	\$2,434.4	\$2,021.2
Refunding	795.5	1,250.6	240.3	349.1	658.8
Total Par Issued	\$1,699.4	\$2,417.5	\$1,660.1	\$2,783.5	\$2,680.0
Community and Junior College Districts					
New Money	\$648.9	\$503.0	\$821.2	\$17.9	\$469.4
Refunding	644.8	92.9	53.8	14.9	147.6
Total Par Issued	\$1,293.7	\$595.9	\$875.0	\$32.8	\$617.0
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$38.2	\$76.4	\$1,018.5	\$26.6	\$1,076.3
Refunding	56.1	120.2	0.0	187.1	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$94.3	\$196.6	\$1,018.5	\$213.7	\$1,076.3
Total New Money	\$17,753.4	\$22,543.4	\$35,113.7	\$28,134.4	\$39,271.0
Total Refunding	\$14,183.6	\$6,670.9	\$2,523.3	\$4,219.1	\$7,974.7
Total Par	\$31,937.0	\$29,214.3	\$37,636.9	\$32,353.5	\$47,245.7
*Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt.					
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

Rate of Debt Retirement

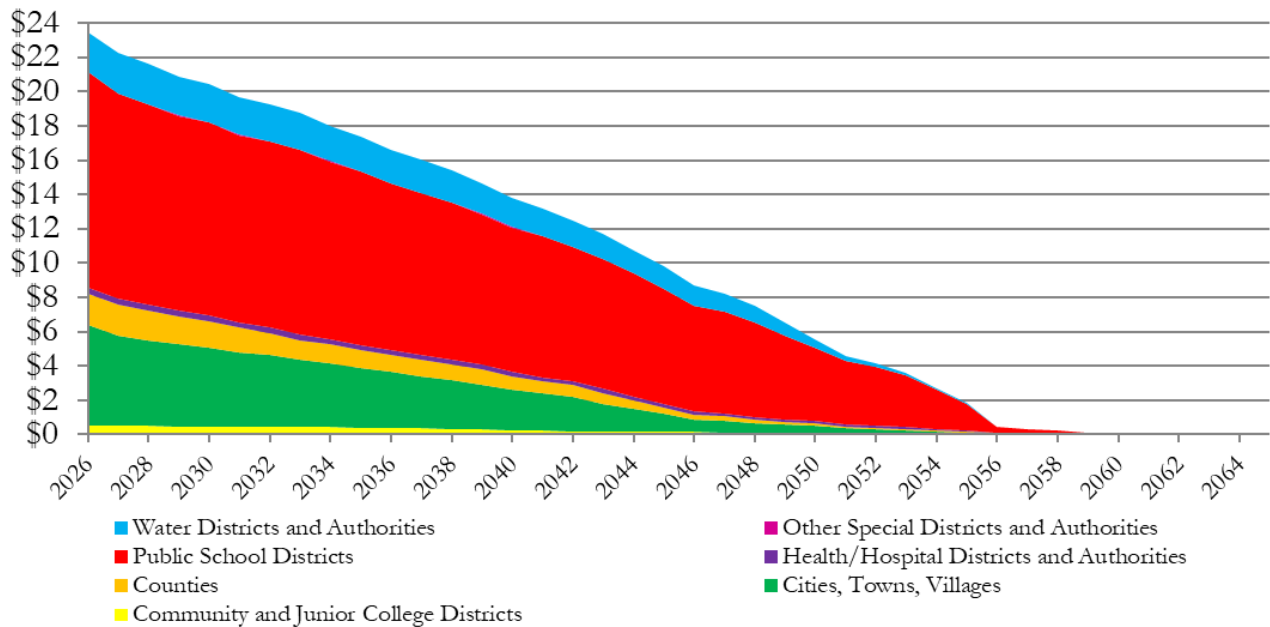
Timely repayment of debt is an important factor used by rating agencies to assess a municipal issuer's financial performance. As a guideline, rating agencies look for a repayment schedule that retires 25 percent of principal a quarter through the life of the debt and 50 percent halfway through the life of the debt. For debt outstanding as of fiscal year-end 2025, Texas local governments will repay 23.3 percent (\$59.70 billion) of tax-supported debt within five years, 45.3 percent (\$116.24 billion) within 10 years, and 82.2 percent (\$210.81 billion) within 20 years (*Table 2.3*). As of August 31, 2025, the final maturity for tax-supported debt was 40 years.

Table 2.3 Texas Local Government Rate of Tax-Supported Debt Retirement* (\$ in millions)						
DEBT REPAID WITHIN:	Five Years	Percent of Total	Ten Years	Percent of Total	Twenty Years	Percent of Total
Public School Districts	\$28,832.4	19.4%	\$58,488.9	39.4%	\$113,785.6	76.7%
Cities, Towns, Villages	16,456.6	32.0%	30,139.2	58.6%	47,721.7	92.8%
Water Districts and Authorities	6,551.6	21.6%	13,236.7	43.6%	25,633.4	84.4%
Other Special Districts and Authorities	52.9	28.6%	103.9	56.1%	167.2	90.3%
Counties	5,533.7	33.3%	9,677.4	58.3%	15,398.1	92.7%
Community and Junior Colleges	1,512.7	28.2%	2,957.6	55.2%	4,890.5	91.3%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	757.2	17.9%	1,640.0	38.9%	3,216.9	76.2%
TOTALS	\$59,697.1	23.3%	\$116,243.8	45.3%	\$210,813.5	82.2%
*Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.						

Tax-Supported Debt Service Outstanding

As of August 31, 2025, tax-supported debt-service requirements (principal and interest) projected over the life of the debt totaled \$390.70 billion, with all scheduled payments made by fiscal year 2065. *Figure 2.4* illustrates annual tax-supported debt-service requirements for each of the local government types.

Figure 2.4
Texas Local Government
Tax-Supported Debt-Service Requirements by Fiscal Year*
(\$ in billions)



*Excludes commercial paper, Build America Bond subsidy, and conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

Chapter 3

Texas Local Government Revenue Debt

Overview

Revenue debt includes debt legally secured by a specified revenue source(s). Most revenue debt does not require voter approval and usually has a maturity based on the life of the project to be financed.

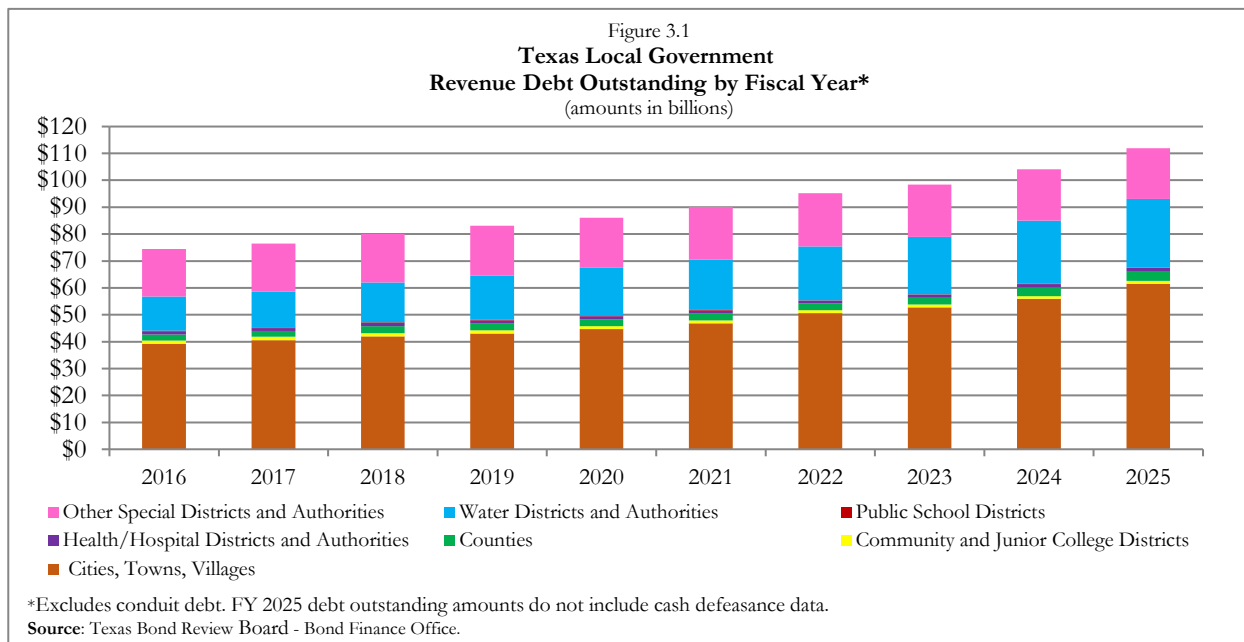
Excluding conduit debt, Texas local governments had \$111.86 billion in revenue debt outstanding as of fiscal year-end 2025, an increase of \$7.76 billion (7.5 percent) over the 2024 total of \$104.10 billion, and a 24.2 percent (\$21.79 billion) increase over the past five fiscal years, from \$90.07 billion in 2021 (*Table 3.1*).

Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities) accounted for 55 percent (\$61.56 billion) of the total revenue local debt outstanding, Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) accounted for 22.7 percent (\$25.44 billion), Other Special Districts (OSDs) accounted for 16.9 percent (\$18.85 billion) and the remaining 5.4 percent (\$6.00 billion) was attributable to Public School Districts (School Districts), Community and Junior College Districts (CCDs), Counties, and Health and Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs).

Cities revenue debt increased by 31.3 percent from \$46.88 billion to \$61.56 billion in the five-year period. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in the state increased 7.0 percent (2.1 million) from 2020 to 2024 (the most recent data available, released December 2024). Urban areas have experienced particularly rapid growth, creating the need for new infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and new and expanded water and sewer systems. The majority of Cities revenue debt has been used to finance general purpose needs, utility-related projects, including water, wastewater, and, in some localities, electric utility systems. Of the total Cities revenue debt outstanding, the Big Six Cities (Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, El Paso, and Fort Worth, including revenue debt issued by the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport) accounted for an average of 74.2 percent over the last five years and 77.5 percent over the last 10 years. Separately, WDs revenue debt increased 36.3 percent from \$18.66 billion to \$25.44 billion in the five-year period, conversely, School Districts and CCDs revenue debt decreased during the same time period.

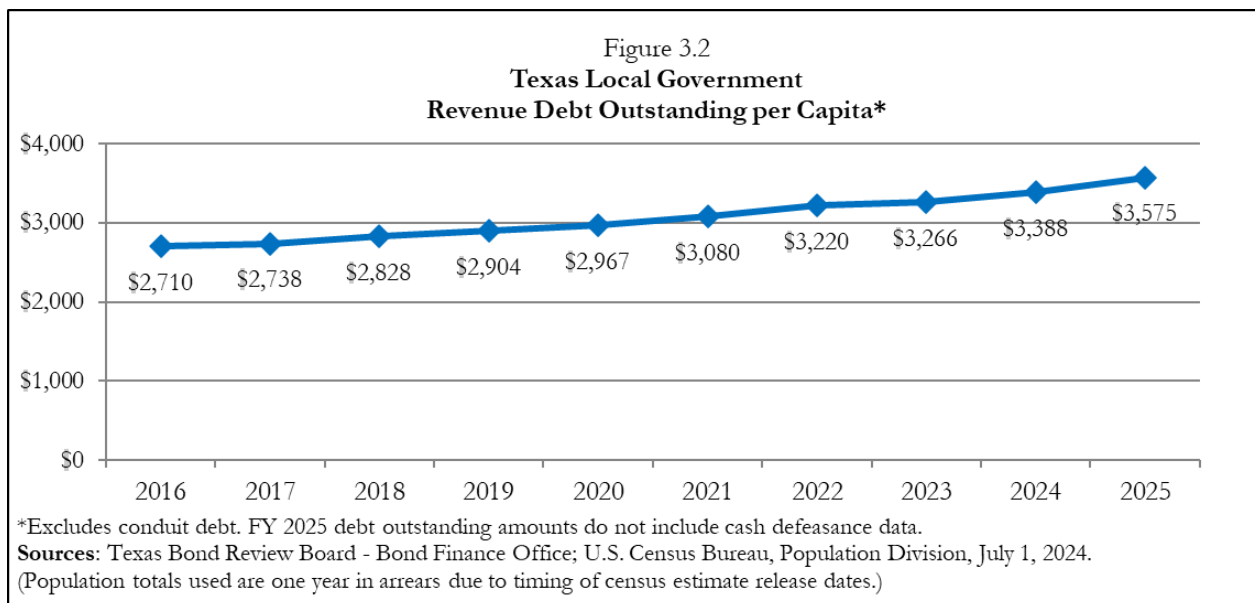
Table 3.1 Texas Local Government Revenue Debt Outstanding by Fiscal Year* (amounts in millions)					
	8/31/2021	8/31/2022	8/31/2023	8/31/2024	8/31/2025
Public School Districts	\$196.3	\$177.6	\$162.9	\$141.6	\$113.3
Cities, Towns, Villages	46,876.4	50,578.3	52,788.7	55,953.6	61,563.9
Water Districts and Authorities	18,661.4	19,945.6	21,314.2	23,478.7	25,439.8
Counties	2,577.2	2,512.9	2,563.7	3,335.5	3,625.9
Other Special Districts and Authorities	19,583.9	19,871.1	19,420.9	19,079.3	18,854.0
Community and Junior Colleges	1,078.6	1,056.6	981.2	908.8	1,064.7
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	1,098.6	1,076.1	1,120.9	1,206.2	1,201.8
Total Revenue Debt Outstanding*	\$90,072.3	\$95,218.1	\$98,352.6	\$104,103.7	\$111,863.3
*Includes commercial paper; excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

Over the past 10 fiscal years, revenue debt outstanding has increased \$37.42 billion (50.3 percent) from \$74.45 billion in 2016. *Figure 3.1* illustrates local revenue debt outstanding by category over the past 10 fiscal years.



Revenue Debt per Capita

Local government revenue debt per capita increased over the past 10 years by 31.9 percent (or \$865 per person) from \$2,710 per capita in fiscal year 2016 to \$3,575 per capita in fiscal year 2025. Over this time, the state's population increased by an estimated 13.9 percent (3.8 million), based on July 2024 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, which were released in December 2024 (*Figure 3.2*).



Revenue Debt Issuance

Excluding conduit debt, new revenue debt issued during fiscal year 2025 totaled \$14.69 billion (\$8.68 billion in new money and \$6.00 billion in refunding debt). This is an increase of 29.5 percent from the total of \$11.34 billion issued in fiscal year 2024 but a decrease of 1.9 percent from the total of \$14.97 billion issued in fiscal year 2021.

During this five-year period, Cities have consistently issued the most revenue debt. In fiscal year 2021, Cities completed 142 issues for a total of \$6.48 billion (43.3 percent of the 2021 total), of which \$2.53 billion was new money debt and \$3.95 billion was refunding debt. In 2025, Cities completed 139 issues for a total of \$8.72 billion (59.4 percent of the 2025 total), of which \$5.43 billion was new money debt and \$3.29 billion was refunding debt. Cities revenue debt includes debt issued by the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport.

Primarily due to the rising interest rate environment during the two most recent fiscal years, refundings decreased 48.47 percent (\$3.75 billion) from a five-year high of \$7.29 billion in fiscal year 2022 to \$3.53 billion in fiscal year 2023. In fiscal year 2025, refundings again decreased to \$6.00 billion, 36.5 percent (\$3.45 billion) from the five-year high.

Revenue debt issued over the past five fiscal years, excluding commercial paper and conduit debt, is shown in *Table 3.2*.

<p>Table 3.2</p> <p>Texas Local Government</p> <p>Revenue Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year*</p> <p>(\$ in millions)</p>					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Issuers	162	140	120	131	151
Issuances	298	259	202	198	255
Public School Districts					
New Money	\$11.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Refunding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$11.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cities, Towns, Villages					
New Money	\$2,529.2	\$3,750.1	\$3,541.6	\$2,762.1	\$5,426.2
Refunding	3,950.1	4,578.2	2,508.0	3,460.8	3,294.8
Total Par Issued	\$6,479.3	\$8,328.3	\$6,049.7	\$6,222.9	\$8,721.0
Water Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$1,387.2	\$2,024.4	\$2,098.1	\$2,463.2	\$2,383.1
Refunding	1,340.3	790.9	214.6	686.4	1,092.5
Total Par Issued	\$2,727.5	\$2,815.3	\$2,312.7	\$3,149.5	\$3,475.7
Other Special Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$1,032.9	\$726.8	\$57.5	\$199.1	\$300.0
Refunding	3,949.5	1,382.4	689.2	610.5	1,557.5
Total Par Issued	\$4,982.4	\$2,109.2	\$746.6	\$809.6	\$1,857.5
Counties					
New Money	\$434.3	\$6.1	\$44.5	\$785.6	\$291.9
Refunding	34.0	389.1	119.5	171.9	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$468.2	\$395.1	\$164.0	\$957.5	\$291.9
Community and Junior College Districts					
New Money	\$80.3	\$45.7	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$230.7
Refunding	153.7	18.4	0.0	17.2	4.3
Total Par Issued	\$233.9	\$64.1	\$0.0	\$21.2	\$234.9
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
New Money	\$40.9	\$43.6	\$113.0	\$142.8	\$51.5
Refunding	22.2	126.7	0.0	33.8	54.8
Total Par Issued	\$63.1	\$170.3	\$113.0	\$176.6	\$106.3
Total New Money	\$5,515.9	\$6,596.6	\$5,854.7	\$6,356.8	\$8,683.4
Total Refunding	\$9,449.8	\$7,285.7	\$3,531.3	\$4,980.6	\$6,003.9
Total Par	\$14,965.7	\$13,882.3	\$9,386.0	\$11,337.4	\$14,687.4
*Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt.					
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

Revenue new money debt issuance over the past five years has risen from \$5.52 billion in 2021 to \$8.68 billion in 2025 an increase of 57.4 percent.

Revenue refunding debt issuance over the past five years decreased by 36.5 percent from \$9.45 billion in 2021 to \$6.00 billion in 2025.

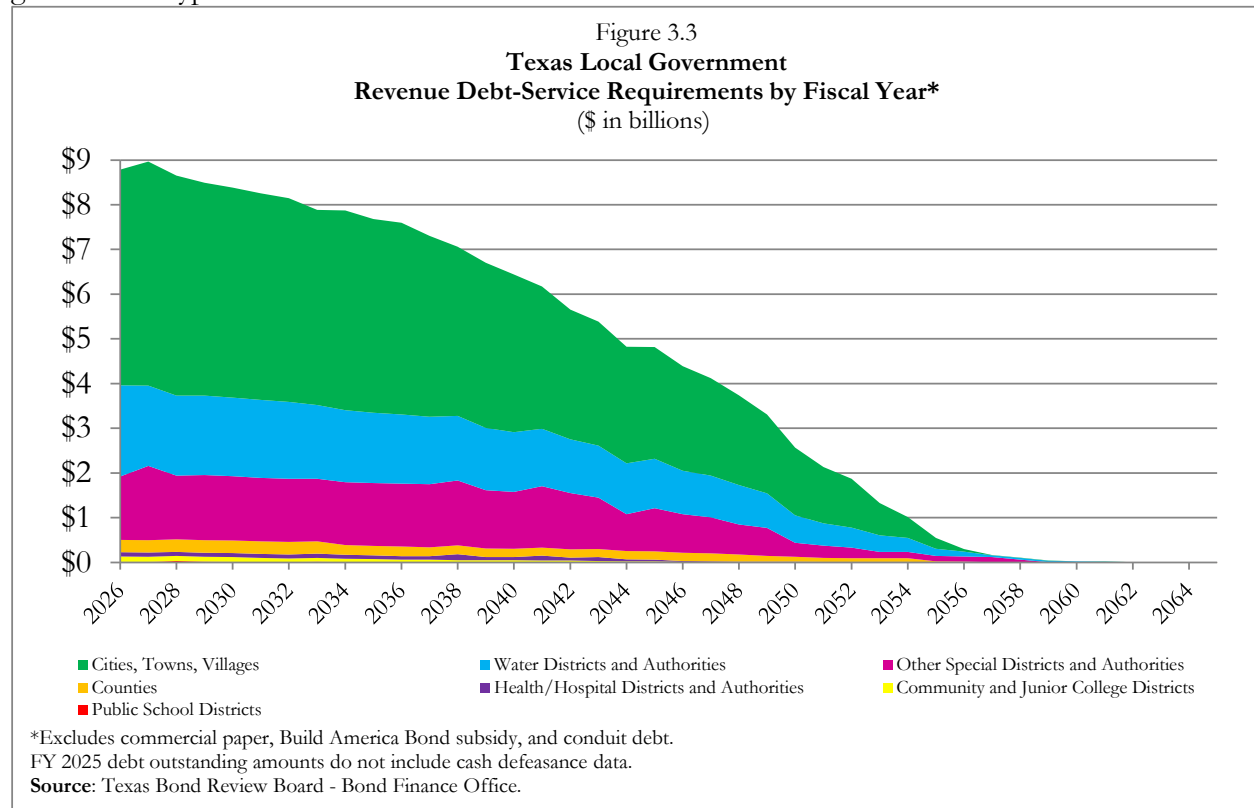
Rate of Revenue Debt Retirement

Timely repayment of debt is an important factor used by rating agencies to assess a municipal issuer's financial performance. Rating agencies look for a repayment schedule that retires 25 percent of principal within the first quarter of the debt's life and 50 percent by the midpoint. For debt outstanding as of fiscal year-end 2025, Texas local governments will repay 20.2 percent (\$22.04 billion) of revenue debt within five years, 41.1 percent (\$44.82 billion) within 10 years, and 80.3 percent (\$87.56 billion) within 20 years (*Table 3.3*). As of August 31, 2025, the final maturity for revenue debt was 40 years.

Table 3.3 Texas Local Government Rate of Revenue Debt Retirement* (\$ in millions)						
DEBT REPAID WITHIN:	Five Years	Percent of Total	Ten Years	Percent of Total	Twenty Years	Percent of Total
Public School Districts	\$61.0	53.9%	\$91.7	81.0%	\$113.3	100.0%
Cities, Towns, Villages	12,211.6	20.4%	25,219.5	42.1%	48,334.7	80.7%
Water Districts and Authorities	4,994.0	20.2%	10,042.0	40.7%	19,369.8	78.5%
Other Special Districts and Authorities	3,500.4	18.7%	6,919.9	37.1%	15,088.1	80.8%
Counties	655.6	18.9%	1,356.3	39.0%	2,542.6	73.1%
Community and Junior Colleges	387.7	36.4%	687.9	64.6%	1,040.0	97.7%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	231.0	19.2%	500.9	41.7%	1,068.9	88.9%
TOTALS	\$22,041.3	20.2%	\$44,818.2	41.1%	\$87,557.5	80.3%
*Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.						

Revenue Debt Service Outstanding

As of August 31, 2025, scheduled revenue debt-service requirements (principal and interest) projected over the life of the debt totaled \$170.79 billion, with all scheduled payments made by fiscal year 2065. *Figure 3.3* illustrates the scheduled annual revenue debt-service requirements for each of the local government types.



Chapter 4

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Overview

Capital appreciation bonds (CABs) are sold at a discounted price called the par amount. They are often sold in combination with current interest bonds (CIBs). While the debt service for CIBs is paid throughout the life of the obligation, principal and interest on CABs is paid at maturity. Interest on CABs compounds semiannually and accumulates over the life of the bond, and the amount paid at the maturity is called the maturity value. Interest rates for CABs are generally higher than for CIBs, and CABs can be more expensive than CIBs because of the compounding interest. However, CABs can be an effective financing tool if they are used moderately and with reasonable terms.

Premium CABs (PCABs) provide a lower initial stated par amount and are sold with a premium. PCABs are issued to raise additional proceeds, preserve debt limits, and help local governments reach tax rate targets. Historically, local governments issue more PCABs than non-premium CABs.

Over the past decade, total CABs maturity amounts outstanding have decreased by 52 percent from \$14.10 billion in fiscal year 2016 to \$7.26 billion in fiscal year 2025. Additionally, CABs maturity amounts outstanding have decreased 7.0 percent from \$7.84 billion outstanding in fiscal year 2024. The outstanding CABs maturities range from fiscal years 2026 to 2057. In fiscal year 2025, Texas local governments issued \$5.5 million in new money CABs and \$53.8 million in refunding CABs.

As of fiscal year 2025, Texas local governments will owe approximately \$5.42 in future interest and principal on outstanding CABs debt for every \$1 of principal borrowed.

CABs Issued

During fiscal year 2025, local governments issued CABs totaling \$59.3 million, an increase from fiscal year 2024 where no CABs were issued. Additionally, CABs account for only an average of 0.14 percent of the total par amount issued by Texas local governments over the last five fiscal years. Since 2021, the total amount of CABs par issued has been minimal with Public School Districts (School Districts) issuing the most CABs debt among all government types. CABs have been used by School Districts to enable them to remain under the 50-cent debt ceiling that limits the property taxes assessed for debt service costs to 50 cents per \$100 of assessed value. CABs issuances by School Districts are general obligation (tax) debt repaid with ad valorem taxes. CABs and PCABs are also issued by project finance transactions like startup toll roads, hotels, and sport venues to maintain debt service coverage during construction and early startup years before revenues are sufficient to pay principal and interest on the debt (*Table 4.1*).

