PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 21, 2025

NEW ISSUE —BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

Rating: Moody's: "Aa1"
(See "MISCELLANEOUS — Rating" herein.)

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel observes that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Series 2025 Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

$14,500,000*
CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due: August 1, as shown herein**

This cover page is not a summary of this issue; it is only a reference to the information contained in this Official Statement. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.

The Calistoga Joint Unified School District (Napa and Sonoma Counties, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025 (the "Series 2025 Bonds") are being issued by the Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District"), located in the County of Napa, California ("Napa County") and the County of Sonoma, California ("Sonoma County" and together with Napa County, the "Counties"), under the laws of the State of California (the "State") and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the District adopted on May 5, 2025. Proceeds of the Series 2025 Bonds will be applied to (i) finance specific construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement projects approved by the voters of the District, and (ii) pay costs of issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, as further described herein. The Series 2025 Bonds were authorized at an election of the voters of the District held on November 8, 2022, at which at least 55% of the voters voting on the proposition authorized the issuance and sale of $41,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds of the District.

The Series 2025 Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes to be levied within the District pursuant to the California Constitution and other State law. The Board of Supervisors of Napa County and the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County are empowered and obligated to levy *ad valorem* property taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District that is located within such county, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates), for the payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds, all as more fully described herein. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS" herein.

The Series 2025 Bonds will be issued as current interest bonds, in denominations of $5,000 principal amount or any integral multiple thereof, as set forth on the inside front cover page hereof. Interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is payable on each February 1 and August 1 to maturity or earlier redemption thereof, commencing August 1, 2025. Principal of the Series 2025 Bonds is payable on August 1 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth on the inside front cover page hereof.

The Series 2025 Bonds will be issued in book-entry form only and will be initially issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as securities depository for the Series 2025 Bonds. Individual purchases of the Series 2025 Bonds will be made in book-entry form only. Purchasers will not receive physical delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds purchased by them. See "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Form and Registration" herein. Payments of the principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds will be made by U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as authenticating agent, bond registrar, transfer agent and paying agent with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds, to DTC for subsequent disbursement to DTC participants, who will remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Series 2025 Bonds. See "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Payment of Principal and Interest" herein.

The Series 2025 Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein.* See "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Redemption" herein.

The Series 2025 Bonds will be offered when, as and if issued by the District and received by the Underwriter, subject to the approval of legality by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Irvine, California, Bond Counsel to the District. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Irvine, California, as Disclosure Counsel to the District; and for the Underwriter by Kutak Rock LLP, Denver, Colorado, as counsel to the Underwriter. It is anticipated that the Series 2025 Bonds, in definitive form, will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about June 11, 2025.

STIFEL

Dated: __________, 2025

* *Preliminary; subject to change.*

MATURITY SCHEDULE
BASE CUSIP[†]: 130897

$14,500,000[*]
CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025

$__________ Serial Series 2025 Bonds

Maturity (August 1,)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP[†] Suffix
2026	$	%	%	
2027				
2028				
2029				
2030				
2031				
2032				
2033				
2034				
2035				
2036				
2037				
2038				
2039				
2040				
2041				
2042				
2043				
2044				
2045				
2046				
2047				
2048				
2049				
2050				
2051				
2052				
2053				
2054				

$__________ _____% Term Series 2025 Bonds due August 1, 20__ – Yield _____% – CUSIP[†] Suffix ___

$__________ _____% Term Series 2025 Bonds due August 1, 20__ – Yield _____% – CUSIP[†] Suffix ___

[†] CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright© 2025 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CGS database. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the District, the Underwriter or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

[*] *Preliminary; subject to change.*

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Municipal Advisor

Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc.
Walnut Creek, California

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP
Irvine, California

Paying Agent, Registrar and Transfer Agent

U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association
San Francisco, California

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This Official Statement does not constitute an offering of any security other than the original offering of the Series 2025 Bonds by the District. No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representation not so authorized should not be relied upon as having been given or authorized by the District.

The Series 2025 Bonds are exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) thereof. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy Series 2025 Bonds in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The information set forth herein other than that furnished by the District, although obtained from sources which are believed by the District to be reliable, is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District. The information and expressions of opinions herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereof. This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of the Series 2025 Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose.

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

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute "forward-looking statements." Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used, such as "plan," "expect," "estimate," "budget," "intend" or other similar words. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements described to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The District does not plan to issue any updates or revisions to those forward-looking statements if or when their expectations, or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based, occur.

The District maintains a website. However, the information presented there is not part of this Official Statement and should not be relied upon in making an investment decision with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds.

In connection with this offering, the Underwriter may overallot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market prices of the Series 2025 Bonds at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Underwriter may offer and sell the Series 2025 Bonds to certain securities dealers and dealer banks and banks acting as agent at prices lower than the public offering prices stated on the inside front cover page hereof and said public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

$14,500,000*
CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025

INTRODUCTION

This introduction is not a summary of this Official Statement. It is only a brief description of and guide to, and is qualified by, more complete and detailed information contained in the entire Official Statement, including the cover page, inside front cover page and appendices hereto, and the documents summarized or described herein. A full review should be made of the entire Official Statement. The offering of the Series 2025 Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement.

General

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside front cover page and appendices hereto, is provided to furnish information in connection with the sale of $14,500,000* aggregate principal amount of Calistoga Joint Unified School District (Napa and Sonoma Counties, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025 (the "Series 2025 Bonds"), all as indicated on the inside front cover page hereof, to be offered by the Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District").

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. The District has no obligation to update the information in this Official Statement, except as required by the Continuing Disclosure Certificate to be executed by the District. See "OTHER LEGAL MATTERS – Continuing Disclosure" and APPENDIX E – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE."

The Series 2025 Bonds are general obligation bonds of the District secured by and payable from *ad valorem* property taxes to be levied upon all property subject to taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates). The Series 2025 Bonds are not a debt or obligation of the County of Napa ("Napa County") or the County of Sonoma ("Sonoma County" and together with Napa County, the "Counties" and each a "County") or of the general fund of the District. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS."

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to prospective buyers of the Series 2025 Bonds. Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Series 2025 Bonds, the Resolution (as defined herein) of the Board of Trustees of the District providing for the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, and the constitutional provisions, statutes and other documents described herein, do not purport to be complete, and reference is hereby made to said documents, constitutional provisions and statutes for the complete provisions thereof.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the purchasers or owners of any of the Series 2025 Bonds.

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* *Preliminary; subject to change.*

Copies of documents referred to herein and information concerning the Series 2025 Bonds are available from the District by contacting: Calistoga Joint Unified School District, 1520 Lake Street, Calistoga, California 94515, Attention: Director of Business Services. The District may impose a charge for copying, handling and mailing such requested documents.

The District

The District is located in California's Napa Valley. The District encompasses territory in the northern portion of Napa County and a portion of eastern Sonoma County, with an estimated population of approximately 6,500 residents. The District includes the City of Calistoga and adjacent unincorporated areas. There are currently three schools in the District: one elementary school for students in transitional kindergarten ("TK") through sixth grade, one junior/senior high school for students in seventh through twelfth grade, and one continuation high school for students in tenth through twelfth grade. Total enrollment in the District was approximately 790 students in fiscal year 2023-24. As of the preparation of the District's fiscal year 2024-25 second interim report, total enrollment in the District is projected to be approximately 767 students in fiscal year 2024-25. Since the District is a community funded district that is primarily funded by property tax revenues, changes in enrollment do not impact property tax revenues and have a negligible impact on State aid received by the District. For more information on enrollment and the District's funding, see APPENDIX A − "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS – State Funding of Education; State Budget Process – *Enrollment and A.D.A.*" The District operates under the jurisdiction of the Napa County Superintendent of Schools. Total assessed valuation of taxable property in the District in fiscal year 2024-25 is approximately $4.14 billion.

For additional information about the District, see APPENDIX A − "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET" and APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024." See also APPENDIX C – "ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT" for economic and demographic information regarding the region encompassing the District.

Cybersecurity

School districts, like other governmental and business entities, face significant risks relating to the use and application of computer software and hardware for educational, operational and management purposes. The District also collects, processes, and distributes an enormous amount of private, protected and personal information on students, staff, parents, visitors, vendors and contractors. As the custodian of such information, the District has faced and may face in the future cybersecurity threats, attacks or incidents from time to time, as more fully described in Appendix A hereto. Moreover, the District relies on other entities and service providers in the course of operating the District, including the Counties with respect to the levy and collection of *ad valorem* property taxes and their servers and systems for accounting and other matters, as well as other trustees, fiscal agents, dissemination agents and project management firms. No assurance can be given that future cyber threats or attacks against the District or third-party entities or service providers will not directly or indirectly impact the District or the Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds, including the possibility of impacting the timely payments of debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds or timely filings pursuant to the District's continuing disclosure undertakings. See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – THE DISTRICT – Cybersecurity."

THE SERIES 2025 BONDS

Authority for Issuance; Purpose

Authority for Issuance. The Series 2025 Bonds are issued by the District under the provisions of California Government Code Section 53506 *et seq.,* including Section 53508.7 thereof, and California Education Code Sections 15140 and 15146 and Article XIIIA of the Constitution of the State of California (the "California Constitution") and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the District, adopted on May 4, 2025 (the "Resolution").

Purpose. At an election held on November 8, 2022, the District received approval by at least 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District under Measure A (Napa County) and Measure A (Sonoma County) to issue general obligation bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $41,000,000 to improve educational facilities; construct career technical education classrooms and facilities; and upgrade classroom technology and improve technology infrastructure (collectively, the "2022 Authorization"). The Series 2025 Bonds represent the second series of authorized bonds to be issued under the 2022 Authorization. Proceeds of the Series 2025 Bonds will be applied to (i) finance specific construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement projects approved by the voters of the District under the 2022 Authorization, and (ii) pay costs of issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds. See "− Application and Investment of Series 2025 Bond Proceeds" herein. Prior to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, the District has $27,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds authorized but unissued under the 2022 Authorization.

Pursuant to the Resolution, the term "Bonds" means all bonds, including the Series 2025 Bonds and refunding bonds, of the District heretofore or hereafter issued pursuant to the voter-approved measures of the District, including bonds approved by the voters of the District on November 2, 2010, and pursuant to the 2022 Authorization.

Form and Registration

The Series 2025 Bonds will be issued in fully registered form only, without coupons, in denominations of $5,000 principal amount or integral multiples thereof. The Series 2025 Bonds will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository of the Series 2025 Bonds. Purchases of the Series 2025 Bonds under the DTC book-entry system must be made by or through a DTC participant, and ownership interests in the Series 2025 Bonds will be recorded as entries on the books of said participants. Except in the event that use of this book-entry system is discontinued for the Series 2025 Bonds, beneficial owners of the Series 2025 Bonds ("Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests. See APPENDIX G − "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

Payment of Principal and Interest

Interest. The Series 2025 Bonds will be dated as of their date of delivery, and bear interest at the rates set forth on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement. Interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing on August 1, 2025. Interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. Each Series 2025 Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date of such Series 2025 Bond next preceding the date of authentication thereof, unless it is authenticated after the close of business on the 15th day of the calendar month immediately preceding an Interest Payment Date for such Series 2025 Bond (the "Record Date") and on or prior to the succeeding Interest Payment Date for such Series 2025 Bond, in which event it will bear interest from such Interest Payment Date for such Series 2025

Bond, or unless it is authenticated on or before the Record Date preceding the first Interest Payment Date for such Series 2025 Bond, in which event it will bear interest from its dated date; provided, however, that if, at the time of authentication of any Series 2025 Bond, interest is in default on any outstanding Series 2025 Bonds, such Series 2025 Bond will bear interest from the Interest Payment Date for such Series 2025 Bond to which interest has previously been paid or made available for payment on the outstanding Series 2025 Bonds.

Payment of Series 2025 Bonds. The principal of the Series 2025 Bonds is payable in lawful money of the United States of America to the registered owner thereof (the "Owner"), upon the surrender thereof at the principal corporate trust office of U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as authenticating agent, bond registrar, transfer agent and paying agent (the "Paying Agent"), at the maturity thereof or upon redemption prior to maturity.

The interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is payable on each Interest Payment Date in lawful money of the United States of America to the Owner thereof as of the Record Date preceding such Interest Payment Date, such interest to be paid by check or draft mailed on such Interest Payment Date (if a business day, or on the next business day if the Interest Payment Date does not fall on a business day) to the Owner thereof at such Owner's address as it appears on the bond registration books kept by the Paying Agent or at such address as the Owner may have filed with the Paying Agent for that purpose, except that the payment will be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to any Owner of at least $1,000,000 in principal amount of outstanding Series 2025 Bonds who requests in writing such method of payment of interest prior to the close of business on the Record Date immediately preceding any Interest Payment Date. So long as the Series 2025 Bonds are held by Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, payment will be made by wire transfer. See APPENDIX G – "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM."

