

INFORMATIONAL SECTION

NISD

Tax Information

Ad Valorem Tax Law

Valuation of Taxable Property. . . The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the "Appraisal Review Board") collectively responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Denton Central Appraisal District, Tarrant Appraisal District and Wise County Appraisal District (each an "Appraisal District"). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District as of January 1 of each year and on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

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

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

Through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2026 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the "Subjected Property") whose appraised values are not more than $5,320,000 (the "maximum property value") to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20% of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year's increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions. . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State for general elementary and secondary public school purposes, (1) a $140,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a $60,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty.

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

petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit. Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

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

Personal Property. . . Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Legislature, signed by the Governor during the 89th session and approved by the voters provides a person to an exemption from taxation by taxing unit of $125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal propertythe perso owns that is held or used for production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit. A perso who leases tangible personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of $125,000, regardless of where the property islocated in the taxing unit.

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

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or outside the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or outside the State within 175 days ("Goods-in-Transit"), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as retail manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer's motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

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

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

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 % physically damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15% to 100% based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days

left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. Section 11.35 of the Tax Code further provides that "damage" for purposes of such statute is limited to "physical damages." For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Property Tax Code, as amended.

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

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

Tax Rate Limitations

M&O TAX RATE LIMITATIONS. . . The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on March 14, 1972, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20, Texas Education Code (now codified at Section 45.003, Texas Education Code).

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

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

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

Section 45.0031, Texas Education Code, as amended ("Section 45.0031"), requires a district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by district voters at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of $0.50 per $100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued. In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service

at a rate of $0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district's I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the $0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser,

anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than $0.50 per $100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of $0.45 per $100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt".

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

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

The Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the school district's MCR; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate for the preceding year, or (b) the rate of $0.05 per $100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district's current I&S tax rate. A school district's M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) $0.17 and (ii) the school district's MCR (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate).

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

Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss the school district's budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school district if the school district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c), (c-1), (c-2), and (d), and, if applicable, subsection (i), and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the school district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. A school

district that elects to adopt a tax rate before the adoption of a budget for the fiscal year that begins in the current tax year may adopt a tax rate for the current tax year before receipt of the certified appraisal roll, so long as the chief appraiser of the appraisal district in which the school district participates has certified to the assessor for the school district an estimate of the taxable value of property in the school district. If a school district adopts its tax rate prior to the adoption of its budget, both the no-new-revenue tax rate and the Voter-Approval Tax Rate of the school district shall be calculated based on the school district's certified estimate of taxable value. A school district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

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

LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES. . . The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent (6%) of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent, plus one percent (1%) for each additional month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid prior to July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent. If the tax is not paid by July 1 of the year in which it becomes delinquent, the tax incurs a total penalty of twelve percent (12%) regardless of the number of months the tax has been delinquent and incurs an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) if imposed by the District. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the District may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances. The Property Tax Code permits taxpayers owning homes or certain businesses located in a disaster area and damaged as a direct result of the declared disaster to pay taxes imposed in the year following the disaster in four equal installments without penalty or interest, commencing on February 1 and ending on August 1.

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

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

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

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

Penalties and Interest

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

Month	Penalty	Interest (b)	Total
February	6%	1%	7%
March	7 %	2%	9%
April	8%	3%	11%
May	9%	4%	13%
June	10%	5%	15%
July	12%	6%	18%

After July, penalty remains at 12%, and interest accrues at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid. A delinquent tax continues to accrue interest as long as the tax remains unpaid, regardless of whether a judgment for the delinquent tax has been rendered. The purpose of imposing such interest penalty is to compensate the taxing unit for revenue lost because of the delinquency. In addition, if an account is delinquent in July, an attorney's collection fee of up to 20% may be added to the total tax penalty and interest charge.

District Application of Tax Code… As required by law, the District grants the mandated residential homestead exemption of $140,000 on qualifying homesteads. The District grants a State mandated $60,000 residence homestead for persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled. The District does not grant an optional additional exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled.

The District does not grant an additional exemption of 20% of the market value of residence homesteads. See Table 1 for a listing of the amounts of the exemptions described above.

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

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property; and the District contracts with the Denton County Tax Collector's office for the collection of its ad valorem taxes.

The District has a tax abatement policy, but has no abatement agreements in place.

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

The District does not tax Freeport Property.

The District has opted to tax Goods-in-Transit

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In December 2024, the District entered into a tax limitation agreement with Bell Textron Inc. (“Bell Textron”) under Chapter 403 (the “JETI Agreement”). The JETI Agreement is the first agreement in the State under Chapter 403. Under the terms of the JETI Agreement, Bell Textron plans to invest approximately $429,000,000 in the development of an advanced aerospace manufacturing plant (the “Project”) located within the boundaries of the District. Following the conclusion of an initial construction period that ends on December 31, 2028, the taxable value of the Project for District maintenance and operations tax purposes will be limited to 50% of the market value of the property for each year of a ten-year incentive period that begins in 2029 and ends in 2038 (the “Incentive Period”). The tax limitation applies only to the maintenance and operations portion of the District’s taxes, and Bell Textron will continue to pay taxes based on the property’s full property value for purposes of the District’s interest and sinking fund taxes. Following the end of the Incentive Period, the full property value of the Project will be used for purposes of calculating both maintenance and operations and interest and sinking fund taxes. The JETI agreement includes a job creation requirement under which Bell Textron will need to demonstrate the creation of 75 jobs by the end of the first tax year of the Incentive Period and demonstrate an average of at least 75 jobs during the term of the JETI Agreement.

Tax Increment Finance Zones…The City of Fort Worth established the Texas Motor Speedway Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone ("TIRZ 2A") in 1995 and expanded it by the creation of TIRZ 2B in 1999. The original zone, TIRZ 2A, is the Texas Motor Speedway. In 1999, the District joined the expanded district, TIRZ 2B. The primary purpose of the expansion was to provide a mechanism for the development of necessary infrastructure and to fund joint-use educational facilities as public improvements. At that time, the District agreed to participate as a taxing entity in TIRZ 2A. The total area of TIRZ 2A and TIRZ 2B (collectively, "TIRZ 2") is 1,489 acres consisting of residential, commercial and undeveloped land. TIRZ 2 will expire on December 31, 2035 or at an earlier time designated by the City of Fort Worth. The improvements to TIRZ 2 include transportation improvements to State Highway 114, 156, Interstate Highway 35W; the purchase of Texas Motor Speedway; construction, renovation and operation of educational facilities and future infrastructure improvements to promote private development throughout the area. Per the participation agreement between the City of Fort Worth and the District, the District TIRZ 2 increment generated from property located in TIRZ 2 will be used to pay for the project costs of the necessary infrastructure and joint-use education facilities. The District contributes its M&O taxes at 100% participation in the TIRZ 2 and is reimbursed 66 1/3% of its total contribution to pay for project costs of the educational facilities. The balance of the District funds contributed to TIRZ 2 (33 1/3% of its total contribution) is used to pay for projects and improvements within and near TIRZ 2. TIRZ 2 was created by the City of Fort Worth in accordance with the requirements of Section 403.302(d) of the Texas Government Code. Accordingly, the Commissioner of Education does not include the Captured Appraised Value of property that is located in TIRZ 2 in determining the District's property value wealth per student. See "AD VALOREM PROPERY TAXATION – Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones." TIRZ #1 has an incremental value of $62,734,494 and TIRZ #2 has an incremental value of $137,745,852.

*Source: Northwest ISD Official Statement dated June 4, 2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
CURRENT AND FORECASTED

Fiscal Year	Real Property Assessed Value	Personal Property Assessed Value	Minerals Assessed Value	Less: Exemptions	Total Taxable Value	Total Direct Rate
2030 *	$48,300,036,605	$16,911,561,865	$535,739,739	$18,858,195,291	$46,889,175,919	1.0638
2029 *	$46,000,034,862	$16,106,249,395	$510,228,327	$17,960,185,991	$44,656,326,589	1.0638
2028 *	$43,809,557,011	$115,339,285,138	$485,931,736	$17,104,939,039	$42,529,834,847	1.0638
2027*	$41,723,387,630	$114,608,842,989	$462,792,129	$16,290,418,133	$40,504,604,616	1.0638
2026	$39,736,559,648	$13,913,183,799	$440,754,409	$15,514,683,936	$38,575,813,920	1.0841
2025	$38,953,066,742	$13,578,201,203	$391,878,829	$15,267,792,790	$37,655,353,984	1.0879
2024	$35,530,095,137	$12,431,531,444	$1,392,121,840	$13,993,824,737	$35,359,923,684	1.0902
2023	$28,732,922,424	$10,561,735,558	$841,284,023	$9,715,564,867	$30,420,877,138	1.2746
2022	$23,131,241,063	$9,175,830,845	$445,539,899	$7,226,998,727	$25,525,613,080	1.2920
2021	$20,058,653,032	$8,313,515,744	$374,008,410	$6,549,148,824	$22,197,028,362	1.3363
2020	$18,085,746,244	$6,516,250,944	$617,067,673	$5,357,866,481	$19,861,198,380	1.4200
2019	$15,135,720,233	$5,369,071,382	$790,399,303	$3,792,135,348	$17,503,055,570	1.4900
2018	$13,312,469,751	$5,037,881,478	$659,928,810	$4,086,095,274	$14,924,184,765	1.4900

The Denton, Tarrant, and Wise Central Appraisal Districts ("CAD") certify the appraisal records by July 25th of every tax year based on property values as of January 1st of the tax year. All properties are assessed at 100% of market value. Valuations shown are certified assessed values reported by the appraisal district to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts. Certified values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and the Appraisal District updates records.