<p>Table 4.1</p> <p>Texas Local Government</p> <p>Capital Appreciation Bonds Par Amount Issued by Fiscal Year</p> <p>(\$ in millions)</p>					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Public School Districts	\$118.7	\$49.9	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$59.3
Cities, Towns, Villages	-	-	-	-	-
Water Districts	3.7	0.7	-	-	-
Counties	0.7	-	-	-	-
Other Special Districts	-	108.1	-	-	-
Comm Colleges/Junior Colleges	1.7	3.1	-	-	-
Health/Hospital Districts	-	-	-	-	-
Total CAB Par Amount Issued	\$124.9	\$161.8	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$59.3
Total Par Amount Issued*	\$46,902.7	\$43,096.6	\$47,022.9	\$43,690.9	\$61,933.1
CAB Par Amount % of Total	0.27%	0.38%	0.01%	0.00%	0.10%
* Includes current interest bonds. Excludes commercial paper authorizations and conduit issuances.					
Source: Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

The 84th Legislature (2015) passed House Bill 114, effective September 1, 2015, which prohibits Texas local governments from issuing CABs secured by property taxes with terms of more than 20 years and (with some exceptions) from refunding CABs to extend their maturity dates. It also limits each government's CABS debt to no more than 25 percent of its total outstanding bond debt, including principal and interest. The 85th Legislature (2017) passed Senate Bill 295, which extends the allowed maturity date for CABs issued for refunding purposes and financing transportation projects.

Three ratios have been developed to compare CABs issuances. The first is the "Maturity Value/Par" ratio, which is calculated by dividing the CABs maturity amount by the CABs par amount. Maturity Value/Par represents the total amount to be repaid (principal plus interest) compared to the par amount borrowed. This ratio disregards premiums received on PCABs.

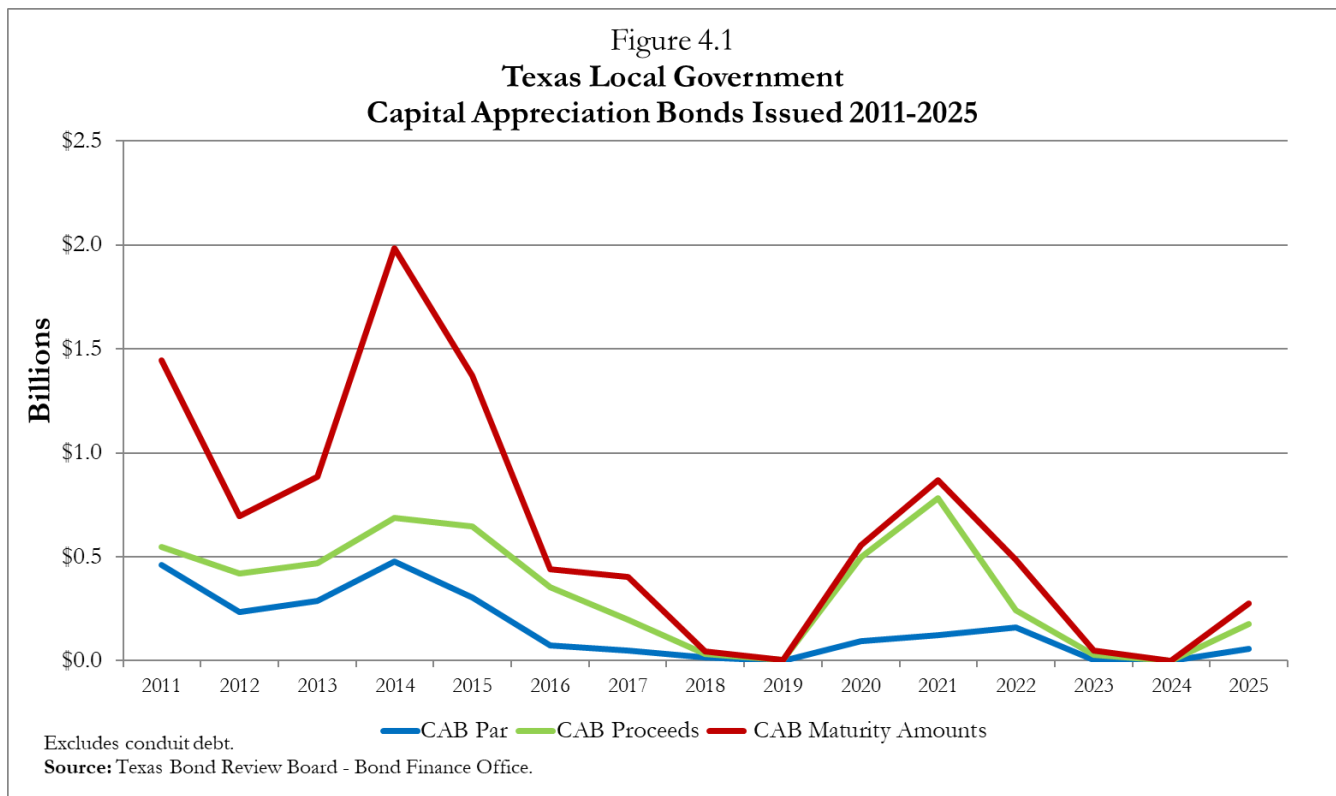
The second is the "Maturity Value/Proceeds" ratio, which is calculated by dividing the CABs maturity amount by the total CABs proceeds, including the additional proceeds received as premium on PCABs issuances. This ratio represents the total amount to be repaid at maturity (principal plus interest) compared to the total amount of proceeds received (par plus premium).

The third is the "Accreted Interest/Proceeds" ratio (AIPR), which is calculated by dividing the CABs maturity amount minus the original par amount by the total proceeds including the CABs premium. This ratio represents the total amount of interest to be paid at maturity compared to the total amount of proceeds received including premium (par plus premium).

Table 4.2 lists the top 20 most expensive CABs issued and outstanding as of fiscal year-end 2025 as defined by the "Maturity Value/Proceeds" ratio. CABs become increasingly more expensive as interest continues to compound with longer term maturities. For comparison, the Maturity Value/Proceeds ratio for CIBs is generally less than 2.0 and the AIPR is generally less than 1.0. The decline in the Maturity Value/Proceeds ratio compared to the Maturity Value/Par ratio shows the effect of including the premiums on PCABs in the comparison. When the Maturity Value/Proceeds ratio equals the Maturity Value/Par ratio, this means the CABs were sold at par without generating a premium.

Table 4.2 Texas Local Government Top 20 Most Expensive Capital Appreciation Bonds Outstanding as of August 31, 2025						
Issuer	Issue	Closing Date	CAB Maturity Date	Maturity Value/Par	Maturity Value/Proceeds	Accreted Interest/Proceeds Ratio
Harris County-Houston Sports Authority	Sr Lien Rev Ref Bonds Ser 2001A	5/17/2001	11/15/2040	7.10	7.10	6.10
Harris County-Houston Sports Authority	Third Lien Rev Ref Bonds Ser 2004A-3	8/5/2004	11/15/2039	6.41	6.41	5.41
Harris County-Houston Sports Authority	Jr Lien Rev Bonds Ser 2001H	1/2/2002	11/15/2041	6.15	6.15	5.15
Anna ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg Bonds Ser 2010	4/8/2010	8/15/2043	12.00	5.82	5.33
Anna ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg Bonds Ser 2009	10/15/2009	8/15/2042	7.57	5.26	4.56
Galena Park ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 1996	8/20/1996	8/15/2031	6.09	5.11	4.27
Central Texas Regional Mobility Auth	Sr Lien Rev Bonds Ser 2010	3/11/2010	1/1/2040	5.03	5.03	4.03
Hillsboro ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2001	2/15/2001	8/15/2031	75.90	4.94	4.88
Frisco ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2002	9/24/2002	8/15/2034	11.65	4.79	4.37
Crowley ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2002	2/19/2002	8/1/2031	47.10	4.78	4.67
Harris County-Houston Sports Authority	Sr Lien Rev Ref Bonds Ser 2014A	12/23/2014	11/15/2053	4.77	4.77	3.77
Frisco ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 1999	8/10/1999	8/15/2029	59.78	4.73	4.65
Anna ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 1998	3/17/1998	8/15/2028	19.42	4.59	4.36
Galena Park ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2002	9/24/2002	8/15/2032	4.75	4.43	3.50
Robstown ISD	Unl Tax Ref Bonds Ser 1997	12/30/1997	2/15/2026	5.75	4.40	3.63
Coppell ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2001	3/27/2001	8/15/2030	6.44	4.37	3.69
Lago Vista ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 1999	10/7/1999	8/15/2030	5.86	4.35	3.61
White Settlement ISD	Unl Tax School Bldg & Ref Bonds Ser 2003	2/13/2003	8/15/2033	4.97	4.34	3.46
North Texas Tollway Authority	Sys Rev Ref First Tier Insured CAB Bonds Se	4/3/2008	1/1/2038	4.26	4.26	3.26
Houston	Wtr & SS Jr Lien Rev Ref Bonds Ser 1998A	6/4/1998	12/1/2028	4.18	4.18	3.18
Excludes commercial paper and conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.						
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.						

Figure 4.1 illustrates the total CABs par amount issued, the total proceeds received (including premiums on PCABs), and CABs maturity amounts (total debt service owed at maturity) since 2011.



CABs Outstanding

Table 4.3 provides a comparison between the total CABs debt outstanding and total CIB and CABs debt outstanding for each type of local government entity. The CABs maturity amount outstanding (principal plus interest) is 1.3 percent (\$7.26 billion) of total debt service owed by local governments. Other Special Districts owe the most CABs debt service at 48.0 percent of total CABs debt service owed among all local governments while School Districts owe 38.5 percent and Cities, Towns, Villages owe 11.8 percent. While CABs par was 0.4 percent of total CIB and CABs par outstanding at fiscal year-end 2025, CABs interest accounted for 3.0 percent of total interest owed.

Table 4.3 Texas Local Government Capital Appreciation Bonds Outstanding as of August 31, 2025 (\$ in thousands)											
Entity Type	Total Par Outstanding (CIB+CAB)	CAB Par Outstanding	CAB Par/ Total Par	Total Interest Outstanding (CIB+CAB)	CAB Interest	CAB Interest/ Total Interest	Total Debt Service (CIB+CAB)	CAB Maturity Amount Outstanding	CAB Maturity Amount/ Total Debt Service	% of CAB Par Outstanding	% of CAB Maturity Amount Outstanding
Public School Districts	\$148,382,116	\$439,570	0.29%	\$88,318,456	\$2,356,280	2.66%	\$236,700,572	\$2,795,851	1.18%	32.83%	38.49%
Cities, Towns, Villages	111,296,745	119,938	0.10%	54,156,233	737,491	1.36%	165,452,978	857,429	0.51%	8.95%	11.80%
Water Districts	55,047,644	12,380	0.02%	25,721,899	41,805	0.16%	80,769,543	54,185	0.06%	0.92%	0.74%
Counties	20,088,367	5,814	0.02%	8,996,532	19,546	0.21%	29,084,899	25,360	0.08%	0.43%	0.34%
Other Special Districts	18,857,783	748,137	3.96%	12,731,104	2,737,374	21.50%	31,588,887	3,485,512	11.03%	55.88%	47.99%
Comm Colleges/Junior Colleges	6,423,187	1,815	0.02%	2,635,965	4,375	0.16%	9,059,152	6,190	0.06%	0.13%	0.08%
Health/Hospital Districts	5,423,123	11,149	0.20%	3,409,087	26,757	0.78%	8,832,211	37,906	0.42%	0.83%	0.52%
Total	\$365,518,966	\$1,338,804	0.37%	\$195,969,276	\$5,923,628	3.02%	\$561,488,242	\$7,262,432	1.29%	100%	100%
Excludes commercial paper, conduit debt, and Build America Bond subsidies. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.											
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.											

Figure 4.2 below shows the maturity amount (principal plus interest) for each local government entity with CABs outstanding since 2011.

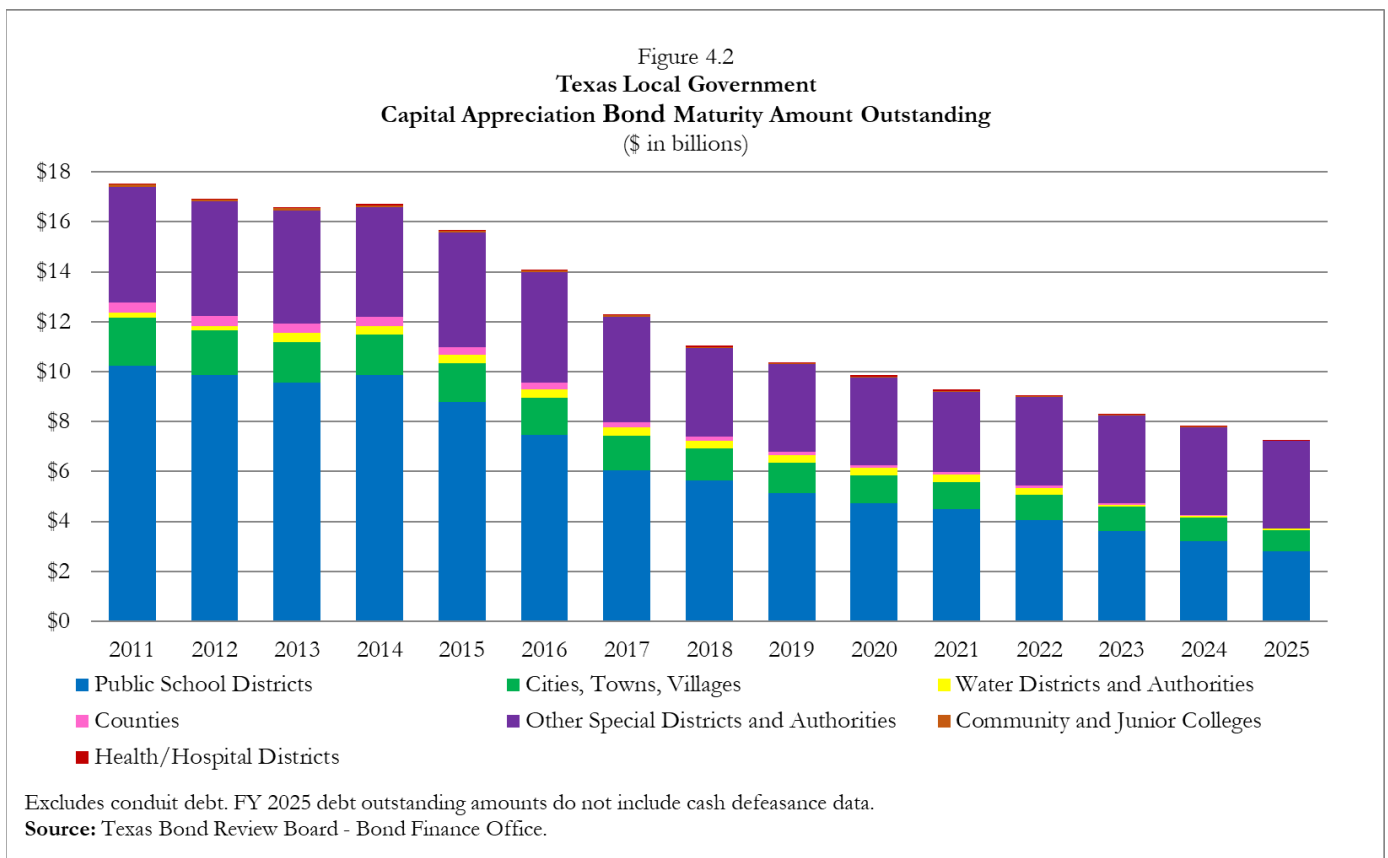


Figure 4.3 shows CIB debt service and CABs debt service for all local governments since 2011. In fiscal year 2025, CABs maturity amounts accounted for 1.3 percent (\$7.26 billion) of the total debt service outstanding.

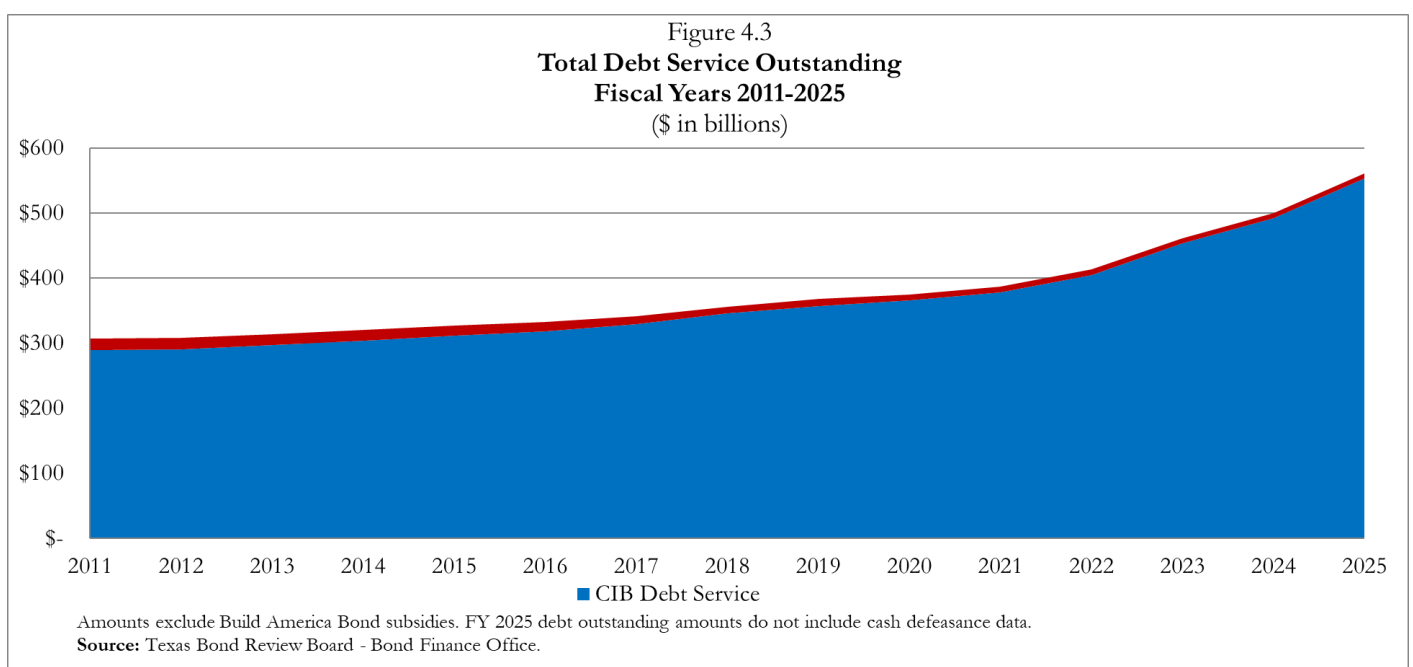


Figure 4.4 compares the ratio of total debt service to total par outstanding for CIB and CABs debt for all local governments. On average, issuers of CABs debt paid \$4.53 in principal and interest for every \$1 of principal borrowed since 2011 compared to \$1.54 for CIB debt.

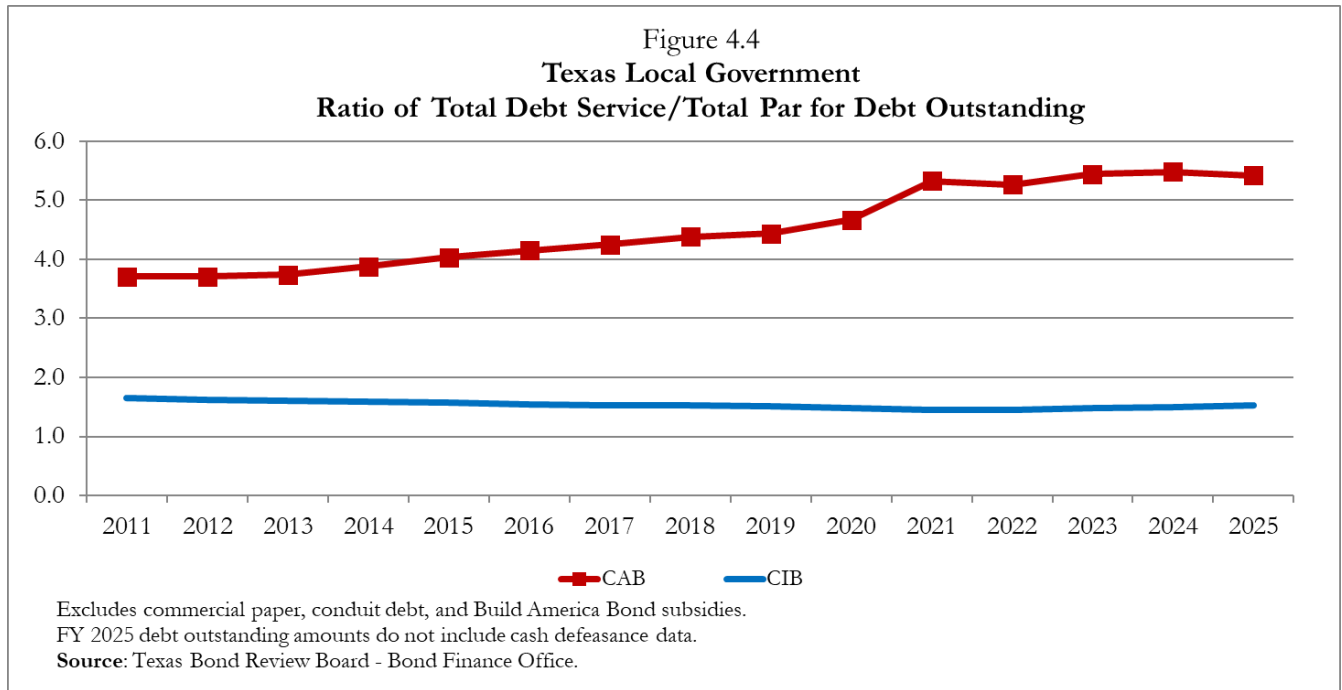
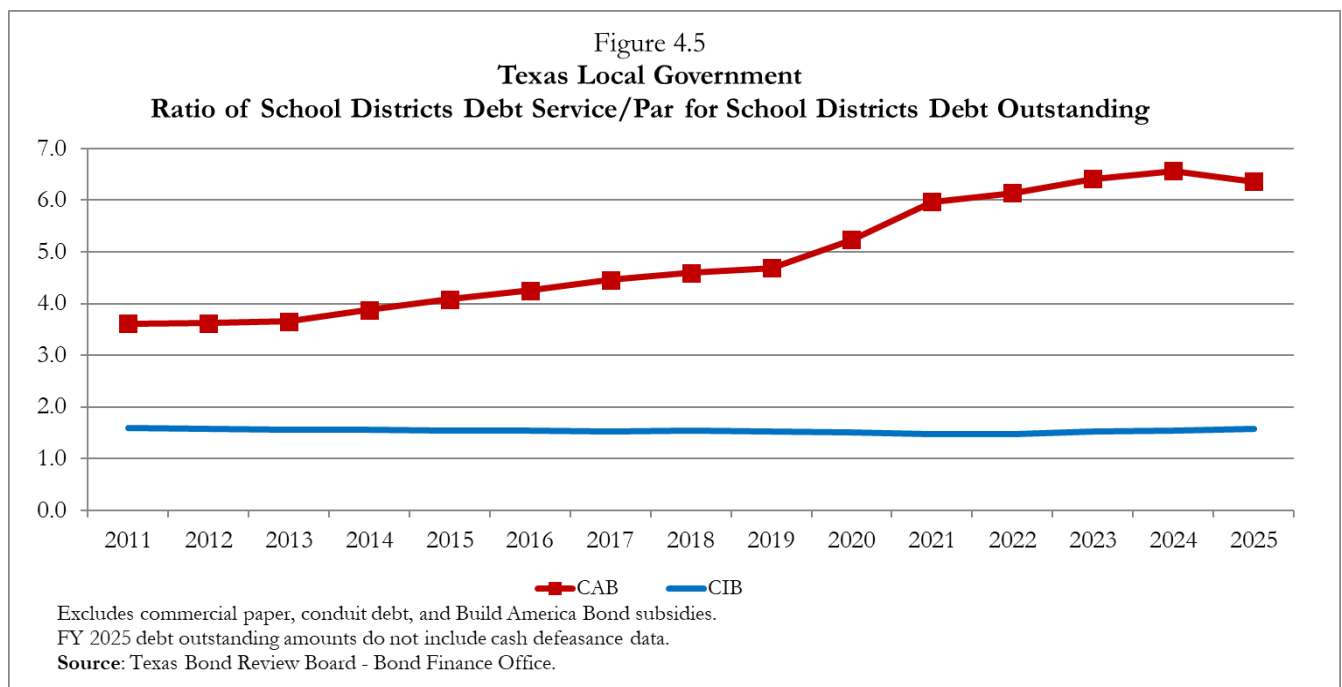


Figure 4.5 compares the ratio of School Districts debt service to School Districts debt outstanding for CIB and CABs debt. On average, School Districts paid \$4.90 in principal and interest for every \$1 of principal borrowed since 2011 for CABs debt compared to \$1.54 for CIB debt.