Redemption*

Optional Redemption. The Series 2025 Bonds maturing on or before August 1, 20__ are not subject to optional redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates. The Series 2025 Bonds maturing on or after August 1, 20__ are subject to redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates, at the option of the District, from any source of available funds, as a whole or in part on any date on or after August 1, 20__, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Series 2025 Bonds called for redemption, together with interest accrued thereon to the date of redemption, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The $__________ term Series 2025 Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__ are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on August 1 in each of the years and in the respective principal amounts as set forth in the following schedule, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, together with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium:

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (August 1,)	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
	$
†	

† Maturity.

* *Preliminary; subject to change.*

The principal amount of the $__________ term Series 2025 Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__, to be redeemed in each year shown above will be reduced proportionately, or as otherwise directed by the District, in integral multiples of $5,000, by any portion of such term Series 2025 Bonds optionally redeemed prior to the mandatory sinking fund redemption date.

The $__________ term Series 2025 Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__ are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption on August 1 in each of the years and in the respective principal amounts as set forth in the following schedule, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, together with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium:

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption Date (August 1,)	Principal Amount to be Redeemed
	$
†	

† Maturity.

The principal amount of the $__________ term Series 2025 Bonds maturing on August 1, 20__, to be redeemed in each year shown above will be reduced proportionately, or as otherwise directed by the District, in integral multiples of $5,000, by any portion of such term Series 2025 Bonds optionally redeemed prior to the mandatory sinking fund redemption date.

Selection of Series 2025 Bonds for Redemption. If less than all of the Series 2025 Bonds, if any, are subject to optional redemption and are called for redemption, such Series 2025 Bonds will be redeemed in inverse order of maturities or as otherwise directed by the District. Whenever less than all of the outstanding Series 2025 Bonds of any one maturity are designated for redemption, the Paying Agent will select the outstanding Series 2025 Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed by lot in any manner deemed fair by the Paying Agent. For purposes of such selection, each Series 2025 Bond will be deemed to consist of individual Series 2025 Bonds of denominations of $5,000 principal amount, each, which may be separately redeemed.

Notice of Redemption. Notice of redemption of any Series 2025 Bond will be given by the Paying Agent, postage prepaid, not less than 20 nor more than 60 days prior to the redemption date (i) by first class mail to Napa County and the respective Owners thereof at the addresses appearing on the bond registration books, and (ii) as may be further required in accordance with the Continuing Disclosure Certificate with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds. See APPENDIX E − "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE."

Each notice of redemption is required to contain the following information: (i) the date of such notice; (ii) the name of the Series 2025 Bonds and the date of issue of such Series 2025 Bonds; (iii) the redemption date; (iv) the redemption price; (v) the dates of maturity or maturities of Series 2025 Bonds to be redeemed; (vi) if less than all of the Series 2025 Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed the distinctive numbers of the Series 2025 Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (vii) in the case of Series 2025 Bonds redeemed in part only, the respective portions of the principal amount of the Series 2025 Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed; (viii) the CUSIP number, if any, of each maturity of Series 2025 Bonds to be redeemed; (ix) a statement that such Series 2025 Bonds must be surrendered by the Owners at the principal corporate trust office of the Paying Agent, or at such other place or places designated by the Paying Agent; (x) notice that further interest on such Series 2025 Bonds will not accrue after the designated redemption date; and (xi) in the case of a conditional notice, that such notice is conditioned upon certain circumstances and the manner of rescinding such conditional notice. Neither the failure to receive such notice, nor any defect in the notice given, will affect the sufficiency of the proceedings for the redemption of the Series 2025 Bonds called for redemption or the cessation of interest on the date fixed for redemption.

Effect of Notice of Redemption. When notice of redemption has been given substantially as described above and when the redemption price of the Series 2025 Bonds called for redemption is set aside for the purpose of redeeming the Series 2025 Bonds, the Series 2025 Bonds designated for redemption become due and payable on the specified redemption date and interest ceases to accrue thereon as of the redemption date, and upon presentation and surrender of such Series 2025 Bonds at the place specified in the notice of redemption, such Series 2025 Bonds are to be redeemed and paid at the redemption price thereof out of the money provided therefor. The Owners of such Series 2025 Bonds so called for redemption after such redemption date are entitled to payment of such Series 2025 Bonds and the redemption premium thereon, if any, only from monies on deposit for such purpose in the interest and sinking fund of the District established for the Series 2025 Bonds within the Napa County treasury (the "Interest and Sinking Fund") or the trust fund established for such purpose. All Series 2025 Bonds redeemed are to be cancelled forthwith by the Paying Agent and are not to be reissued.

Right to Rescind Notice. The District may rescind any optional redemption and notice thereof for any reason on any date prior to the date fixed for redemption by causing written notice of the rescission to be given to the Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds so called for redemption. Any optional redemption and notice thereof is to be rescinded if for any reason on the date fixed for redemption monies are not available in the Interest and Sinking Fund or otherwise held in trust for such purpose in an amount sufficient to pay in full on said date the principal of, interest, and any premium due on the Series 2025 Bonds called for redemption. Notice of rescission of redemption is to be given in the same manner in which notice of redemption was originally given. The actual receipt by the Owner of any Series 2025 Bond of notice of such rescission is not a condition precedent to rescission, and failure to receive such notice or any defect in such notice does not affect the validity of the rescission.

Funds for Redemption. Prior to or on the redemption date of any Series 2025 Bonds there is to be available in the Interest and Sinking Fund, or held in trust for such purpose as provided by law, monies for the purpose and sufficient to redeem, at the redemption prices as provided in the Resolution, the Series 2025 Bonds designated in the notice of redemption. Such monies are to be applied on or after the redemption date solely for payment of principal of, interest and premium, if any, on the Series 2025 Bonds to be redeemed upon presentation and surrender of such Series 2025 Bonds, provided that all monies in the Interest and Sinking Fund are to be used for the purposes established and permitted by law. Any interest due on or prior to the redemption date is to be paid from the Interest and Sinking Fund, unless otherwise provided to be paid from such monies held in trust. If, after all of the Series 2025 Bonds have been redeemed and cancelled or paid and cancelled, there are monies remaining in the Interest and Sinking Fund or otherwise held in trust for the payment of the redemption price of the Series 2025 Bonds, the monies are to be held in or returned or transferred to any interest and sinking fund of the District for payment of any outstanding Bonds of the District payable from such fund; provided, however, that if the monies are part of the proceeds of Bonds of the District, the monies are to be transferred to the fund created for the payment of principal of and interest on such Bonds. If no such Bonds of the District are at such time outstanding, the monies are to be transferred to the general fund of the District as provided and permitted by law.

Defeasance of Series 2025 Bonds

The Resolution provides that if at any time the District will pay or cause to be paid or there will otherwise be paid to the Owners of any or all of the outstanding Series 2025 Bonds all or any part of the principal of and interest and premium, if any, on the Series 2025 Bonds at the times and in the manner provided in the Resolution and in the Series 2025 Bonds, or as described in the following paragraph, or as otherwise provided by law consistent with the provisions of the Resolution, then such Owners of such Series 2025 Bonds will cease to be entitled to the obligation of the District and of each County to levy and collect property taxes to pay the Series 2025 Bonds as provided in the Resolution, and such obligation and all agreements and covenants of the District to such Owners under the Resolution and under the Series 2025 Bonds will thereupon be satisfied and discharged and will terminate, except only that the District will remain liable for payment of all principal, interest and premium, if any, represented by the Series 2025 Bonds, but only out of monies on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund or otherwise held in trust for such payment; and provided further, however, that the provisions of the Resolution described below under "– Unclaimed Monies" will apply.

The District may pay and discharge any or all of the Series 2025 Bonds by depositing in trust with the Paying Agent or an escrow agent selected by the District, at or before maturity, money or non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America (including zero interest bearing State and Local Government Series) or other non-callable obligations the payment of the principal of and interest on which is guaranteed by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the United States of America, in an amount which will, together with the interest to accrue thereon and available monies then on deposit in the Interest and Sinking Fund, be fully sufficient to pay and discharge the indebtedness on such Series 2025 Bonds (including all principal, interest and redemption premiums) at or before their respective maturity dates.

Unclaimed Monies

Any money held in any fund created pursuant to the Resolution, or by the Paying Agent or an escrow agent in trust for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, or interest on the Series 2025 Bonds and remaining unclaimed for two years after the principal of all of the Series 2025 Bonds has become due and payable (whether by maturity or upon prior redemption) is required to be transferred to any interest and sinking fund of the District for payment of any outstanding Bonds of the District payable from such fund; or, if no such Bonds of the District are at such time outstanding, the monies are required to be transferred to the general fund of the District as provided and permitted by law.

Application and Investment of Series 2025 Bond Proceeds

The proceeds of the Series 2025 Bonds are expected to be applied as follows:

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025

Estimated Sources and Uses of Funds

Sources of Funds:	
Aggregate Principal Amount of Series 2025 Bonds	$
Plus [Net] Original Issue Premium	
Total Sources of Funds	$
Uses of Funds:	
Deposit to Building Fund	$
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund(1)	
Underwriter's Discount	
Costs of Issuance(2)	
Total Uses of Funds	$

(1) Consists of premium received by the District.
(2) Includes legal fees, municipal advisor fees, rating agency fee, printing fees, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Under State law, all money received by or apportioned to a school district must generally be paid into and held in the county treasury. The proceeds from the sale of the Series 2025 Bonds received by the District, except for certain amounts permitted to be held and disbursed by a costs of issuance administrator and exclusive of any premium and accrued interest received by the District, will be deposited in the Napa County treasury to the credit of the building fund of the District established for the Series 2025 Bonds (the "Building Fund") and will be accounted for separately from all other District and Napa County funds. Such proceeds will be applied solely for the purposes for which the Series 2025 Bonds were authorized. Any premium or accrued interest on the Series 2025 Bonds received by the District will be deposited in the Interest and Sinking Fund in the Napa County treasury. Taxes collected to pay principal and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds will also be deposited in the Interest and Sinking Fund. Earnings on the investment of monies in either fund will be retained in that fund and used only for the purpose to which that fund may lawfully be applied. Monies in the Building Fund may only be applied for the purposes for which the Series 2025 Bonds were authorized. Monies in the Interest and Sinking Fund may only be applied to pay principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, on the Series 2025 Bonds.

All funds held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector of Napa County (the "Napa County Treasurer") in the Building Fund and the Interest and Sinking Fund are expected to be invested at the sole discretion of the Napa County Treasurer on behalf of the District in such investments as are authorized by Section 53601 *et seq.* of the California Government Code and the investment policy of Napa County, as either may be amended or supplemented from time to time. See APPENDIX F − "NAPA COUNTY STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY AND MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT" for a description of the permitted investments under the investment policy of Napa County. In addition, to the extent permitted by law and the investment policy of Napa County, the District may request in writing that all or any portion of the funds held in the Building Fund may be invested in investment agreements, including guaranteed investment contracts, float contracts or other investment products which comply with the requirements of each rating agency then rating the Series 2025 Bonds. The Napa County Treasurer does not monitor such investments for arbitrage compliance and does not perform any arbitrage calculations with respect to such investments.

Debt Service

Annual debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds, assuming no early optional redemptions, is set forth in the following table.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025

Period Ending (August 1,)	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2025	$	$	$
2026			
2027			
2028			
2029			
2030			
2031			
2032			
2033			
2034			
2035			
2036			
2037			
2038			
2039			
2040			
2041			
2042			
2043			
2044			
2045			
2046			
2047			
2048			
2049			
2050			
2051			
2052			
2053			
2054			
Total:	$	$	$

Source: Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated.

Outstanding Bonds

In addition to the Series 2025 Bonds, the District has eight series of general obligation bonds outstanding, each of which is secured by *ad valorem* property taxes levied upon all property subject to taxation by the District.

2010 Authorization. At an election held on November 2, 2010, the District received approval by at least 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District to issue bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $42,000,000. On May 25, 2011, the District issued $6,478,299.55 aggregate initial principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2011A (the "Series 2011A Bonds") and $1,520,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2011B (Federally Taxable/New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds) (the "Series 2011B Bonds"), as the District's first and second series of bonds issued under the 2010 Authorization to finance authorized projects. The Series 2011A Bonds are no longer outstanding.