The CAD certification of the 2026 Appraisal Records occurred in late July and the Denton County Tax Assessor-Collector calculated the rollback tax rate shortly thereafter. The Board of Trustees held the required public meeting and adopted the tax rate on August 24, 2026.

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts annually certifies the final value property values on or before July 1st of the following year. The Commissioner of Education uses the final values in the process of allocating state funds to school districts. This includes wealth equalization under the Texas Education Code Chapter 49 provisions.

* Current year and 3 years of forecasted values represent a 5% growth rate.
*Source: Official Statement June 4, 2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
CURRENT AND PRIOR YEARS

District Direct Rates

Fiscal Year	General Purposes	Capital Purposes	Total
2027*	0.64280	0.42100	1.06380
2026	0.66310	0.42100	1.08410
2025	0.66690	0.42100	1.08790
2024	0.66920	0.42100	1.09020
2023	0.85460	0.42000	1.27460
2022	0.87200	0.42000	1.29200
2021	0.91630	0.42000	1.33630
2020	.097000	0.45000	1.42000
2019	1.04000	0.45000	1.49000
2018	1.04000	0.45000	1.49000
2017	1.04000	0.41250	1.45250

The Board of Trustees adopted the tax rates on August 24, 2026 after giving appropriate public notice. School district tax rates consist of a Maintenance & Operations (M&O) and Interest & Sinking (I&S) tax rate.

Maintenance and Operations (“M&O”) tax rate: A local school district tax rate that raises revenue to be used to operate and maintain the district's schools. The 2026-2027 tax rate was compressed due to the 86th Legislature and was set at $0.6428. House Bill 3 (“HB3”), as required by the 2019 Legislature, required districts to lower their M&O rates.

Interest and Sinking (“I&S”) tax rate: A tax levied and money used by school districts to pay for voter approved bonded indebtedness, usually construction of facilities or other capital needs. The 2026-2027 I &S rate was set at $.4210.

Note: Per $100 of assessed valuation
Source: Official Statement June 4 2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	Collections In Subsequent Years and Cumulative Adjustments	Total Collections To Date	
					Amount	Percentage of Levy
2025	$ 409,652,596	$ 406,299,205	99.18%	$ -	$ 406,299,205	99.18%
2024	385,493,888	382,918,095	99.35%	1,551,240	384,469,335	99.73%
2023	385,861,625	384,420,987	99.63%	847,192	385,268,179	99.85%
2022	330,950,290	327,958,835	99.10%	2,718,602	330,677,437	99.92%
2021	297,082,527	292,316,927	98.40%	4,536,461	296,853,388	99.92%
2020	281,754,073	278,998,353	99.02%	2,511,118	281,509,471	99.91%
2019	261,004,729	258,015,957	98.85%	2,784,587	260,800,544	99.92%
2018	222,006,398	220,578,985	99.36%	1,271,313	221,850,298	99.93%
2017	191,995,031	190,344,367	99.14%	1,486,767	191,831,134	99.91%
2016	181,552,257	179,826,814	99.05%	1,572,007	181,398,821	99.92%

*Source: Denton Central Appraisal District and Denton County Tax Assessor-Collector

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
CURRENT AND PRIOR YEARS

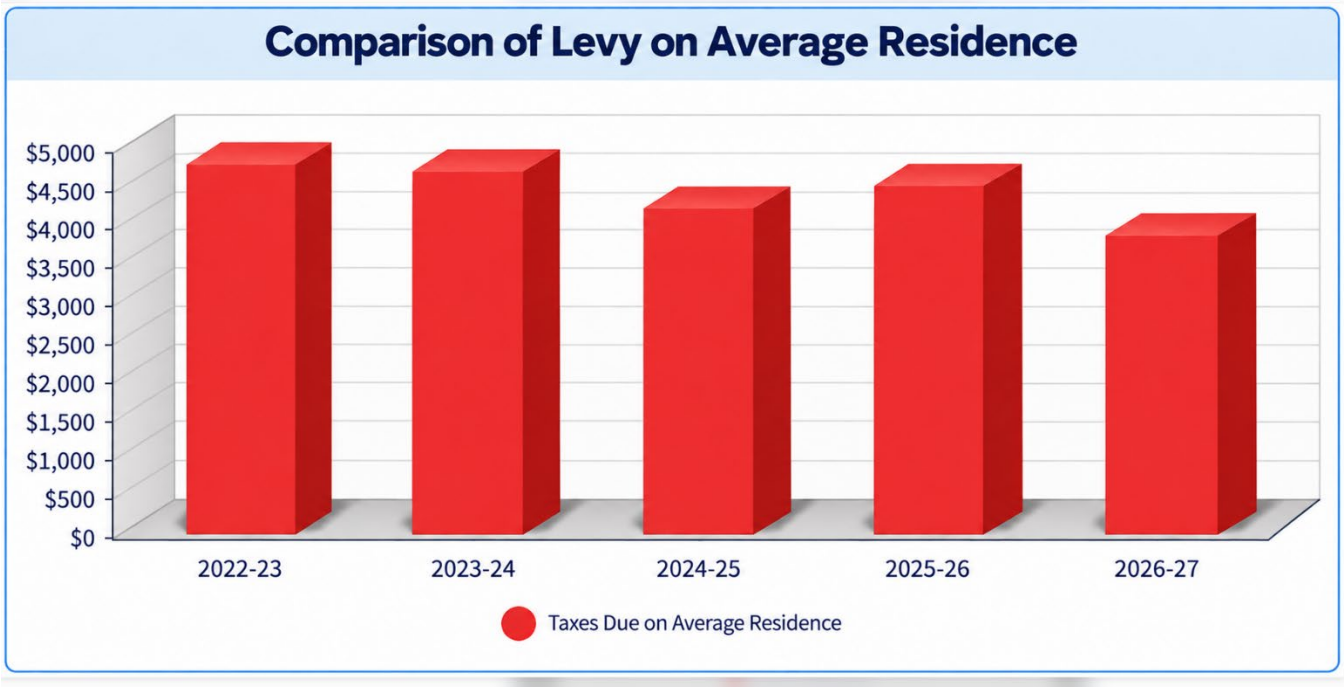
Overlapping Rates

Fiscal Year	Denton County	City of Fort Worth	Tarrant County	Town of Trophy Club	Trophy Club MUD 1 & 2	Wise County	City of Roanoke	City of Haslet
2027	0.18590	0.67000	1.08620	0.41290	0.06810	0.21750	0.32620	0.31550
2026	0.18594	0.67000	0.18620	0.41286	0.06814	0.26500	0.32618	0.24997
2025	0.18787	0.67250	0.18750	0.41540	1.06250	0.22000	0.30804	0.35007
2024	0.18949	0.67250	0.19450	0.41547	1.06381	0.22000	0.30804	0.34264
2023	0.21800	0.71300	0.22400	0.43500	0.09100	0.25500	0.34000	0.29700
2022	0.23300	0.73300	0.22900	0.44500	0.10600	0.30800	0.37500	0.28300
2021	0.22500	0.74800	0.23400	0.44600	0.10800	0.30800	0.37500	0.62500
2020	0.22498	0.74750	0.23400	0.44644	0.10774	0.30750	0.37510	0.24997
2019	0.22528	0.78500	0.23400	0.44644	0.11273	0.32250	0.37510	0.29758
2018	0.22560	0.78500	0.23400	0.44640	0.11620	0.34640	0.37510	0.30596
2017	0.23781	0.80500	0.24400	0.45144	0.12021	0.34640	0.37512	0.33304
2016	0.24841	0.83500	0.25400	0.47300	0.13114	0.34640	0.37512	0.29025

Expenditures of the various taxing entities within the boundaries of the District are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by such entities on properties within the District. Such entities are independent of the District and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. This statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax debt was from information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. The above table reflects the estimated share of overlapping debt of the District.