Chapter 5

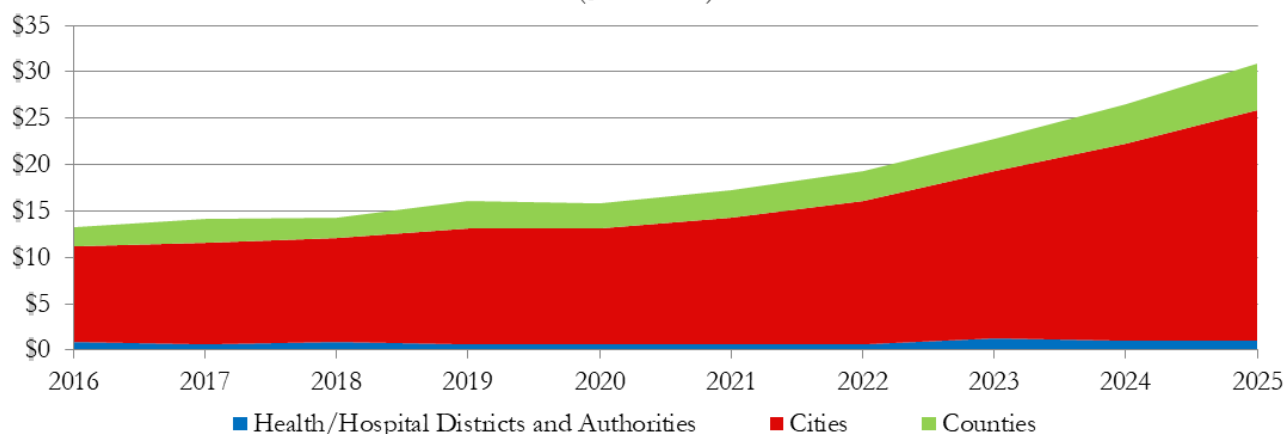
Certificates of Obligation

Certificates of obligation (COs) are authorized by the Certificate of Obligation Act of 1971, Subchapter C of Chapter 271 of the Texas Local Government Code. COs are generally issued as tax-supported debt to pay for: the construction of a public work; the purchase of materials, supplies, equipment, machinery, buildings, land, and rights-of-way; and professional services, such as engineers, architects, attorneys, and financial advisors. Debt for COs is paid from ad valorem taxes and/or a combination of revenues available from other sources. CO issuance does not require voter approval unless a valid petition of 5 percent of the voters requesting an election is presented.

With the passage of House Bill 1378 during the 84th Legislative Session (2015), a CO may not be issued if the voters rejected a bond proposition for the same purpose within the preceding three years, except in the case of public calamity, public health, or unforeseen damage to public property, or to comply with a state or federal regulation. House Bill 477 passed during the 86th Legislative Session (2019), added additional requirements for the publishing of notices of intention to issue a CO prior to the date the issuer proposes to pass an order or ordinance authorizing the issuance of a CO. Only Counties, certain Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities), and Health and Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs) are authorized to issue COs. House Bill 4082 passed during the 88th Legislative Session (2023), added limitations to the purposes for which a municipality or county may issue an anticipation note or CO.

Since fiscal year 2016, CO debt outstanding has increased by 132.9 percent (\$17.61 billion) from \$13.24 billion outstanding in fiscal year 2016 to \$30.85 billion outstanding in fiscal year 2025. Cities accounted for 80.5 percent of the total CO debt outstanding at fiscal year-end 2025 (*Figure 5.1*).

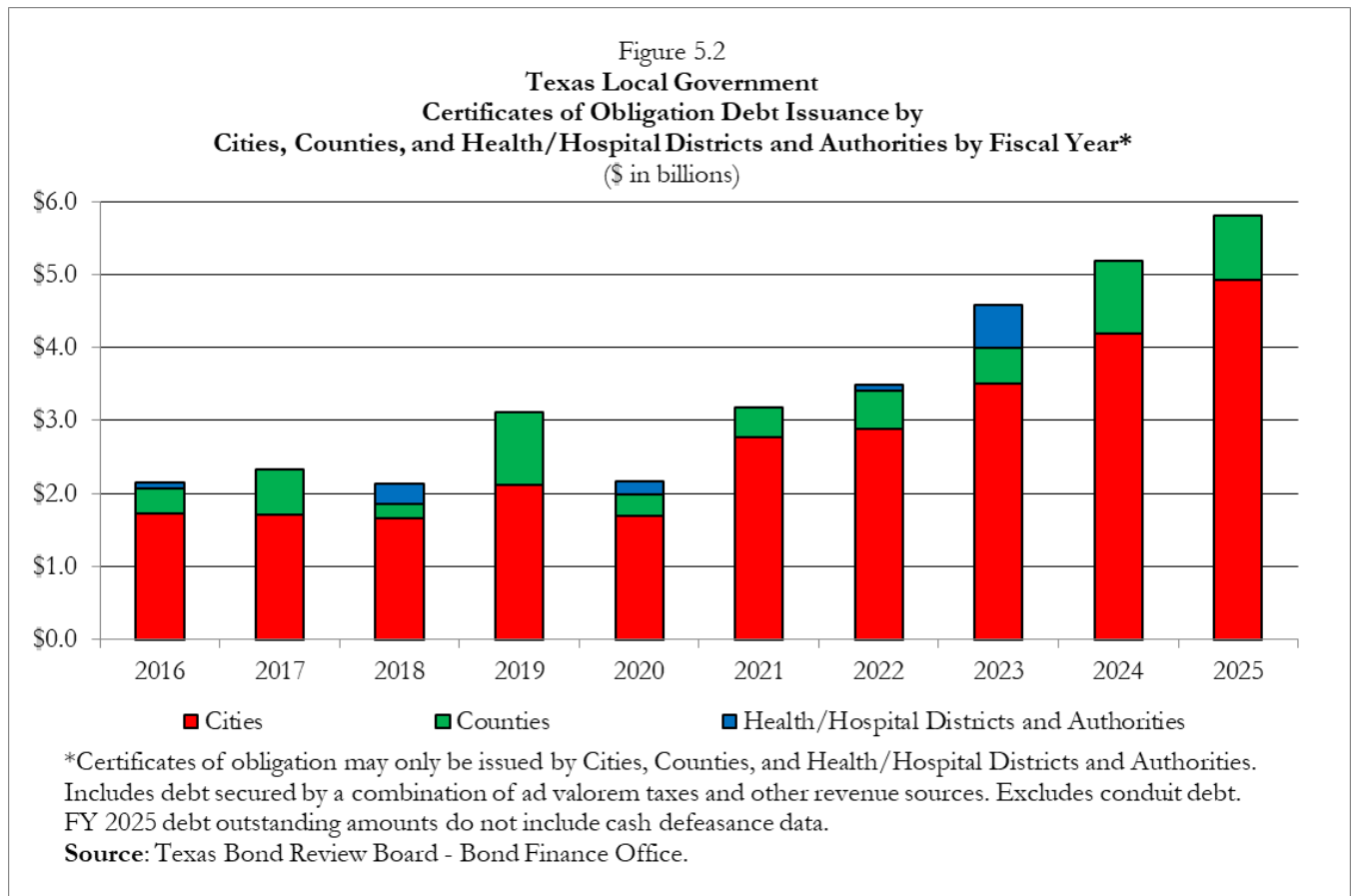
Figure 5.1
Texas Local Government
Total Certificates of Obligation Debt Outstanding*
(\$ in billions)



*Certificates of obligation may only be issued by Cities, Counties, and Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities. Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

Figure 5.2 illustrates the relative amounts of CO debt issued by Cities, Counties, and HHDs over the past 10 fiscal years.



The 20 highest issuers of CO debt accounted for 35.8 percent of all CO debt outstanding (*Table 5.1*).

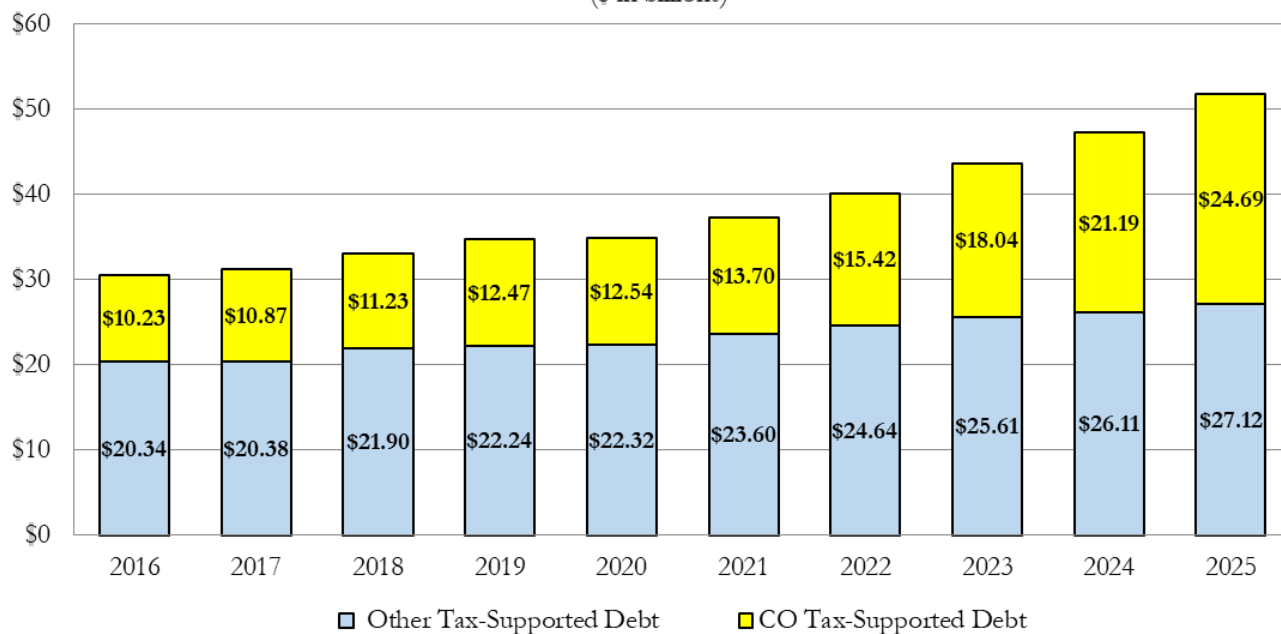
Table 5.1 Texas Local Government Top 20 Issuers with Certificates of Obligation Debt Outstanding as of August 31, 2025 (\$ in millions)	
Denton	\$1,049.0
Waco	953.7
Bexar County	858.9
Bexar County Hospital District (University Health System)	831.4
San Antonio	658.5
Celina	597.7
Travis County	540.2
Pflugerville	502.4
Dallas	484.7
Frisco	477.9
Harris County	448.0
Hutto	439.7
El Paso	438.0
Pearland	436.3
Conroe	421.2
Austin	410.0
Seguin	405.0
Temple	392.3
Ector County	352.5
Hidalgo County	350.9
Subtotal	\$11,048.2
Other CO Issuers	19,803.9
Total	\$30,852.1
Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.	
Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.	
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.	

Cities, Towns, Villages

Many cities use COs as a financing mechanism for revenue supported debt projects. Although the legal pledge behind the CO is the ad valorem tax, from a budget perspective, the city will use revenues, such as utility system or sales tax, to pay the debt service. COs carry the same credit rating as an issuer's general obligation (GO) debt, while revenue system debt credit ratings are typically one or two notches lower, so the COs will have a better credit rating and a wider investor audience, resulting in lower interest rates. The rating agencies consider this debt as self-supporting, so it does not negatively affect the GO credit rating. This mechanism is also frequently used by TWDB borrowers as security for a TWDB loan.

Over the past 10 fiscal years, tax-supported CO debt outstanding has increased by 141.3 percent (\$14.46 billion) from \$10.23 billion to \$24.69 billion. As of fiscal year 2025, outstanding tax-supported CO debt represents 47.7 percent of the total Cities tax-supported debt outstanding and 21.8 percent of the total Cities debt outstanding, including revenue debt. *Figure 5.3* illustrates the portion of total Cities tax-supported debt attributable to COs. As of fiscal year 2025, 694 Cities had tax-supported CO debt outstanding.

Figure 5.3
Texas Cities
Total Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding
(\$ in billions)



Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Amounts may not sum due to rounding. Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

The top 30 Cities with CO debt outstanding accounted for 46.1 percent (\$11.46 billion) of the total Cities CO debt outstanding (*Table 5.2*).

Table 5.2 Texas Cities Top 30 Issuers with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025			
	CO Amount (\$ in millions)	CO Debt per Capita*	CO as % of City Tax-Supported Debt
Denton	\$1,049.0	\$6,319	68.4%
Waco	953.7	6,505	91.2%
San Antonio	658.5	431	20.8%
Celina	597.7	11,570	125.3%
Pflugerville	502.4	7,519	60.9%
Dallas	484.7	365	16.5%
Frisco	477.9	2,032	38.6%
Hutto	439.7	10,307	79.0%
El Paso	438.0	642	31.1%
Pearland	436.3	3,366	62.8%
Conroe	421.2	3,676	84.9%
Austin	410.0	413	17.2%
Seguin	405.0	10,442	88.4%
Temple	392.3	4,075	80.7%
Mansfield	330.8	4,094	89.9%
San Marcos	327.6	4,408	77.1%
College Station	316.8	2,475	76.6%
Grand Prairie	308.0	1,486	60.0%
Georgetown	246.3	2,430	48.1%
Laredo	236.4	905	71.9%
Lubbock	235.8	867	39.6%
Denison	227.2	8,590	97.0%
Garland	223.1	891	32.8%
Anna	200.1	6,256	76.4%
Richardson	195.2	1,651	42.1%
Sherman	193.3	3,848	93.1%
Sugar Land	192.5	1,752	49.2%
Odessa	189.1	1,579	82.4%
Midland	188.7	1,314	32.0%
Brownsville	186.4	971	70.9%
Subtotal	<u>\$11,463.6</u>		
Other Cities	<u>13,376.4</u>		
Total	<u>\$24,840.0</u>		
Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.			
Excludes conduit debt.			
FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.			
*Population data from the U.S. Census, Population Division, July 2024.			
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.			

The CO debt for the six largest cities accounted for 8.5 percent (\$2.11 billion) of the total Cities CO debt outstanding (*Table 5.3*).

Table 5.3 Texas Cities Six Largest Cities with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025				
	CO Amount (\$ in millions)	CO Debt per Capita	CO as % of Issuer's Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding	Rank by CO Debt Outstanding
San Antonio	\$658.5	431	20.8%	3rd
Dallas	484.7	365	16.5%	5th
El Paso	438.0	642	31.1%	9th
Austin	410.0	413	17.2%	12th
Fort Worth	122.8	122	11.0%	49th
Houston	-	-	0.0%	N/A
Subtotal	\$2,113.8			
Other City CO Issuers	22,726.1			
Total	\$24,840.0			
Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources.				
Excludes conduit debt.				FY
2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.				
Population data from the U.S. Census, Population Division, July 2024.				
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.				

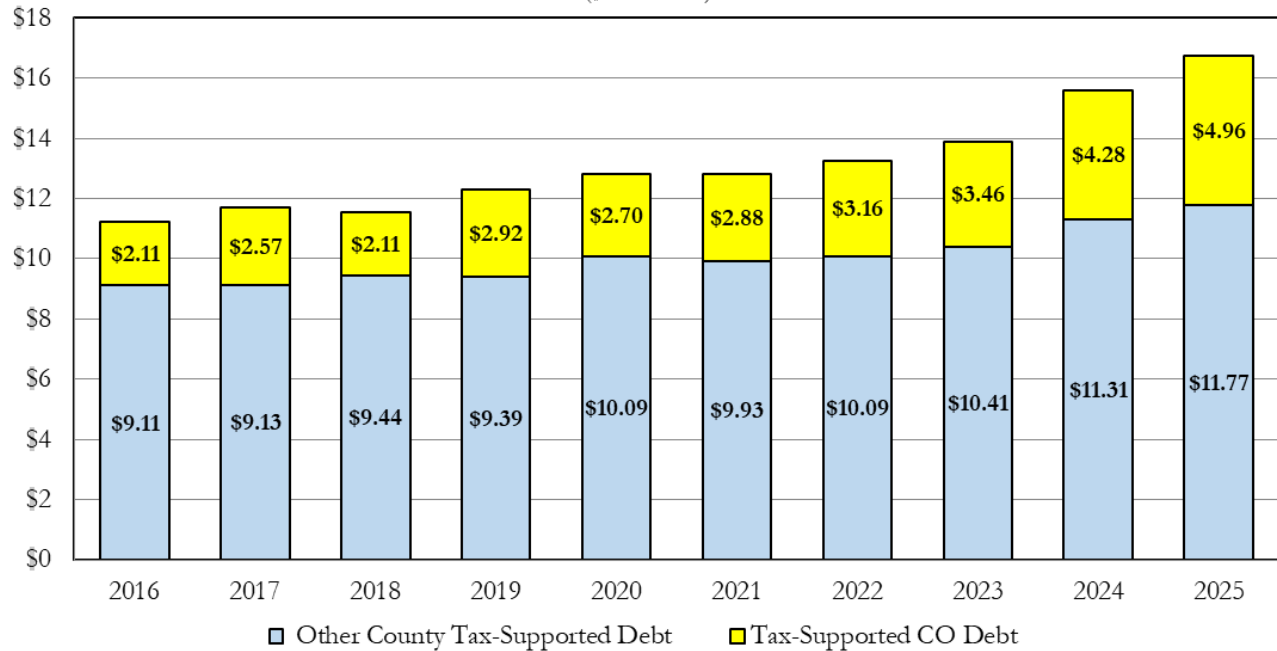
Counties

As of August 31, 2025, Texas Counties had \$4.96 billion of CO debt outstanding. Of the Counties with CO debt outstanding, their CO debt accounted for 39.0 percent of their total tax-supported debt outstanding. Of the 85 Counties with CO debt outstanding, the top 20 had \$4.25 billion (85.7 percent) of the total Counties CO debt outstanding (*Table 5.4*).

Table 5.4 Texas Counties Top 20 Issuers of Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025			
	CO Amount (\$ in millions)	CO Debt per Capita*	% of Issuer's Tax- Supported Debt
Bexar County	\$858.9	\$404	40.0%
Travis County	540.2	396	46.2%
Harris County	448.0	89	17.7%
Ector County	352.5	2,073	100.0%
Hidalgo County	350.9	384	85.4%
Fort Bend County	314.2	328	29.2%
Dallas County	179.5	68	100.0%
Midland County	155.1	845	100.0%
Chambers County	145.5	2,590	86.0%
El Paso County	136.6	156	50.8%
Cameron County	131.7	305	58.8%
McLennan County	97.4	360	89.9%
Brazoria County	91.5	221	78.2%
San Patricio County	79.3	1,109	89.7%
Webb County	66.8	245	74.9%
Bastrop County	66.2	576	94.5%
Nueces County	66.1	187	46.2%
Bell County	65.4	164	59.8%
Potter County	58.7	512	100.0%
Tom Green County	49.2	410	100.0%
Subtotal of Top 20 CO Issuers	\$4,253.5	\$252	44.7%
Other CO Issuers	711.5	162	22.2%
Total	\$4,965.0	\$233	39.0%
*Population data from the U.S. Census, Population Division, July 2024. Total population based on issuers with debt outstanding. Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data. Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.			

Over the past 10 fiscal years ending August 31, 2025, Counties CO debt outstanding has increased by 135.0 percent from \$2.11 billion to \$4.96 billion (*Figure 5.4*).

Figure 5.4
Texas Counties
Total Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding
(\$ in billions)



Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Amounts may not sum due to rounding. Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

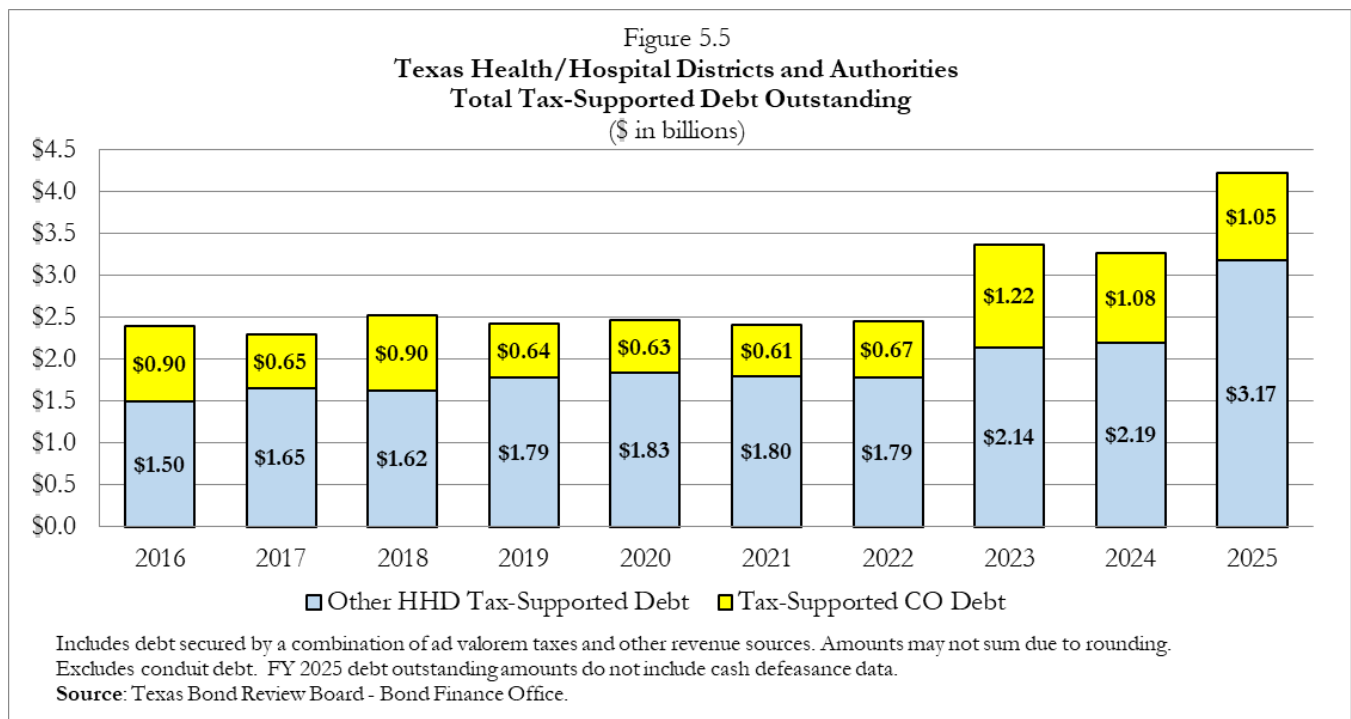
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities

As of August 31, 2025, three HHDs had CO debt outstanding totaling \$1.05 billion (*Table 5.5*). These issuances accounted for 24.8 percent of total HHDs tax-supported debt outstanding and 19.3 percent of total HHDs debt outstanding, including revenue debt.

Table 5.5 Texas Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities with Certificates of Obligation Outstanding as of August 31, 2025		
Issuer	Amount* (\$ in millions)	COs as % of Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding
Bexar County Hospital District (University Health System)	\$831.4	66.6%
Travis County Healthcare District	156.4	99.2%
Harris County Hospital District	59.3	6.8%
Total	\$1,047.2	

*Includes debt secured by a combination of ad valorem taxes and other revenue sources. Excludes conduit debt.
FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

Figure 5.5 shows HHDs CO debt outstanding relative to total tax-supported HHDs debt outstanding. Over the past 10 fiscal years ending August 31, 2025, HHDs CO debt outstanding increased 16.7 percent from \$897.2 million in 2016 to \$1.05 billion in 2025.



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Appendix A

Bond Election Results

Bond elections are required before the issuance of certain debt obligations that pledge unlimited or limited ad valorem taxes of a local government for repayment. Bond elections are generally held on a uniform election date. Section 41.001 of the Election Code states that a uniform election date is one of the following: the first Saturday in May in an odd numbered year; the first Saturday in May in an even numbered year (excluding counties); or the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Table A.1 shows the number of voter-approved bond elections for the past five fiscal years. During fiscal year 2025, a total of 229 local governments held 527 bond elections approving the potential issuance of \$63.71 billion of additional debt. Approximately, \$11.76 billion of bond election debt was defeated during fiscal year 2025.

Separately, on November 4, 2025, 197 local governments held 493 bond elections, with 137 local governments approving 368 bond elections totaling \$83.69 billion. Approximately 125 bond elections were defeated totaling \$9.24 billion of potential debt.