A portion of the Series 2011B Bonds was issued as "new clean renewable energy bonds" under the provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Recovery Act"), and the District expects to receive a cash subsidy payment from the United States Treasury (the "Treasury") equal to a portion of the interest due on each interest payment date on such Series 2011B Bonds. The subsidy does not constitute a full faith and credit guarantee of the United States with respect to such Series 2011B Bonds, but, assuming the District satisfies the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, is required to be paid by the Treasury under the Recovery Act. Any subsidy payments received by the District are required to be deposited into the interest and sinking fund of the District established for the Series 2011B Bonds within the Napa County treasury. The Board of Supervisors of Napa County and the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County are empowered and obligated to levy *ad valorem* property taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District that is located within such county for the payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2011B Bonds whether or not such subsidy payments are received and deposited in the interest and sinking fund established for the Series 2011B Bonds. As a result, the levy of *ad valorem* property taxes will only take into account amounts actually received from the Treasury and deposited in the interest and sinking fund established for the Series 2011B Bonds. The District makes no assurances about the effect of future legislative or policy changes or tax liabilities of the District on the amount or receipt of the subsidy payments from the Treasury.

On January 19, 2012, the District issued $8,707,016.35 aggregate initial principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2012 (the "Series 2012 Bonds"), as the District's third series of bonds issued under the 2010 Authorization. On August 30, 2017, the District issued $6,410,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2017 (the "Series 2017 Bonds"), as its fourth series of bonds issued under the 2010 Authorization. The Series 2017 Bonds were issued in part to provide funds to cause all of the outstanding Calistoga Joint Unified School District Certificates of Participation, Series 2014, to be prepaid. On March 23, 2022, the District issued $10,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2022 (the "Series 2022 Bonds"), as the District's fifth series of bonds issued under the 2010 Authorization. On October 15, 2024, the District issued $8,880,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2024 (the "Series 2024 Bonds"), as the District sixth and final series of bonds issued under the 2010 Authorization, leaving $4,684.10 principal amount of the authorized bonds unissued under the 2010 Authorization.

2022 Authorization. As previously indicated, at an election held on November 8, 2022, the District received approval by at least 55% of the votes cast by eligible voters within the District to issue general obligation bonds of the District in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $41,000,000 to improve educational facilities; construct career technical education classrooms and facilities; upgrade classroom technology and improve technology infrastructure pursuant to the 2022 Authorization). On February 28, 2023, the District issued $14,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2023 (the "Series 2023 Bonds") as the District's first series of bonds issued under the 2022 Authorization. Prior to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, the District has $27,000,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds authorized but unissued under the 2022 Authorization.

Refunding Bonds. On December 28, 2017, the District issued $8,090,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 (Crossover Refunding) (the "2017 Refunding Bonds") to pay, when due, the interest on the 2017 Refunding Bonds to and including August 1, 2021 (the "Crossover Date"), and to redeem a portion of the outstanding Series 2011A Bonds maturing on August 1 in the years 2022 through 2037, inclusive, and 2041 on the Crossover Date at a redemption price equal to the accreted value of such Series 2011A Bonds as of the Crossover Date or 100% of the principal amount of such Series 2011A Bonds, as applicable, without premium.

On May 5, 2022, the District issued $5,525,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2022 (the "Series 2022 Refunding Bonds") to refund a portion of the Series 2012 Bonds.

Aggregate Debt Service

The following table sets forth the annual aggregate debt service requirements of all outstanding general obligation bonds of the District, assuming no early optional redemptions.

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CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds − Aggregate Debt Service

Period Ending (August 1,)	Series 2011B Bonds[(1)(2)]	Series 2012 Bonds	Series 2017 Bonds	2017 Refunding Bonds	Series 2022 Bonds	Series 2022 Refunding Bonds	Series 2023 Bonds	Series 2024 Bonds	Series 2025 Bonds[(3)]	Aggregate Total Debt Service
2025	$83,458	$287,450	$232,806	$356,150	$354,681	$218,600	$1,417,000	$806,723	$	$
2026	83,274	311,700	232,806	373,450	354,681	218,600	556,000	364,650		
2027	-	344,570	232,806	480,150	354,681	218,600	556,000	364,650		
2028	-	369,674	232,806	501,350	354,681	218,600	556,000	364,650		
2029	-	403,001	232,806	526,350	354,681	218,600	556,000	364,650		
2030	-	429,045	232,806	554,950	354,681	218,600	556,000	384,650		
2031	-	468,059	232,806	581,950	354,681	218,600	556,000	398,650		
2032	-	504,281	232,806	612,350	354,681	218,600	556,000	416,900		
2033	-	536,438	232,806	645,950	364,681	218,600	556,000	424,150		
2034	-	575,638	232,806	672,150	374,281	218,600	556,000	440,900		
2035	-	26,344	232,806	707,150	423,481	768,600	701,000	446,650		
2036	-	-	232,806	745,650	435,681	826,600	733,750	456,900		
2037	-	-	232,806	782,500	442,281	871,400	759,500	466,400		
2038	-	-	232,806	816,875	458,481	918,400	793,500	470,150		
2039	-	-	232,806	859,531	468,881	962,400	820,250	483,400		
2040	-	-	232,806	900,156	483,681	1,013,400	855,000	485,650		
2041	-	-	232,806	948,750	487,681	1,066,000	887,250	492,400		
2042	-	-	1,287,806	-	1,366,281	-	927,000	693,400		
2043	-	-	1,350,606	-	1,409,481	-	963,750	708,900		
2044	-	-	1,429,613	-	1,449,281	-	1,002,500	717,650		
2045	-	-	1,499,100	-	1,495,681	-	1,038,000	729,900		
2046	-	-	1,574,363	-	1,543,281	-	1,080,250	745,400		
2047	-	-	-	-	2,944,219	-	1,123,750	1,059,200		
2048	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168,250	4,149,600		
2049	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,500	-		
2050	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264,000	-		
2051	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,314,750	-		
2052	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,370,250	-		
2053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total[(3)]:	$166,733	$4,256,199	$11,099,194	$11,065,413	$16,984,806	$8,612,800	$24,442,250	$16,436,173	$	$

(1) The District expects to receive a cash subsidy payment from the United States Treasury equal to a portion of the interest due on each interest payment date on the portion of the Series 2011B Bonds designated as "new clean renewable energy bonds." See "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Outstanding Bonds." Amounts shown do not take into account the receipt of any subsidy payments.
(2) The final maturity date and interest payment date of the Series 2011B Bonds is May 1, 2026.
(3) Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS

General

In order to provide sufficient funds for repayment of principal and interest when due on the Series 2025 Bonds, the Board of Supervisors of Napa County and the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County are empowered and are obligated to levy *ad valorem* property taxes upon all property subject to taxation by the District that is located within such county, without limitation as to rate or amount (except as to certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates) for the payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds.

In the case of a school district, like the District, lying in two or more counties, the assessor of each of the counties in which the district lies, must annually certify to the board of supervisors of each of the counties in which any portion of the school district is situated the assessed value of all taxable property in the county situated in the school district. Each board of supervisors must levy upon the property of the school district within its own county the rate of tax that will be sufficient to raise not less than the amount needed to pay the interest and any portion of the principal of the general obligation bonds that is to become due during the year when combined with the taxes raised by all other counties in which a portion of the district lies. Such taxes are in addition to but separate from other taxes levied upon property within the District that are deposited by both Counties into the District's general fund. When collected, the tax revenues with respect to each voter-approved bond measure of the District for the payment of Bonds issued under such bond measure will be deposited by both Counties in the interest and sinking fund of the District related to such bond measure and established for such Bonds, which is required to be maintained by Napa County as the county whose superintendent of schools has jurisdiction over the District, and to be used solely for the payment of the principal or redemption price of and interest on such Bonds.

The Series 2025 Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes to be levied within the District pursuant to the California Constitution and other State law, and are not a debt or obligation of either County. No fund of either County is pledged or obligated to repayment of the Series 2025 Bonds.

Statutory Lien on Taxes (Senate Bill 222)

Pursuant to Section 53515 of the California Government Code (which became effective on January 1, 2016), all general obligation bonds issued by local agencies, including refunding bonds, are secured by a statutory lien on all revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax. Section 53515 provides that the lien will automatically arise, without the need for any action or authorization by the local agency or its governing board, and will be valid and binding from the time the bonds are executed and delivered. Section 53515 further provides that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax will be immediately subject to the lien, and the lien will immediately attach to the revenues and be effective, binding and enforceable against the local agency, its successor, transferees and creditors, and all others asserting rights therein, irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the lien and without the need for physical delivery, recordation, filing or further act.

This statutory lien, by its terms, secures not only the Series 2025 Bonds, but also any other bonds of the District payable, as to both principal and interest, from the proceeds of *ad valorem* property taxes that may be levied pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 1 of Article XIIIA of the California Constitution. The statutory lien provision does not specify the relative priority of obligations so secured or a method of allocation in the event that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax are insufficient to pay all amounts then due and owing that are secured by the statutory lien. For information on outstanding bonds of the District, see "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Outstanding Bonds" above.

Pledge of, Lien on and Security Interest in Tax Revenues

As provided in the Resolution, the District has pledged, and granted a lien on and security interest in, all revenues from the property taxes collected from the levy by the Board of Supervisors of Napa County and the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County with respect to each voter-approved bond measure of the District for the payment of Bonds issued under such bond measure and all amounts on deposit in any interest and sinking fund of the District related to such bond measure with respect to the Bonds of such bond measure, in order to secure the payment of the principal or redemption price of and interest on such Bonds. Pursuant to the Resolution, such pledge and grant is valid and binding from the date of the Resolution for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds and successors thereto. The Resolution provides that the property taxes and amounts held in any interest and sinking fund of the District will be immediately subject to this pledge and grant, and the pledge and grant will constitute a lien and security interest which will immediately attach to (a) the property taxes and (b) the amounts held in any interest and sinking fund of the District. Pursuant to the Resolution, this pledge and grant will secure the payment of such Bonds and will be effective, binding, and enforceable against the District, its successors, creditors and all others irrespective of whether those parties have notice of the pledge or grant and without the need of any physical delivery, recordation, filing, or further act. The Resolution provides that this pledge and grant constitutes an agreement between the District and the Owners of Bonds to provide security for the Bonds in addition to any statutory lien that may exist, and the Bonds secured by the pledge and grant are or were issued to finance (or refinance) one or more of the projects specified in the applicable voter-approved measure.

The pledge of and grant of a lien on and security interest in tax revenues provided for in the Resolution specifies that said pledge and grant secures the Series 2025 Bonds and other general obligations bonds, including refunding bonds, previously issued or that may be issued in the future pursuant to the related voter-approved measure. Previous general obligation bonds of the District have been issued under resolutions that pledge and grant a lien on and security interest in tax revenues to secure the general obligation bonds and the general obligation refunding bonds issued thereunder, and the District may provide for a similar pledge and grant of a lien on and security interest in tax revenues in resolutions adopted in the future that authorize general obligation bonds and general obligation refunding bonds. The Resolution does not specify the relative priority of obligations so secured or a method of allocation in the event that the revenues received pursuant to the levy and collection of the tax are insufficient to pay all amounts then due and owing that are secured by the pledge of and grant of a lien on and security interest in such tax revenues.

Property Taxation System

Property tax revenues result from the application of the appropriate tax rate to the total assessed value of taxable property in the District. School districts receive property taxes for payment of voter-approved bonds as well as for general operating purposes.

Local property taxation is the responsibility of various county officers. School districts, like the District, whose boundaries extend into more than one county are treated for property tax purposes as separate jurisdictions in each county in which they are located. For each school district located in a county, the county assessor computes the value of locally assessed taxable property. Based on the assessed value of property and the scheduled debt service on outstanding bonds in each year calculated by each county, the county auditor-controller computes the rate of tax necessary to pay such debt service in all counties wherein such district is located, and presents the tax rolls (including rates of tax for all taxing jurisdictions in the respective county) to the respective county board of supervisors for approval. The county treasurer-tax collector prepares and mails tax bills to taxpayers and collects the taxes. Both the county auditor-controller and the county treasurer-tax collector of the county, the superintendent of schools of which has jurisdiction over the school district, have accounting responsibilities related to the collecting of the property taxes. Once collected, the county auditor-controller apportions and distributes the taxes to the various taxing entities and related funds and accounts. The county treasurer-tax collector, the superintendent of schools of which has jurisdiction over the school district, holds school district funds, including taxes collected for payment of school bonds, and is charged with payment of principal of and interest on the school bonds when due, as *ex-officio* treasurer of the school district.

Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District

General. Taxable property located in the District has a fiscal year 2024-25 assessed value of $4,135,383,297. All property (real, personal and intangible) is taxable unless an exemption is granted by the California Constitution or United States law. Under the California Constitution, exempt classes of property include household and personal effects, intangible personal property (such as bank accounts, stocks and bonds), business inventories, and property used for religious, hospital, scientific and charitable purposes. The State Legislature may create additional exemptions for personal property, but not for real property. Most taxable property is assessed by the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Some special classes of property are assessed by the State Board of Equalization, as described below.