Note: Per $100 of assessed valuation
Source: Official Statement June 4, 2026
Represents the District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt as of 06/30/2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMPARISON OF LEVY ON AVERAGE RESIDENCE
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2026



COMPARISON OF LEVY ON AVERAGE RESIDENCE

Description	Actual 2022-23	Actual 2023-24	Actual 2024-25	Actual 2025-26	Actual 2026-27
Residence:					
Average Market Value	$ 419,272	$ 552,605	$ 528,469	$ 552,959	$ 532,388
Average Taxable Value	$ 358,426	$ 420,208	$ 394,999	$ 408,737	$368,580
Tax Rate per $100 Value	$ 1.27460	$ 1.09020	$ 1.08790	$ 1.08410	$ 1.07020
Taxes Due on Average Residence	$ 4,568.50	$ 4,581.10	$ 4,297.19	$ 4,431.12	$ 3,944.54
Increase (Decrease) in Taxes	$ -	$ 12.60	$ (283.91)	$ 133.92	$ (486.59)

DISCUSSION

Property owners who file an application is entiltled to an exemption from taxation in the amount of $140,000I of the appraised value of their residential homestead. In addition to the homestead exemption, residents over 65 and or older, receive an additional $60,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homestead, and various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouse of members of the armed services killed in action and spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty up to $12,000.

*Source: Notice of Public Meeting

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AS OF JUNE 30, 20

Taxing Jurisdiction	2025/26 Taxable Assessed Value	2025/26 Tax Rate	Total Tax Supported Debt As Of 6/30/2026	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt As Of 6/30/2026
Northwest ISD	$ 38,575,813,920	$ 1.08410	$ 2,937,845,000	100.00%	$ 2,937,845,000
Alpha Ranch WC&ID	148,390,514	1.00000	18,880,000	100.00%	18,880,000
Argyle, Town of	1,723,031,646	0.34310	6,635,000	9.20%	610,420
Belmont FWSD #1	1,539,431,204	0.53000	89,860,000	22.66%	20,362,276
Brookfield WC&ID	268,149,834	0.87750	31,455,000	100.00%	31,455,000
Canyon Falls WC&ID # 2	618,931,705	0.61000	40,160,000	84.23%	33,826,768
Denton Co	207,109,512,490	0.18590	748,685,000	12.88%	96,430,628
Far North Fort Worth MUD #1	423,455,284	1.00000	55,880,000	100.00%	55,880,000
Flower Mound, Town of	16,951,757,506	0.38730	173,115,000	0.51%	882,887
Fort Worth, City of	129,078,713,971	0.67000	969,685,000	16.58%	160,773,773
Grapevine, City of	14,137,118,208	0.23720	167,580,000	0.02%	33,516
Haslet, City of	2,184,314,609	0.31550	20,622,000	100.00%	20,622,000
Justin, City of	1,298,730,687	0.67000	38,165,000	100.00%	38,165,000
Keller, City of	8,598,075,976	0.28700	62,325,000	0.55%	342,788
New Fairview MUD #1	156,657,189	1.00000	16,820,000	100.00%	16,820,000
New Fairview, City of	318,334,794	0.31000	5,625,000	70.15%	3,945,938
Newark, City of	112,553,821	0.60000	10,797,000	100.00%	10,797,000
Northlake MMD #1	1,091,622,019	0.70500	105,755,000	100.00%	105,755,000
Northlake, Town of	3,763,504,342	0.29500	130,830,000	86.20%	112,775,460
Rhome, City of	277,001,497	0.77370	19,555,000	97.84%	19,132,612
Roanoke, City of	4,104,793,788	0.32620	106,950,000	100.00%	106,950,000
Rolling V Ranch WC&ID No. 1	118,585,720	1.00000	12,445,000	100.00%	12,445,000
Rolling V Ranch WC&ID No. 2	85,552,386	1.00000	6,495,000	100.00%	6,495,000
Southlake, City of	12,542,389,983	0.29500	73,885,000	3.36%	2,482,536
Tarrant Co	298,706,022,035	0.18620	314,050,000	5.77%	18,120,685
Tarrant Co College Dist	326,653,911,760	0.11230	547,535,000	5.77%	31,592,770
Tarrant Co Hosp Dist	298,547,261,465	0.16500	429,425,000	5.77%	24,777,823
Tarrant Regional Water District	122,224,867,352	0.02650	98,710,000	6.92%	6,830,732
Tradition MUD #1	67,600,626	1.00000	13,745,000	100.00%	13,745,000
Tradition MUD #2B	345,484,854	1.00000	50,460,000	100.00%	50,460,000
Tradition MUD #2C	55,434,176	1.20000	17,625,000	78.41%	13,819,763
Trophy Club MUD # 1	4,124,092,548	0.06810	3,875,000	84.39%	3,270,113
Trophy Club, Town of	3,448,288,252	0.41290	26,245,000	99.09%	26,006,171
Westlake, Town of	2,937,391,663	0.18500	49,929,000	17.11%	8,542,852
Wise Co	15,027,991,353	0.21750	8,310,000	16.95%	1,408,545
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					$ 4,012,283,052
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation					10.40%
Per Capita Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					$ 32,404

Note: The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's taxable value that is within the District's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable value.

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL OUTSTANDING UNLIMITED TAX DEBT
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

Year Ending	Series 2026 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	Series 2025 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	Series 2024 and 2024A Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	Series 2023 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	Series 2022 and 2022A Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	Series 2021 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds
12/31/27	31,950,000	-	3,330,000	-	505,000	1,810,000
12/31/28	7,820,000	-	4,130,000	-	3,525,000	2,260,000
12/31/29	130,000	110,000	4,320,000	-	10,240,000	2,830,000
12/31/30	1,095,000	305,000	5,625,000	3,825,000	14,280,000	2,360,000
12/31/31	3,145,000	1,160,000	8,055,000	3,860,000	14,235,000	2,965,000
12/31/32	9,345,000	2,755,000	9,440,000	4,710,000	6,495,000	3,405,000
12/31/33	13,040,000	3,140,000	10,715,000	7,015,000	8,180,000	4,480,000
12/31/34	11,645,000	3,555,000	12,215,000	7,460,000	9,300,000	4,445,000
12/31/35	6,480,000	3,985,000	13,745,000	9,205,000	10,085,000	7,350,000
12/31/36	5,515,000	4,375,000	13,975,000	13,295,000	10,110,000	8,050,000
12/31/37	-	4,790,000	15,770,000	14,110,000	11,310,000	8,095,000
12/31/38	-	5,225,000	16,200,000	15,135,000	11,955,000	8,470,000
12/31/39	-	5,680,000	16,615,000	16,210,000	21,665,000	8,830,000
12/31/40	-	6,150,000	16,885,000	17,345,000	34,865,000	8,920,000
12/31/41	-	6,780,000	17,225,000	18,540,000	36,700,000	9,285,000
12/31/42	-	6,010,000	17,690,000	19,710,000	38,620,000	9,670,000
12/31/43	-	6,505,000	18,180,000	20,825,000	23,210,000	10,070,000
12/31/44	-	5,705,000	18,695,000	22,060,000	24,650,000	10,470,000
12/31/45	-	6,000,000	19,245,000	31,090,000	29,590,000	14,935,000
12/31/46	-	5,065,000	44,980,000	38,780,000	24,860,000	24,695,000
12/31/47	-	5,425,000	46,685,000	42,615,000	50,735,000	-
12/31/48	-	5,880,000	48,750,000	64,160,000	34,785,000	-
12/31/49	-	42,585,000	109,075,000	-	-	-
12/31/50	-	93,650,000	-	-	-	-
12/31/51	-	99,200,000	-	-	-	-
12/31/52	-	105,120,000	-	-	-	-
12/31/53	-	111,360,000	-	-	-	-
12/31/54-2055	-	242,790,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**90,165,000**	**783,305,000**	**491,545,000**	**369,950,000**	**429,900,000**	**153,395,000**

*Source-Analysis of Outstanding Debt as of July 1, 2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL OUTSTANDING UNLIMITED TAX DEBT
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

Series 2020 and 2020A Unlimited Tax School Bldg & Refunding Bonds	Series 2019 Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds	Series 2018 Unlimited Tax Building Bonds	Series 2017 Unlimited Tax School Bldg. & Refunding Bonds	Series 2016 and 2016A Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	Series 2014 Unlimited Tax School Building & Bonds	Total Principal
10,625,000		1,290,000	2,600,000		1,080,000	53,190,000
29,140,000	2,885,000	1,300,000	2,780,000	-	150,000	53,990,000
23,735,000	3,050,000	1,415,000	3,145,000	1,000,000	240,000	50,215,000
21,850,000	6,870,000	1,335,000	1,165,000	1,000,000	600,000	60,310,000
25,545,000	7,320,000	1,890,000	1,255,000	1,000,000	710,000	71,140,000
23,790,000	3,725,000	1,365,000	1,790,000	3,000,000	-	69,820,000
11,400,000	4,475,000	1,395,000	1,560,000	3,000,000	-	68,400,000
13,035,000	9,840,000	3,015,000	2,130,000	3,000,000	-	79,640,000
13,825,000	10,310,000	4,460,000	2,495,000	2,000,000	-	83,940,000
12,725,000	12,085,000	2,100,000	2,365,000	-	-	84,595,000
15,240,000	13,550,000	2,390,000	1,500,000	-	-	86,755,000
19,655,000	17,060,000	12,320,000	4,600,000	-	-	110,620,000
29,375,000	13,790,000	12,955,000	-	-	-	125,120,000
8,475,000	1,270,000	13,585,000	-	-	-	107,495,000
8,945,000	2,135,000	17,610,000	-	-	-	117,220,000
9,435,000	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	103,435,000
9,945,000	2,505,000	-	-	-	-	91,240,000
11,455,000	16,805,000	-	-	-	-	109,840,000
33,735,000	35,090,000	-	-	-	-	169,685,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	138,380,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	145,460,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	153,575,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	151,660,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	93,650,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	99,200,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	105,120,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	111,360,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	242,790,000
331,930,000	**165,065,000**	**78,425,000**	**27,385,000**	**14,000,000**	**2,780,000**	**2,937,845,000**