Table A.1											
Texas Local Government											
Number of Bond Election Propositions Approved by Fiscal Year											
	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		Total Percentage Approved
	Elections Carried	Percent Carried	Elections Carried	Percent Carried	Elections Carried	Percent Carried	Elections Carried	Percent Carried	Elections Carried	Percent Carried	
School Districts	148	76%	154	49%	250	70%	227	65%	156	70%	65%
Cities	74	87%	49	70%	61	85%	73	84%	49	82%	82%
WDs	132	90%	171	84%	279	90%	174	94%	215	95%	91%
OSDs	1	100%	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	100%
Counties	5	63%	3	50%	8	80%	14	100%	7	64%	76%
CCDs	2	67%	0	N/A	3	100%	1	100%	1	25%	64%
HHDs	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	67%	2	100%	80%
Total	362	82%	377	63%	601	80%	491	77%	430	82%	77%
Sources: Bond Buyer, Municipal Advisory Council's <i>Texas Bond Reporter</i> , and U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division - Voting Section.											

Table A.2 shows the voter-approved election amounts for the past five fiscal years for each of the local government categories.

Table A.2 Texas Local Government Estimated Bond Election Results by Fiscal Year (\$ in millions)					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Public School Districts					
Election Amount	\$16,111.0	\$25,345.7	\$40,164.5	\$28,287.5	\$23,558.6
Amount Approved	14,043.3	15,692.0	33,603.3	22,659.1	14,853.7
Percent Approved	87.2%	61.9%	83.7%	80.1%	63.0%
Cities, Towns, Villages					
Election Amount	\$3,014.3	\$3,138.67	\$4,000.89	\$3,717.5	\$3,106.8
Amount Approved	2,668.9	2,784.3	3,560.4	3,308.1	2,306.5
Percent Approved	88.5%	88.7%	89.0%	89.0%	74.2%
Water Districts and Authorities					
Election Amount	\$11,432.4	\$28,179.7	\$45,258.3	\$34,488.3	\$44,780.7
Amount Approved	10,649.9	24,385.7	41,704.5	32,536.9	43,955.5
Percent Approved	93.2%	86.5%	92.1%	94.3%	98.2%
Other Special Districts and Authorities					
Election Amount	\$1.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Amount Approved	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent Approved	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Counties					
Election Amount	\$392.7	\$798.0	\$2,176.5	\$3,295.6	\$1,479.5
Amount Approved	334.6	595.0	2,154.8	3,295.6	1,184.9
Percent Approved	85.2%	74.6%	99.0%	100.0%	80.1%
Community and Junior College Districts					
Election Amount	\$152.8	\$0.0	\$1,030.0	\$456.5	\$2,117.0
Amount Approved	138.9	0.0	1,030.0	456.5	987.0
Percent Approved	90.9%	N/A	100.0%	100.0%	46.6%
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
Election Amount	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,556.0	\$425.9
Amount Approved	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,533.0	425.9
Percent Approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.1%	100.0%
Total Election Amount	\$31,104.2	\$57,462.1	\$92,630.2	\$72,801.5	\$75,468.5
Total Amount Approved	\$27,836.4	\$43,456.9	\$82,052.9	\$64,789.2	\$63,713.5
Total Percent Approved	89.5%	75.6%	88.6%	89.0%	84.4%
Sources: Bond Buyer, Municipal Advisory Council's <i>Texas Bond Reporter</i> , and U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division - Voting Section.					

The detailed results of the fiscal year 2025 elections are shown in *Tables A.3* through *A.6*.

Table A.3			
Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Community College Districts			
Alamo CCD	Bexar	College Facilities	987,000,000.00
Total Community College Districts Carried			987,000,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Cities			
Abilene	Taylor	Airport Improvements	20,000,000.00
Arlington	Tarrant	Street Improvements	136,995,000.00
Arlington	Tarrant	Public Safety Facilities	48,930,000.00
Arlington	Tarrant	Recreation	9,345,000.00
Arlington	Tarrant	Admin Building	3,105,000.00
Arlington	Tarrant	Library	2,425,000.00
Blanco	Blanco	Street Improvements	4,411,843.00
Blanco	Blanco	Wastewater & Sewer System	12,224,157.00
Canyon	R&all	Public Safety	14,000,000.00
Flower Mound	Denton	Recreation	82,000,000.00
Flower Mound	Denton	Street & Drainage	30,000,000.00
Fulshear	Fort Bend	Recreation	10,750,000.00
Fulshear	Fort Bend	Land purchase	2,750,000.00
Garland	Dallas	Street Improvements	230,000,000.00
Garland	Dallas	Economic Development	75,000,000.00
Garland	Dallas	Cultural Arts Facilities	25,000,000.00
Garland	Dallas	Parks & Recreation	30,000,000.00
Krum	Denton	Public Safety Facilities	11,000,000.00
Krum	Denton	Street Improvements	9,000,000.00
Lake Jackson	Brazoria	Public Safety Facilities	6,000,000.00
Lake Jackson	Brazoria	Street Improvements	8,000,000.00
Lake Jackson	Brazoria	Drainage Improvements	4,000,000.00
Plano	Collin	Public Improvements	316,470,000.00
Plano	Collin	Police Station	155,155,000.00
Plano	Collin	Public Safety Facilities	51,000,000.00
Plano	Collin	Public Safety Facilities	37,485,000.00
Plano	Collin	Fleet Center	45,135,000.00
Plano	Collin	Library	1,870,000.00
Plano	Collin	Parks & Recreation	40,795,000.00
Roanoke	Denton	Convention Center	62,000,000.00
San Angelo	Tom Green	Coliseum	41,660,000.00
Seabrook	Harris	Pool Improvements	4,000,000.00
Van	Van Z&t	Water System Improvements	3,500,000.00
Total Cities Carried			1,534,006,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Counties			
Galveston County	Galveston	Street Improvements	74,175,000.00
Galveston County	Galveston	Drainage Improvements	36,080,000.00
Montgomery County	Montgomery	Road	480,000,000.00
Total Counties Carried			590,255,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Hospital Districts			
Hunt Memorial Hospital District	Hunt	Hospital	29,340,000.00
Total Hospital Districts Carried			29,340,000.00

Table A.3 (continued)
Texas Local Government
Carried Propositions
Bond Elections May 03, 2025
(\$ in millions)

Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Public School Districts			
Abbott ISD	Hill	School Building & Buses	10,000,000.00
Agua Dulce ISD	Nueces	School Building & Buses	15,000,000.00
Anson ISD	Jones	School Building Renovations	9,200,000.00
Anton ISD	Hockley	School Building & Transportation	7,350,000.00
Argyle ISD	Denton	School Building & Buses	393,735,000.00
Argyle ISD	Denton	Athletic Facilities Renovations	29,435,000.00
Athens ISD	Henderson	School Building	121,500,000.00
Benavides ISD	Duval	School Building & Buses	10,000,000.00
Blanco ISD	Blanco	School Building & Buses	32,215,000.00
Blanco ISD	Blanco	Technology	750,000.00
Blooming Grove ISD	Navarro	School Building & Safety	38,500,000.00
Blue Ridge ISD	Collin	School Building & Buses	59,470,000.00
Bluff Dale ISD	Erath	Wastewater Treatment	1,000,000.00
Borden County ISD	Borden	School Building & Buses	4,500,000.00
Borden County ISD	Borden	Housing Facility	1,500,000.00
Brazos ISD	Austin	School Building Renovations	8,490,000.00
Brazos ISD	Austin	Athletic Facilities Renovations	6,500,000.00
Bremond ISD	Robertson	School Building & Buses	4,975,000.00
Bremond ISD	Robertson	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	1,500,000.00
Bremond ISD	Robertson	Technology	675,000.00
Bremond ISD	Robertson	Baseball Park	2,500,000.00
Bridge City ISD	Orange	Performing Arts	27,500,000.00
Callisburg ISD	Cooke	School Building & Buses	19,523,325.00
Callisburg ISD	Cooke	Athletic Facilities Improvements	5,031,040.00
Callisburg ISD	Cooke	Stadium Improvements	600,000.00
Carthage ISD	Panola	School Building & Buses	20,000,000.00
Carthage ISD	Panola	Technology	3,000,000.00
Celina ISD	Collin	School Building & Buses	2,275,695,579.00
Celina ISD	Collin	Technology	20,000,000.00
Coahoma ISD	Howard	School Building & Buses	17,750,000.00
Coahoma ISD	Howard	Technology	600,000.00
Coahoma ISD	Howard	Housing Facility	1,150,000.00
Coolidge ISD	Limestone	School Building & Athletic Facilities	13,000,000.00
Denison ISD	Grayson	School Building & Buses	16,600,000.00
Denison ISD	Grayson	Technology	5,400,000.00
DeSoto ISD	Dallas	School Building & Technology	152,655,000.00
DeSoto ISD	Dallas	Athletic Facilities	38,635,000.00
Dripping Springs ISD	Hays-Travis	School Building & Buses	399,700,000.00
Dripping Springs ISD	Hays-Travis	Technology	2,600,000.00
East Central ISD	Bexar	School Building & Buses	309,150,000.00
El Campo ISD	Wharton	School Building & Security	80,905,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Public School Districts (continued)			
Fairfield ISD	Freestone	School Building	105,395,000.00
Ferris ISD	Ellis	School Building & Renovations	134,740,000.00
Flour Bluff ISD	Nueces	School Building & Security	110,835,550.00
Flour Bluff ISD	Nueces	School Building	67,254,960.00
Flour Bluff ISD	Nueces	Athletic Facilities Improvements	15,400,000.00
Frost ISD	Navarro	School Building	21,700,000.00
Gainesville ISD	Cooke	School Building & Security	58,833,798.00
Gregory-Portland ISD	San Patricio	School Building & Buses	75,000,000.00
Gregory-Portland ISD	San Patricio	Athletic Facilities Renovations	50,000,000.00
Gregory-Portland ISD	San Patricio	Technology	20,000,000.00
Gregory-Portland ISD	San Patricio	Performing Arts	60,000,000.00
Hamilton ISD	Hamilton	School Building & Buses	19,800,000.00
Hays CISD	Hays	School Building & Security	498,937,541.00
Hays CISD	Hays	School Building	396,063,095.00
Hays CISD	Hays	Multi-Purpose Center	51,354,633.00
Hays CISD	Hays	Technology	16,200,000.00
Hidalgo ISD	Hidalgo	School Building & Buses	22,500,000.00
Hidalgo ISD	Hidalgo	Athletic Facilities Renovations	2,500,000.00
High Island ISD	Galveston	School Building & Buses	27,900,000.00
Howe ISD	Grayson	School Building & Renovations	32,000,000.00
Ingleside ISD	San Patricio	School Building & Buses	44,900,000.00
Iraan-Sheffield ISD	Pecos	School Building & Buses	43,770,000.00
Iraan-Sheffield ISD	Pecos	School Building Improvements	5,850,000.00
Iraan-Sheffield ISD	Pecos	Athletic Facilities Improvements	7,450,000.00
Kemp ISD	Kaufman	School Building	90,000,000.00
Kenedy ISD	Karnes	School Building	43,400,000.00
Kenedy ISD	Karnes	Athletic Facilities	12,600,000.00
La Feria ISD	Cameron	Athletic Facilities & School Building	20,000,000.00
Lockhart ISD	Caldwell	School Building	93,500,000.00
Lovejoy ISD	Collin	School Building, Buses & Technology	265,510,000.00
Lovejoy ISD	Collin	Technology	3,930,000.00
Lovejoy ISD	Collin	Athletic Facilities Improvements	1,505,000.00
Lovejoy ISD	Collin	Natatorium	700,000.00
Lubbock ISD	Lubbock	School Building & Buses	290,000,000.00
Marble Falls ISD	Burnet	School Building & Security	131,435,000.00
Marble Falls ISD	Burnet	Technology	2,200,000.00
Marble Falls ISD	Burnet	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	12,515,000.00
Marble Falls ISD	Burnet	Multi-Purpose Center	26,050,000.00
Melissa ISD	Collin	School Building & Buses	800,000,000.00
Melissa ISD	Collin	Technology	75,000,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Public School Districts (continued)			
Mesquite ISD	Dallas	School Building & Safety	578,500,000.00
Mesquite ISD	Dallas	Technology	21,500,000.00
Oglesby ISD	Coryell	School Building/Stadium	8,500,000.00
Port Arthur ISD	Jefferson	School Building & Buses	222,000,000.00
Port Arthur ISD	Jefferson	Athletic Facilities	78,000,000.00
Quitman ISD	Wood	School Building & Technology	27,850,000.00
Quitman ISD	Wood	Athletic Facilities	2,985,000.00
Red Oak ISD	Ellis	School Building Renovations	155,213,000.00
Red Oak ISD	Ellis	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	11,889,000.00
Red Oak ISD	Ellis	Stadium	46,811,000.00
Robert Lee ISD	Coke	School Building & Buses	4,000,000.00
Robert Lee ISD	Coke	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	1,050,000.00
Rogers ISD	Bell	School Building & Buses	29,850,000.00
Rogers ISD	Bell	Athletic Facilities	1,865,000.00
Roosevelt ISD	Lubbock	School Building & Renovations	58,500,000.00
Rotan ISD	Fisher	School Building & Auditorium	6,580,000.00
San Angelo ISD	Tom Green	School Building & Security	397,000,000.00
Somerville ISD	Burleson	School Building & Athletic Facilities	42,000,000.00
Spearman ISD	Hansford	Athletic Facilities Renovations	1,200,000.00
Spearman ISD	Hansford	School Building & Buses	3,275,000.00
Splendora ISD	Montgomery	School Building & Athletic Facilities	150,000,000.00
Spring Branch ISD	Harris	School Building	353,775,207.00
Spring Branch ISD	Harris	Stadium	127,935,050.00
Spring Branch ISD	Harris	Natatorium	76,934,535.00
Springtown ISD	Parker	School Building & Buses	98,000,000.00
Stanton ISD	Martin	School Building & Buses	126,500,000.00
Sterling City ISD	Sterling	School Building & Buses	9,800,000.00
Sterling City ISD	Sterling	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	7,600,000.00
Sterling City ISD	Sterling	Housing Facility	2,600,000.00
Terrell ISD	Kaufman	School Building & Buses	273,420,000.00
Tomball ISD	Harris	School Building & Buses	331,595,000.00
Tomball ISD	Harris	Technology	18,000,000.00
Tomball ISD	Harris	Athletic Facilities Improvements	2,800,000.00
Tomball ISD	Harris	Multi-Purpose Center	76,700,000.00
Venus ISD	Johnson	School Building	76,000,000.00
West Rusk County CISD	Rusk	School Building & Renovations	23,405,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Public School Districts (continued)			
Wimberley ISD	Hays	School Building & Buses	109,990,000.00
Wimberley ISD	Hays	Technology	6,050,000.00
Wimberley ISD	Hays	Athletic Facilities Improvements	5,730,000.00
Wimberley ISD	Hays	Multi-Purpose Center	13,230,000.00
Wink-Loving ISD	Winkler	School Building & Buses	85,000,000.00
Wink-Loving ISD	Winkler	Fine Arts Center	7,500,000.00
Wink-Loving ISD	Winkler	Natatorium	5,000,000.00
Wink-Loving ISD	Winkler	Housing Facility	2,500,000.00
Total Public School Districts Carried			11,613,652,313.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts			
Bastrop County MUD 7	Bastrop	Water, Sewer & Drainage	84,900,000.00
Bastrop County MUD 7	Bastrop	Roads	39,000,000.00
Bastrop County MUD 7	Bastrop	Parks & Recreation	13,755,000.00
Bastrop County MUD 7	Bastrop	Refunding	147,983,000.00
Bastrop County MUD 7	Bastrop	Roads & Refunding Roads	58,500,000.00
Brookshire MWD	Waller	Water, Sewer & Drainage	32,000,000.00
Buda MUD 2	Hays	Water, Sewer & Drainage	95,000,000.00
Buda MUD 2	Hays	Roads	41,000,000.00
Buda MUD 2	Hays	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	142,500,000.00
Buda MUD 2	Hays	Roads & Refunding Roads	61,500,000.00
Collin County MUD 06	Collin	Water, Sewer & Drainage	301,100,000.00
Collin County MUD 06	Collin	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	451,650,000.00
Collin County MUD 06	Collin	Roads	242,200,000.00
Collin County MUD 06	Collin	Road & Refunding Roads	363,300,000.00
Collin County MUD 11	Collin	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	819,835,000.00
Collin County MUD 11	Collin	Roads & Refunding Roads	506,060,000.00
Collin County MUD 12	Collin	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	320,000,000.00
Collin County MUD 12	Collin	Roads & Refunding Roads	293,000,000.00
Collins MUD 01	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	73,300,000.00
Collins MUD 01	Travis	Roads	50,000,000.00
Collins MUD 01	Travis	Parks & Recreation	18,450,000.00
Collins MUD 01	Travis	Refunding	137,175,000.00
Collins MUD 01	Travis	Roads & Refunding Roads	75,000,000.00
Denton County MUD 11	Denton	Water, Sewer & Drainage	490,400,000.00
Denton County MUD 11	Denton	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	613,000,000.00
Denton County MUD 11	Denton	Roads	171,900,000.00
Denton County MUD 11	Denton	Roads & Refunding Roads	214,875,000.00
Forney MMD 1	Kaufman	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	249,500,000.00
Forney MMD 1	Kaufman	Roads & Refunding Roads	119,600,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer & Drainage	524,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Recreational Facilities	95,600,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Road	275,500,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	524,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Recreation & Refunding	95,600,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 237A	Fort Bend	Roads & Refunding Roads	275,500,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 257	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	294,250,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 257	Fort Bend	Roads & Refunding Roads	205,250,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 257	Fort Bend	Recreation & Refunding	70,875,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts (continued)			
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer & Drainage	355,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	355,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Road	326,700,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Roads & Refunding Roads	326,700,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Recreational Facilities	108,500,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 270	Fort Bend	Recreation & Refunding	108,500,000.00
Furst Ranch MUD 1	Denton	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	1,523,420,000.00
Furst Ranch MUD 1	Denton	Roads & Refunding Roads	515,000,000.00
Galveston County FWSD 6	Galveston	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	18,000,000.00
Galveston County MUD 74	Galveston	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	264,000,000.00
Galveston County MUD 74	Galveston	Recreation & Refunding	51,750,000.00
Galveston County MUD 74	Galveston	Roads & Refunding Roads	163,125,000.00
Guadalupe County MUD 15	Guadalupe	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	275,000,000.00
Guadalupe County MUD 15	Guadalupe	Roads & Refunding Roads	92,500,000.00
Haciendas Del Norte WID	El Paso	Water System Improvements	5,000,000.00
Laguna Madre WD	Cameron	Water System Improvements	59,000,000.00
Lake Texoma MUD 1-A	Grayson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	961,000,000.00
Lake Texoma MUD 1-A	Grayson	Roads & Refunding Roads	1,170,800,000.00
Lancaster MUD 1	Dallas	Roads & Refunding Roads	333,550,000.00
Liberty County MUD 15	Liberty	Water, Sewer & Drainage	59,000,000.00
Liberty County MUD 15	Liberty	Roads	29,360,000.00
Mason MUD	Hays	Water, Sewer & Drainage	210,000,000.00
Mason MUD	Hays	Road	100,000,000.00
Mason MUD	Hays	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	315,000,000.00
Mason MUD	Hays	Roads & Refunding Roads	150,000,000.00
Rayford Road MUD	Montgomery	Water, Sewer & Drainage	23,100,000.00
San Jacinto County MUD 15	San Jacinto	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	322,750,000.00
San Jacinto County MUD 15	San Jacinto	Roads & Refunding Roads	324,437,500.00
Travis County MUD 27	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	189,179,000.00
Travis County MUD 27	Travis	Parks & Recreation	5,158,000.00
Travis County MUD 27	Travis	Roads	58,929,000.00
Travis County MUD 27	Travis	Refunding	283,768,500.00
Travis County MUD 27	Travis	Roads & Refunding Roads	88,393,500.00
Travis County MUD 32	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	73,000,000.00
Travis County MUD 32	Travis	Parks & Recreation	9,500,000.00
Travis County MUD 32	Travis	Roads	32,000,000.00
Travis County MUD 32	Travis	Refunding	109,500,000.00
Travis County MUD 32	Travis	Roads & Refunding Roads	48,000,000.00
Travis County WCID-Point Venture	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	13,600,000.00

Table A.3 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts (continued)			
Triada MUD	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	210,000,000.00
Triada MUD	Travis	Parks & Recreation	19,590,000.00
Triada MUD	Travis	Roads	184,000,000.00
Triada MUD	Travis	Refund	315,000,000.00
Triada MUD	Travis	Roads & Refunding Roads	276,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 56	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	265,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 56	Williamson	Parks & Recreational Facilities	20,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 56	Williamson	Roads	150,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 56	Williamson	Refund	397,500,000.00
Williamson County MUD 56	Williamson	Roads & Refunding Roads	225,000,000.00
Wise County WSD	Wise	Water System Improvements	39,900,000.00
Total Water Districts Carried			20,146,268,500.00
Total Amount			34,900,521,813.00

Table A.4 Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Community College Districts			
Midland County JCD	Midland	Campus Improvements	450,000,000.00
Odessa JCD	Ector	Campus Improvements	325,000,000.00
Total Community College Districts Defeated			775,000,000.00

Table A.4 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Cities			
Colleyville	Tarrant	Recreation Center	20,000,000.00
Frisco	Collin	Performing Arts	160,000,000.00
Killeen	Bell	City Hall	155,000,000.00
Laredo	Webb	Public Safety Facilities	271,160,000.00
Laredo	Webb	Public Health	70,890,000.00
Laredo	Webb	Street Improvements	65,000,000.00
Laredo	Webb	Affordable Housing	10,000,000.00
Seabrook	Harris	Police Station	18,000,000.00
West University Place	Harris	Community Center	15,070,000.00
Total Cities Defeated			785,120,000.00

Table A.4 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Counties			
Galveston County	Galveston	County Buildings	75,800,000.00
Total Counties Defeated			75,800,000.00

Table A.4 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Public School Districts			
Anson ISD	Jones	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	7,800,000.00
Bluff Dale ISD	Erath	School Building Renovations	1,500,000.00
Boyd ISD	Wise	School Building & Buses	63,000,000.00
Brazosport ISD	Brazoria	School Building & Buses	160,900,000.00
Brazosport ISD	Brazoria	Technology	6,100,000.00
Bridgeport ISD	Wise	School Building & Buses	211,600,000.00
Central ISD	Angelina	School Building & Security	33,000,000.00
Cleburne ISD	Johnson	School Building & Buses	137,600,000.00
Cleburne ISD	Johnson	Athletic Facilities Renovations	27,400,000.00
Coahoma ISD	Howard	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	1,375,000.00
Floresville ISD	Wilson	School Building & Security	95,000,000.00
Hays CISD	Hays	Athletic Facilities Renovations	6,096,071.00
Itasca ISD	Hill	School Building & Buses	34,000,000.00
Kennedale ISD	Tarrant	Athletic Facilities Improvements	6,015,000.00
Kennedale ISD	Tarrant	Performing Arts	3,440,000.00
Kennedale ISD	Tarrant	School Building & Buses	1,535,000.00
Lovejoy ISD	Collin	Athletic Facilities Renovations	4,525,000.00
Perrin-Whitt CISD	Jack	School Building & Safety	25,450,500.00
Prairie Lea ISD	Caldwell	School Building & Buses	8,550,000.00
Redwater ISD	Bowie	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	4,600,000.00
Redwater ISD	Bowie	School Building & Gymnasium	8,600,000.00
Robinson ISD	McLennan	School Building & Technology	95,495,000.00
Rotan ISD	Fisher	Housing Facility	920,000.00
Rusk ISD	Cherokee-Rusk	School Building & Buses	45,240,000.00
Rusk ISD	Cherokee-Rusk	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	11,930,000.00
Sands CISD	Grayson	School Building & Renovations	36,000,000.00
Spring Branch ISD	Harris	Stadium	72,851,468.00
Stafford MSD	Fort Bend	School Building & Buses	113,400,000.00
Stafford MSD	Fort Bend	Athletic Facilities Improvements	21,400,000.00
Stafford MSD	Fort Bend	Technology	10,000,000.00
Tarkington ISD	Liberty	School Building & Buses	50,000,000.00
Tarkington ISD	Liberty	School Building	45,000,000.00
Total Public School Districts Defeated			1,350,323,039.00

Table A.4 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections May 03, 2025 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Water Districts			
Fort Bend County MUD 005	Fort Bend	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	38,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 005	Fort Bend	Recreation & Refunding	20,000,000.00
Fort Bend County MUD 005	Fort Bend	Roads & Refunding Roads	10,000,000.00
Galveston County MUD 66	Galveston	Water, Sewer & Drainage	30,000,000.00
Galveston County MUD 66	Galveston	Recreational Facilities	10,000,000.00
Midland County UD	Midland	Water, Sewer & Drainage	645,785,000.00
Seis Lagos UD	Collin	Roads	6,000,000.00
Total Water Districts Defeated			759,785,000.0
Total Defeated			3,746,028,039.0