Taxes are levied for each fiscal year on taxable real and personal property assessed as of the preceding January 1, at which time the lien attaches. The assessed value is required to be adjusted during the course of the year when property changes ownership or new construction is completed. State law also affords an appeal procedure to taxpayers who disagree with the assessed value of any property. When necessitated by changes in assessed value during the course of a year, a supplemental assessment is prepared so that taxes can be levied on the new assessed value before the next regular assessment roll is completed. See "– *Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values*" below.

Under the California Constitution, the State Board of Equalization assesses property of State-regulated transportation and communications utilities, including railways, telephone and telegraph companies, and companies transmitting or selling gas or electricity. The Board of Equalization also is required to assess pipelines, flumes, canals and aqueducts lying within two or more counties. The value of property assessed by the Board of Equalization is allocated by a formula to local jurisdictions in each county, including school districts, and taxed by the local county tax officials in the same manner as for locally assessed property. Taxes on privately owned railway cars, however, are levied and collected directly by the Board of Equalization. Property used in the generation of electricity by a company that does not also transmit or sell that electricity is taxed locally instead of by the Board of Equalization. Thus, the reorganization of regulated utilities and the transfer of electricity-generating property to non-utility companies, as often occurred under electric power deregulation in the State, affects how those assets are assessed, and which local agencies benefit from the property taxes derived. In general, the transfer of State-assessed property located in the District to non-utility companies will increase the assessed value of property in the District, since the property's value will no longer be divided among all taxing jurisdictions in the applicable county. The transfer of property located and taxed in the District to a State-assessed utility will have the opposite effect: generally reducing the assessed value in the District, as the value is shared among the other jurisdictions in the applicable county. The District is unable to predict future transfers of State-assessed property in the District and the applicable county, the impact of such transfers on its utility property tax revenues, or whether future legislation or litigation may affect ownership of utility assets, the State's methods of assessing utility property, or the method by which tax revenues of utility property is allocated to local taxing agencies, including the District.

Locally taxed property is classified either as "secured" or "unsecured," and is listed accordingly on separate parts of the assessment roll. The "secured roll" is that part of the assessment roll containing State-assessed property and property (real or personal) for which there is a lien on real property sufficient, in the opinion of the county assessor, to secure payment of the taxes. All other property is "unsecured," and is assessed on the "unsecured roll." Secured property assessed by the State Board of Equalization is commonly identified for taxation purposes as "utility" property.

The following tables set forth the assessed valuation of the various classes of property in the District's boundaries (in Napa County, in Sonoma County, and in the aggregate) from fiscal years 2015-16 through 2024-25, each as of the date the equalized assessment roll is established in August of each year.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Assessed Valuations
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2024-25

Napa County Portion

Fiscal Year	Local Secured	Utility	Unsecured	Total Valuation	Annual % Change
2015-16	$2,063,996,403	$134,704	$39,375,182	$2,103,506,289	--
2016-17	2,245,111,357	134,704	37,805,247	2,283,051,308	8.54%
2017-18	2,397,994,164	134,704	52,216,694	2,450,345,562	7.33
2018-19	2,473,612,847	227,933	70,046,525	2,543,887,305	3.82
2019-20	2,722,817,302	227,933	73,819,799	2,796,865,034	9.94
2020-21	2,878,986,778	227,933	75,926,094	2,955,140,805	5.66
2021-22	2,957,093,451	227,933	72,165,155	3,029,486,539	2.52
2022-23	3,232,358,957	225,556	80,621,731	3,313,206,244	9.37
2023-24	3,432,700,325	225,556	87,649,926	3,520,575,807	6.26
2024-25	3,578,309,241	225,556	88,082,306	3,666,617,103	4.15

Sonoma County Portion

Fiscal Year	Local Secured	Utility	Unsecured	Total Valuation	Annual % Change
2015-16	$286,029,176	$0	$13,556,164	$299,585,340	--
2016-17	310,499,029	0	16,435,123	326,934,152	9.13%
2017-18	344,721,670	0	15,705,401	360,427,071	10.24
2018-19	325,851,081	0	16,073,135	341,924,216	-5.13
2019-20	344,523,214	0	18,647,006	363,170,220	6.21
2020-21	358,393,022	0	19,797,258	378,190,280	4.14
2021-22	374,388,220	0	20,227,892	394,616,112	4.34
2022-23	404,404,137	0	28,314,326	432,718,463	9.66
2023-24	429,091,612	0	21,663,081	450,754,693	4.17
2024-25	445,508,842	0	23,257,352	468,766,194	4.00

Total District

Fiscal Year	Local Secured	Utility	Unsecured	Total Valuation	Annual % Change
2015-16	$2,350,025,579	$134,704	$52,931,346	$2,403,091,629	--
2016-17	2,555,610,386	134,704	54,240,370	2,609,985,460	8.61%
2017-18	2,742,715,834	134,704	67,922,095	2,810,772,633	7.69
2018-19	2,799,463,928	227,933	86,119,660	2,885,811,521	2.67
2019-20	3,067,340,516	227,933	92,466,805	3,160,035,254	9.50
2020-21	3,237,379,800	227,933	95,723,352	3,333,331,085	5.48
2021-22	3,331,481,671	227,933	92,393,047	3,424,102,651	2.72
2022-23	3,636,763,094	225,556	108,936,057	3,745,924,707	9.40
2023-24	3,861,791,937	225,556	109,313,007	3,971,330,500	6.02
2024-25	4,023,818,083	225,556	111,339,658	4,135,383,297	4.13

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.; annual percent change provided by Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated.

Risk of Decline in Property Values. Assessments may be adjusted during the course of the year when real property changes ownership or new construction is completed. Assessments may also be appealed by taxpayers seeking a reduction as a result of economic and other factors beyond the District's control, such as a general market decline in property values, including potential market declines caused by the effects of a reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), the lack of availability or unaffordability of property or homeowners' insurance, pandemic, or the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, drought, flood, landslide, liquefaction, levee failure, fire, toxic dumping, etc. When necessitated by changes in assessed value in the course of a year, taxes are pro-rated for each portion of the tax year. See also *"– Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values"* below.

Risk of Changing Economic Conditions. Property values could be reduced by factors beyond the District's control, including a depressed real estate market due to general economic conditions in the Counties, the region, and the State. A pandemic, like the outbreak of the respiratory disease caused by the Coronavirus Disease 2019, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, may result in an economic recession or depression that causes a general market decline in property values therefore affecting the assessed value of property within the District. The lack of availability or unaffordability of property or homeowners' insurance may result in a disruption of the real estate market causing a general market decline in property values therefore affecting the assessed value of property within the District. Events resulting in changing economic conditions may also alter the willingness or the ability of local taxpayers to pay *ad valorem* property taxes levied to repay the District's Bonds. The District cannot predict whether events that may result in changing economic conditions will occur or the extent that a change in economic conditions will impact assessed value of property in the District or the willingness or ability of local taxpayers to pay *ad valorem* property taxes.

Risk of Climate Change. The change in the earth's average atmospheric temperature, generally referred to as "climate change," is expected to, among other things, increase the frequency of extreme weather events. The direct risks posed by climate change currently include or are expected to include more extreme heat events, increased incidence of wildfire and drought, rising sea levels, changes in precipitation levels, including flooding, and more intense storms. As greenhouse gas emissions continue to accumulate, climate change may intensify and increase the frequency of such extreme weather events. One or more of such extreme weather events could negatively impact the assessed value of the property within the District. The District cannot predict the timing, extent, or severity of climate change or its impact on property values in the District.

Risk of Earthquake. The District is located in a seismically active region. The most notable earthquake faults in the region include the San Andreas, Hayward and West Napa faults. Property values could be reduced by the complete or partial destruction of taxable property as a result of an earthquake.

Risk of Drought. Most recently, the State has experienced periods of extreme precipitation, after having experienced severe drought conditions that led to the Governor of California (the "Governor") declaring a Statewide drought emergency in spring 2021. While storms have helped ease drought impacts, regions and communities across the State continue to experience water supply shortages, especially communities that rely on groundwater supplies that have been severely depleted in recent years. In March 2023, the Governor rolled back some drought emergency provisions that are no longer needed due to current water conditions, while maintaining other measures that support regions and communities still facing water supply challenges, and that continue building up long-term water resilience. The District cannot predict the extent to which drought conditions within the Counties or any of the adjoining counties could cause reduced economic activity within the boundaries of the District or the extent to which drought conditions may impact District facilities or the assessed value of taxable property within the District.

Risk of Wildfire. Property damage due to wildfire could result in significant damage to, destruction of, and significant decreases in the assessed value of taxable property within the boundaries of the District, as well as in damage to or destruction of District facilities and property. In recent years, portions of the State, including the Counties and adjacent counties, have experienced wildfires that have burned thousands of acres and destroyed thousands of homes and structures. Notable incidents that have impacted the Counties and adjacent counties in recent years include the Central LNU Complex Fires (including the Tubbs Fire), Mendocino Complex Fires, Kincade Fire, LNU Lightening Complex Fires (including the Hennessey Fire), August Complex Fires and Glass Fire. The adjacent counties of Lake, Mendocino, Solano and Yolo have also been impacted by the wildfires mentioned above.

In October 2017, the Central LNU Complex Fire (including the Tubbs Fire) burned approximately 110,720 acres of land in Napa County and Sonoma County according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Within the District, only 32 parcels total were damaged, which accounted for 0.96% of the taxable parcels within the District in fiscal year 2017-18. In August 2020, the LNU Lightening Complex Fires burned approximately 363,220 acres of land in five counties, including Napa County and Sonoma County, and the adjacent counties of Lake, Solano, and Yolo, according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. No District-owned property was damaged or destroyed in such fires, but residential, commercial, and other property within the boundaries of the District were damaged or destroyed by the Hennessey Fire, which is one of the three wildfires that comprise the LNU Lightening Complex Fires (the "Hennessey Fire"). In September 2020, the Glass Fire burned approximately 67,484 acres of land in Napa County and Sonoma County (the "Glass Fire") according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. No District-owned property was damaged or destroyed in the Glass Fire, but residential, commercial, and other property within the boundaries of the District were damaged or destroyed by the Glass Fire. The District cannot predict the extent to which any future wildfires within the District, the Counties, or any of the adjoining counties could cause reduced economic activity within the boundaries of the District or the extent to which wildfires may impact District facilities or the assessed value of taxable property within the District.

Prospective purchasers of the Series 2025 Bonds should be aware that, notwithstanding any decrease in assessed valuation for any fiscal year, the Counties are required to levy sufficient taxes to pay debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds. The consequence of any decrease in assessed valuation is a corresponding increase in the tax rate on taxable property so that sufficient tax revenues may be collected from taxpayers to cover debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds in full. However, increases in tax rates may impact the ability or willingness of taxpayers to pay their property taxes. See " – Tax Charges and Delinquencies" and " – Teeter Plan" below.

Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values. There are two basic types of property tax assessment appeals provided for under State law. The first type of appeal, commonly referred to as a base year assessment appeal, involves a dispute on the valuation assigned by the assessor immediately subsequent to an instance of a change in ownership or completion of new construction. If the base year value assigned by the assessor is reduced, the valuation of the property cannot increase in subsequent years more than 2% annually unless and until another change in ownership and/or additional new construction or reconstruction activity occurs. Any base year appeal must be made within four years of the change of ownership or new construction date.

The second type of appeal, commonly referred to as a Proposition 8 appeal (which Proposition 8 was approved by the voters in 1978), can result if factors occur causing a decline in the market value of the property to a level below the property's then-current taxable value (escalated base year value). Pursuant to

State law, a property owner may apply for a Proposition 8 reduction of the property tax assessment for such owner's property by filing a written application with the appropriate county board of equalization or assessment appeals board. A property owner desiring a Proposition 8 reduction of the assessed value of such owner's property in any one year must submit an application to the county assessment appeals board (the "Appeals Board"). Following a review of the application by the county assessor's office, the county assessor may offer to the property owner the opportunity to stipulate to a reduced assessment, or may confirm the assessment. If no stipulation is agreed to, and the applicant elects to pursue the appeal, the matter is brought before the Appeals Board (or, in some cases, a hearing examiner) for a hearing and decision. The Appeals Board generally is required to determine the outcome of appeals within two years of each appeal's filing date. Any reduction in the assessment ultimately granted applies only to the year for which application is made and during which the written application is filed. The assessed value increases to its pre-reduction level (such pre-reduction level escalated by the annual inflation rate of no more than 2%) following the year for which the reduction application is filed. However, the county assessor has the power to grant a reduction not only for the year for which application was originally made, but also for the then-current year and any intervening years as well. In practice, such a reduced assessment may and often does remain in effect beyond the year in which it is granted.