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
AGGREGATE DEBT SERVICE
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

Date	Principal	Interest	Total
12/31/25			
12/31/26	$3,450,000	$64,793,468.93	$68,243,468.93
12/31/27	51,335,000	131,723,417.02	183,058,417.02
12/31/28	52,855,000	129,130,967.02	181,985,967.02
12/31/29	53,910,000	126,470,592.02	180,380,592.02
12/31/30	60,725,000	123,707,850.22	184,432,850.22
12/31/31	67,070,000	121,032,900.12	188,102,900.12
12/31/32	70,540,000	118,446,334.99	188,986,334.99
12/31/33	74,260,000	115,493,790.68	189,753,790.68
12/31/34	78,460,000	112,222,769.93	190,682,769.93
12/31/35	82,650,000	108,891,266.74	191,541,266.74
12/31/36	86,975,000	105,422,233.04	192,397,233.04
12/31/37	92,335,000	101,754,853.73	194,089,853.73
12/31/38	97,130,000	97,925,552.25	195,055,552.25
12/31/39	102,035,000	93,955,869.90	195,990,869.90
12/31/40	107,095,000	89,675,297.65	196,770,297.65
12/31/41	112,730,000	85,015,809.00	197,745,809.00
12/31/42	117,225,000	80,228,971.20	197,453,971.20
12/31/43	123,150,000	75,287,599.00	198,437,599.00
12/31/44	128,125,000	70,007,520.00	198,132,520.00
12/31/45	134,595,000	64,385,806.60	198,980,806.60
12/31/46	138,380,000	58,425,075.00	196,805,075.00
12/31/47	145,460,000	51,965,625.00	197,425,625.00
12/31/48	153,575,000	44,827,050.00	198,402,050.00
12/31/49	151,660,000	37,353,675.00	189,013,675.00
12/31/50	93,650,000	31,285,925.00	124,935,925.00
12/31/51	99,200,000	21,089,775.00	125,578,175.00
12/31/52	105,120,000	21,089,775.00	126,209,775.00
12/31/53	111,360,000	15,482,175.00	126,842,175.00
12/31/54	117,930,000	9,538,312.50	127,468,312.50
12/31/55	124,860,000	3,240,075.00	128,100,075.00
Total	**$2,937,845,000**	**$2,315,158,732.54**	**$ 5,253,003,732.54**

Par Amounts of Selected Issues

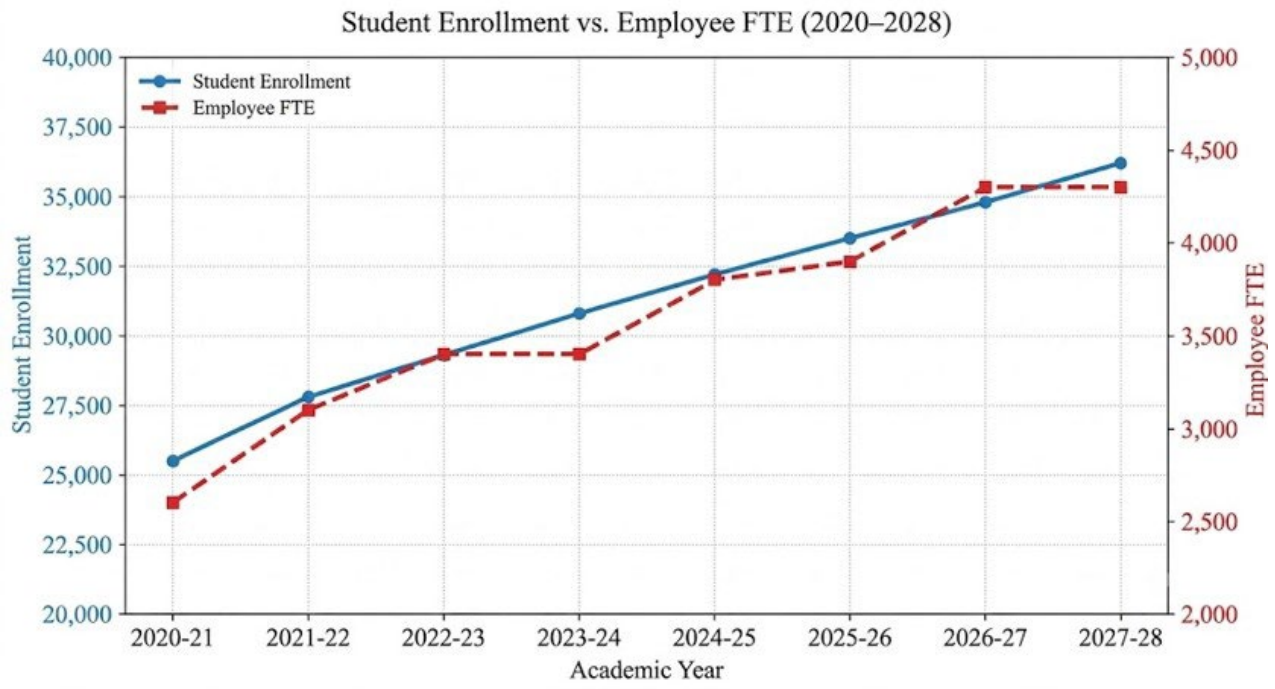
Series 2026	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	90,165,000
Series 2025	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	783,305,000
Series 2024	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	491,545,000
Series 2023	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	369,950,000
Series 2022	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	429,900,000
Series 2021	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	153,395,000
Series 2020	Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds	331,930,000
Series 2019	Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds	165,065,000
Series 2018	Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds	78,425,000
Series 2017	Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds	27,385,000
Series 2016	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	14,000,000
Series 2014	Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds	2,780,000
	Total	**$2,937,845,000**

Student Enrollment Projections

The annual enrollment projections are generated by Zonda Education. The enrollment projections are then reviewed by a District team before released to the campuses:

Department	Focus
• Financial Services	Five-Year Financial Forecast
• Facilities, Planning and Construction	Capital Projects Forecast
• Human Resources	Staffing Forecast

Zonda Education presents quarterly demographic reports to the Board of Trustees based on student geo-code, cohort and enrollment trends, housing market trends, charter school impact, mobility, and live birth rates. These findings create an understanding of the future residential developments' impact on the school district. The District is projected to grow to 33,249 students in 2026-2027, an increase of 54 students.



Student Enrollment Projections

Method	Year	Total	(EC-5th)	(6th-8th)	(9th-12th)
Actual	2022-23	29,248	13,984	6,661	8,603
	2023-24	30,736	14,748	6,991	8,997
	2024-25	32,095	15,561	7,243	9,291
	2025-26	33,195	16,108	7,636	9,451
Budget	2026-27	33,249	15,891	7,734	9,624
Forecast	2027-28	33,933	15,992	7,925	10,016
	2028-29	34,595	16,104	8,089	10,402
	2029-30	35,245	16,250	8,238	10,757

*Source: Zonda Education Spring 2026

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ENROLLMENT BY ORGANIZATION
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2027

Description	Snapshot 2022-23	Snapshot 2023-24	Snapshot 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27
Northwest High School	2264	2549	2672	2638	2,849
Byron Nelson High School	2809	2892	2969	2964	3,045
V. R. Eaton High School	3273	3262	3288	3423	3,337
James M. Steele Early College School	226	257	309	257	341
Alternative Education Campuses	31	37	53	38	52
Medlin Middle School	991	1078	1109	1,135	975
Gene Pike Middle School	1150	1072	1137	1,254	845
Chisholm Trail Middle School	684	823	878	986	782
John M. Tidwell Middle School	1039	1051	1062	1,150	1,012
Truett Wilson Middle School	1,414	953	941	1,095	1,060
Leo Adams Middle School	1,383	990	915	1,033	1,098
CW Worthington Middle School	-	1,024	1,201	1,173	1,121
Barksdale Middle School					773
Haslet Elementary School	884	633	733	751	747
Justin Elementary School	605	639	667	708	791
Lakeview Elementary School	547	512	487	497	443
Roanoke Elementary School	677	704	705	734	636
Seven Hills Elementary School	667	673	707	734	669
Samuel Beck Elementary School	725	679	642	626	569
W. R. Hatfield Elementary School	613	706	756	773	735
Prairie View Elementary School	631	677	720	831	631
Sonny and Allegra Nance Elementary School	516	531	533	585	605
J. Lyndal Hughes Elementary School	672	665	672	719	660
Kay Granger Elementary School	755	717	637	674	582
Sendera Ranch Elementary School	693	827	813	806	754
O. A. Peterson Elementary School	703	670	655	637	637
Clara Love Elementary School	766	876	648	545	686
J. C. Thompson Elementary School	816	753	726	785	687
Carl E. Schluter Elementary School	701	714	752	734	761
Wayne A. Cox Elementary School	791	732	701	735	619
Lizzie Curtis Elementary School	683	729	783	824	715
Lance Thompson Elementary School	825	622	701	709	747
Berkshire Elementary School	714	738	688	822	682
Mollie Livengood Carter Elementary School	-	530	680	712	635
Johnie Daniel Elementary School	-	421	593	589	768
Alan and Andra Perrin Elementary School	-	-	565	612	712
Leigh Anne Romer Elementary School					405
Dr. David Hicks Early Education Center					400
Total Enrollment	**29,248**	**30,736**	**32,098**	**33,288**	**33,566**