Table A.5 Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Cities			
Bellaire	Harris	Drainage Improvements	40,000,000.00
Bellaire	Harris	Wastewater & Sewer System	30,000,000.00
Cibolo	Guadalupe	Animal Shelter	9,000,000.00
Cibolo	Guadalupe	Public Safety Facilities	17,065,000.00
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Streets and Sidewalks	89,500,000.00
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Recreation	37,650,000.00
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Public Safety	45,000,000.00
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Cultural Arts Facilities	2,850,000.00
Fate	Rockwall	Public Safety	20,000,000.00
Hutchins	Dallas	Recreation Center	28,000,000.00
Lubbock	Lubbock	Streets and Sidewalks	103,400,000.00
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Public Safety	144,500,000.00
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Streets & Sidewalks	118,000,000.00
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Drainage	35,000,000.00
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Municipal Building	40,500,000.00
Sugar Land	Fort Bend	Animal Shelter	12,000,000.00
Total Cities Carried			772,465,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Counties			
El Paso County	El Paso	Recreation	95,615,000.00
El Paso County	El Paso	Medical Center	26,700,000.00
El Paso County	El Paso	Animal Shelter	32,710,000.00
Hays County	Hays	Roads	439,634,000.00
Total Counties Carried			594,659,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Hospital Districts			
El Paso County Hospital District	El Paso	Hospital	396,600,000.00
Total Hospital Districts Carried			396,600,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Public School Districts			
Allen ISD	Collin	School Building & Security	419,062,253.00
Allen ISD	Collin	Technology	23,077,793.00
Alvin ISD	Brazoria	School Building & Security	380,075,298.00
Anderson-Shiro CISD	Grimes	School Building & Renovations	60,000,000.00
Aspermont ISD	Stonewall	School Building	7,500,000.00
Buffalo ISD	Leon	School Building	46,500,000.00
Crockett County Cons CSD	Crockett	School Building & Buses	18,000,000.00
Crockett County Cons CSD	Crockett	Housing Facility	2,000,000.00
Frenship ISD	Lubbock	School Building & Security	189,500,000.00
Frenship ISD	Lubbock	Technology	10,000,000.00
Glasscock County ISD	Glasscock	School Building	40,000,000.00
Grady ISD	Martin	School Building	13,200,000.00
Grady ISD	Martin	Recreational Facilities	7,600,000.00
Grady ISD	Martin	Housing Facility	1,200,000.00
Highland Park ISDa	Dallas	School Building & Buses	137,300,000.00
Ira ISD	Scurry	School Building & Buses	15,000,000.00
Jayton-Girard ISD	Kent	Technology	1,000,000.00
Miles ISD	Runnels	School Building	7,000,000.00
Nazareth ISD	Castro	School Building	2,150,000.00
Paint Creek ISD	Haskell	Housing Facility	3,003,882.00
Paint Creek ISD	Haskell	School Building & Buses	882,118.00
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Falls-Milam-Bell	School Building & Buses	23,425,000.00
Round Rock ISD	Williamson	Building	798,305,000.00
Round Rock ISD	Williamson	Technology	125,300,000.00
Round Rock ISD	Williamson	Fine Arts Center	8,620,000.00
Sunnyvale ISD	Dallas	School Building, Buses & Technology	77,895,000.00
Sunnyvale ISD	Dallas	Activity Center	16,945,000.00
Sunnyvale ISD	Dallas	Stadium Improvements	900,000.00
Sunray ISD	Moore	Refunding	3,700,000.00
Vidor ISD	Orange	School Building & Renovations	98,400,000.00
Waller ISD	Waller	School Building & Buses	702,500,000.00
Total Public School Districts Carried			3,240,041,344.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts			
Addicks UD	Harris	Water, Sewer & Drainage	57,000,000.00
Addicks UD	Harris	Refunding	10,000,000.00
Atlas Ranch MUD 1	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	552,000,000.00
Atlas Ranch MUD 1	Williamson	Recreational Facilities	86,000,000.00
Atlas Ranch MUD 1	Williamson	Road	300,000,000.00
Atlas Ranch MUD 1	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	828,000,000.00
Atlas Ranch MUD 1	Williamson	Roads & Refunding Roads	450,000,000.00
Austin County MMD 1	Austin	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	466,730,580.00
Austin County MMD 1	Austin	Roads & Refunding Roads	192,646,596.00
Austin County MMD 1	Austin	Economic Development & Refunding	121,500,000.00
Austin County MMD 1	Austin	Recreation & Refunding	772,726,500.00
Caldwell County MUD 9	Caldwell	Water, Sewer & Drainage	45,000,000.00
Caldwell County MUD 9	Caldwell	Roads	21,000,000.00
Caldwell County MUD 9	Caldwell	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	67,500,000.00
Caldwell County MUD 9	Caldwell	Roads & Refunding Roads	31,500,000.00
Collin County MUD 10	Collin	Water, Sewer & Drainage	171,200,000.00
Collin County MUD 10	Collin	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	214,000,000.00
Collin County MUD 10	Collin	Roads	104,700,000.00
Collin County MUD 10	Collin	Roads & Refunding Roads	130,875,000.00
East Fork FWSD 1A	Collin	Public Safety Facilities	30,745,000.00
East Fork FWSD 1A	Collin	Refunding	46,117,500.00
East Hays County MUD 2	Hays	Water, Sewer & Drainage	277,000,000.00
East Hays County MUD 2	Hays	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	277,000,000.00
East Hays County MUD 2	Hays	Roads	87,500,000.00
East Hays County MUD 2	Hays	Roads & Refunding Roads	87,500,000.00
El Milagro MD	Hidalgo	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	92,103,152.00
El Milagro MD	Hidalgo	Roads & Refunding Roads	75,362,014.00
Evergreen Hills MUD 1 of Walker County	Walker	Water, Sewer & Drainage	73,750,000.00
Evergreen Hills MUD 1 of Walker County	Walker	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	73,750,000.00
Evergreen Hills MUD 1 of Walker County	Walker	Roads	27,500,000.00
Evergreen Hills MUD 1 of Walker County	Walker	Roads & Refunding Roads	27,500,000.00
Flying W MUD of Comal County	Comal	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	500,187,735.00
Flying W MUD of Comal County	Comal	Roads & Refunding Roads	195,181,080.00
Franklin County WD	Franklin	Water, Sewer & Drainage	16,000,000.00
Galveston County MUD 81	Galveston	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	200,475,000.00
Galveston County MUD 81	Galveston	Recreation & Refunding	26,250,000.00
Galveston County MUD 81	Galveston	Roads & Refunding Roads	96,750,000.00
Gunter Crossing of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	411,000,000.00
Gunter Crossing of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads	190,000,000.00
Gunter Crossing of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	616,500,000.00
Gunter Crossing of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads & Refunding Roads	285,000,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts (continued)			
Harris County FWSD 01A	Harris	Water, Sewer & Drainage	15,000,000.00
Harris County MUD 154	Harris	Water, Sewer & Drainage	54,700,000.00
Harris County MUD 154	Harris	Refunding	54,700,000.00
Harris County MUD 158	Harris	Water, Sewer & Drainage	11,000,000.00
Harris County MUD 158	Harris	Refunding	11,000,000.00
Harris County MUD 165 Defined Area 3	Harris	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	450,750,000.00
Harris County MUD 165 Defined Area 3	Harris	Recreation & Refunding	85,050,000.00
Harris County MUD 165 Defined Area 3	Harris	Road & Refunding Roads	191,550,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Water, Sewer & Drainage	282,950,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Recreational Facilities	41,200,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Road	114,390,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refund	282,950,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Recreation & Refunding	41,200,000.00
Harris County MUD 516	Harris	Road & Refunding Roads	114,390,000.00
Harris County WCID 110	Harris	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	34,950,000.00
Harris County WCID 110	Harris	Recreation & Refunding	10,550,000.00
Hays County MUD 11	Hays	Water, Sewer & Drainage	165,000,000.00
Hays County MUD 11	Hays	Roads	55,000,000.00
Hays County MUD 11	Hays	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	247,500,000.00
Hays County MUD 11	Hays	Roads & Refunding Roads	82,500,000.00
Kaufman County FWSD 3	Kaufman	Water, Sewer & Drainage	321,883,510.00
Kaufman County FWSD 3	Kaufman	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	402,354,387.00
Kaufman County FWSD 3	Kaufman	Road	191,508,361.00
Kaufman County FWSD 3	Kaufman	Roads & Refunding Roads	239,385,451.00
Lakeway MUD	Travis	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	18,657,000.00
Lakeway MUD	Travis	Recreation & Refunding	13,207,000.00
Lantana MUD	Caldwell	Water, Sewer & Drainage	125,000,000.00
Lantana MUD	Caldwell	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	125,000,000.00
Lantana MUD	Caldwell	Roads	75,000,000.00
Lantana MUD	Caldwell	Roads & Refunding Roads	75,000,000.00
Legends Ranch MUD	Denton	Water, Sewer & Drainage	230,267,389.00
Legends Ranch MUD	Denton	Road	197,334,900.00
Legends Ranch MUD	Denton	Refunding	345,401,084.00
Legends Ranch MUD	Denton	Refunding	296,002,350.00
Liberty County MUD 13A	Liberty	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	470,690,000.00
Liberty County MUD 13A	Liberty	Roads & Refunding Roads	169,730,000.00
Lumberton MUD	Hardin	Roads	472,000,000.00
Lumberton MUD	Hardin	Roads & Refunding Roads	472,000,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts (continued)			
Lund Farm MUD	Travis	Water, Sewer & Drainage	320,000,000.00
Lund Farm MUD	Travis	Recreational Facilities	70,080,000.00
Lund Farm MUD	Travis	Roads	137,000,000.00
Lund Farm MUD	Travis	Parks & Recreation & Refunding	480,000,000.00
Lund Farm MUD	Travis	Roads & Refunding Roads	205,500,000.00
Maxwell MUD 1	Caldwell	Water, Sewer & Drainage	378,395,000.00
Maxwell MUD 1	Caldwell	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	472,993,750.00
Maxwell MUD 1	Caldwell	Road	124,750,000.00
Maxwell MUD 1	Caldwell	Roads & Refunding Roads	155,937,500.00
Newport MUD	Harris	Water, Sewer System, & Drainage	110,000,000.00
Noble Ridge MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	182,143,336.59
Noble Ridge MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads	125,424,649.94
Noble Ridge MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	273,215,004.89
Noble Ridge MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads & Refunding Roads	188,136,974.91
Parkside on the River MUD 3	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	190,000,000.00
Parkside on the River MUD 3	Williamson	Road	31,600,000.00
Parkside on the River MUD 3	Williamson	Recreational Facilities	20,150,000.00
Parkside on the River MUD 3	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	315,225,000.00
Parkside on the River MUD 3	Williamson	Road & Refunding Roads	47,400,000.00
River Ranch MUD 5	Liberty	Water, Sewer & Drainage	156,900,000.00
River Ranch MUD 5	Liberty	Recreational Facilities	17,230,000.00
River Ranch MUD 5	Liberty	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	156,900,000.00
Rolling V Ranch WCID 4 of Wise County	Wise	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	1,047,285,000.00
Rolling V Ranch WCID 4 of Wise County	Wise	Roads & Refunding Roads	377,820,000.00
Seis Lagos UD	Collin	Roads	6,000,000.00
Sunset Ranch MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	192,800,000.00
Sunset Ranch MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	289,200,000.00
Sunset Ranch MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads	114,700,000.00
Sunset Ranch MUD of Grayson County	Grayson	Roads & Refunding Roads	172,050,000.00
Williamson County MUD 17	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	157,819,000.00
Williamson County MUD 17	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	236,728,500.00
Williamson County MUD 19D	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	196,900,000.00
Williamson County MUD 19D	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	295,350,000.00

Table A.5 (continued) Texas Local Government Carried Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Carried
Water Districts (continued)			
Williamson County MUD 38	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	168,500,000.00
Williamson County MUD 38	Williamson	Road	80,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 38	Williamson	Parks & Recreation	21,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 38	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	284,250,000.00
Williamson County MUD 38	Williamson	Roads & Refunding Roads	120,000,000.00
Williamson County MUD 39	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	180,750,000.00
Williamson County MUD 39	Williamson	Road	24,300,000.00
Williamson County MUD 39	Williamson	Parks & Recreation	22,500,000.00
Williamson County MUD 39	Williamson	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Refunding	304,875,000.00
Williamson County MUD 39	Williamson	Road & Refunding Roads	36,450,000.00
Williamson County MUD 46	Williamson	Water, Sewer & Drainage	100,750,000.00
Williamson County MUD 46	Williamson	Roads	50,500,000.00
Williamson County MUD 46	Williamson	Recreational Facilities	8,200,000.00
Williamson County MUD 46	Williamson	Refund	163,425,000.00
Williamson County MUD 46	Williamson	Roads & Refunding Roads	75,750,000.00
Total Water Districts Carried			23,809,185,305.33
Total Amount Carried			28,812,950,649.33

Table A.6 Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Community College Districts			
Odessa JCD	Ector	Campus Improvements	355,000,000.00
Total Community College Districts Defeated			355,000,000.00

Table A.6 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Cities			
Jersey Village	Harris	Aquatic Center	10,100,000.00
Merkel	Taylor	Public Safety	5,100,000.00
Total Cities Defeated			15,200,000.00

Table A.6 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Counties			
El Paso County	El Paso	County Building	63,285,000.00
El Paso County	El Paso	Building Improvements	105,485,000.00
Hood County	Hood	Jail Facilities	50,000,000.00
Total Counties Defeated			218,770,000.00

Table A.6 (continued)
Texas Local Government
Defeated Propositions
Bond Elections November 05, 2024
(\$ in millions)

Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Public School Districts			
Allen ISD	Collin	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	5,359,654.00
Benavides ISD	Duval	School Building	24,500,000.00
Birdville ISD	Tarrant	Multi-Purpose Center	48,000,000.00
Bluff Dale ISD	Erath	School Building Improvements	1,000,000.00
Bluff Dale ISD	Erath	School Building	1,500,000.00
City View ISD	Wichita	School Building	19,300,000.00
Corpus Christi ISD	Nueces	School Building & Renovations	135,410,000.00
East Central ISD	Bexar	School Building	331,143,000.00
East Central ISD	Bexar	Stadium Improvements	10,000,000.00
East Central ISD	Bexar	Recreational Facilities	18,857,000.00
Frisco ISD	Collin	School Building & Buses	986,000,000.00
Frisco ISD	Collin	Technology	88,200,000.00
Frisco ISD	Collin	Athletic Facilities	11,200,000.00
Hallettsville ISD	Lavaca	Athletic Facilities Improvements	25,956,000.00
Houston ISD	Harris	Building & Improvements	3,960,000,000.00
Houston ISD	Harris	Technology	440,000,000.00
Huckabay ISD	Erath	School Building & Buses	2,200,000.00
Huckabay ISD	Erath	Refunding	900,000.00
Jayton-Girard ISD	Kent	School Building & Buses	10,000,000.00
Jayton-Girard ISD	Kent	Housing Facility	9,000,000.00
Jayton-Girard ISD	Kent	Recreation	1,000,000.00
Quanah ISD	Hardeman	School Building & Buses	14,500,000.00
Rockwall ISD	Rockwall	School Building	787,062,000.00
Rockwall ISD	Rockwall	Technology	18,656,000.00
Rockwall ISD	Rockwall	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	42,960,000.00
Roosevelt ISD	Lubbock	School Building & Renovations	58,500,000.00
Rosebud-Lott ISD	Falls-Milam-Bell	Refunding	1,575,000.00
Rotan ISD	Fisher	School Building	5,700,000.00
Rotan ISD	Fisher	Housing Facility	800,000.00
Round Rock ISD	Williamson	Athletic Facilities & Renovations	65,910,000.00
Tarkington ISD	Liberty	School Building	80,000,000.00
Waller ISD	Waller	Technology	11,000,000.00
West Rusk County CISD	Rusk	School Building	23,000,000.00
Willis ISD	Montgomery	Activity Center	27,000,000.00
Willis ISD	Montgomery	Athletic Facility	68,800,000.00
Willis ISD	Montgomery	Aquatic Center	19,600,000.00
Total Public School Districts Defeated			7,354,588,654.00

Table A.6 (continued) Texas Local Government Defeated Propositions Bond Elections November 05, 2024 (\$ in millions)			
Issuer	County	Purpose	Amount Defeated
Water Districts			
Harris County WCID 116	Harris	Recreational Facilities	5,710,000.00
Harris County WCID 116	Harris	Recreation & Refunding	5,710,000.00
Remington MUD 1	Harris	Recreational Facilities	27,000,000.00
Remington MUD 1	Harris	Recreation & Refunding	27,000,000.00
Total Water Districts Defeated			65,420,000.00
Total Defeated			8,008,978,654.00

Appendix B

Texas Local Government Conduit Debt

Conduit, component, and related organization debt has been excluded from this report, except for data presented in this Appendix and certain data presented in *Appendix F, Commercial Paper*. A conduit issuer is usually a government agency or a creation of the agency (such as a nonprofit corporation sponsored by a local government) that issues municipal securities to finance revenue-generating projects. The funds generated are generally used by a third party (known as the "conduit borrower" or "obligor"), and it is generally the responsibility of the obligor to make debt-service payments.

Most conduit debt is issued for projects that benefit the public or segments of the public within the geographical area of the sponsoring agency. Some conduit issuers can issue debt for projects that benefit the Texas public at large. The purposes and locations of projects funded by conduit debt are governed by the Texas law used to establish the conduit issuer. The projects include transportation, airports, ports, housing, utilities, culture, higher education, recreation, and health, as well as industrial and economic development.

Not all Texas local government conduit issuers are required to provide issuance information to the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) pursuant to Texas Government Code, Chapter 1202.008. However, basic information on all conduit issuances that require approval by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is forwarded by the OAG to the BRB. In prior years, this data was retained but not included in the BRB Debt Database. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, the BRB has added current conduit issuances into the database. There is an ongoing BRB project to enter conduit issuance data from prior years into the database as well. At the end of this project, all conduit debt outstanding and debt service outstanding information from 2003 onwards will be included, based on data provided to the BRB in those years.

Conduit Debt Issuance

In fiscal year 2025, 75 local government conduits issued 168 new debt instruments for a total of \$9.71 billion, an increase of 23.3 percent from the \$7.88 billion issued in fiscal year 2024. New money debt issuance increased 41.7 percent (from \$6.08 billion in 2024 to \$8.61 billion in 2025) and refunding debt issuance decreased 38.8 percent (from \$1.79 billion in 2024 to \$1.09 billion in 2025).

Since fiscal year 2021, total conduit issuance increased \$2.06 billion (27.0 percent) from \$7.65 billion, new money debt issuance increased \$3.67 billion (74.1 percent) from \$4.95 billion, and refunding debt issuance decreased \$1.60 billion (59.3 percent), from \$2.69 billion.

In almost all cases, conduit debt is backed by a revenue stream. All conduit debt issued in the past five years was revenue debt, except for \$34.4 million of toll road combination tax/revenue new money bonds issued in 2021, \$138.8 million of toll road combination tax/revenue refunding bonds issued in 2022.

Conduit entities also issue commercial paper. Commercial paper outstanding balances reported by conduits over the past 10 years are presented at the end of *Appendix F, Commercial Paper*.

Table B.1 shows conduit debt issuance by local government conduit types with a new money/refunding breakdown.

Table B.1 Texas Local Government Conduit Debt Issuance by Fiscal Year* (\$ in millions)						
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Issuers	72	75	58	61	75	341
Issuances	175	181	146	140	168	810
Public School Districts						
New Money	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Refunding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.0	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cities, Towns, Villages						
New Money	\$2,435.5	\$2,360.4	\$1,853.6	\$3,612.3	\$4,377.2	\$14,639.1
Refunding	1,427.3	996.3	346.5	439.6	538.9	3,748.7
Total Par Issued	\$3,862.8	\$3,356.7	\$2,200.1	\$4,052.0	\$4,916.1	\$18,387.7
Water Districts and Authorities						
New Money	\$459.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$75.0	\$1,144.8	\$1,679.5
Refunding	636.3	509.9	1,031.8	668.1	252.6	3,098.8
Total Par Issued	\$1,095.9	\$509.9	\$1,031.8	\$743.1	\$1,397.5	\$4,778.3
Other Special Districts and Authorities						
New Money	\$847.8	\$1,470.4	\$542.8	\$896.5	\$820.3	\$4,577.8
Refunding	4.2	54.8	35.7	68.8	70.7	234.2
Total Par Issued	\$852.0	\$1,525.2	\$578.5	\$965.3	\$891.0	\$4,812.0
Counties						
New Money	\$1,206.4	\$1,374.7	\$904.2	\$1,497.7	\$2,272.5	\$7,255.6
Refunding	584.1	691.8	280.3	617.4	236.3	2,409.9
Total Par Issued	\$1,790.5	\$2,066.5	\$1,184.5	\$2,115.0	\$2,508.9	\$9,665.5
Community and Junior College Districts						
New Money	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Refunding	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6
Total Par Issued	\$47.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$47.6
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities						
New Money	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Refunding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Par Issued	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total New Money	\$4,949.3	\$5,205.5	\$3,300.6	\$6,081.5	\$8,614.9	\$28,151.9
Total Refunding	\$2,699.5	\$2,252.8	\$1,694.3	\$1,793.9	\$1,098.7	\$9,539.1
Total Par	\$7,648.8	\$7,458.3	\$4,994.9	\$7,875.4	\$9,713.5	\$37,691.0
*Excludes commercial paper.						
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.						

Cities, Towns, Villages conduit entities issued \$4.91 billion in debt in fiscal year 2025, 50.6 percent of the total 2025 conduit debt issued; \$4.38 billion was new money debt and \$538.9 million was refunding debt. Such revenue debt is often issued as a loan to third parties to finance the acquisition of land, and to construct or expand, furnish, and equip certain cultural, educational, housing, health-related, or correctional facilities.

Counties conduit entities can issue revenue and lease-revenue debt. Some can issue tax-supported debt. Historically, Counties conduit revenue debt has been issued for pollution control and residential rental projects. Many Counties conduit lease-revenue obligations are issued by nonprofit corporations formed by Counties to finance the acquisition of land and to construct or expand, furnish, and equip county projects, including adult or juvenile correctional facilities that may house county, state, or federal prisoners. In fiscal year 2025, Counties issued \$2.51 billion in conduit debt, 25.8 percent of the total issued in 2025; \$2.27 billion was new money debt and \$236.3 million was refunding debt.

Other Special Districts and Authorities issued \$891.0 million in conduit debt in fiscal year 2025, 9.2 percent of the total fiscal year 2025 conduit debt issuance; \$820.3 million was new money debt and \$70.7 million was refunding debt.

Many Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) create conduit issuers to raise funds for pollution and solid waste disposal facilities. WDs issued \$1.40 billion in conduit debt in fiscal year 2025, 14.4 percent of the total fiscal year 2025; \$1.14 billion was new money debt and \$252.6 million was refunding debt.

Community and Junior College Districts (CCDs) can execute lease-purchase agreements that provide security for lease-revenue obligations issued by nonprofit corporations formed by CCDs. No conduit debt was issued in fiscal year 2025 by CCDs.

No conduit debt was issued in fiscal year 2025 by Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs). HHD conduit debt was last issued in 1985 and matured in 2011.

The conduit debt issued by Public School Districts (School Districts) is not included in this Appendix. School Districts create Public Facility Corporations (PFCs) to issue debt on behalf of the school districts. The BRB has historically included this PFC debt as lease-purchase revenue debt of the school district. This revenue debt is included in the total debt outstanding of School Districts in *Chapter 1* and *Chapter 3* of this report.

Information regarding obligations in default is not reported to the BRB.

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Appendix C

Texas Charter Schools

History

Local government education finance corporations (EFCs) issue the majority of charter school debt in Texas. These conduit corporations are created by Texas municipalities to issue debt on behalf of charter school borrowers. Debt issued by EFCs is secured by the revenues of the borrower and is not an obligation of the municipality. (Because debt issued by local government EFCs is not reported to the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB), staff relied on multiple sources to compile the data used in this Appendix.)

Public charter schools were authorized by the legislature in 1995 to offer publicly funded alternate education options to parents within the public school system. The Texas Education Code, Chapter 12, provides for four types of charter schools: home-rule charters, campus or district charters, open-enrollment charters, and university charters. Most charters in Texas are open enrollment.

Open-enrollment charter schools function like public school districts in that they provide tuition-free instruction and must accept any student that applies, subject to enrollment constraints. Charter schools have no taxing authority and receive most of their funding from the state based on their enrollment. Charter schools are subject to fewer restrictions than public schools, but they must meet certain requirements for financial, governing, and operating standards adopted by the Texas Commissioner of Education (Commissioner). State law requires fiscal and academic accountability for charter schools, and the state monitors and accredits charter schools in the same manner as public school districts.

Pursuant to Texas Education Code, Section 53.351, the Texas Public Finance Authority (TPFA) established the Texas Public Finance Authority Charter School Finance Corporation (Corporation) to act as a conduit to facilitate the issuance of revenue bonds for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of educational facilities for authorized open-enrollment charter schools. All issuances of charter school debt issued by the Corporation must be approved by the BRB.

Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program

In 1854, the 5th Legislature created the Texas Permanent School Fund (PSF) expressly for the benefit of public schools. In addition, the Constitution of 1876 stipulated that certain lands and proceeds from the sale of those lands would also be dedicated to the PSF. The Constitution requires that distributions from the returns on the PSF be made to the Available School Fund to be used for the benefit of public schools, and it allows the PSF to be used to guarantee bonds issued by public schools.

The PSF Bond Guarantee Program (BGP) was created in 1983 as an alternative for school districts to avoid the cost of private bond insurance by obtaining a PSF guarantee for voter-approved public school bond issuances.

The Texas Education Agency (TEA) reviews each BGP applicant for financial soundness, accreditation status, and complaints from the public regarding misconduct and rules violations. Applicants for the BGP must have an investment grade rating below triple-A from at least one of the top credit rating agencies. Bonds guaranteed by the BGP are rated AAA from all three major credit rating agencies.

Texas Education Code, Section 12.135, passed by the 82nd Legislature (2011), permits charter schools to participate in the BGP, but they must apply and be approved by the Commissioner to participate in the program. In January 2014, the State Board of Education adopted rules for charter school participation in the BGP, and the program was opened to charter schools in March 2014.

The BGP capacity for all schools is currently set at the lower of a multiple of 3.50 times the PSF book value or the Internal Revenue Service-set limitation of \$117.32 billion, minus a 5 percent reserve. The State Board of Education has also required an additional 5 percent of charter capacity to be set aside as a reserve. Prior to fiscal year 2018, the capacity for charter schools was calculated using the available PSF capacity multiplied by the ratio of the number of charter school students to public school students determined annually by the Commissioner (currently set at 7.86 percent), applied against the available capacity of the BGP. The available capacity is defined as maximum allowable for guarantee, less total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds and less the State Board of Education-established reserve on the total program. Effective September 1, 2017, the 85th Legislature (2015) amended the Educational Code, Section 45.0532, related to the calculation of the capacity of the bond guarantee program, through Senate Bill 1480 (SB 1480). SB 1480 changes the charter capacity calculation formula to apply the ratio of charter students described above directly against the maximum allowable overall program guarantee net of the 5 percent reserve on the total program. This methodology was designed to be fully phased in over five years.

Charter School Closures

Senate Bill 2 passed in the 83rd Legislature (2013) requires the mandatory revocation of a charter by the Commissioner if a charter school fails to meet academic or financial accountability performance ratings for the preceding three school years. As a result of this legislation, six charter school revocations occurred between 2016 and 2025.

As of October 31, 2025, a total of \$6.40 billion debt guaranteed by the PSF had been issued for charter schools by EFCs and other higher education authorities, of which an estimated \$5.89 billion was outstanding (*Table C.1*).

Table C.1 Total Charter School Debt by Issuer Guaranteed by Permanent School Fund (Estimated) as of October 31, 2025			
Issuer	Par Issued	Par Outstanding	% Outstanding
Arlington Higher Education Finance Corporation	3,059,905,000.00	2,905,170,000.00	94.9%
Clifton Higher Education Finance Corporation	2,685,165,000.00	2,446,805,000.00	91.1%
Clyde Education Facilities Corporation	6,055,000.00	3,440,000.00	56.8%
Danbury Higher Education Auth, Inc.	52,926,000.00	32,151,000.00	60.7%
Hilshire Village Higher Education Finance Corporation	4,123,000.00	1,903,000.00	46.2%
Houston Higher Education Finance Corp, City of	229,965,000.00	172,925,000.00	75.2%
New Hope Cultural Education Facilities Finance Corporation	19,875,000.00	19,480,000.00	98.0%
New Hope Higher Education Finance Corporation	22,375,000.00	22,060,000.00	98.6%
Newark Higher Education Finance Corporation	211,770,000.00	200,000,000.00	94.4%
Northeast Higher Education Facilities Corp	1,690,000.00	1,210,000.00	0.0%
Pottsboro Higher Education Finance Corporation	23,060,000.00	20,875,000.00	90.5%
Texas Public Finance Auth Charter School Finance Corp	78,475,000.00	55,845,000.00	71.2%
Waxahachie Education Finance Corporation	6,515,000.00	6,515,000.00	100.0%
Total	\$ 6,401,899,000	\$ 5,888,379,000	92.0%
Source: Texas Education Agency.			

As of October 31, 2025, an estimated \$5.89 billion outstanding was guaranteed by the PSF. *Table C.2* shows charter school debt guaranteed by the PSF and is organized by total par outstanding.

Table C.2	
Charter School Debt Outstanding Guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund as of October 31, 2025 (Estimated)	
Charter School	PSF Guaranteed Debt
IDEA Academy, Inc.	\$ 1,286,285,000
International Leadership of Texas	850,660,000
Harmony Public Schools	636,815,000
KIPP Texas, Inc.	541,233,000
Riverwalk Education Foundation, Inc.	447,166,000
Uplift Education	361,470,000
Responsive Education Solutions	241,520,000
Great Hearts America Texas	239,530,000
Yes Prep Public Schools Inc.	238,490,000
Trinity Basin Preparatory Inc.	221,085,000
Lifeschool Of Dallas	211,115,000
The Hughen Center, Inc.	82,775,000
Austin Achieve Public Schools Inc	55,150,000
Orenda Education	47,560,000
Vanguard Academy, Inc.	41,370,000
Leadership Prep School, Inc.	40,445,000
BRAINATION, INC (dba Inspire Academies)	39,000,000
Compass Academy Charter School, Inc.	38,705,000
A+ Charter Schools, Inc.	38,070,000
SER-Ninos, Inc.	35,750,000
UMEP Inc (dba UME Preparatory Academy)	24,590,000
Academy of Accelerated Learning, Inc	21,760,000
Golden Rule Schools Inc.	21,340,000
Cityscape Schools Inc.	19,480,000
El Paso Education Initiative, Inc.	18,305,000
Faith Family Kids, Inc.	17,410,000
Eagle Advantage Schools, Inc.	15,725,000
South Texas Educational Technologies, Inc.	15,360,000
Pineywoods Community Academy	14,825,000
Odyssey 2020 Academy, Inc.	11,340,000
Ben Yehuda Academy	10,610,000
Nova Academy	3,440,000
Total	\$ 5,888,379,000
Source: Texas Education Agency.	

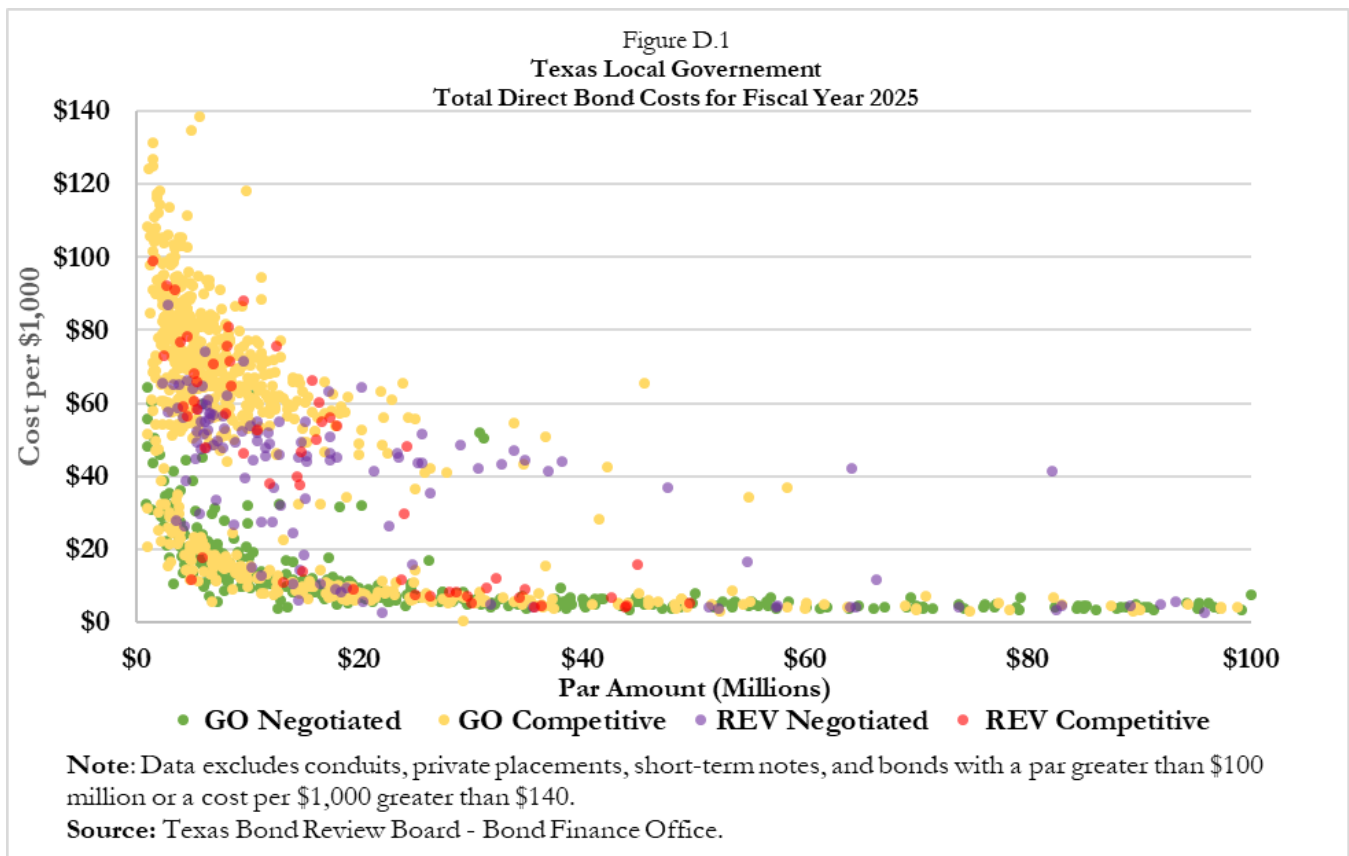
Appendix D

Cost of Issuance

Trends in Issuance Costs for Texas Local Government Bonds in 2025

Total direct bond costs include all cost of issuance COI fees except the underwriter's spread. To analyze these fees on a cost per \$1,000 basis for fiscal year 2025, each major cost of issuance component has been compared by bond type (general obligation (GO) vs. revenue) and by method of sale (negotiated vs. competitive).

Excluding issuances of conduit debt, private placement debt, and short-term notes, data was collected from 1,407 transactions for fiscal year 2025 of which 812 were competitive and 595 were negotiated. Of the competitive transactions, 747 were GO and 65 were revenue issuances. Of the negotiated transactions, 454 were GO and 141 were revenue transactions. The data indicates that cost per \$1,000 for all transactions declined as transaction size increased. Revenue negotiated transactions had the highest cost per \$1,000 for transactions less than \$50.0 million — 712 of the 747 GO competitive transactions were issued for less than \$50.0 million in fiscal year 2025. GO negotiated transactions had the lowest costs per \$1,000 for transaction sizes over \$20.0 million (*Figure D.1*).



2025 Local Texas Governments Cost of Issuance Statistical Information

Table D.1 provides COI statistical information for GO and revenue transactions completed during fiscal year 2025.

The weighted average for total COI, including underwriter's spread, decreased to \$15.75 per \$1,000 in 2025 from \$17.58 per \$1,000 in 2024. The average transaction size increased to \$41.6 million in 2025 from \$37.6 million in 2024, and the average fee decreased to \$655,223 from \$661,050 in 2024.

Table D.1 Texas Local Government Cost of Issuance Statistics Summary for Fiscal Year 2025						
	Total Direct Bond Costs	Bond Counsel Fees	Financial Advisor Fees	Total Ratings Fees	Total UW Spread Fees	Total COI Including UW Spread
GO Negotiated						
Count	454	452	448	439	452	454
Average Par	\$ 77,400,881	\$ 77,602,489	\$ 75,215,637	\$ 78,954,602	\$ 77,609,149	\$ 77,400,881
Average Fee	\$ 312,567	\$ 88,412	\$ 119,666	\$ 68,110	\$ 363,459	\$ 674,426
Minimum (\$ per 1,000)	1.20	0.29	0.41	0.21	0.44	2.85
Maximum (\$ per 1,000)	64.35	25.13	37.60	13.77	26.00	78.86
Median (\$ per 1,000)	5.81	1.43	2.48	1.17	5.33	11.20
Average (\$ per 1,000)*	4.04	1.14	1.59	0.86	4.68	8.71
GO Competitive						
Count	747	745	745	1104	733	747
Average Par	\$ 13,842,336	\$ 13,834,839	\$ 13,828,799	\$ 50,347,216	\$ 13,747,783	\$ 13,842,336
Average Fee	\$ 390,959	\$ 128,327	\$ 117,353	\$ 49,309	\$ 149,078	\$ 537,989
Minimum (\$ per 1,000)	0.32	0.51	0.82	0.17	0.45	0.32
Maximum (\$ per 1,000)	214.05	41.03	170.12	29.00	831.40	841.30
Median (\$ per 1,000)	61.39	21.83	18.51	1.49	13.49	76.83
Average (\$ per 1,000)*	28.24	9.28	8.49	0.98	10.84	38.87
Rev Negotiated						
Count	141	140	137	60	141	141
Average Par	\$ 74,615,574	\$ 71,870,793	\$ 71,245,080	\$ 155,561,100	\$ 74,615,574	\$ 74,615,574
Average Fee	\$ 642,218	\$ 246,267	\$ 232,450	\$ 127,889	\$ 540,756	\$ 1,182,974
Minimum (\$ per 1,000)	2.24	0.55	0.02	0.28	0.25	3.13
Maximum (\$ per 1,000)	86.80	35.66	32.45	10.24	31.92	116.80
Median (\$ per 1,000)	42.00	19.91	20.00	1.31	29.99	69.60
Average (\$ per 1,000)*	8.61	3.43	3.26	0.82	7.25	15.85
Rev Competitive						
Count	65	64	65	50	62	65
Average Par	\$ 38,945,000	\$ 38,778,516	\$ 38,945,000	\$ 47,901,300	\$ 39,627,500	\$ 38,945,000
Average Fee	\$ 462,433	\$ 160,111	\$ 145,355	\$ 55,964	\$ 273,765	\$ 723,563
Minimum (\$ per 1,000)	2.92	0.69	0.80	0.51	1.19	4.39
Maximum (\$ per 1,000)	98.75	30.00	30.00	4.13	39.33	138.09
Median (\$ per 1,000)	37.91	13.94	10.61	1.63	13.87	55.77
Average (\$ per 1,000)*	11.87	4.13	3.73	1.17	6.91	18.58
Total						
Count	1407	1401	1395	1104	1388	1407
Average Par	\$ 41,600,886	\$ 41,346,907	\$ 40,352,015	\$ 50,347,216	\$ 41,883,401	\$ 41,600,886
Average Fee	\$ 394,146	\$ 128,687	\$ 130,704	\$ 49,309	\$ 264,249	\$ 655,223
Minimum (\$ per 1,000)	0.32	0.29	0.02	0.17	0.25	0.32
Maximum (\$ per 1,000)	214.05	41.03	170.12	29.00	831.40	841.30
Median (\$ per 1,000)	22.81	5.37	10.00	1.49	9.45	33.05
Average (\$ per 1,000)*	9.47	3.11	3.24	0.98	6.31	15.75
Note: Data excludes conduits, private placements and short-term notes.						
*Represents an aggregate weighted cost per \$1,000.						
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.						

Appendix E

Build America Bonds

Build America Bonds (BAB) were created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2010 and issued as Tax Credit BABs or Direct-Payment BABs. Tax Credit BABs provide a tax credit subsidy to investors equal to 35 percent of the interest payable by the issuer. Direct-Payment BABs provide a direct federal subsidy payment to state and local governmental issuers equal to 35 percent of the interest payable. Authority to issue BABs expired in December 2010.

The Budget Control Act of 2011 triggered sequestration beginning in 2013, reducing federal subsidy payments on Build America Bonds and other direct-pay bonds. These reductions varied by fiscal year, declining from 8.7 percent in 2013 to approximately 5.7 percent in later years.

During fiscal years 2009–2011, 62 local government issuers issued \$10.92 billion in Direct-Payment BABs. Of that amount, \$10.19 billion was issued for new-money purposes, and \$728.5 million was issued for refunding purposes. Local governments in Texas accounted for approximately 5.8 percent of the total national BAB issuance of \$181.26 billion. As of August 31, 2025, BAB debt outstanding was \$5.43 billion or 1.5 percent of total local debt outstanding (*Table E.1*).

Table E.1 Texas Local Government Build America Bond Debt Outstanding (\$ in millions)	
Government Type	Amount
Other Special Districts and Authorities	\$ 2,058.1
Public School Districts	1,706.2
Cities, Towns, Villages	1,187.7
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities	448.1
Counties	33.8
Water Districts and Authorities	-
Community and Junior College Districts	-
Total	\$ 5,433.9
Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.	
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.	

The top five local governments with outstanding BABs account for over 76.6 percent of the total BAB debt outstanding (*Table E.2*).

Table E.2 Texas Local Government Top Five Issuers with Build America Bond Debt Outstanding (\$ in millions)	
Issuer	Principal
Dallas Area Rapid Transit	\$ 1,196.4
San Antonio	955.0
North Texas Tollway Authority	861.8
Dallas ISD	770.8
Dallas County Hospital District	375.8
Top Five Total	\$ 4,159.8
Total BAB Debt Outstanding	\$ 5,433.9
Top Five Issuers % of Total BAB Debt Outstanding	76.6%
Excludes conduit debt. FY 2025 debt outstanding amounts do not include cash defeasance data.	
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.	

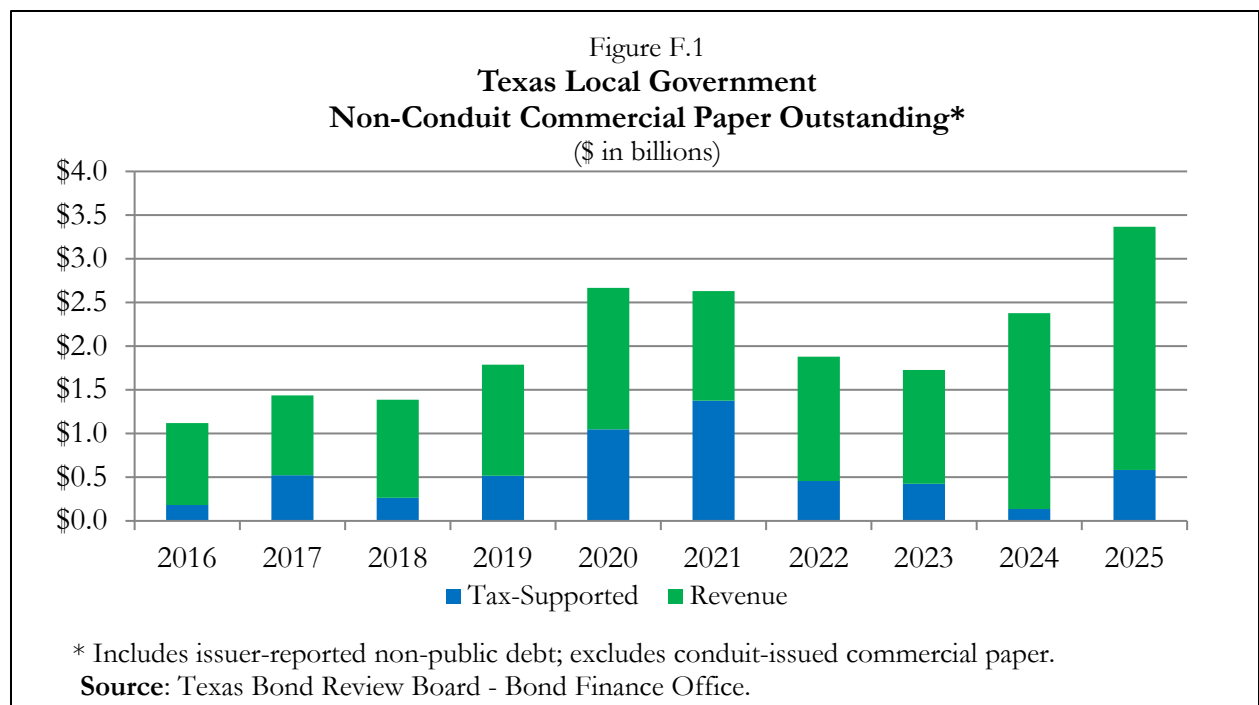
Appendix F

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper (CP) is a short-term promissory note that matures within 270 days, with maturities commonly at 30, 60, and 90 days. It is often used as an interim financing tool for capital projects. It can provide flexibility and a lower cost of financing because the debt is only issued in amounts when needed (rather than the full amount of the project up front through a bond issue), short-term interest rates are typically lower than long term interest rates, and a note can be paid off on any maturity date. CP is typically backed by a liquidity instrument, such as revolving line of credit, stand-by purchase agreement, or a self-liquidity program, to provide funds to purchase the notes in the event they are not reissued or redeemed at maturity. Debt that matures in less than 270 days does not require registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. CP is typically used by issuers with stronger credit ratings (in the “A” category or higher) who have cost-effective access to liquidity instruments.

Local governments and their conduit corporations issue CP to provide interim financing for projects. Texas local governments are not required to provide the Texas Bond Review Board (BRB) with CP issuance information but are required to report new CP programs to the Office of the Attorney General, which forwards such information to the BRB. Current CP balances are obtained by contacting local governments who have had CP programs in prior years or who have opened new CP programs in 2025. Because some local governments reported in the past that they terminated or inactivated their CP programs in favor of various revolving credit, direct purchase agreements, or lines of credit with banking institutions, the BRB has asked all CP contacts to report such non-public debt outstanding along with their CP outstanding balances starting in 2017.

Non-conduit CP can be supported by pledges of tax or revenue. The 2025 reported non-conduit CP total of \$3.37 billion showed a 10-year increase of 200.6 percent from \$1.12 billion in 2016, a five-year increase of 28.0 percent from \$2.63 billion in 2021, and a 41.6 percent increase from the 2024 total of \$2.38 billion (*Figure F.1*).



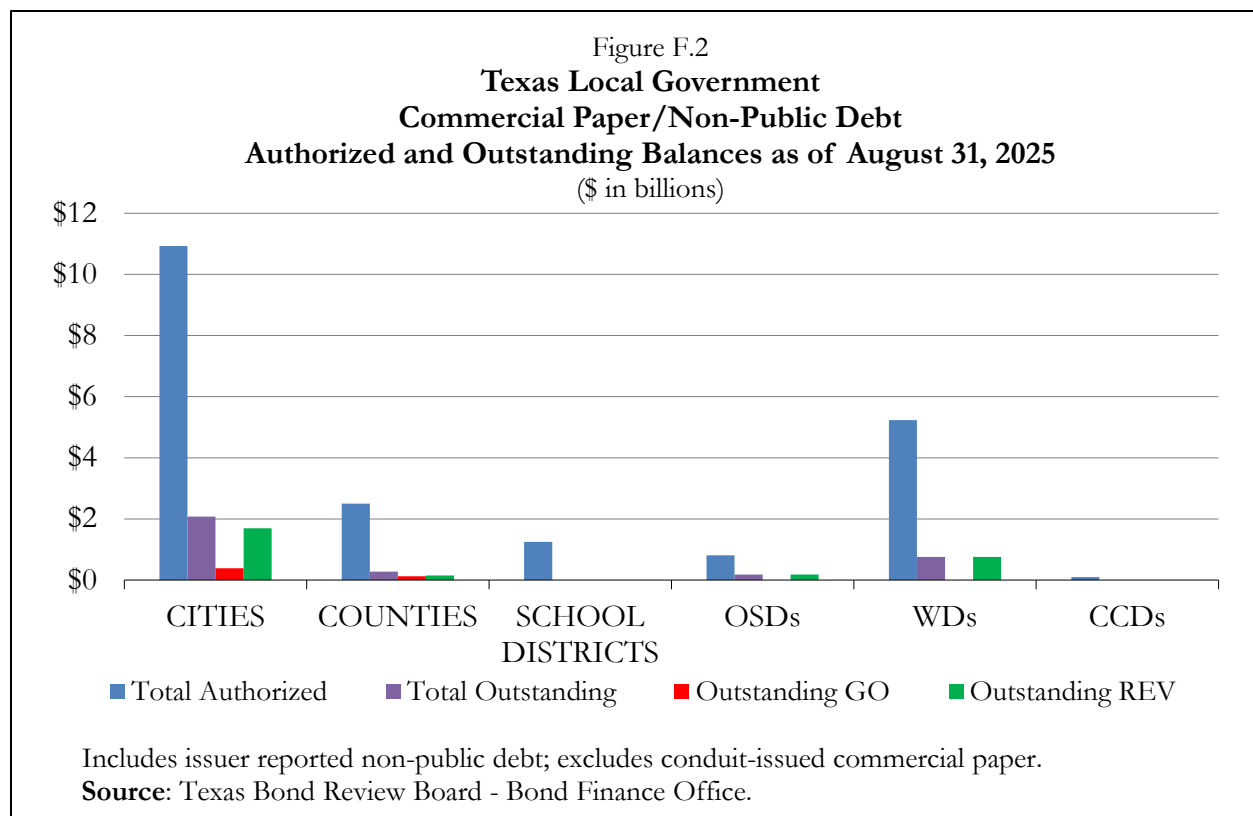
Local government CP outstanding is shown by pledge type for each of the last five fiscal years in Table F.1.