In addition, Article XIIIA of the California Constitution provides that the full cash value base of real property used in determining taxable value may be adjusted from year to year to reflect the inflationary rate, not to exceed a 2% increase for any given year, or may be reduced to reflect a reduction in the consumer price index or comparable local data. This measure is computed on a calendar year basis. According to representatives of the assessor's office in Napa County and Sonoma County, such Counties have in the past, pursuant to Article XIIIA of the California Constitution, ordered blanket reductions of assessed property values and corresponding property tax bills on single-family residential properties when the value of the property has declined below the current assessed value as calculated by each respective county.

No assurance can be given that property tax appeals and/or blanket reductions of assessed property values will not significantly reduce the assessed valuation of property within the District in the future.

See APPENDIX A – "INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET – CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Limitations on Revenues" for a discussion of other limitations on the valuation of real property with respect to *ad valorem* property taxes.

Bonding Capacity. As a unified school district, the District may issue bonds in an amount up to 2.50% of the assessed valuation of taxable property within its boundaries. The District's fiscal year 2024-25 gross bonding capacity (also commonly referred to as the "bonding limit" or "debt limit") is approximately $103.38 million and its net bonding capacity is approximately $49.90 million (taking into account current outstanding debt before the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds). Refunding bonds may be issued without regard to this limitation; however, once issued, the outstanding principal of any refunding bonds is included when calculating the District's bonding capacity.

Assessed Valuation by Jurisdiction. The following table describes the percentage and value of the total assessed valuation of the property within the District's boundaries by political jurisdiction in the City of Calistoga and unincorporated portions of Napa County and Sonoma County for fiscal year 2024-25.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Fiscal Year 2024-25 Assessed Valuation by Jurisdiction

	Assessed Valuation in District	% of District	Assessed Valuation of Jurisdiction	% of Jurisdiction in District
Jurisdiction:				
City of Calistoga	$1,720,549,624	41.61%	$1,720,549,624	100.00%
Unincorporated Napa County	1,946,067,483	47.06	$26,760,347,796	7.27%
Unincorporated Sonoma County	468,766,194	11.34	$48,459,398,784	0.97%
Total District	$4,135,383,301	100.00%		
Summary by County:				
Napa County	$3,666,617,107	88.66%	$55,209,680,552	6.64%
Sonoma County	468,766,194	11.34	$120,964,990,486	0.39%
Total District	$4,135,383,301	100.00%		

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Assessed Valuation by Land Use. The following table sets forth a distribution of taxable property located in the District on the fiscal year 2024-25 tax roll by principal purpose for which the land is used, and the assessed valuation and number of parcels for each use.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Fiscal Year 2024-25 Assessed Valuation and Parcels by Land Use

	2024-25 Assessed Valuation[1]	% of Total	No. of Parcels	% of Total
Non-Residential:				
Agricultural/Vineyards	$ 816,963,047	20.30%	518	15.34%
Commercial	425,934,567	10.59	166	4.92
Vacant Commercial	27,197,806	0.68	33	0.98
Industrial/Winery	416,713,184	10.36	48	1.42
Vacant Industrial	205,896	0.01	13	0.38
Recreational	417,219	0.01	3	0.09
Government/Social/Institutional	89,621	0.00	134	3.97
Miscellaneous	6,025	0.00	17	0.50
Subtotal Non-Residential	$1,687,527,365	41.94%	932	27.60%
Residential:				
Single Family Residence	$ 771,739,030	19.18%	1,004	29.73%
Rural Residential	1,394,852,459	34.66	901	26.68
Condominium/Townhouse	11,034,053	0.27	31	0.92
Mobile Home	10,986,352	0.27	135	4.00
Mobile Home Park	36,013,786	0.90	7	0.21
2-4 Residential Units	53,269,864	1.32	111	3.29
5+ Residential Units/Apartments	38,532,159	0.96	46	1.36
Vacant Residential	19,863,015	0.49	210	6.22
Subtotal Residential	$2,336,290,718	58.06%	2,445	72.40%
TOTAL	$4,023,818,083	100.00%	3,377	100.00%

(1) Local secured assessed valuation, excluding tax-exempt property.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Assessed Valuation of Single-Family Homes. The following table sets forth the assessed valuation of single-family homes in the District's boundaries for fiscal year 2024-25, including the average and median per parcel assessed value.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Fiscal Year 2024-25 Per Parcel Assessed Valuation of Single-Family Homes

	Number of Parcels	2024-25 Assessed Valuation	Average Assessed Valuation	Median Assessed Valuation
Single-Family Residential	1,004	$771,739,030	$768,664	$582,586
Rural Residential	901	1,394,852,459	1,548,116	854,231
Total	1,905	$2,166,591,489	$1,137,318	$677,005

2024-25 Assessed Valuation	No. of Parcels[(1)]	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total	Total Valuation	% of Total	Cumulative % of Total
$0 - $199,999	271	14.226%	14.226%	$28,264,219	1.305%	1.305%
$200,000 - $399,999	309	16.220	30.446	94,088,757	4.343	5.647
$400,000 - $599,999	275	14.436	44.882	138,335,618	6.385	12.032
$600,000 - $799,999	275	14.436	59.318	193,184,599	8.917	20.949
$800,000 - $999,999	216	11.339	70.656	192,132,874	8.868	29.817
$1,000,000 - $1,199,999	114	5.984	76.640	124,179,196	5.732	35.548
$1,200,000 - $1,399,999	58	3.045	79.685	75,436,603	3.482	39.030
$1,400,000 - $1,599,999	52	2.730	82.415	78,017,947	3.601	42.631
$1,600,000 - $1,799,999	46	2.415	84.829	77,207,509	3.564	46.195
$1,800,000 - $1,999,999	30	1.575	86.404	56,748,027	2.619	48.814
$2,000,000 - $2,199,999	29	1.522	87.927	60,393,899	2.788	51.601
$2,200,000 - $2,399,999	30	1.575	89.501	68,746,784	3.173	54.774
$2,400,000 - $2,599,999	21	1.102	90.604	52,720,764	2.433	57.208
$2,600,000 - $2,799,999	18	0.945	91.549	48,927,191	2.258	59.466
$2,800,000 - $2,999,999	12	0.630	92.178	35,034,786	1.617	61.083
$3,000,000 - $3,199,999	9	0.472	92.651	27,672,812	1.277	62.360
$3,200,000 - $3,399,999	12	0.630	93.281	39,259,655	1.812	64.172
$3,400,000 - $3,599,999	14	0.735	94.016	48,812,999	2.253	66.425
$3,600,000 - $3,799,999	11	0.577	94.593	40,249,972	1.858	68.283
$3,800,000 - $3,999,999	5	0.262	94.856	19,338,826	0.893	69.176
$4,000,000 and greater	98	5.144	100.000	667,838,452	30.824	100.000
Total	1,905	100.000%		$2,166,591,489	100.000%	

(1) Improved single-family residential parcels. Excludes condominiums and parcels with multiple family units.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Largest Secured Taxpayers in District. The following table sets forth the 20 taxpayers with the greatest combined ownership of secured taxable property in the District on the fiscal year 2024-25 tax roll, and the secured assessed valuation of all property owned by those taxpayers in all taxing jurisdictions within the District, are set forth below.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Largest Fiscal Year 2024-25 Local Secured Taxpayers

	Property Owner	Primary Land Use	2024-25 Assessed Valuation	Percent of Total(1)
1.	Calistoga Vines LLC	Resort	$133,885,141	3.33%
2.	Realty Income Properties 2 LLC	Winery/Vineyards	132,210,702	3.29
3.	Solage Owners LLC	Resort	102,317,486	2.54
4.	Calistoga Hills Resort Inc.	Planned Resort	70,604,967	1.75
5.	Frank Family Vineyards LLC	Winery/Vineyards	42,566,734	1.06
6.	Peter Michael Winery	Winery/Vineyards	38,843,978	0.97
7.	Kerwin Estate LLC	Winery/Vineyards	38,008,046	0.94
8.	Vintage Wine Estate Inc.	Winery/Vineyards	35,573,325	0.88
9.	Resort at Indian Springs LLC	Resort	35,497,030	0.88
10.	Calistoga Vintner Services LLC	Industrial/Warehouse	31,469,305	0.78
11.	Knights Bridge Vineyards LLC	Winery/Vineyards	31,437,067	0.78
12.	Frostfire Vineyards II LLC	Vineyards	26,668,492	0.66
13.	Duckhorn Wine Company	Winery/Vineyards	24,648,162	0.61
14.	Calistoga Hotel Group LP	Resort	24,348,863	0.61
15.	LDMUD LLC	Resort	24,010,147	0.60
16.	Beringer Blass Wine Estates Co.	Winery/Vineyards	22,077,998	0.55
17.	Frediani Vineyards LLC	Winery/Vineyards	20,988,073	0.52
18.	Calistoga Springs MHC LP	Mobile Home Park	19,087,682	0.47
19.	Christopher Kenefick	Vineyards	18,804,632	0.47
20.	Calistoga Ranch Club	Vacant Commercial	18,526,989	0.46
			$891,574,819	22.16%

(1) The fiscal year 2024-25 local secured assessed valuation is $4,023,818,083.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The more property (by assessed value) owned by a single taxpayer, the more tax collections are exposed to weakness, if any, in such taxpayer's financial situation and ability or willingness to pay property taxes in a timely manner. As shown above, the largest and second largest secured property taxpayers in the District each own approximately 3.33% and 3.29%, respectively, of the fiscal year 2024-25 assessed value of taxable property within the District. Furthermore, assessments may be appealed by taxpayers seeking a reduction as a result of economic and other factors beyond the District's control. See *"− Appeals of Assessed Valuation; Blanket Reductions of Assessed Values"* above.

Tax Rates

General. The California Constitution permits the levy of an *ad valorem* property tax on taxable property not to exceed 1% of the full cash value of the property, and State law requires the full 1% tax to be levied. The levy of special *ad valorem* property taxes in excess of the 1% levy is permitted as necessary to provide for debt service payments on school bonds and other voter-approved indebtedness.

The rate of tax necessary to pay fixed debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds in a given year depends on the assessed value of taxable property in that year. (The rate of tax imposed on unsecured property for repayment of the Series 2025 Bonds is based on the prior year's secured property tax rate.) Economic and other factors beyond the District's control, such as a general market decline in property values, reclassification of property to a class exempt from taxation, whether by ownership or use (such as exemptions for property owned by State and local agencies and property used for qualified educational, hospital, charitable or religious purposes), the lack of availability or unaffordability of property or homeowners' insurance, pandemic, or the complete or partial destruction of taxable property caused by natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, flood, drought, fire, toxic dumping, etc., could cause a reduction in the assessed value of taxable property within the District and necessitate a corresponding increase in the annual tax rate to be levied to pay the principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds. Issuance of additional authorized bonds in the future could also cause the tax rate to increase.

Typical Tax Rate Area. The following table sets forth *ad valorem* property tax rates for the last five fiscal years in three typical tax rate areas of the District (TRA 1-000, 55-000 and 181-001). TRA 1-000, 55-000 and 181-001 comprise approximately 41.61%, 46.96% and 7.53%, respectively, of the total assessed value of taxable property in the District for fiscal year 2024-25.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Typical Total Tax Rates as Percentage of Assessed Valuation
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

TRA 1-000: City of Calistoga[(1)]

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Tax Rate	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%
Napa Valley Community College District	0.0190	0.0180	0.0169	0.0189	0.0188
Calistoga Joint Unified School District	0.0272	0.0286	0.0416	0.0610	0.0665
Total Tax Rate	1.0462%	1.0466%	1.0585%	1.0799%	1.0853%

TRA 55-000: Unincorporated Napa County[(2)]

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Tax Rate	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%
Napa Valley Community College District	0.0190	0.0180	0.0169	0.0189	0.0188
Calistoga Joint Unified School District	0.0272	0.0286	0.0416	0.0610	0.0665
Total Tax Rate	1.0462%	1.0466%	1.0585%	1.0799%	1.0853%

TRA 181-001: Unincorporated Sonoma County[(3)]

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Tax Rate	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%	1.0000%
Warm Springs Dam Russian River Project	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070
Napa Valley Community College District	0.0190	0.0180	0.0169	0.0189	0.0188
Calistoga Joint Unified School District	0.0272	0.0286	0.0416	0.0610	0.0589
Total Tax Rate	1.0532%	1.0536%	1.0655%	1.0869%	1.0847%

(1) Fiscal year 2024-25 assessed valuation of TRA 1-000 is $1,720,549,624.
(2) Fiscal year 2024-25 assessed valuation of TRA 55-000 is $1,941,873,229.
(3) Fiscal year 2024-25 assessed valuation of TRA 181-001 is $311,286,641.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

In accordance with the California Constitution and the California Education Code, bonds approved pursuant to the 2022 Authorization may not be issued unless the District projects that repayment of all outstanding bonds approved under the 2022 Authorization will require a tax rate no greater than $60.00 per $100,000.00 of assessed value. Based on the assessed value of taxable property in the District at the time of issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds and all other outstanding bonds issued under the 2022 Authorization, the District projects that the maximum tax rate required to repay the Series 2025 Bonds, and the Series 2023 Bonds, which are the only other outstanding bonds approved under the 2022 Authorization, will be within such legal limit. The tax rate limitation applies only when new bonds are issued and does not restrict the authority of the Board of Supervisors of Napa County or the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County to levy taxes at such rate as may be necessary to pay debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds, and any other series of bonds issued under the 2022 Authorization in each year.