NORTHWEST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
EMPLOYEE (FTE) COUNT BY ORGANIZATION
BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2027

Description	Snapshot 2022-23	Snapshot 2023-24	Snapshot 2024-25	Budget 2025-26	Budget 2026-27
Northwest High School	172.20	180.20	192.80	179.20	185.20
Byron Nelson High School	195.00	195.30	195.92	187.20	192.20
V. R. Eaton High School	214.66	214.30	227.90	210.60	216.60
James M. Steele Early College School	22.80	28.39	28.54	28.40	28.40
Alternative Education Campuses	13.10	16.90	18.60	16.30	16.30
Medlin Middle School	81.67	83.30	85.50	80.20	77.20
Gene Pike Middle School	91.30	90.70	93.52	94.30	82.30
Chisholm Trail Middle School	67.88	74.80	85.10	83.10	80.10
John M. Tidwell Middle School	84.60	85.50	87.50	85.20	84.20
Truett Wilson Middle School	101.90	86.70	88.90	84.00	89.00
Leo Adams Middle School	106.20	93.70	87.50	75.80	82.80
C.W. Worthington Middle School	1.00	78.40	93.80	94.80	92.80
Floyd Barksdale Middle School	-	-	-	-	77.00
Haslet Elementary School	84.80	64.40	70.40	72.80	70.80
Justin Elementary School	58.10	56.70	62.70	72.90	73.90
Lakeview Elementary School	55.00	54.40	51.90	51.20	51.20
Roanoke Elementary School	59.00	64.90	64.90	62.60	60.60
Seven Hills Elementary School	71.40	72.10	76.50	72.10	70.10
Samuel Beck Elementary School	60.30	62.80	59.70	54.70	57.70
W. R. Hatfield Elementary School	57.70	67.80	73.60	72.30	72.30
Prairie View Elementary School	72.70	77.20	79.30	74.00	64.00
Sonny and Allegra Nance Elementary School	56.80	63.60	69.30	69.00	70.00
J. Lyndal Hughes Elementary School	68.50	68.20	71.60	72.20	71.20
Kay Granger Elementary School	59.80	64.40	64.10	62.40	63.30
Sendera Ranch Elementary School	65.40	78.30	87.60	81.10	82.10
O. A. Peterson Elementary School	65.70	69.30	73.70	73.70	73.70
Clara Love Elementary School	76.80	87.50	70.80	73.90	77.90
J. C. Thompson Elementary School	75.40	75.90	76.40	71.00	71.00
Carl E. Schluter Elementary School	68.10	72.80	73.80	73.30	72.30
Wayne A. Cox Elementary School	70.90	70.90	75.80	66.70	68.70
Lizzie Curtis Elementary School	62.40	68.00	74.30	72.90	70.90
Lance Thompson Elementary School	80.60	62.20	71.30	69.70	71.70
Berkshire Elementary School	68.60	75.00	80.70	75.70	75.70
Molly Livengood Carter Elementary School	1.00	56.00	68.10	73.60	61.70
Johnie Daniel Elementary School	1.00	52.40	63.90	64.10	64.01
Alan and Andra Perrin Elementary School	-	-	61.00	67.30	67.30
Leigh Ann Romer Elementary School	-	-	-	-	49.00
Dr. David Hicks Early Education Center	-	-	-	-	61.00
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Superintendent of Schools	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Communications	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	10.00
Curriculim and Instruction	48.00	53.80	66.20	91.14	44.00
Legal Counsel	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Human Resources	18.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	21.00
Financial Services	24.50	29.50	29.50	28.00	33.00
Technology Services	66.60	72.70	60.25	69.30	18.00
Facilities Planning, and Construction	68.70	75.00	75.00	73.00	28.00
Multi-Campus	181.30	224.60	248.23	260.14	-
Transportation	204.20	201.80	213.14	232.00	-
Total Employees	**3,132.61**	**3,419.39**	**3,653.30**	**3,625.88**	**3,172.21**

District Survey

To measure the satisfaction level of our parents with the District's educational programs and services, Northwest ISD conducts a Parent Survey every other year. The results and input are used to determine measurements and strategies for campus action plans and the District Improvement Plan.

Category Overview

The Northwest ISD Family Survey opened March 31, 2025, and closed April 28, 2025. We conduct this survey every other year to determine what district families value and their satisfaction in each area. We looked for areas where the district is succeeding and where it can improve. Participation in the survey was roughly 15% of the Districts 32,000 students.

We asked three questions from the responders to gage overall satidsfaction with the District, student success and campuses.

1. **What do you like most about Northwest ISD***? (64% responded)*

    - Caring, supportive staff
    - Clear and timely communication
    - Rich mix of academic and extracurricular opportunities
    - Safe and welcoming sense of community

2. **What additional information would like to provide Northwest ISD to help every child succeed both in school and beyond***? (46% responded)*

    - Praise for teachers and staff for their dedication, care and personal investment in students success
    - Strong sense of community
    - Increasing class sizes were a concern for many
    - Concern regarding inconsistent discipline across the District

3. **Do you have any comments you would like to share about your students campus***? (36% responded)*

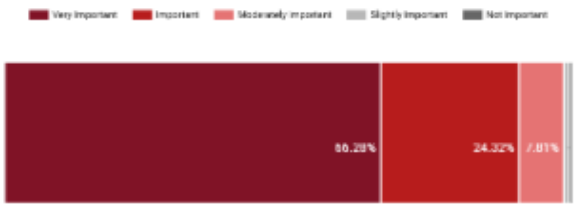
    - Appreciation for dedicated teachers and staff who create a positive learning environment
    - Their children feel safe while at school
    - Welcoming front office staff
    - Need more consistent and timely communication from teachers and administrors
    - Inconsistent discipline
    - Concern over increased staff turnover

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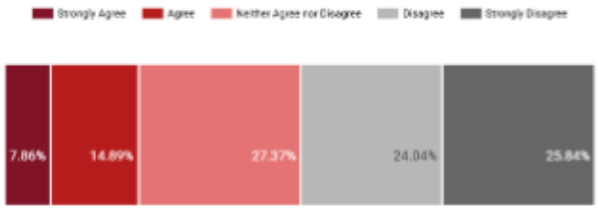
Northwest
Independent School District

Budget & Finance

% Level of Importance



"The current funding level is adequate to meet the community's needs"



District Communication

% Level Of Importance



Campus Communication

% Level Of Importance



Campus Environment

% Level Of Importance



% Level Of Satisfaction

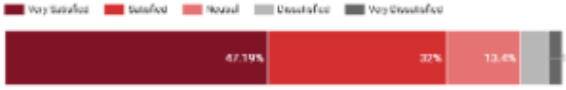


Classroom Instruction

% Level Of Importance

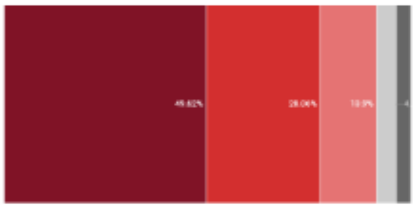


% Level Of Satisfaction



Student Support

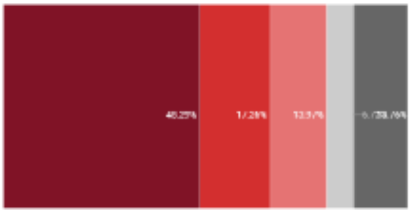
"If my child has a personal or school-related problem, there is a teacher, counselor, or other staff at school who my child can go to for help."



"My child receives adequate counseling to make informed decisions for his/her academic success."



"My child is involved in extracurricular or after-school activities."



Performance Measures – Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR)

The Texas Academic Performance Reports ("TAPR") gathers a wide range of information on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas every year. Performance is shown disaggregated by student groups, including ethnicity and low-income status. The reports also provide extensive information on school and district staff, programs, and student demographics.

Texas provides annual academic accountability ratings to its public school districts and charter schools. The ratings are based largely on performance on state standardized tests and graduation rates. The ratings examine student achievement, student progress, efforts to close the achievement gap and postsecondary readiness.

The Texas Academic Performance Reports ("TAPR"), formerly known as the Academic Excellence Indicator System ("AEIS"), pull together a wide range of information annually on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas. The reports, available back to the 2003–2004 school year, provide extensive information on staff, programs, and demographics for each school and district.