Table F.1 Texas Local Government Commercial Paper Outstanding by Fiscal Year* (\$ in millions)					
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Public School Districts					
Tax-Supported GO	\$879.0	\$50.0	\$30.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
M&O (Tax-Supported)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$879.0	\$50.0	\$30.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cities, Towns, Villages					
Tax-Supported GO	\$279.3	\$337.9	\$388.0	\$32.4	\$384.1
Revenue	769.2	883.8	525.9	1,366.1	1,693.1
Sales Tax Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$1,048.5	\$1,221.7	\$913.9	\$1,398.5	\$2,077.2
Water Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported GO	\$0.0	\$20.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Revenue	247.6	403.5	604.6	742.8	759.5
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$247.6	\$423.8	\$604.6	\$742.8	\$759.5
Other Special Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported GO	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Revenue	9.4	23.1	27.9	27.9	181.5
Sales Tax Revenue	228.6	83.7	0.0	57.3	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$238.0	\$106.8	\$27.9	\$85.2	\$181.5
Counties					
Tax-Supported GO	\$218.0	\$48.1	\$7.3	\$103.3	\$123.8
Revenue	0.0	29.3	144.4	48.5	150.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$218.0	\$77.4	\$151.7	\$151.8	\$273.8
Community and Junior College Districts					
Tax-Supported GO	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$75.0
Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$75.0
Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities					
Tax-Supported GO	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Tax-Supported GO	\$1,376.3	\$456.2	\$425.3	\$135.7	\$582.9
Total Tax-Supported M&O	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Revenue	1,026.2	1,339.8	1,302.8	2,185.3	2,784.1
Total Sales Tax Revenue	228.6	83.7	0.0	57.3	0.0
Total Commercial Paper Balance	\$2,631.1	\$1,879.6	\$1,728.1	\$2,378.3	\$3,367.0
*Includes issuer-reported non-public debt; excludes conduit debt. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.					

As of 2025 fiscal year-end, 11 Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities) reported CP and/or non-public debt authorized, with seven reporting CP outstanding. Of the Counties, only one reported both authorized and outstanding CP. Of the four Public School Districts (School Districts) reporting CP authorized, none reported CP outstanding. Eight Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) reported CP authorized; four of those districts reported CP outstanding. Four Other Special Districts and Authorities (OSDs) reported CP authorized; two of those districts reported CP outstanding. Only one Community/Junior College District (CCD) reported CP authorized and outstanding CP. No Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs) reported authorized or outstanding balances as of year-end.

Additionally, of the four Cities conduit issuers reporting CP authorized, three reported CP outstanding, and one WD conduit issuer reported its authorization and outstanding CP.

Figure F.2 shows the difference between the total amount of non-conduit authorized CP and the reported outstanding balances for each government type as of 2025 fiscal year-end.



Of the Big Six Cities (Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, El Paso, and Fort Worth), five had outstanding non-conduit CP balances as of August 31, 2025. The Big Six Cities CP outstanding accounted for 69.6 percent of the total Cities CP outstanding in 2021, 88.9 percent in 2022, 86.5 percent in 2023, 58.9 percent in 2024, and 74.5 percent in 2025.

Table F.2 shows outstanding CP balances for the Big Six Cities over the past five years.

Table F.2 Texas Local Government Texas Big Six Cities Commercial Paper Outstanding* (\$ in millions)									
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			
Austin	Tax Supported	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
	Revenue	142.8	236.1	146.8	255.1	489.4			
Dallas	Tax Supported	159.7	-	-	-	-			
	Revenue	253.1	280.4	131.0	363.3	403.2			
El Paso	Tax Supported	-	-	-	-	-			
	Revenue	-	-	-	120.0	-			
Fort Worth	Tax Supported	-	-	-	-	-			
	Revenue	-	-	-	-	-			
Houston	Tax Supported	42.6	233.0	285.4	15.0	170.0			
	Revenue	67.0	247.0	110.0	18.0	236.8			
San Antonio	Tax Supported	62.0	84.9	82.6	17.4	214.1			
	Revenue	5.4	5.1	34.7	34.3	33.9			
Total Tax Supported		\$ 264.3	\$ 317.9	\$ 368.0	\$ 32.4	\$ 384.1			
Total Revenue		\$ 468.3	\$ 768.6	\$ 422.5	\$ 790.7	\$ 1,163.3			
Total Outstanding		\$ 732.6	\$ 1,086.4	\$ 790.5	\$ 823.1	\$ 1,547.4			
*Does not reflect total authorization amount; includes issuer-reported non-public debt; excludes conduit CP. An amount of \$445.0 million from Dallas-Fort Worth Int Airport is not included in the totals. Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.									

As conduit issuers generally have no taxing authority, all conduit issued CP is revenue supported. Fiscal year 2025 reported a conduit CP total of \$2.53 billion, which showed a 10-year increase of 283.6 percent from \$660.3 million in 2016, a five-year increase of 143.5 percent from \$1.04 billion in 2021, and an increase of 165.9 percent from the 2024 total of \$952.6 million (*Figure F.3*).

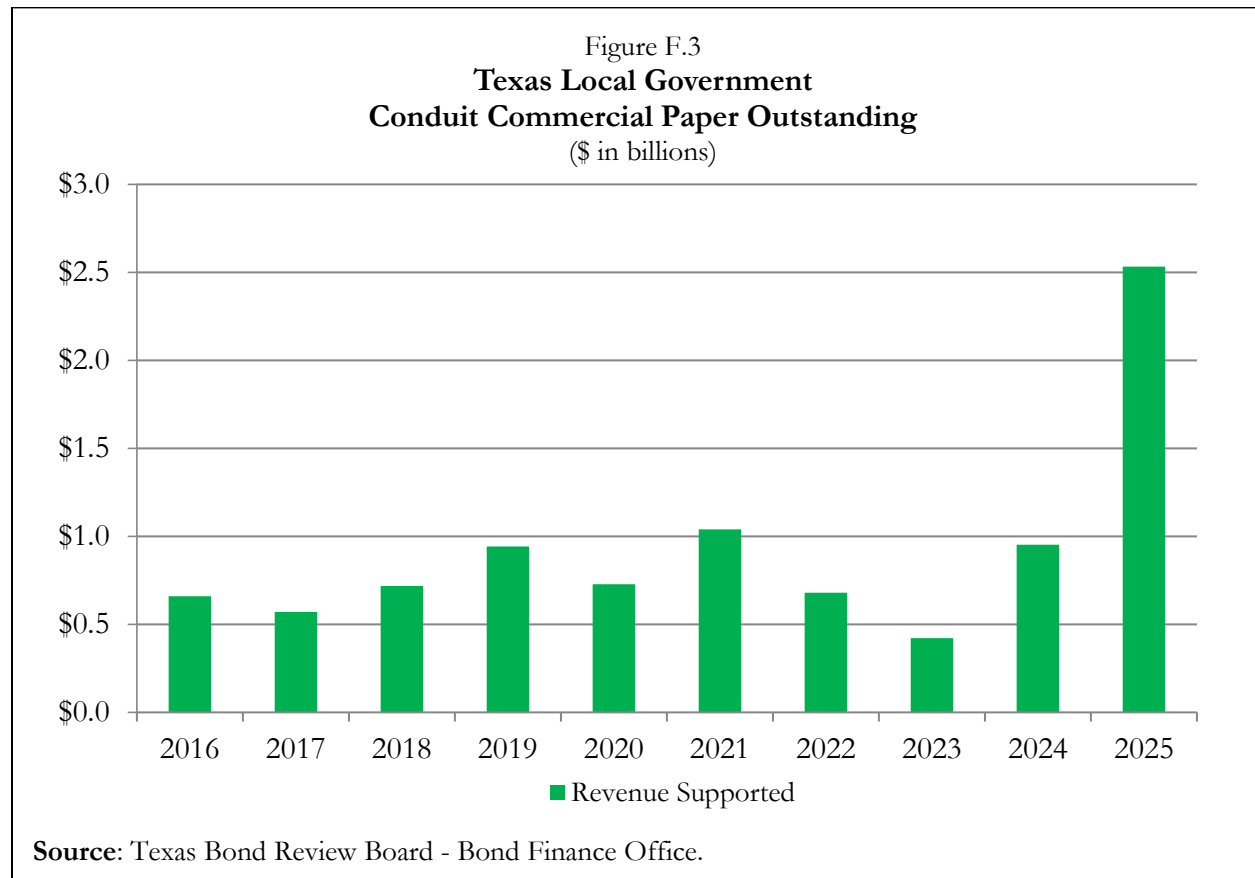


Table F.3 shows the issuers of conduit CP outstanding over the past five years.

Table F.3 Texas Local Government Conduit Commercial Paper Outstanding* (\$ in millions)						
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cities, Towns, Villages						
Brownsville Public Utilities Board	Revenue	\$ 46.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
El Paso Water Utilities	Revenue	35.0	80.0	10.0	-	-
San Antonio CPS Energy	Revenue	495.0	135.0	180.0	616.0	2,302.2
San Antonio Water System (SAWS)	Revenue	234.0	229.6	224.9	336.6	216.3
Uptown Development Authority	Revenue	-	6.4	6.6	-	14.4
Love Field Airport Modernization Corporation	Revenue	-	26.2	-	-	-
Water Districts and Authorities						
Lower Colorado River Authority	Revenue	\$ 230.2	\$ 203.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Conduit CP Outstanding		\$ 1,040.2	\$ 680.3	\$ 421.6	\$ 952.6	\$ 2,532.9

*Does not reflect total authorization amount.

Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.

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Appendix G

Overview of Texas Local Governments with Debt Outstanding

Debt outstanding totals shown in this Appendix and in the annual report include commercial paper issued by local governments but do not include debt issued by conduit entities created by local governments. See *Appendix B, Texas Local Government Conduit Debt*, for conduit debt information.

Community and Junior College Districts

Community and Junior College Districts (CCDs) are two-year institutions that primarily serve local taxing jurisdictions and offer vocational, technical, and academic courses for certifications or associates degrees. CCDs are governed under the Texas Education Code, Chapter 130. As of August 31, 2025, total CCD debt outstanding was 1.8 percent (\$6.50 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

CCDs issue both tax-supported and revenue debt. Proceeds from CCD debt issuances are used to construct, equip, renovate, expand, and improve facilities, acquire information technology equipment, and refund outstanding debt. Debt service is paid from either an ad valorem tax or various revenue streams such as tuition, technology, and miscellaneous fees or lease revenue. Additionally, CCDs create nonprofit conduit entities to issue debt on behalf of, and for projects to benefit, the CCDs. Most of CCD new obligations are authorized under Chapters 45 and 130 of the Texas Education Code.

Cities, Towns, Villages

Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities) issue both tax-supported and revenue debt. Revenue debt also includes sales tax and lease-revenue obligations. As of August 31, 2025, total cities debt outstanding was 30.7 percent (\$113.4 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

Tax-supported debt financing is used for authorized municipal purposes, such as the acquisition of vehicles, road maintenance equipment, road construction, and maintenance materials; construction of road and bridge improvements; maintaining public safety (police, fire, and EMS); renovation, equipping, and construction of municipal buildings and utility systems; acquisition of real property; and acquisition of computer equipment and software. Most of Cities new ad valorem tax debt is authorized under Chapters 1331 and 1502 of the Government Code and Chapter 271 of the Local Government Code.

Revenue debt financing is used for such purposes as acquiring, constructing, enlarging, remodeling, and renovating authorized municipal systems and infrastructure, such as wastewater and sewer systems, toll roads, and airports.

Cities also issue debt that is supported by a combination of tax and revenue for similar purposes listed above. Such debt is categorized as tax-supported.

Sales tax revenue debt is issued by certain Cities for such purposes as constructing and improving municipal parks and recreation facilities/entertainment centers as well as hike and bike trails.

Cities can form nonprofit conduit entities to issue debt for the benefit of the Cities and to finance the acquisition of land and construction of certain prisons. Pursuant to Texas Government Code, Chapter 1202.008, the BRB does not receive issuance information for all lease-revenue obligations or conduit issuances. Reported data only reflects the amount of debt issued for certain municipalities.

Counties

Counties issue two types of debt, tax-supported and revenue, which also includes lease-revenue. As of August 31, 2025, county debt was 5.5 percent (\$20.36 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

Tax-supported debt is used for authorized county purposes such as the acquisition of vehicles, road maintenance equipment, road construction, and maintenance materials; construction of road and bridge improvements; renovation, equipping, and construction of county buildings and jails; acquisition of real property; and acquisition of computer equipment and software. Most of Counties new ad valorem tax debt is authorized under Chapters 1301 and 1473 of the Government Code and Chapter 271 of the Local Government Code.

Revenue debt is used for authorized county purposes such as acquiring, constructing, enlarging, remodeling, and renovating wastewater and sewer systems, toll roads, and hospitals.

Counties create nonprofit conduit entities to issue debt for projects that benefit Counties.

Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities

Health/Hospital Districts and Authorities (HHDs) provide a legal framework to create hospital systems to provide hospital and medical care facilities, emergency services, and mental health services to district residents. As of August 31, 2025, HHD debt outstanding was 1.5 percent (\$5.42 billion) of total local debt outstanding. HHD tax-supported and revenue debt is used to construct, acquire, and/or improve buildings for hospitals, fire, emergency, and mental health facilities. HHDs can create conduit entities to issue debt on their behalf.

The BRB collects debt information on four types of hospital, health, and public safety districts: hospital districts (HDs), hospital authorities (HAs), emergency services districts (ESDs), and mental health mental retardation centers (MHMR). They are described as follows:

District	Purpose	Voter Approved /Taxing Authority	Authorizing Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter
Hospital Districts	Create hospital systems to provide hospital and medical care facilities. HDs must be voter approved and have taxing authority.	Yes/Yes	Chapters 281, 282, or 283
Hospital Authorities	Create hospital systems to provide hospital and medical care facilities. HAs are created by a municipality's governing board, do not require voter approval, and do not have taxing authority.	No/No	Chapter 262
Emergency Service Districts	Provide rural fire prevention and emergency medical services. ESDs must be voter approved and have taxing authority.	Yes/Yes	Chapter 775
Mental Health & Mental Retardation Centers	Provide child, adolescent, and adult mental health services; substance abuse recovery services; and skills training. MHMRs do not require voter approval and do not have taxing authority.	No/No	Chapter 534

Public School District Debt

Much of the Public School Districts (School Districts) debt is authorized under Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code. School Districts issue four types of debt: voter approved, maintenance and operations (M&O), lease-revenue, and revenue. Charter school debt issued by nonprofit corporations is not included in School Districts debt. As of August 31, 2025, total School Districts debt outstanding was 40.2 percent (\$148.38 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

Over 98.0 percent of School Districts debt outstanding is voter approved. The proceeds from voter-approved debt can be used for school capital projects, such as buildings, renovations, technology, athletic facilities, school transportation, and performing arts, and to refund M&O debt. Voter-approved debt is subject to the 50-cent test that limits debt service (interest and sinking fund payments) to a maximum of \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation as described in the Texas Education Code, Section 45.0031. This debt must be approved by the voters prior to a school district issuing new debt.

M&O debt proceeds can be used for administration and operational costs of schools (teachers, buses, classrooms, etc.) but cannot be used for the new construction of school facilities. For M&O debt, only the maintenance tax is approved by the voters; once the voters approve the maintenance tax and the maximum rate, the maintenance tax debt may be issued without an election.

Lease-revenue obligations are issued by a public facility corporation created by a school district and used for acquiring, constructing, and equipping school facilities.

Proceeds from revenue debt issuances are mainly used to build and maintain sports facilities. Revenue and lease-revenue debt do not require voter approval.

Other Special Districts and Authorities

Other Special Districts and Authorities (OSDs) include tollway authorities, transit authorities, housing authorities, regional mobility authorities, power agencies, public utility agencies, road districts, events venue districts, education districts, and various economic and community development districts. As of August 31, 2025, total OSD debt outstanding was 5.2 percent (\$19.04 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

OSDs issue both tax-supported and revenue debt, including sales tax revenue and lease-revenue debt. OSDs tax-supported and revenue debt are both used primarily for road improvements, economic and community development, water and sewer improvements, and developing and maintaining mass transportation systems. OSDs create conduit entities to issue debt on their behalf and for their benefit.

The table below shows the various types of OSDs in the state.

District	Purpose
Economic and Community Development Districts	Community development, redevelopment, and strategic planning; public improvements necessary to serve the district.
Education Districts	Provide services to the school districts and are funded by education taxes at the county and the school district levels.
Events Venue Districts	Items related to creating and maintaining venues.
Housing Authorities	Programs to provide affordable housing.
Power Agencies	Improvements to the electric transmission service.
Public Utility Agencies	An agency created by two or more public entities to plan, finance, construct, own, operate, or maintain facilities.

Regional Mobility Authorities	Constructing and maintaining highways, tollways, ferries, airports, bikeways, and all-purpose transportation centers.
Road Districts	Constructing and maintaining roads.
Tollway Authorities	Develop, construct, and maintain toll roads.
Transit Authorities	Public transportation.

Water Districts and Authorities

Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) are local governmental entities that provide limited water-related services to customers and residents. WDs can be created by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, a county commissioner's court, or the legislature. WDs issue both tax-supported and revenue debt. (See generally, Texas Water Code, Chapters 49, 51, 54, 65, and Subtitle G of the Special District Local Laws Code). As of August 31, 2025, total WDs debt outstanding was 15.1 percent (\$55.81 billion) of total local debt outstanding.

Texas has many types of WDs. The five most common types that provide services to residential customers are municipal utility districts (MUD), water control and improvement districts (WCID), special utility districts (SUD), river authorities (RA), and utility & reclamation districts (U&RD). The function of each is described below.

District	Purpose	Authorizing Water Code Chapter
Municipal Utility Districts	Provide waterworks systems, sanitary sewer systems, and drainage systems.	Chapters 49 and 54
Water Control and Improvement Districts	Supply and store water for domestic, commercial, and industrial use; operate wastewater systems; and provide irrigation, drainage, and water quality control.	Chapters 49 and 51
Special Utility Districts	Provide water, wastewater, and fire-fighting services.	Chapters 49 and 65
River Authorities	Operate major reservoirs and sell untreated water on a wholesale basis. Provide for flood control, soil conservation, and water quality protection.	Chapter 30
Utility & Reclamation Districts	Provide conservation and development of all the natural resources within the districts.	Chapters 54 and 65

Tax-supported and revenue debt issued by WDs is used to pay capital costs to engineer, construct, acquire, and/or improve water plants, wastewater treatment facilities, and sewer system drainage. Certain WDs can also issue tax debt for road and park construction and create conduit entities to issue conduit revenue debt for pollution control facilities for private entities.

Appendix H

Overview of Texas Local Government Rating Changes

Local Government Rating Changes

Approximately 108 issuers that issued debt in fiscal year 2025 received a tax-supported general obligation (GO) rating upgrade, and 56 issuers received a GO rating downgrade from at least one of the three major credit rating agencies, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's. Texas Bond Review Board staff compared the GO rating assigned to issuers in fiscal year 2025 with their GO rating at the time of their last bond issuance. Rating changes that occur aside from the issuance of new debt in fiscal year 2025 are not considered in *Table H.1* and *Table H.2*.

Water Districts and Authorities (WDs) accounted for nearly half of the upgrades with 52, followed by Cities, Towns, Villages (Cities), Public School Districts (School Districts), Counties, and Community College Districts (CCDs) with 28, 20, 7, and 1 upgrades, respectively (*Table H.1*). School Districts accounted for most downgrades with 42, followed by Cities, WDs, and Counties with 6, 6, and 2 downgrades, respectively (*Table H.2*).

Table H.1 Texas Local Government 2025 Issuers with GO Rating Upgrade Since Previous Issuance			
	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Community College Districts (1)			
Laredo CCD			AA- to AA, 2016-2025
Public Schools (20)			
Eanes ISD	AA+ to AAA, 2023-2025		
Barbers Hill ISD		Aa2 to Aa1, 2022-2025	
Bastrop ISD		Aa3 to Aa2, 2025-2025	
Blue Ridge ISD			A to A+, 2021-2025
Boyd ISD		Baa1 to Aa3, 2008-2025	
Callisburg ISD			A+ to AA-, 2022-2025
Celina ISD			A+ to AA-, 2025-2025
Colorado ISD			A- to A, 2021-2025
Decatur ISD		Aa3 to Aa2, 2019-2025	
Forney ISD			A+ to AA-, 2025-2025
Frenship ISD	AA to AA+, 2022-2025		
Gainesville ISD		A1 to Aa3, 2015-2025	
Irion Co ISD		A1 to Aa3, 2021-2025	
Lamar CISD			AA- to AA, 2024-2025
Lancaster ISD		A2 to A1, 2018-2025	
Leander ISD	AA to AA+, 2023-2025		
San Angelo ISD	AA to AA+, 2021-2025		
Springtown ISD		A1 to Aa3, 2017-2025	
Terrell ISD		A1 to Aa3, 2016-2025	
Wink-Loving ISD		Aa3 to Aa2, 2024-2025	
Cities (28)			
Alamo			A+ to AA-, 2022-2025
Balch Springs			A+ to AA-, 2020-2025
Belton			AA- to AA, 2022-2025
Brownsville			AA to AA+, 2025-2025
Brownwood		Baa1 to A3, 2023-2025	
Cibolo			AA to AA+, 2024-2025
Crandall			A+ to AA-, 2021-2025
Dripping Springs		A1 to Aa1, 2022-2025	
Farmers Branch	AA+ to AAA, 2022-2025		
Giddings		A3 to A2, 2017-2025	
Kaufman			A+ to AA-, 2023-2025
La Porte			AA+ to AAA, 2021-2025
Murphy			AA to AA+, 2021-2025
Navasota			A to A+, 2023-2025
Pampa			A+ to AA-, 2013-2025
Pearland	AA to AA+, 2024-2025		
Pflugerville			AA to AA+, 2019-2025
Princeton	AA- to AA+, 2023-2025		
Princeton			AA- to AA, 2023-2025
Rowlett			AA to AA+, 2025-2025
Sachse		Aa2 to Aa1, 2022-2025	
Sealy			A to A+, 2022-2025
Sugar Land		Aa2 to AAA, 2008-2025	
Sunnyvale			AA to AA+, 2024-2025
Terrell			AA- to AA, 2024-2025
Weatherford		Aa3 to Aa2, 2011-2025	
Whitehouse			AA- to AA, 2022-2025
Wolfforth			AA- to AA, 2022-2025
Counties (7)			
Comanche County			BBB to AA-, 1998-2025
El Paso County	AA to AA+, 2023-2025		
Gonzales County			BBB+ to AA-, 2003-2025
Johnson County	AA+ to AAA, 2022-2025		
Montgomery County			AA+ to Aaa, 2021-2025
Starr County			BBB to A+, 2005-2025
Uvalde County			A to A+, 2009-2025

Table H.1 (continued)			
Texas Local Government			
2025 Issuers with GO Rating Upgrade Since Previous Issuance			
	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Water Districts and Authorities (52)			
Brazoria County MUD 40		Baa3 to Baa2, 2023-2025	
Caddo Mills MMD 01		Baa3 to Baa2, 2023-2025	
Chelford City MUD			A to A+, 2020-2025
Chelford One MUD			A to A+, 2022-2025
Chimney Hill MUD			A- to A+, 2019-2025
Collin County MUD 02		Baa3 to Baa1, 2024-2025	
Crosswinds MUD		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Far Hills UD			BBB to BBB+, 2023-2025
Fort Bend County MUD 132		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Fort Bend County MUD 152		Baa2 to Baa1, 2023-2025	
Fort Bend County MUD 182		A3 to A2, 2024-2025	
Fort Bend County MUD 184		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Fort Bend County MUD 194		Baa2 to Baa1, 2023-2025	
Fulshear MUD 3A		Baa2 to Baa1, 2024-2025	
Galveston County WCID 12			A to A+, 2020-2025
Grant Road PUD			A- to A, 2020-2025
Harris County MUD 049			BBB+ to A, 2021-2025
Harris County MUD 082			BBB- to A, 2025-2025
Harris County MUD 119			A- to A, 2021-2025
Harris County MUD 127			A to A+, 2023-2025
Harris County MUD 148			BBB- to BBB+, 2020-2025
Harris County MUD 383		A2 to A1, 2021-2025	
Harris County MUD 390			BBB to BBB+, 2023-2025
Harris County MUD 410			BBB+ to A-, 2022-2025
Harris County MUD 480			BBB to BBB+, 2023-2025
Harris County MUD 530		Baa3 to Baa2, 2021-2025	
Harris County MUD 531		Baa3 to Baa2, 2022-2025	
Harris County MUD 542		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Harris County UD 15			A- to A, 2016-2025
Harris County WCID 119			A to A+, 2023-2025
Kaufman County MUD 10		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Louetta Road UD			BBB- to A-, 2004-2025
Meyer Ranch MUD of Comal County		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Montgomery County MUD 137		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Northampton MUD		Baa3 to A2, 2023-2025	
Northlake Municipal Management District 2		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Northwest Harris County MUD 10			BBB+ to A+, 2022-2025
Palmera Ridge MUD		Baa2 to Baa1, 2024-2025	
Parkway UD			BBB to BBB+, 2023-2025
Sienna MUD 06		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Sienna Parks & LID		A1 to Aa3, 2024-2025	
Sonterra MUD		A3 to A2, 2023-2025	
Southeast Regional Management District		Baa2 to Baa1, 2024-2025	
Southeast Regional Management District		Baa1 to A1, 2025-2025	
Tattor Road MUD			A- to A, 2022-2025
The Lakes FWSD		Baa1 to A3, 2024-2025	
Travis County MUD 13		Baa2 to A2, 2022-2025	
West Park MUD			A- to A, 2022-2025
Westpointe Special ID		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Westwood Management District		Baa3 to Baa2, 2025-2025	
Williamson County MUD 22		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
Williamson County MUD 32		Baa3 to Baa2, 2024-2025	
This table is for informational purposes only and has not been independently verified. Rating changes that occur between bond issuances are not collected by the Bond Review Board and are therefore not reflected in the table.			
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.			