Tax Charges and Delinquencies

General. A school district's share of the 1% countywide tax is based on the actual allocation of property tax revenues to each taxing jurisdiction in the county in fiscal year 1978-79, as adjusted according to a complicated statutory process enacted since that time. Revenues derived from special *ad valorem* property taxes for voter-approved indebtedness, including the Series 2025 Bonds, are reserved to the taxing jurisdiction that approved and issued the debt, and may only be used to repay that debt.

The respective county treasurer-tax collector prepares the property tax bills. Property taxes on the regular secured assessment roll are due in two equal installments: the first installment is due on November 1, and becomes delinquent after December 10. The second installment is due on February 1 and becomes delinquent after April 10. If taxes are not paid by the delinquent date, a 10% penalty attaches and any additional cost amount determined by the respective county treasurer-tax collector is added to unpaid second installments. If taxes remain unpaid by June 30, the tax is deemed to be in default, and a $15 state redemption fee applies. Interest then begins to accrue at the rate of 1.5% per month. The property owner has the right to redeem the property by paying the taxes, accrued penalties, and costs within five years of the date the property went into default. If the property is not redeemed within five years, it is subject to sale at a public auction by the respective county treasurer-tax collector. The date on which taxes on supplemental assessments are due depends on when the supplemental tax bill is mailed.

Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due in one payment on the lien date, January 1, and become delinquent after August 31. A 10% penalty and a $15 fee attaches to delinquent taxes on property on the unsecured roll, plus any additional cost amount determined by the respective county treasurer-tax collector, and an additional penalty of 1.5% per month begins to accrue on November 1. To collect unpaid taxes, the respective county treasurer-tax collector may obtain a judgment lien upon and cause the sale of all property owned by the taxpayer in the county, and may seize and sell personal property, improvements and possessory interests of the taxpayer. The respective county treasurer-tax collector may also bring a civil suit against the taxpayer for payment.

Property tax delinquencies may be impacted by economic and other factors beyond the District's control, including the ability or willingness of property owners to pay property taxes during an economic recession or depression. An economic recession or depression could be caused by many factors outside the control of the District, including high interest rates, reduced consumer confidence, reduced real wages or reduced economic activity as a result of a pandemic or a natural or manmade disaster, such as earthquake, drought, flood, fire, or toxic dumping or the lack of availability or unaffordability of property or homeowners' insurance. However, Napa County and Sonoma County have adopted the Teeter Plan (defined herein), according to which the Counties distribute to the District the amount levied on the secured and supplemental tax rolls, instead of the amount actually collected. For more information, see "– Teeter Plan" and " – *Secured Tax Charges and Delinquencies Within the District*" below. It is not possible for the District to make any representation regarding the extent to which an economic recession or depression could impact the ability or willingness of property owners within the District to pay property taxes in the future. If delinquencies increase substantially as a result of events outside the control of the District, the Counties have the authority to increase allowances for annual reserves in the tax levy to avoid fluctuating tax levies.

Secured Tax Charges and Delinquencies within the District. The first table on the following page under the header "Napa County Portion" sets forth the real property tax charges and corresponding delinquencies for the District's general obligation bond debt service levy, with respect to the property located in the District within Napa County, for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24. For reference and as an indication of comparative delinquency rates, the second table on the following page under the header "Napa County Portion" sets forth the real property tax charges and corresponding delinquencies for the portion of Napa County's 1% general fund levy that is allocated to the District, with respect to property located in the District within Napa County for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

The first table on the following page under the header "Sonoma County Portion" sets forth the real property tax charges and corresponding delinquencies for the District's general obligation bond debt service levy, with respect to the property located in the District within Sonoma County, for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24. For reference and as an indication of comparative delinquency rates, the second table on the following page under the header "Sonoma County Portion" sets forth the real property tax charges and corresponding delinquencies for the portion of Sonoma County's 1% general fund levy that is allocated to the District, with respect to property located in the District within Sonoma County for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

The portion of each County's 1% general fund levy that is allocated to the District is not pledged to and does not secure the repayment of the Series 2025 Bonds. See "– Teeter Plan" below.

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CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Secured Tax Charges and Delinquencies
Fiscal Years 2018-19 through 2022-23

Napa County Portion

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Charge[1]	Amount Delinquent June 30	% Delinquent June 30
2019-20	$911,490.35	$22,055.33	2.42%
2020-21	752,918.74	15,531.33	2.06
2021-22	847,153.25	13,111.04	1.55
2022-23	1,351,925.96	20,812.53	1.54
2023-24	2,099,570.12	46,300.94	2.21

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Charge[2]	Amount Delinquent June 30	% Delinquent June 30
2019-20	$13,357,079.29	$178,120.76	1.33%
2020-21	13,986,730.74	148,681.40	1.06
2021-22	14,394,390.99	116,659.60	0.81
2022-23	15,731,467.16	149,429.94	0.95
2023-24	16,362,996.27	342,644.85	2.09

Sonoma County Portion

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Charge[1]	Amount Delinquent June 30	% Delinquent June 30
2019-20	$115,755.24	$3,242.89	2.80%
2020-21	99,655.76	2,907.17	2.92
2021-22	109,652.78	3,011.83	2.75
2022-23	168,784.89	1,869.08	1.11
2023-24	271,826.39	6,293.37	2.32

Fiscal Year	Secured Tax Charge[2]	Amount Delinquent June 30	% Delinquent June 30
2019-20	$1,451,328.48	$16,257.92	1.12%
2020-21	1,511,733.32	14,861.35	0.98
2021-22	1,596,514.07	14,782.70	0.93
2022-23	1,739,538.95	17,901.25	1.03
2023-24	1,812,478.00	19,626.37	1.08

[1] The District's general obligation bond debt service levy only.
[2] The District's 1% general fund apportionment.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Teeter Plan

The Board of Supervisors of Napa County and the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County have adopted the Alternative Method of Distribution of Tax Levies and Collections and of Tax Sale Proceeds (the "Teeter Plan"), as provided for in Section 4701 and following of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. Under the Teeter Plan, each participating local agency levying property taxes in the Counties, including school districts, receives the full amount of uncollected taxes levied on the secured tax roll credited to its fund, in the same manner as if the full amount due from taxpayers had been collected. In return, the Counties each receive and retain delinquent payments, penalties and interest as collected, that would have been due the local agency. The Counties apply the Teeter Plan to taxes levied for repayment of school district bonds on the secured tax roll. There can be no assurances that the Counties will have sufficient funds available to distribute the full amount of the District's share of property tax collections to the District. However, State law requires the Counties to levy *ad valorem* property taxes sufficient to pay the Series 2025 Bonds when due.

The Teeter Plan is to remain in effect unless the board of supervisors of a county orders its discontinuance or unless, prior to the commencement of any fiscal year of a county (which commences on July 1), the board of supervisors receives a petition for its discontinuance from two-thirds of the participating revenue districts in such county. The board of supervisors may also, after holding a public hearing on the matter, discontinue the Teeter Plan with respect to any tax levying agency or assessment levying agency in such county if the rate of secured tax delinquency in that agency in any year exceeds 3% of the total of all taxes and assessments levied on the secured roll in that agency. The District is not aware of any plans by the Board of Supervisors of Napa County or the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma to discontinue the Teeter Plan.

Direct and Overlapping Debt

Set forth on the following page is a schedule of direct and overlapping debt prepared by California Municipal Statistics, Inc. effective April 11, 2025 for debt outstanding as of May 1, 2025. The table is included for general information purposes only. The District has not reviewed this table for completeness or accuracy and makes no representations in connection therewith. The first column in the table names each public agency which has outstanding debt as of the date of the schedule and whose territory overlaps the District in whole or in part. Column two sets forth the percentage of each overlapping agency's assessed value located within the boundaries of the District. This percentage, multiplied by the total outstanding debt of each overlapping agency (which is not set forth in the table) produces the amount set forth in column three, which is the apportionment of each overlapping agency's outstanding debt to taxable property in the District.

The schedule generally includes long-term obligations sold in the public credit markets by public agencies whose boundaries overlap the boundaries of the District. Such long-term obligations generally are not payable from revenues of the District (except as indicated) nor are they necessarily obligations secured by land within the District. In many cases, long-term obligations issued by a public agency are payable only from the general fund or other revenues of such public agency.

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CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Statement of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt

April 11, 2025

2024-25 Assessed Valuation: $4,135,383,297	% Applicable	Debt 5/1/25
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:		
Napa Valley Community College District	7.427%	$4,933,738
Calistoga Joint Unified School District	100.000	53,485,000[1]
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT		$58,418,738
OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT:		
Napa County Board of Education Certificates of Participation	6.641%	$722,873
Sonoma County General Fund Obligations	0.388	114,964
Sonoma County Pension Obligations	0.388	620,587
Sonoma County Office of Education Certificates of Participation	0.388	9,052
City of Calistoga General Fund Obligations	100.000	993,515
TOTAL OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT		$2,460,991
COMBINED TOTAL DEBT		$60,879,729[2]

Ratios to 2024-25 Assessed Valuation:
Direct Debt ($53,485,000) 1.29%
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt..... 1.41%
Combined Total Debt 1.47%

(1) Excludes the Series 2025 Bonds. Also excludes accreted value.
(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, bond counsel to the District ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes. Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel observes that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Series 2025 Bonds. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix D.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Series 2025 Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Series 2025 Bonds), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each Beneficial Owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Series 2025 Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of California personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Series 2025 Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Series 2025 Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Series 2025 Bonds. Beneficial Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Series 2025 Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of Beneficial Owners who do not purchase such Series 2025 Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Series 2025 Bonds is sold to the public.

Series 2025 Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Bonds") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of obligations, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and a Beneficial Owner's basis in a Premium Bond, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such Beneficial Owner. Beneficial Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Series 2025 Bonds. The District has made certain representations and covenanted to comply with certain restrictions, conditions and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Series 2025 Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel's attention after the date of issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Series 2025 Bonds. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of amounts treated as interest on, the Series 2025 Bonds may otherwise affect a Beneficial Owner's federal, state or local tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences depends upon the particular tax status of the Beneficial Owner or the Beneficial Owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Series 2025 Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals or clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Series 2025 Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2025 Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Series 2025 Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The District has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds ends with the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the Beneficial Owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Series 2025 Bonds in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, Beneficial Owners would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the District legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Series 2025 Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Series 2025 Bonds, and may cause the District or the Beneficial Owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Series 2025 Bonds generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate Beneficial Owner of Series 2025 Bonds may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Series 2025 Bonds and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Series 2025 Bonds. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against a Beneficial Owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain Beneficial Owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

OTHER LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinion

The validity of the Series 2025 Bonds and certain other legal matters are subject to the approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District. Bond Counsel expects to deliver an opinion with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds at the time of issuance substantially in the form set forth in Appendix D. Bond Counsel, as such, undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, as Disclosure Counsel to the District, and for the Underwriter by Kutak Rock LLP, Denver, Colorado, as counsel to the Underwriter.

Legality for Investment in California

Under the provisions of the California Financial Code, the Series 2025 Bonds are legal investments for commercial banks in the State to the extent that the Series 2025 Bonds, in the informed opinion of the bank, are prudent for the investment of funds of depositors, and, under provisions of the California Government Code, the Series 2025 Bonds are eligible securities for deposit of public monies in the State.

Continuing Disclosure

The District will covenant under the Continuing Disclosure Certificate to provide, or to cause to be provided, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system or such other electronic system designated by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "EMMA System") certain annual financial information and operating data relating to the District (the "Annual Report") by not later than seven months following the end of the District's fiscal year (currently ending June 30), commencing with the report for fiscal year 2024-25 (such initial Annual Report due no later than February 1, 2026) and notice of the occurrence of certain enumerated events ("Notice Events") in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of such a Notice Event. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report and the notices of Notice Events is set forth in APPENDIX E − "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE." These covenants have been made for the benefit of the holders and Beneficial Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds in order to assist the Underwriter in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Rule").