State Ratings and Accountability System

This is the 25th year of School FIRST (Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas), a financial accountability system of Texas school districts developed by the Texas Education Agency in response to Senate Bill 875 of the 76th Texas Legislature in 1999. The primary goal of School FIRST is to achieve quality performance in the management of school districts' financial resources, a goal made more significant due to the complexity of accounting associated with Texas' school finance system.

The Northwest Independent School District has consistently received a rating of "Superior Achievement" under the State of Texas School ("FIRST") – financial accountability rating system. The Superior Achievement rating is the state's highest, demonstrating the quality of the district's financial management and reporting system. Northwest Independent School District's School FIRST rating shows that the schools are accountable not only for student learning but also for achieving these results cost-effectively and efficiently.

NISD has received a Superior Rating for 24 consecutive years. This rating shows that Northwest ISD is making the most of our taxpayers' dollars and the District schools are accountable not only for student learning, but also for achieving these results cost-effectively and efficiently.

School FIRST – Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

Description	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
School FIRST Rating	Superior Achievement	Superior Achievement	Superior Achievement	Superior Achievement	Superior Achievement	Superior Achievement

Texas Education Agency State Accountability

Texas provides annual academic accountability ratings to its public school districts, charters and schools. The ratings are based largely on performance on state standardized tests and graduation rates. The ratings examine student achievement, student progress, efforts to close the achievement gap and postsecondary readiness. A video available in English and Spanish provides a quick overview of the system.

To provide a broader examination of the overall performance of Texas school districts and charters, the Texas Consolidated School Rating Report combines the state's academic accountability and financial rating information with a new local component called Community and Student Engagement.

The Texas Academic Performance Reports ("TAPR") pull together a wide range of information annually on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas. The reports, available back to the 2003–2004 school year, provide extensive information on staff, programs, and demographics for each school and district.

Additional products that provide performance data are the School Report Cards and the Texas Performance Reporting System

Texas Accountability System
STAAR Percent at Approaches Standard or Above
All Grades

Description	STAAR 2021-2022	STAAR 2022-2023	STAAR 2023-2024	STAAR 2024-2025	STAAR 2025-2026
Reading	83%	85%	83%	83%	82%
Mathematics	79%	79%	77%	76%	75%
Writing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Science	84%	85%	80%	82%	83%
Social Studies	87%	83%	85%	83%	80%
Economically Disadvantaged	26.8%	26.8%	27.5%	27.9%	28.1%
Student/Teacher Ratio	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.2	16.5
Teacher Turnover Rate	19.8%	19.8%	16.5%	16.7%	N/A

2025-2026 RATINGS BASED ON SCHOOL YEAR 2024-2025 DATA - DISTRICT STATUS DETAIL

FIRST
Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

Name: NORTHWEST ISD (061911)	**Publication Level 1:** 8/6/2026 3:21:50 PM
Status: Passed	**Publication Level 2:** 8/7/2026 3:50:39 PM
Rating: A = Superior Achievement	**Last Updated:** 08/7/2026 3:50:39 PM
District Score: 98	**Passing Score:** 70

DETERMINATION OF RATING

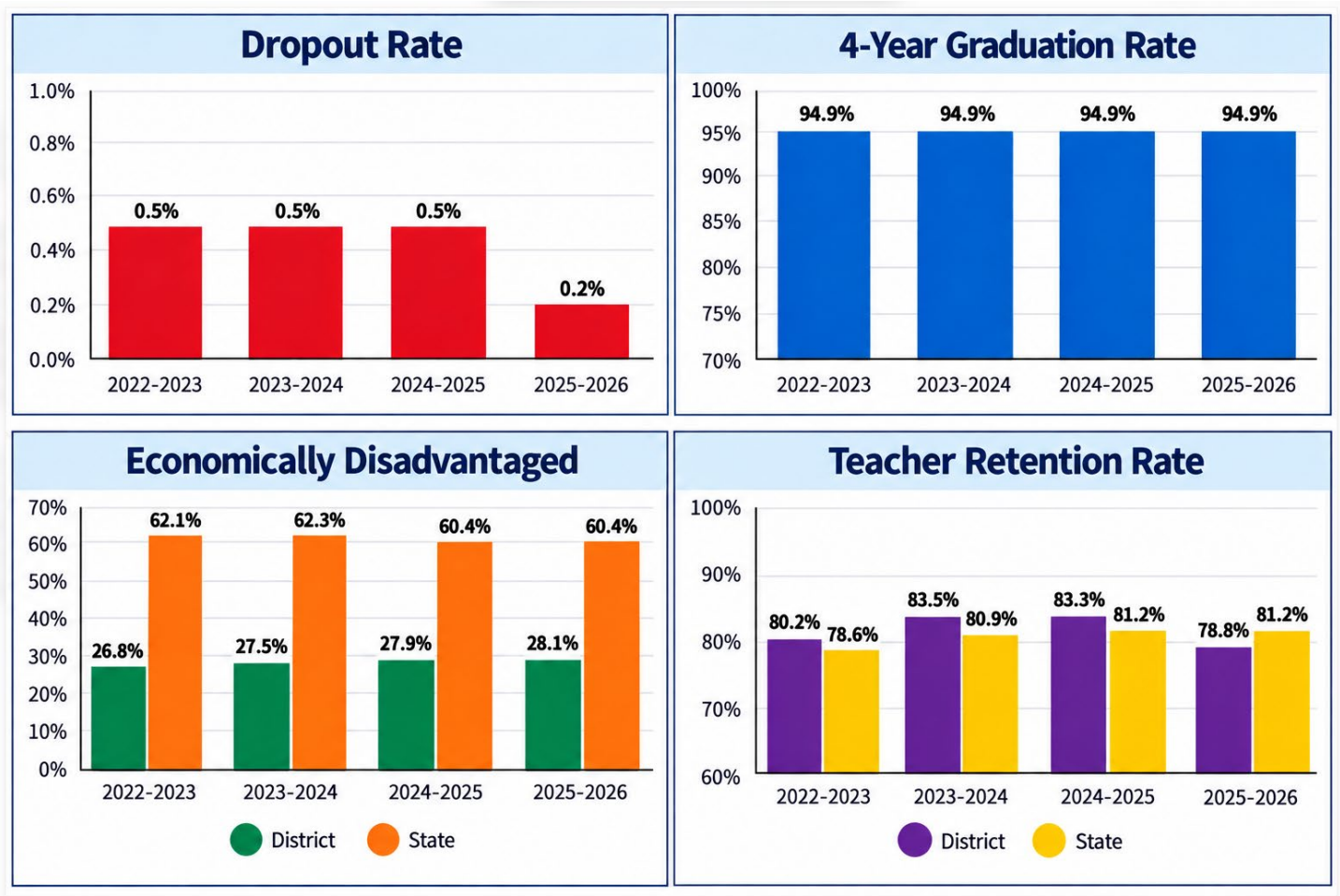
A.	Did the school district fail any of the critical indicators 1, 2, 3, or 4? If so, the school district's rating is **F for Substandard Achievement** regardless of points earned.	
B.	Determine the rating by the applicable number of points.	
	A = Superior Achievement	90-100
	B = Above Standard Achievement	80-89
	C = Meets Standard Achievement	70-79
	F = Substandard Achievement	<70

No Rating = A school district receiving territory that annexes with a school district ordered by the commissioner under TEC 13.054, or consolidation under Subchapter H, Chapter 41.
No rating will be issued for the school district receiving territory until the third year after the annexation/consolidation.

The school district receives an **F** if it scores below the minimum passing score, if it failed any critical indicator 1, 2, 3, or 4, if the AFR or the data were not both complete, or if either the AFR or the data were not submitted on time for FIRST analysis.

Risk Factors

A student is identified as being at risk of dropping out of school based on state-defined criteria. A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" is he or she is eligible for free or reduce – price lunch or other public assistance.