Table H.2 Texas Local Government GO Debt Rating Downgrades in Fiscal Year 2025			
	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Public School Districts (42)			
Archer City ISD			A+ to A, 2015-2025
Argyle ISD		Aa3 to A1, 2025-2025	
Benavides ISD			A to BBB+, 2013-2025
Brazos ISD			A+ to A, 2021-2025
Bremond ISD			A to A-, 2016-2025
Carthage ISD			A+ to A, 2024-2025
Charlotte ISD			A+ to A, 2019-2025
Crane ISD			A+ to A, 2023-2025
Crockett County Cons CSD			A+ to A, 2023-2025
Crowley ISD	AA- to A+, 2024-2025		
Culberson County-Allamore ISD		Aaa to Aa3, 2022-2025	
Fairfield ISD			AA- to A+, 2017-2025
Georgetown ISD		Aa1 to Aa2, 2024-2025	
Godley ISD		A3 to Baa1, 2023-2025	
Greenwood ISD			AA- to A+, 2024-2025
Harlingen CISD		Aa3 to A1, 2021-2025	
Harlingen CISD			AA- to A-, 2020-2025
Hearne ISD			A+ to A, 2014-2025
Huffman ISD		Aa3 to A2, 2024-2025	
Hutto ISD			AA to AA-, 2024-2025
Joshua ISD			A+ to A, 2021-2025
Lewisville ISD	AAA to AA+, 2024-2025		
Lewisville ISD			AAA to AA+, 2024-2025
Liberty Hill ISD		Aaa to A1, 2024-2025	
Miami ISD			A+ to A, 2021-2025
New Diana ISD			A+ to A, 2018-2025
Northwest ISD		Aa2 to Aa3, 2024-2025	
Port Arthur ISD	A+ to A, 2022-2025		
Port Arthur ISD		A1 to A2, 2021-2025	
Robert Lee ISD			A to A-, 2023-2025
Round Rock ISD		Aaa to Aa1, 2022-2025	
Round Rock ISD		Aaa to Aa1, 2015-2024	
San Angelo ISD		Aa2 to Aa3, 2021-2025	
Sanford-Fritch ISD			AAA to A, 2015-2025
South San Antonio ISD			A to A-, 2022-2025
Splendora ISD			AA+ to A+, 2024-2025
Sunray ISD			A+ to BBB, 2020-2025
Taft ISD		A3 to Baa1, 2022-2025	
Thrall ISD		Aa3 to A2, 2023-2025	
Tuloso-Midway ISD		Aa3 to A1, 2024-2025	
Van Alstyne ISD		Aa3 to A1, 2023-2025	
Webb CISD		A1 to A2, 2025-2025	
Cities (6)			
Beaumont		Aa2 to Aa3, 2022-2025	
Jourdanton			AA- to A, 2021-2025
Lewisville	AAA to AA+, 2023-2025		
Mission		A3 to Baa2, 2019-2025	
Mission			A to A-, 2021-2025
Rusk			A to A-, 2013-2025
Water Districts and Authorities (6)			
Cypress Creek UD		A3 to Baa1, 2016-2025	
Harris County ID 18		A1 to A2, 2024-2025	
Harris County MUD 082			A to BBB-, 2024-2025
Harris County MUD 082			A to BBB+, 2025-2025
Rockwall County MUD 6		Baa2 to Baa3, 2025-2025	
Valley MUD 2		Baa1 to Baa2, 2006-2025	
Counties (2)			
Hale County			AA- to A+, 2017-2025
Montgomery County		Aaa to AA+, 2022-2025	
This table is for informational purposes only and has not been independently verified. Rating changes that occur between bond issuances are not collected by the Bond Review Board and are therefore not reflected in the table.			
Source: Texas Bond Review Board - Bond Finance Office.			

Appendix I

Glossary

Ad Valorem Tax – A tax based on the assessed value of real estate or personal property. Property ad valorem taxes are a major source of revenue for local governments.

Advance Refunding – A refunding in which the refunded obligation remains outstanding for a period of more than 90 days after the issuance of the refunding issue. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 eliminated the option of issuing a tax-exempt advanced refunding of a tax-exempt municipal debt after December 31, 2017.

Allotment – An amount of securities distributed to each member of the underwriting syndicate to fill orders.

Assessed Valuation – A municipality's worth in dollars based on real estate and/or other property for the purpose of taxation, sometimes expressed as a percent of the full market value of the community.

Authorized but Unissued – Debt that has been authorized for a specific purpose by the voters and/or the legislature but has not yet been issued. Authorized but unissued debt can be issued without the need for further legislative action.

Average Daily Attendance (ADA) – The number of students in ADA can be found by adding the number of students who are in attendance each day of the school year for the entire school year and then dividing that number by the number of instructional days in the school year.

Bond – A debt instrument in which an investor loans money to the issuer that specifies when the loan is due ("term" or "maturity" such as 20 years), the interest rate the borrower will pay (such as 5 percent), when the debt-service payments will be made (such as monthly, semiannually, or annually), and the revenue source pledged to make the payments.

Bond Counsel – An attorney retained by the issuer to give a legal opinion that the issuer is authorized to issue the proposed securities, the legal requirements necessary for issuance have been met, and the proposed securities will be exempt from federal income taxation and state and local taxation where applicable.

Bond Insurance – A legal commitment by an insurance company to make timely payments of principal and interest in the event that the issuer of the debt is unable to make the payments.

Bond Proceeds – The money paid to the issuer by the purchaser or underwriter of a new issue of municipal securities. These funds are used to finance the project or other purpose for which the securities were issued and to pay certain costs of issuance as may be provided in the bond contract or bond purchase agreement. An issuer's net proceeds equal the issue price less the issuance fees. An investor's proceeds equal the maturity or sale value plus interest earned up to the maturity date or point of sale.

Build America Bonds (BABs) – A debt instrument created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) that was issued as Tax Credit BABs or Direct-Payment BABs. Tax Credit BABs provide a tax credit to investors equal to 35 percent of the interest payable by the issuer. Direct-Payment BABs provide a direct federal subsidy payment to state and local governmental issuers equal to 35 percent of the interest payable. With the implementation of the Budget Control Act of 2011, the BAB subsidies have been reduced annually (see chart below). Authority to issue BABs expired in December 2010. See *Appendix E* for a discussion on BABs.

Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 thru September 30)	Sequestration Rate Reduction	Effective BAB Federal Subsidy Payment Percentage
2021-2031	5.7%	33.01%
2020	5.9%	32.94%
2019	6.2%	32.83%
2018	6.6%	32.69%
2017	6.9%	32.59%
2016	6.8%	32.62%
2015	7.3%	32.45%
2014	7.2%	32.48%
2013	8.7%	31.96%

Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) – A municipal security in which the investment return (interest) on an initial principal amount is reinvested at a stated compounded rate until maturity. At maturity, the investor receives a single payment (the “maturity value”) representing both the initial principal amount and the total investment return. CABs are distinct from traditional zero-coupon bonds because the investment return is considered to be in the form of compounded interest rather than accreted original issue discount. For this reason, only the initial principal amount of a CAB is counted against a municipal issuer’s statutory debt limit, rather than the total par value, as in the case of a traditional zero-coupon bond. See *Chapter 4* for a discussion on CABs.

CAB Maturity Amount – The single payment for a capital appreciation bond that an investor receives at maturity, representing both the initial principal amount and interest. For capital appreciation bonds, compound accreted values are calculated as interest in the year of maturity.

CAB Par Amount – The face amount assigned to a capital appreciation bond at issuance and paid to the investor at maturity.

CAB Premium – The amount by which the price paid for a CAB security exceeds par value.

Certificate of Obligation (CO) – An obligation issued by a city, county, or certain hospital districts without the approval of voters to finance public projects. Although voter approval is not required, the sale can be stopped if 5 percent of the total voters in the taxing area sign a petition and submit it prior to approval of the ordinance to sell such certificates. See *Chapter 5* for a discussion on COs.

Certificate of Participation (COP) – A tax-exempt lease-financing agreement used by a municipality or local government in which an investor buys a share or participation in the revenue generated from the lease-purchase of the property or equipment to which the COP is tied. COPs do not require voter approval.

Charter School – Charter schools were created by the Texas Legislature in 1995 as part of the public school system. Under Texas Education Code, Chapter 12, the purpose of charter schools is to improve student learning, increase the choice of learning opportunities within the public school system, create professional opportunities that will attract new teachers to the public school system, establish a new form of accountability for public schools, and encourage different and innovative learning methods. See *Appendix C* for a discussion on charter schools.

Commercial Paper (CP) – Short-term, unsecured promissory notes that mature within 270 days and are backed by a liquidity provider (usually a bank) that stands by to provide liquidity in the event the notes are not remarketed or redeemed at maturity. See *Appendix F* for a discussion on CP.

Competitive Sale – A sale in which the issuer solicits bids from underwriting firms and sells the securities to the underwriter or syndicate offering the most favorable bid that meets the specifications of the notice of sale.

Component Unit (CU) – A legally separate entity for which the elected officials of the primary government (PG) are financially accountable. The nature and significance of the CU's relationship with the PG is such that exclusion from the PG's financial reports would be misleading or create incomplete financial statements.

Conduit Debt – Per the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), conduit debt obligations are issued by a state or local governmental entity for the express purpose of providing financing for a specific third party that is usually not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. GASB's most recent development of its definition of a conduit debt obligation states that the key characteristic should be that there are at least three participants: the government issuer, the third-party borrower, and the bondholder. Although conduit debt obligations bear the name of the governmental issuer, the issuer has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued. See *Appendix B* for a discussion on conduit debt.

Conduit Issuer – An issuer, usually a government agency, that issues municipal securities to finance revenue-generating projects in which the funds generated are usually used by a third party (known as the conduit borrower or obligor) for debt-service payments.

Costs of Issuance – The expenses associated with the sale of a new issue of municipal securities, including underwriting costs, legal fees, rating agency fees, and other fees associated with the transaction.

Counterparty Risk – The risk to each party in a swap contract that the counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

Coupon – The interest rate paid on a security.

Current Interest Bond (CIB) – A bond in which interest payments are made on a periodic basis throughout the life of the bond as opposed to a bond (such as a capital appreciation bond) that pays interest only at maturity. This term is most often used in the context of a combination issuance of bonds that includes both capital appreciation bonds and current interest bonds.

Current Refunding – A refunding transaction in which the municipal securities being refunded will mature or be redeemed within 90 days or less from the date of issuance of the refunding issue.

CUSIP (Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures) – A unique nine-character identification for each class of security approved for trading in the United States. CUSIPs are used to facilitate clearing and settlement for market trades.

Dealer Fee – The cost of underwriting, trading, or selling securities.

Debt Outstanding – The amount of unpaid principal on a debt that will continue to generate interest until paid off.

Debt per Capita – A measurement of the value of a government's debt expressed in terms of the amount attributable to each citizen under the government's jurisdiction. The formula is the debt outstanding as of August 31 divided by the estimated residential population of the issuer.

Debt Service – The amount that is required to cover the repayment of principal and interest on a debt for a particular period.

Defeasance – A provision that voids a debt when the borrower sets aside cash, securities, or investments sufficient to service the borrower's debt.

Derivative – A financial instrument whose value is based on one or more underlying assets. An example is a swap contract between two counterparties that specifies conditions (especially the dates, underlying variables, and notional amounts) under which payments are to be made between the parties.

Disclosure – The act of releasing, accurately and completely, all material information to investors and the securities markets for outstanding or to be issued securities.

Disclosure Counsel – An attorney or law firm retained by the issuer to provide advice on issuer disclosure obligations and prepare the official statement and/or continuing disclosure agreement.

Discount – The amount by which the price paid for a security is less than its par value.

Escrow – Fund established to hold monies or securities pledged to pay debt service.

Escrow Agent – Commercial bank or trust company retained to hold the investments purchased with the proceeds of an advance refunding and use the invested funds to pay debt service on the refunded debt.

Financial Advisor – A securities firm that assists an issuer on matters pertaining to a proposed issue such as structuring, timing, marketing, fairness of pricing, terms, and debt ratings.

Fiscal Year – Information is sorted on the fiscal year of the state, September 1 through August 31. Debt-service adjustments have been made for local governments with different fiscal years. Information is provided on a cash, not accrual, basis.

Fixed Rate – An interest rate that does not change during the entire term of the obligation.

Forward or Forward Contract – A contract (variously known as a forward contract, forward delivery agreement, or forward purchase contract) wherein the buyer and seller agree to settle their

respective obligations at some specified future date based upon the current market price at the time the contract is executed. A forward may be used for any number of purposes. For example, a forward may provide for the delivery of specific types of securities on specified future dates at fixed yields for the purpose of optimizing the investment of a debt service reserve fund. A forward may provide for an issuer to issue and an underwriter to purchase an issue of bonds on a specified date in the future for the purpose of effecting a refunding of an outstanding issue that cannot be advance refunded.

General Obligation (GO) Debt – Debt backed by the credit and taxing power of the issuing jurisdiction.

Home Rule City – Cities are classified as either general law or home rule. A city may elect home rule status (i.e., draft an independent city charter) once it exceeds a population of 5,000 and the voters agree to home rule. Otherwise, it is classified as general law and has very limited powers. One example of the difference in the two structures regards annexation. General law cities cannot annex adjacent unincorporated areas without the property owner's consent; home rule cities may annex without consent but must provide essential services within a specified period (generally within three years), or the property owner may file suit to be disannexed and reimbursed. Once a city adopts home rule, it may continue to keep this status even if the population falls below 5,000.

I&S Debt – Interest & sinking fund debt is the debt service outstanding on bonds issued by public schools for school capital projects such as buildings, renovations, technology, athletic facilities, school transportation, and performing arts, and to refund M&O debt. I&S bonds are backed by revenue from the I&S tax rate.

I&S Tax Rate – A public school district's property tax rate consists of a maintenance and operations (M&O) tax rate and an I&S (interest and sinking fund) tax rate. The I&S tax rate provides funds for debt-service payments on debt that finances a district's facilities.

Indenture – A deed or contract, which may be in the form of a resolution that sets forth the legal obligations between the issuer and the securities holders. The indenture also names the trustee that represents the interests of the securities holders.

Issuer – A legal entity that sells securities for the purpose of financing its operations. Issuers are legally responsible for the obligations of the issue and reporting financial conditions, material developments, and any other operational activities.

Lease Purchase – Financing the purchase of an asset over time through lease payments that include principal and interest. Lease purchases can be financed through a private vendor.

Lease-Revenue Bonds – Bonds issued by a nonprofit corporation or government issuer, which are secured by lease payments made by the local government or third-party borrower for use of specified property.

Letter of Credit – A credit enhancement used by an issuer to secure a higher rating for its securities. A letter of credit is usually a contractual agreement between a major financial institution and the issuer consisting of an unconditional pledge of the institution's credit to make debt-service payments in the event of a default.

Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds – A type of municipal bond that is guaranteed by the municipal government’s pledge to use all legal resources, including the levying of property taxes, up to a set statutory limit. If a municipality exhausts the property tax resources for bond repayment within that limit, other revenue sources must be used for bond repayment.

Liquidity – The relative ability of a security to be readily traded or converted into cash without substantial transaction costs or loss in value.

Liquidity Provider – A financial institution that facilitates the trading of a security by ensuring that it will be purchased if tendered to the issuer or its agent because it cannot be immediately remarketed to new investors.

Local Government Names – The names of certain governments used in this report are taken from the *Texas Property Tax Appraisal District Directory*, published by the Texas State Comptroller of Public Accounts.

M&O Debt – Maintenance and operations (M&O) debt is the debt service outstanding on bonds issued by public schools. This debt can be used for administration and operational costs of schools (teachers, buses, classrooms, etc.) but cannot be used for the new construction of school facilities. M&O bonds are backed by revenue from the M&O tax rate.

M&O Tax Rate – A public school district’s property tax rate consists of a maintenance and operations (M&O) tax rate and an I&S tax rate. The M&O tax rate provides funds for the general operating fund, which pays for salaries, supplies, utilities, insurance, equipment, and other costs of day-to-day operations.

Maintenance Tax – A tax that funds the maintenance and operation costs of a school district but that cannot be used for new construction of school facilities.

Management Fee – A component of the underwriting spread that compensates the underwriters for assistance in creating and implementing the financing.

Maturity Date – The date principal is due and payable to the security holder.

Mortgage Credit Certificate – A certificate issued by certain state or local governments that allows a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for some portion of the mortgage interest paid during a given tax year.

Municipal Bond – A debt security issued to finance projects for a state or local government issuer. Municipal securities are typically exempt from federal taxes and from most state and local taxes.

Negotiated Sale – A sale in which an issuer selects an underwriting firm or syndicate to assist with the issuance process. At the time of sale, the issuer negotiates a purchase price for its securities with that underwriting firm or syndicate.

Notice of Sale – The publication by an issuer that describes the terms of sale of an anticipated new offering of municipal securities.

Official Statement – The document published by the issuer that provides complete and accurate material information to investors on a new issue of municipal securities, including the purposes of the

issue, repayment provisions, and the financial, economic, and social characteristics of the issuing government.

Par – The face value of a security that is due at maturity. A par bond is a bond selling at its face value.

Paying Agent – The entity responsible for processing debt-service payments from the issuer to the security holders.

Permanent School Fund – The Texas Permanent School Fund (PSF) was created in 1854 by the 5th Legislature expressly for the benefit of public schools. In addition, the Texas Constitution of 1876 stipulated that certain lands and proceeds from the sale of those lands would also be dedicated to the PSF. The Texas Constitution requires that distributions from the returns on the PSF be made to the Available School Fund to be used for the benefit of public and charter schools and allows the PSF to be used to guarantee bonds issued by public and charter schools.

Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program (BGP) – The BGP was created in 1983 as an alternative for school districts to avoid the cost of private bond insurance by obtaining a PSF guarantee for voter-approved public school bond issuances. To qualify for the BGP guarantee, school districts and charter schools must be accredited by the state, have investment grade bond ratings (but below AAA), and have their applications approved by the Commissioner of Education. Bonds guaranteed by the BGP are rated AAA.

Premium – The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds par value.

Premium Capital Appreciation Bond (PCAB) – A type of CAB that has a stated yield or accretion rate that is higher than its actual current yield to investors. This difference results in a lower initial stated par amount, which preserves debt capacity. See *Chapter 4* for a discussion on PCABs.

Principal – The face value of a bond, exclusive of interest.

Printer – A business that produces the official statement, notice of sale, and any bonds required to be transferred between the issuer and purchasers of the bonds. The costs associated with a printer are typically rolled into the costs of issuance.

Private Placement – A securities sale in which an issuer sells its securities directly to investors through a placement agent without a public offering.

Put Bond – A bond that allows the holder to force the issuer to repurchase the security at specified dates before maturity. The repurchase price is set at the time of issue and is usually par value.

Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds (QECCB) – A bond that enables qualified state, tribal, and local government issuers to borrow money at attractive rates to fund energy conservation projects. While not a grant, a QECCB is among the lowest cost public financing tools available because the U.S. Department of the Treasury subsidizes the issuer's borrowing costs.

Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) – QSCBs must meet three requirements: 1) all of the bond proceeds must be used for the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility, or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond financed facility is to be constructed; 2) the bond is issued by a state or local government within which such school is located; and 3) the

issuer designates such bonds as a qualified school construction bond. For more information regarding QSCBs, contact the Texas Education Agency.

Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZAB) – QZABs are tax credit bonds in which the proceeds are used for renovating school buildings, purchasing equipment, developing curricula, and/or training school personnel. QZABs may not be issued for new construction. To qualify to issue QZABs, school districts must create a Zone Academy that is comprised of empowerment zones or enterprise communities comprised of public schools with 35 percent or more of their student body on the free and/or reduced lunch programs. For more information regarding QZABs, contact the Texas Education Agency.

Rating Agency – An entity that provides publicly available ratings of the credit quality of securities issuers, measuring the probability of the timely repayment of principal and interest on municipal securities.

Refunding Bond – A bond issued to retire or defease all or a portion of outstanding bonds.

Registrar – An entity responsible for maintaining ownership records on behalf of the issuer.

Remarketing Fee – Compensation to an agent for remarketing a secondary offering of short-term securities, usually for a mandatory or optional redemption or put (return of the security to the issuer).

Revenue Debt – Debt that is legally secured by a specified revenue source(s). Most revenue debt does not require voter approval and usually has a maturity based on the life of the project to be financed.

Sales Tax – A tax imposed by the government at the point of sale on retail goods and services. It is collected by the retailer and passed on to the state. Statutes, such as the Development Corporation Act, authorize certain issuers to pledge certain sales taxes to the repayment of debt for certain projects.

Sales Tax Revenue – Debt that is legally secured by a specified sales tax issued by certain cities for such purposes as constructing and improving municipal parks and recreation facilities/entertainment centers as well as hike and bike trails.

Selling Group – A group of municipal securities brokers and dealers who assist in the distribution of a new issue of securities.

Serial Bond – A bond issue in which a portion of the outstanding bonds matures at regular intervals until all the bonds have matured.

Spread Expenses – A component of the underwriting spread representing the costs of operating the syndicate such as financial advisors, legal counsel, travel, printing, day loans, wire fees, and other associated fees.

Structuring Fee – A component of the underwriting spread that compensates the underwriters for assistance with developing a marketable securities offering within the issuer's legal and financial constraints.

Swap – A derivative in which counterparties exchange cash flows of one party's financial instrument for those of the other party's financial instrument.

Syndicate – A group of underwriters formed to purchase a new issue of securities from the issuer and offer it for resale to investors.

Takedown – A component of the underwriting spread representing the discount that the members of the syndicate receive when they purchase the securities from the issuer. Takedown is also known as the selling concession.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRAN) – Short-term loans that the issuer uses to address cash flow needs created when expenditures must be incurred before tax or other revenues are received.

Tax-Supported Debt – For local governments, tax-supported debt (sometimes called tax debt) is generally secured by a pledge of the issuer's ad valorem taxing power. Tax-supported debt can have either a limited or an unlimited authority pledge of tax revenues for repayment. For reporting purposes, when the public security contains both a tax and revenue pledge, the public security is categorized as tax-supported debt.

Term Bond – A bond issue in which all or a large part of the issue comes due in a single maturity. Term bond issuers make periodic payments into a sinking fund for mandatory redemption of term bonds before maturity or for payment at maturity.

Trustee – A bank or trust company designated by the issuer or borrower under the indenture or resolution as the custodian of funds. The trustee represents the interests of the security holders, including making debt-service payments.

Underwriter – An investment banking firm that purchases securities directly from the issuer and resells them to investors.

Underwriter's Counsel – An attorney who prepares or reviews the issuer's offering documents on behalf of the underwriter and prepares documentation for the underwriting agreement and the agreement among underwriters.

Underwriter's Risk – The risk of loss that could arise due to overestimated demand for an issuance or due to sudden fluctuations in market conditions borne by the underwriters until resale.

Underwriting Risk Fee – A portion of the underwriting spread designed to compensate the underwriter for the risk associated with market shifts and interest rate fluctuations.

Underwriting Spread – The amount representing the difference between the price at which securities are bought from the issuer by the underwriter and the price at which they are reoffered to the investor. The underwriting spread generally includes the takedown, management fee, expenses, and underwriting risk fee.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bond – A municipal bond that is backed by the pledge of the issuer to raise taxes, without limit, to service the debt until it is repaid.

Variable Rate – An interest rate that fluctuates based on market conditions or a predetermined index or formula. (Fixed rates do not change during the life of the obligation.)

Years to Maturity – The period of time for which a financial instrument remains outstanding. Maturity refers to a finite period at the end of which the financial instrument will cease to exist and the principal is repaid with interest.

Yield – The investor's rate of return.

Zero Coupon Bond – A bond that is issued at a deep discount to its face value but pays no interest.

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