Due to the impact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 on State school district operations during fiscal year 2019-20, California Senate Bill 98 extended the deadline for school districts to file their audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 with the State to March 31, 2021. As a result, at the time of filing the District's Annual Report for fiscal year 2019-20, the District's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 were not yet available. Since the District's Annual Report for fiscal year 2019-20 refers to information in the District's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 regarding the District's outstanding debt and State funding for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, such information was also missing from the District's Annual Report for fiscal year 2019-20 at the time of filing such report. The District's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 were subsequently filed to the EMMA System on February 24, 2021.

Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc. currently serves as the District's dissemination agent in connection with each of the District's prior continuing disclosure undertakings pursuant to the Rule and will serve as dissemination agent in connection with the continuing disclosure undertaking pursuant to the Rule relating to the Series 2025 Bonds.

Litigation

No litigation is pending or threatened concerning or contesting the validity of the Series 2025 Bonds or the District's ability to receive *ad valorem* property taxes and to collect other revenues, or contesting the District's ability to issue and retire the Series 2025 Bonds. The District is not aware of any litigation pending or threatened questioning the political existence of the District or contesting the title to their offices of District officers who will execute the Series 2025 Bonds or District officials who will sign certifications relating to the Series 2025 Bonds, or the powers of those offices. A certificate (or certificates) to that effect will be furnished to the Underwriter at the time of the original delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds.

The District is occasionally subject to lawsuits and claims. In the opinion of the District, the aggregate amount of the uninsured liabilities of the District under these lawsuits and claims will not materially affect the financial position or operations of the District.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District's audited financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are included in Appendix B. Such financial statements have been audited by Christy White, Inc., Certified Public Accountants, San Diego, California ("Christy White"). The District has not requested nor has the District obtained the consent of Christy White to the inclusion of its report in Appendix B. Christy White has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Christy White has not been requested to perform and has not performed any procedures relating to the Official Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rating

Moody's Investors Service Inc. has assigned its rating of "Aa1" to the Series 2025 Bonds. A rating agency generally bases its rating on its own investigations, studies and assumptions as well as information and materials furnished to it (which may include information and materials from the District, which are not included in this Official Statement). The rating reflects only the view of the rating agency furnishing the same, and any explanation of the significance of the rating should be obtained only from the rating agency providing the same. Such rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Series 2025 Bonds. There is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agency providing the same, if, in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Series 2025 Bonds. Neither the Underwriter nor the District has undertaken any responsibility after the offering of the Series 2025 Bonds to assure the maintenance of the rating or to oppose any such revision or withdrawal.

Professionals Involved in the Offering

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP is acting as Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds, and will receive compensation from the District contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds. Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc., is acting as the District's municipal advisor (the "Municipal Advisor") with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds. Kutak Rock LLP, Denver, Colorado, is acting as counsel to the Underwriter with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds. Payment of the fees and expenses of the District's Municipal Advisor and counsel to the Underwriter is also contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds.

Underwriting

The Series 2025 Bonds are being purchased for reoffering to the public by Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (the "Underwriter"), pursuant to the terms of a bond purchase agreement executed on __________, 2025 (the "Purchase Agreement"), by and between the Underwriter and the District. The Underwriter has agreed to purchase the Series 2025 Bonds at a price of $__________ (which represents the aggregate principal amount of the Series 2025 Bonds, plus [net] original issue premium of $__________, and less Underwriter's discount in the amount of $__________). The Purchase Agreement provides that the Underwriter will purchase all of the Series 2025 Bonds, subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement.

The Underwriter may offer and sell the Series 2025 Bonds to certain securities dealers and dealer banks and banks acting as agent at prices lower than the public offering prices set forth on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement. The public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriter.

The Underwriter and its affiliates comprise a full-service financial institution engaged in activities which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. The Underwriter and its affiliates may have provided, and may in the future provide, a variety of these services to the District and to persons and entities with relationships with the District, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of these business activities, the Underwriter and its affiliates may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the District (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the District.

The Underwriter and its affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire such assets, securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the District.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The purpose of this Official Statement is to supply information to purchasers of the Series 2025 Bonds. Quotations from and summaries and explanations of the Series 2025 Bonds and of the statutes and documents contained herein do not purport to be complete, and reference is made to such documents and statutes for full and complete statements of their provisions.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the purchasers or Owners of any of the Series 2025 Bonds.

The District has duly authorized the delivery of this Official Statement.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: ______________________________
Superintendent

APPENDIX A

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE DISTRICT'S OPERATIONS AND BUDGET

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The information in this appendix concerning the operations of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District"), the District's finances, and State of California (the "State") funding of education, is provided as supplementary information only, and it should not be inferred from the inclusion of this information in this Official Statement that the principal of or interest on the Series 2025 Bonds (as defined in the front portion of this Official Statement) is payable from the general fund of the District or from State revenues. The Series 2025 Bonds are payable from the proceeds of an ad valorem property tax approved by the voters of the District pursuant to all applicable laws and requirements of the Constitution of the State (the "California Constitution"), and required to be levied by the County of Napa ("Napa County") and by the County of Sonoma ("Sonoma County" and, together with Napa County, the "Counties" and each, a "County") on property within the District in an amount sufficient for the timely payment of principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS" in the front portion of this Official Statement.

THE DISTRICT

Introduction

The District is located in California's Napa Valley. The District encompasses territory in the northern portion of Napa County and a portion of eastern Sonoma County, with an estimated population of approximately 6,500 residents. The District includes the City of Calistoga and adjacent unincorporated areas. There are currently three schools in the District: one elementary school for students in transitional kindergarten ("TK") through sixth grade, one junior/senior high school for students in seventh through twelfth grade, and one continuation high school for students in tenth through twelfth grade. Total enrollment in the District was approximately 790 students in fiscal year 2023-24. As of the preparation of the District's fiscal year 2024-25 second interim report (the "Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim report"), total enrollment in the District is projected to be approximately 767 students in fiscal year 2024-25. Since the District is a community funded district that is primarily funded by property tax revenues, changes in enrollment do not impact property tax revenues and have a negligible impact on State aid received by the District. For more information on enrollment and the District's funding, see "DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS – State Funding of Education; State Budget Process – *Enrollment and A.D.A.*" The District operates under the jurisdiction of the Napa County Superintendent of Schools. Total assessed valuation of taxable property in the District in fiscal year 2024-25 is approximately $4.14 billion.

Board of Trustees

The District is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees (the "Board of Trustees"), each member of which is a voting member. Each member is elected at-large to a four-year term. Elections are held every two years in alternate slates of two and three. Each December, the Board of Trustees elects a President and a Clerk to serve one-year terms. Current members of the Board of Trustees, together with their office and the date their current term expires, are listed in the table on the following page.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)

Board of Trustees

Name	Office	Term Expires
Stephanie Rothberg-Allan	President	December 2028
Matthew Reid	Clerk	December 2028
Rudy Gonzalez	Trustee	December 2028
Indira Lopez-Jones	Trustee	December 2026
Laurel Rios	Trustee	December 2026

Superintendent and Business Services Personnel

General. The Superintendent of the District is appointed by the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent reports directly to the Board of Trustees. The Director of Business Services is hired by and reports directly to the Superintendent. The Superintendent is responsible for management of the District's day-to-day operations and supervises the work of other key District administrators, including the Director of Business Services. The current Superintendent, Dr. Audra Pittman, has served in this position since July 2022. The Director of Business Services is responsible for management of the District's finances and business operations. Maureen Hester has served as Director of Business Services since January 2019.

Dr. Audra Pittman, Superintendent. Dr. Pittman has served as a Superintendent for 12 years. She has worked in education as a teacher, instructional coach, and administration for over 26 years. She has worked in San Mateo County, Los Angeles County and currently is working in Napa County. Her positions as Superintendent have always been for small school districts ranging in size from 420 to 807 students. She has worked at high schools ranging in size from 1,600 to 4,500 students. In her position as Superintendent, Dr. Pittman has participated in bond elections, selling new bonds, refinancing bonds, and has overseen construction projects, including new school buildings as well as temporary housing for students during construction.

Maureen Hester, Director of Business Services. Ms. Hester has served as a Director of Business Services for over 30 years. She has worked in Humboldt County, Madera County and currently is working in Napa County. Her positions as Director of Business Services have always been for small school districts with a solid fiscal standing and enrollments ranging anywhere from 76 students to a little over 2,000 students. Throughout her career, Ms. Hester has participated in bond elections, selling general obligation bonds, refunding bonds, and has financially overseen many construction projects, including new school buildings as well as modernizations and portable school building installations.

Cybersecurity

School districts, like other governmental and business entities, face significant risks relating to the use and application of computer software and hardware for educational, operational and management purposes. The District also collects, processes, and distributes an enormous amount of private, protected and personal information on students, staff, parents, visitors, vendors and contractors. As the custodian of such information, the District may face in the future cybersecurity threats, attacks or incidents from time to time. Given the importance of cybersecurity for school districts, federal lawmakers approved the K-12 Cybersecurity Act of 2021 to study cybersecurity risks that school districts face and develop recommended guidelines and an online training toolkit for school district officials to address such cybersecurity risks.

In May 2022, the District temporarily shut down all IT-related services after discovering suspicious activity on its network. After conducting an investigation, the District's insurance carrier determined that no breach of the District's systems or network had occurred. The District is not aware of any other cybersecurity threats to its systems during the past five years. To protect against cyberattacks, the District utilizes firewalls, endpoint security and protection software, multi-factor authentication, and other security tools to protect its data. As a result, the District expects that any such disruptions caused by a cyberattack would be temporary in nature. The District currently maintains cyber liability insurance through the North Bay Schools Insurance Authority ("NBSIA"). For more information on NBSIA, see "DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS – Insurance, Risk Pooling and Joint Powers Agreements and Joint Ventures." There can be no assurance that a future cybersecurity incident or attempted cybersecurity incident would not compromise the personal information that the District collects, processes and stores or cause a disruption in District operations, particularly given that students, teachers, and staff are accessing District computer systems and platforms remotely which may increase the risks of intrusion by third parties.

The District relies on other entities and service providers in the course of operating the District, including the Counties with respect to the levy, collection and holding of *ad valorem* property taxes and their servers and systems for accounting and other matters, as well as other trustees, fiscal agents, dissemination agents and project management firms. No assurance can be given that future cyber threats and attacks against third party entities or service providers will not directly or indirectly impact the District or the Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds, including the possibility of impacting the timely payments of debt service on the Series 2025 Bonds or timely filings pursuant to the District's continuing disclosure undertakings.

DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS

State Funding of Education; State Budget Process

General. As is true for all school districts in the State, the District's operating income consists primarily of two components: a State portion funded from the State's general fund in accordance with the Local Control Funding Formula (the "Local Control Funding Formula" or "LCFF") (see "– *Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula*") and a local portion derived from the District's share of the 1% local *ad valorem* property tax authorized by the California Constitution (see "– Local Property Tax Revenues"). In addition, school districts may be eligible for other special categorical funding from State and federal government programs. The District received approximately 15.06% of its general fund revenues from State funds (not including the local portion derived from the District's share of the local *ad valorem* property tax), at approximately $3.95 million in fiscal year 2023-24. As of the District's Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects it will receive approximately 13.87% of its general fund revenues from State funds (not including the local portion derived from the District's share of the local *ad valorem* property tax), projected at approximately $3.54 million in fiscal year 2024-25. Such amounts include both the State funding provided under the LCFF as well as other State revenues. See "– *Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula,*" "*– Enrollment, A.D.A. and LCFF*" and "– Other District Revenues – *Other State Revenues*" below. Because the District is a community funded district, it receives a minimal amount of general fund financial support from the State, and the District is funded primarily by local property tax collections, which derive from the 1% countywide property tax levy required by statute. However, decreases or deferrals in State revenues, or in State legislative appropriations made to fund education, may still affect the District's revenues and operations.

Under Proposition 98, a constitutional and statutory amendment adopted by voters of the State in 1988 and amended by Proposition 111 in 1990 (now found at Article XVI, Sections 8 and 8.5 of the California Constitution), a minimum level of funding is guaranteed to school districts, community college districts, and other State agencies that provide direct elementary and secondary instructional programs. Recent years have seen frequent disruptions in State personal income taxes, sales and use taxes, and corporate taxes, making it increasingly difficult for the State to meet its Proposition 98 funding mandate, which normally commands about 45% of all State general fund revenues, while providing for other fixed State costs and priority programs and services. Because education funding constitutes such a large part of the State's general fund expenditures, it is generally at the center of annual budget negotiations and adjustments.

In connection with the State Budget Act for fiscal year 2013-14, the State and local education agencies therein implemented the LCFF. Funding from the LCFF replaced the revenue limit funding system and most categorical programs. See "*– Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula*" for more information.