*Source: On Data Suite 2025-2026

District, Student, and Staff Accomplishments

- Northwest High School junior Cooper Lutkenhaus 2X US Champion in 800M, 2X world age group record, ranked #1 in US and #3 in World for 2026, youngest world track and field champ in history, beat reigning Olympic gold and silver medalist.
- Byron Nelson High School junior Charlotte Adams earned Outstanding Performer for her viola performance at the Texas State Solo-Ensemble Contest.
- Three Alliance Texas Student Influencers received $5000 scholarship.
- Eaton High School Cole Bolton named Reserve Champion in Ag Mechanics for Stationary Smokers.
- Business Management and Entrepreneur Academy at Eaton High School had 23 National Qualifiers for National Virtual Enterprises International (VEI) Youth Summit Competition.
- All three High Schools DECA program advanced to international competition. 74 students competed at the State competition with 15 students advancing to Internationals.
- 28 students advanced to State in Health Occupations Student Association representing all three high schools.
- Advanced Vertical Robotics placed 1st at Regionals and 3rd at Nationals.
- Byron Nelson girls volleyball State and National Champions.
- Sophee Peterson of Byron Nelson High School named Gatorade National Volleyball player of the year.
- Byron Nelson High School seniors Owen Clagett and Liam Bengtsson state qualifiers for Cross Country.
- Byron Nelson High School senior Marli Denmark was State Champion in girls wrestling.
- Byron Nelson High School and Eaton High School sent 3 swimmers to state competition, Edmund Droege, Gabi Aegerter and Carson Davis.
- Byron Nelson junior, Elle Pistana qualified for State in golf.
- Seventy-nine student athletics NCAA signings across all three high schools.
- Charlotte Adams (Byron Nelson HS) earned a UIL State Championship and Outstanding Performer award at the Texas State Solo-Ensemble Contest for her viola solo.
- Northwest High School student Alyssa Tallman earned two State VASE Gold Seals, the highest individual honor for high school artwork in Texas.
- Ariana Yaelis Vasquez Rosete at Steele Early College High School was named a global finalist in the international ARTEFFECT visual storytelling competition.
- High school students earned over 7,600 industry-based certifications throughout the 2025–2026 school year.
- Byron Nelson High School drumline won prestigious Lone Star Classic.
- Northwest High School's NHStv Live has earned the 2025 Lone Star Regional Emmy Award for best student newscast, rising above entries from both high schools and colleges across Texas.
- 62 students from Steele Early College High School graduated with their associates degrees along with their high school diplomas, tuition free, earning.
- Over 4160 dual college credits, the most the district has ever had.

Staff Accomplishments

- Elementary Teacher of the Year: Teresa Ramirez (Prairie View Elementary, 4th Grade).
- Secondary Teacher of the Year: Jeffrey Neaves (Eaton High School, Aviation Educator).
- State Administrator of the Year: Kelley Henderson (Executive Director of College and Career Readiness) was named the 2026 CTAT Administrator of the Year for Texas.
- Advanced Academics Coordinator Audra Rowell named TAGT 2025 Administrator of the Gifted.
- Elementary Science Coordinator, Kelly Suarez receives Distinguished Leadership in Science Education Award.
- Byron Nelson principal Kara Lea Deardorff named Region 11 Outstanding Principal of the year.

District/Campus Accomplishments

- Chisholm Trail Middle School named Texas School to Watch.
- High school musicals from Byron Nelson High School and V.R. Eaton High School earned a total of 14 total nominations, winning multiple awards, at the prestigious Broadway Dallas High School Musical Theatre Awards (HSMTA) and Casa Manana's Betty Lynn Buckley Awards.
- Steele Early College High School was State Champion in the UIL 4A Documentary Film contest.
- Statewide Communications Excellence: The NISD Communications Department won multiple top honors at the 2026 Texas School Public Relations Association (TSPRA) Conference.
- Infrastructure Growth: Opened voter-approved bond replacement campuses for Justin and Prairie View elementary schools to manage fast-growth enrollment.
- Successfully eliminated a $16 million structural deficit through strategic staffing models without reducing classroom standards.
- Midyear NWEA MAP testing ranked NISD students in the top 25% nationally across 15 of 17 assessed reading, math, and science categories.
- The district achieved a 28% increase in Texas Success Initiative (TSI) college-readiness exam completions.
- The district earned the Career & Technical Education District of Distinction Award from CTAT for outstanding industry certification growth and career partnerships.
- The Finance Department achieved a "Superior" rating from Texas's FIRST financial accountability system for the eleventh consecutive year.
- Northwest ISD Education Foundation (NEF) awarded more than $425,000 in classroom grants and student scholarships to support innovation and equity in learning.
- NISD's CTE Academies expanded programs in aviation, cybersecurity, health sciences, and welding, increasing industry certification opportunities by 18%.
- Northwest ISD maintained a rating of "B" for 2025-26 (overall), according to state accountability reports.

Northwest ISD Instructional Calendar

2026-2027 School Year

*Calendar is subject to change

July 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

July 3,6-10,17,24, 31| District Offices Closed
July 21, 22, 23 | ENGAGE
July 28,29,30| New to NISD Teachers Report

August 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August 3-11| All NISD Report for Prof Learning
August 12| 1st Day of School

September 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

September 7 | Labor Day Student-Staff Holiday
September 18 | 6-wk. UIL Grade check

October 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

October 8 | End of 1st Quarter
October 9 |Student Holiday/Teacher Flex
October 12 |Student Holiday/Teacher Planning
October 13 | Beginning of 2nd Quarter

November 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

November 2 | Student-Staff Holiday
November 3 | Student Holiday/Teacher Prof Learning
November 23-24 | Student Holiday/Teacher Flex
November 25-27 | Student-Staff Holiday

December 2026

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

December 1-11 | STAAR Testing Dates
December 18 | End of 2nd Quarter & Early Release
December 21-31 | Student-Staff Holiday

January 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

January 1| Student-Staff Holiday
January 4-5 |Student Holiday/Teacher Prof. Learning
January 6 | Beginning of 3rd
January 18 | Student-Staff Holiday

February 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28						

February 12 | Student-Staff Holiday
February 15 |Student Holiday/Teacher Planning

March 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

March 5 | Student Holiday/Teacher Prof Learning
March 12 | End of 3rd Quarter
March 15-19 | Spring Break
March 22 | Student Holiday/Teacher Planning
March 23| Beginning of 4th Quarter
March 26 | Student & Staff Holiday

April 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

April 6-30 | STAAR Testing Dates
April 23 | Student Holiday/Teacher Flex

May 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

May 21 | End of 4th Quarter/Early Release
May 21 | Last Day of School
May 28 & 31 | District Offices Closed

June 2027

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

June 4, 11, 18, 25| District Offices Closed

Education Terms and Abbreviations

Accountability Ratings: The Accountability Ratings System ranks campuses and districts as *exemplary, recognized, acceptable,* and *low performing* based on the percentage of students who pass the state assessment instruments and the dropout rate.

Accrual Basis of Accounting: A method of accounting that recognizes the financial effect of transactions, events, and interfund activities when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS): Former name for the public school performance reports in Texas, which are now known as the Texas Academic Perfomance Reports (TAPR).

Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO): The Association of School Business Officials International, founded in 1910, is a professional association which provides programs and services to promote the highest standards of school business management practices, professional growth, and the effective use of educational resources.

Available School Fund (ASF): Created by the Texas Constitution of 1876, the ASF is made up of earnings from the Permanent School Fund and constitutionally dedicated motor fuel taxes and other miscellaneous revenue sources. The bulk of ASF revenue is distributed on a per-capita basis to all school districts. A portion provides funding for free textbooks and technology needs for schoolchildren.

Average Daily Attendance (ADA): A method of counting students for the purpose of providien state aid to school districts. Currently, Texas counts students in attendance each day and averages the attendance count over the year.

Basic Allotment: The basic allotment is the initial or starting number that, after adjustment, is used to calculate foundation program costs and state aid to school districts. Currently, the basic allotment is $6,215 per student.

Budgetary Basis of Accounting: The method used to determine when revenues and expenditures are recognized for budgetary purposes.

Campus Improvement Plan (CIP): Mandatory, annual site-based planning document designed to guide individual school campuses in improving student performance and meeting state and federal accountability standards.

Chapter 49 District: Refers to Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, which pertains to school districts with property wealth in excess of its entitilement outlined under the states Foundation School Program formula.

Chapter 49 Options: Provides school districts with property wealth in excess of entitlement to reduce their taxable revenue levels, primarily through consolidating, detaching territory, purchasing attendance credits, or educating nonresident students, all to share wealth with poorer districts to ensure equitable funding.

Compensatory Education: The state compensatory education allotment provides additional financial support to school districts to teach educationally disadvantaged pupils and underachieving students. A program of compensatory education should provide additional services and instructional support, beyond the regular program, to help students compensate for academic deficiencies and includes programs for at-risk students. The allotment is based upon the number of students participating in the federal free or reduced-price lunch program.

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR): A financial report that encompasses all funds and component units of the government. The ACFR should contain (a) the basic financial statements and required supplementary information, (b) combining statements to support columns in the basic financial statements that aggregate information from more than one fund or component unit, and (c) individual fund statements as needed. The ACFR is the governmental unit's official annual report and also should contain introductory information, schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, and statistical data.

Career and Technical Education (CTE): An educational approach that gives middle school, high school, and college students hands-on training and academic skills for specific careers.

County Appraisal District (CAD): Each county (some multicounty) has established an appraisal district office that is responsible for maintaining taxable real and personal property records and placing a value on all property for taxation purposes. A chief appraiser, an individual appointed by an appraisal district board of directors, heads the CAD office. The appraisal district board is, in turn, elected by certain taxing entities.

Denton Central Appraisal District (DCAD): (See "County Appraisal District.")

Denton County Tax Assessor / Collector (DCTA/C): The Tax Assessor/Collector is the constitutional office directed to assess and collect all ad valorem tax accounts as identified and valued by the Denton Central Appraisal District. The Denton County Tax Office also collects property taxes for 47 other taxing jurisdictions (school districts, cities and special districts).

Debt Service: (See "Interest and Sinking Fund.")

Disciplinary Alternative Education Programs: (See "Alternative Education Program.")

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award (Budget Awards Program): The Budget Awards Program is designed by Government Finance Officers Association to encourage governments to prepare budget documents of the highest quality to meet the needs of decision-makers and citizens. Since the program was first established in 1984, participation has grown to approximately 1900 governments, including states, cities, counties, special districts and school districts.

District: Northwest Independent School District.

District Improvement Plan (DIP): A data-driven, yearly guide required by state laws that helps school administrators, teachers, and committees improve student performance and meet state accountability standards.

Diverstiy, Equity, and Inclusion Committee (DEIC): A school district advisory group that helps review district goals, instructional programs, and staff development plans.

Dropout: A student is identified as a dropout if he or she is absent without an approved excuse or document transfer and does not return to school by the fall of the following year, or if he or she completes the school year but fails to reenroll the following school year. School districts report the status of all students enrolled in grades 7 through 12 in the district during the prior school year in one of two ways: as being in school or as having left school. The “leaver record” provides reasons for leaving school**.**

Dropout Rate (Annual): The annual dropout rate is the count of official dropouts summed across all grades (7 through 12) divided by the number of students summed across all grades (7 through 12). The annual dropout rate is different than a longitudinal rate, which compares the number of students who began school together in the seventh grade and who eventually graduate.

Economically Disadvantaged (Eco Dis): Person, student, or community is one that experiences significant financial hardship, low income, or limited access to economic resources and capital.

Education Service Center (ESC): Twenty intermediate education units located in regions throughout Texas that assist and provide services for local school districts.

Emergent Bilingual (EB): students who are learning English while actively developing and maintaining proficiency in their home or heritage language.

Equity: In school finance, the term refers to fair or equal distribution of resources for schooling, taking into account student differences and school district characteristics. The standard used by the Texas Supreme Court is a taxpayer equity standard, which means similar revenue for similar tax effort. In other words, the school finance system is to be property wealth neutral.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP): Collection of authoritative rules, standards, and procedures established to govern the preparation and presentation of financial statements in the United States.

Gifted and Talented (GT): Provides specialized, advanced instruction designed for students who show remarkably high levels of accomplishment or potential in intellectual, creative, artistic, leadership, or specific academic fields.

Govenmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): An independent, private-sector organization that establishes accounting and financial reporting standards—known as Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)—for U.S. state and local governments.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA): An association of public finance professionals founded in 1906 as the Municipal Finance Officers Association. The GFOA has played a major role in the development and promotion of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for state and local government since its inception, and has sponsored the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Program since 1946 and the Distinguished Budget Presentation Awardd Program since 1984.

Guaranteed Yield: Tier 2 in the Foundation School Program guarantees a specific revenue yield per student per penny of local tax effort. The state makes up the difference between the district tax levy per student and the guaranteed yield per student by enriching the local M&O tax effort. Current state aid formulas provide a Guaranteed Yield of $61.86 per weighted student. Tier 3 funding provides a guaranteed yield of $31.95 per weighted student.

Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC): Technology and combined systems used to regulate temperature, control humidity, and maintain clean airflow inside buildings and vehicles.

Independent School District (ISD): The Texas Constitution permits the state Legislature to create school districts. Each district operates its schools and taxes property within the district to support, in part, the schools. The term independent refers to the fact that the school district is not a part of city or county government and has independent budgeting and taxing authority. In some states, cities or town- ships operate or fund schools in addition to providing other government services. ISDs are governed by locally elected boards of trustees.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): The purposes of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) are to: (1) ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education which emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs; (2) ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents or guardians are protected; (3) 108 assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities; and (4) assess and ensure the effectiveness of efforts to educate children with disabilities.

In School Supension (ISS): Disciplinary action where a student attends school but is removed from their regular classes to spend the day in a designated, isolated room.

Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA): Since 1997, the IFA has provided districts funds to school districts to help pay for debt service. The mechanism for computing the state and local share of the IFA payment is a guaranteed-yield formula. Low-wealth school districts and school districts not already participating in the IFA program have priority in receiving IFA funding for construction or lease of new instructional facilities.

Interest and Sinking Fund (I&S) Tax Levy: Also called the debt service fund. A tax levied and money used by school districts to pay for bonded indebtedness, usually construction of facilities or other capital needs.

Jobs, Energy, Technology and Innovation (JETI): Replaced the former Chapter 313 program to attract large, capital-intensive manufacturing, energy, and technology projects to Texas. It offers qualifying companies a temporary 10-year limitation on school district maintenance and operations (M&O) property tax values.

Long-Range Planning Committee (LRPC): An advisory group that evaluates demographic trends, assesses long-term facility or infrastructure needs, and provides strategic recommendations to a governing board or organization.

Maintenance and Operations Tax (M&O): A local school district tax rate that raises revenue to be used for any legal purpose to operate and maintain the district's schools.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting: Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due.

Meritorious Budget Award (MBA): The Meritorious Budget Award was designed by the Association of School Business Officials International and school business management professionals to enable school business administrators to achieve a standard of excellence in budget presentation. The program helps school systems build a solid foundation in the skills of developing, analyzing, and presenting a budget. The Meritorious Budget Award is only conferred to school systems that have met or exceeded the Meritorious Budget Award Program Criteria.

Multi-Tiered System of Supports (MTSS): Educational framework schools use to proactively identify and provide targeted academic, behavioral, and social-emotional help to struggling students early.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP): A federally assisted meal program operating in more than 101,000 public and non-profit private schools across the nation. The program was established under the National School Lunch Act, signed by President Harry Truman in 1946.

Northwest Independent School District (NISD)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB): Non-pension benefits provided by employers (mostly state and local governments) to retired workers.

Parent Teacher Association (PTA): . A formal nonprofit organization of parents, teachers, and school staff that works to support student learning, improve school facilities, and advocate for children's health, safety, and education.

Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS): A data management system that includes information on student demographics, performance, teacher salaries, etc. The information for PEIMS is transmitted from local school districts to the Texas Education Agency by the education service centers.

School Board Authority: Statute gives local school boards the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools. Powers and duties not specifically delegated to the Texas Education Agency or the State Board of Education are reserved for local trustees.

Special Education (SPED): Specially designed instruction and support tailored to meet the unique physical, emotional, behavioral, or learning needs of students with disabilities.

State Board of Education (SBOE): A 15-member body elected by general election (staggered, two-year and four-year terms) from various regions statewide to provide leadership and to adopt rules and policies for public education in the state. The board's primary responsibility is to manage the Permanent School Fund.

State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STARR): A mandatory annual standardized testing program in Texas public and charter schools designed to measure student learning and mastery of the state’s curriculum standards.

Tax-Increment Financing: Financing secured by the anticipated incremental increase in tax revenues, resulting from the redevelopment of an area.

Tax Increment Reinvfestment Zone (TIRZ): A specialized economic development tool used by local governments in Texas to fund public infrastructure and improvements within a defined geographic area.

Teacher Retirement System (TRS): TRS delivers retirement and related benefits authorized by law for members.

Texas Academic Performance Reports (TAPR): Formerly known as the AEIS (Academic Excellence Indicator System) reports, pull together a wide range of information annually on the performance of students in each school and district in Texas. The reports also provide extensive information on staff, programs, and demographics for each school and district.

Texas Education Agency (TEA): The administrative and regulatory unit for the Texas public education system managed by the commissioner of education. TEA is responsible for implementing public education policies as established by the Legislature, State Board of Education, and commissioner of education.

Texas Open Meetings Act (TOMA): TOMA makes school board meetings to discuss and decide public business accessible. The TOMA Decision requires governmental entities to provide prior public notice of what is to be discussed and where and when discussion will take place. Closed meetings are permitted only when specifically authorized by law. Civil and criminal penalties can result when a board violates provisions of this act.

Tier One: State guaranteed basic funding allotments per student.

Tier Two: State guaranteed revenues per student per penny of local tax effort to provide operational funding for an "enriched" educational program.

University Interscholastic League (UIL): The governing organization for most public-school extracurricular activities operated through The University of Texas at Austin. Rulemaking authority for the UIL lies with its members and the State Board of Education.

Voter Approved Tax Rate Election (VATRE): A special election that lets Texas school district ask voters to approve an increase in their Maintenance and Operations (M&O) property tax rate above the state-mandated limit.

Vouchers: School vouchers are taxpayer-funded subsidies given to private schools and vendors and without transparency and accountability for results. Current conversations in Texas refer to them as a "school choice" option.

Wealth: In school finance, the wealth of a district is measured in taxable value of property per weighted ADA.

Weighted Students in Average Daily Attendance (WADA): In Texas, students with special educational needs are weighted for funding purposes to help recognize the additional costs of educating those students. Weighted programs include special education, career and technology, bilingual, gifted and talented, and compensatory education. A weighted student count is used to distribute guaranteed-yield funding and establish Chapter 41 thresholds.

Source: Texas Association of School Boards, *A Reporter's Guide to Texas Public Education*, with local district additions

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