State Budget Process. According to the California Constitution, the Governor must propose a budget to the State Legislature no later than January 10 of each year, and a final budget must be adopted no later than June 15. The budget requires a simple majority vote of each house of the State Legislature for passage. The budget becomes law upon the signature of the Governor, who may veto specific items of expenditure. A two–thirds vote of the State Legislature is required to override any veto by the Governor. School district budgets must generally be adopted by July 1, and revised by the school board within 45 days after the Governor signs the budget act to reflect any changes in budgeted revenues and expenditures made necessary by the adopted State budget. The Governor signed the fiscal year 2024-25 State budget on June 29, 2024, which was amended through a series of legislative trailer bills (as amended, the "2024-25 State Budget").

When the State budget is not adopted on time, basic appropriations and the categorical funding portion of each school district's State funding are affected differently. Under the rule of *White v. Davis* (also referred to as *Jarvis v. Connell*), a California Court of Appeal decision reached in 2002, there is no constitutional mandate for appropriations to school districts without an adopted budget or emergency appropriation, and funds for State programs cannot be disbursed by the State Controller until that time, unless the expenditure is (i) authorized by a continuing appropriation found in statute, (ii) mandated by the California Constitution (such as appropriations for salaries of elected State officers), or (iii) mandated by federal law (such as payments to State workers at no more than minimum wage). The State Controller has consistently stated that basic State funding for schools is continuously appropriated by statute, but that special and categorical funds may not be appropriated without an adopted budget. Should the State Legislature fail to pass a budget or emergency appropriation before the start of any fiscal year, the District might experience delays in receiving certain expected revenues. The District is authorized to borrow temporary funds to cover its annual cash flow deficits, and as a result of the *White v. Davis* decision, the District might find it necessary to increase the size or frequency of its cash flow borrowings, or to borrow earlier in the fiscal year. The District does not expect the *White v. Davis* decision to have any long-term effect on its operating budgets.

Aggregate State Education Funding. The Proposition 98 guaranteed amount for education is based on prior-year funding, as adjusted through various formulas and tests that take into account State proceeds of taxes, local property tax proceeds, school enrollment, *per capita* personal income, and other factors. The State's share of the guaranteed amount is based on State general fund tax proceeds and is not based on the general fund in total or on the State budget. The local share of the guaranteed amount is funded from local property taxes. The total guaranteed amount varies from year to year and throughout the stages of any given fiscal year's budget, from the Governor's initial budget proposal to actual expenditures to post-year-end revisions, as better information regarding the various factors becomes available. Over the long run, the guaranteed amount will increase as enrollment and *per capita* personal income grow.

If, at year-end, the guaranteed amount is calculated to be higher than the amount actually appropriated in that year, the difference becomes an additional education funding obligation, referred to as "settle-up." If the amount appropriated is higher than the guaranteed amount in any year, that higher funding level permanently increases the base guaranteed amount in future years. The Proposition 98 guaranteed amount is reduced in years when general fund revenue growth lags personal income growth, and may be suspended for one year at a time by enactment of an urgency statute. In either case, in subsequent years when State general fund revenues grow faster than personal income (or sooner, as the Legislature may determine), the funding level must be restored to the guaranteed amount, the obligation to do so being referred to as "maintenance factor."

Although the California Constitution requires the State to approve a balanced State Budget Act each fiscal year, the State's response to fiscal difficulties in some years has had a significant impact upon the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee and the treatment of settle-up payments with respect to years in which the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee was suspended. The State has sought to avoid or delay paying settle-up amounts when funding has lagged the guaranteed amount. In response, teachers' unions, the State Superintendent and others sued the State or Governor in 1995, 2005, 2009 and 2011 to force the State to fund schools in the full amount required. The settlement of the 1995 and 2005 lawsuits has so far resulted in over $4 billion in accrued State settle-up obligations. However, legislation enacted to pay down the obligations through additional education funding over time, including the Quality Education Investment Act of 2006, have also become part of annual budget negotiations, resulting in repeated adjustments and deferrals of the settle-up amounts.

The State has also sought to preserve general fund cash while avoiding increases in the base guaranteed amount through various mechanisms: by treating any excess appropriations as advances against subsequent years' Proposition 98 minimum funding levels rather than current year increases; by deferring apportionments of Proposition 98 funds from one fiscal year to the next, as the State did in fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21; by suspending Proposition 98, as the State did in fiscal year 2004-05, fiscal year 2010-11, fiscal year 2011-12 and fiscal year 2012-13; and by proposing to amend the California Constitution's definition of the guaranteed amount and settle-up requirement under certain circumstances.

The District cannot predict how State income or State education funding will vary over the term to maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds, and the District takes no responsibility for informing owners of the Series 2025 Bonds as to actions the State Legislature or Governor may take affecting the current year's budget after its adoption. Information about the State budget and State spending for education is regularly available at various State-maintained websites. Text of proposed and adopted budgets may be found at the website of the Department of Finance, **www.dof.ca.gov**, under the heading "California Budget." An impartial analysis of the budget is posted by the Office of the Legislative Analyst at **www.lao.ca.gov**. In addition, various State of California official statements, many of which contain a summary of the current and past State budgets and the impact of those budgets on school districts in the State, may be found at the website of the State Treasurer, **www.treasurer.ca.gov**. The information referred to is prepared by the respective State agency maintaining each website and not by the District, and the District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of these internet addresses or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted there, and such information is not incorporated herein by these references.

2024-25 State Budget. The 2024-25 State Budget notes that the State has experienced significant revenue volatility–seeing unprecedented revenue growth that was quickly followed by a sharp and deep correction back toward historical trends. The 2024-25 State Budget also notes that the unprecedented Internal Revenue Service tax filing and payment postponement in 2023 significantly clouded the State's revenue forecast, and indicates that, with the revenue picture now clearer, the 2024-25 State Budget takes steps to ensure the State is on sound fiscal footing by setting the State on a fiscally responsible long-term path that protects vital programs.

In this regard, the 2024-25 State Budget includes provisions intended to address a budget deficit of approximately $46.8 billion while also creating a positive fund balance in the State's Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (the "SFEU") in fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and maintaining core programs for vulnerable populations. The 2024-25 State Budget includes approximately $16.0 billion in budgetary reductions, comprising (a) an approximately 7.95% reduction in the State's operations budget resulting in State general fund savings of approximately $2.2 billion, (b) a $1.5 billion permanent reduction in State departments' budgets for vacant positions, (c) a reduction of approximately $358.0 million in the State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation budget in fiscal year 2024-25 and a total reduction of approximately $750.0 million in fiscal years 2022-23 through 2024-25, (d) a $500.0 million reduction to the State Student Housing Revolving Loan Program, (e) a $485.0 million reduction in unspent one-time Learning-Aligned Employment Program resources, (f) an ongoing reduction of $110.0 million to the Middle Class Scholarship Program, beginning in fiscal year 2025-26, (g) a $1.1 billion reduction in various affordable housing programs, and (h) a $746.1 million reduction for various healthcare workforce programs. The 2024-25 State Budget includes a $13.6 billion increase in revenues in fiscal year 2024-25 through fiscal year 2026-27 by means of additional revenue sources and internal borrowing from special funds. As part of this revenue increase, the 2024-25 State Budget includes suspension of net operating loss deductions for companies with over $1.0 million in taxable income and limits business tax credits to $5.0 million in fiscal years 2023-24 through 2025-26, which is projected to increase revenues by $5.95 billion in fiscal year 2024-25, $5.5 billion in fiscal year 2025-26 and $3.4 billion in fiscal year 2026-27. Additionally, the 2024-25 State Budget includes an increased managed care organization tax generating a projected $5.1 billion in fiscal year 2024-25, $4.6 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, and $4.0 billion in fiscal year 2026-27. Significantly, the 2024-25 State Budget provides for the withdrawal of approximately $12.2 billion from the State Rainy Day Fund (the "Rainy Day Fund" or "State Rainy Day Fund") over fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 and approximately $900.0 million from the State Safety Net Reserve in fiscal year 2024-25.

Additional budgeting maneuvers include $6.0 billion in fund shifts, including (a) applying a prior CalPERS supplemental pension payment to the State's overall pension liability which reduces the State's required employer contributions in fiscal year 2024-25 by $1.7 billion, (b) shifting approximately $958.0 million from the State general fund to the State's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for the Formula and Competitive Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program, and (c) shifting approximately $3.0 billion from the State general fund to the State's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for clean energy and other climate programs. The 2024-25 State Budget also delays funding for programs such as the State Food Assistance Program Expansion, Developmental Services, childcare slots and the State's broadband program by a total amount of approximately $3.1 billion. The 2024-25 State Budget also includes approximately $2.1 billion in payroll and University of California and California State University compact deferrals.

The 2024-25 State Budget projects total resources available in fiscal year 2023-24 of approximately $236.5 billion, including revenues and transfers of approximately $189.4 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $47.1 billion, and total expenditures in fiscal year 2023-24 of approximately $223.1 billion. The 2024-25 State Budget projects total resources available for fiscal year 2024-25 of approximately $225.6 billion, inclusive of revenues and transfers of approximately $212.1 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $13.4 billion. The 2024-25 State Budget projects total expenditures in fiscal year 2024-25 of approximately $211.5 billion, inclusive of non-Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $128.9 billion and Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $82.6 billion. The 2024-25 State Budget projects total reserve balances of $22.2 billion at the end of fiscal year 2024-25. This includes $17.6 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund, $3.5 billion in the SFEU, and $1.1 billion in the Public School System Stabilization Account (the "Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund"). In addition, the 2024-25 State Budget maintains approximately $10.6 billion in the Reserve for Liquidation of Encumbrances. The 2024-25 State Budget includes total funding of $133.8 billion for all K-12 education programs, including $81.5 billion from the State's general fund and $52.3 billion from other funds. The 2024-25 State Budget reflects significant Proposition 98 funding that enables increased support for core programs such as the LCFF, special education, transitional kindergarten, nutrition, and preschool.

Certain budgeted programs and adjustments for K-12 education set forth in the 2024-25 State Budget include the following:

- Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The 2024-25 State Budget suspends the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee in fiscal year 2023-24 and projects the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee to be in Test 1 in fiscal year 2024-25. In Test 1 years, the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is equal to the percentage of State general fund appropriated for K-14 schools in fiscal year 1986-87. Suspending the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee is projected to create a maintenance factor obligation of approximately $8.3 billion in fiscal year 2023-24 and is projected to result in a $4.1 billion maintenance factor payment in fiscal year 2024-25, which will be paid in addition to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee level in fiscal year 2024-25. The 2024-25 State Budget reflects Proposition 98 funding levels of $103.7 billion in fiscal year 2022-23, $98.5 billion in fiscal year 2023-24, and $115.3 billion in fiscal year 2024-25. Such funding represents approximately 39.2% of the State's general fund revenues, plus local property tax revenues and a $4.1 billion maintenance factor payment. To accommodate enrollment increases related to the expansion of transitional kindergarten, the 2024-25 State Budget increased the funding level from approximately 38.6% to approximately 39.2% to increase the percentage of State general fund revenues obligated to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee.

- Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. The 2024-25 State Budget includes a withdrawal of the entire $8.4 billion balance in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2023-24 and a discretionary payment of approximately $1.1 billion in fiscal year 2024-25, leaving a projected balance of $1.1 billion at the end of fiscal year 2024-25. Because there is no ending balance at the end of fiscal year 2023-24 and a balance of $1.1 billion at the end of fiscal year 2024-25, school district reserve caps would not be triggered in fiscal year 2024-25 and are not projected to be triggered in fiscal year 2025-26. See " – School District Reserves" and "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Proposition 2 – SB 751."

- Local Control Funding Formula. The 2024-25 State Budget includes an LCFF cost-of-living adjustment of 1.07%. The cost-of-living adjustment, when combined with population growth adjustments, increases discretionary funding for local agencies by approximately $983.0 million. To fully fund the LCFF, the 2024-25 State Budget withdraws approximately $5.3 billion from the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to support LCFF costs in fiscal year 2023-24, and uses available reappropriation and reversion funding of $253.9 million to support ongoing LCFF costs in fiscal year 2024-25.

- Deferrals. The 2024-25 State Budget reflects LCFF apportionment deferrals from fiscal year 2023-24 to fiscal year 2024-25 of approximately $3.6 billion and from fiscal year 2024-25 to fiscal year 2025-26 of approximately $246.0 million. Additionally, the 2024-25 State Budget reflects approximately $2.3 billion in categorical program deferrals from fiscal year 2022-23 to fiscal year 2023-24, with the deferred categorical amount being repaid using Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund resources.

- Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant. The 2024-25 State Budget focuses the use of allocated but unexpended Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant funds on actions to address the needs of students most impacted by learning loss, based on an assessment of needs, and incorporates the use of these funds into the existing Local Control and Accountability Plan development process.

- Employee Protections. To ensure stable employment for school staff, the 2024-25 State Budget includes a suspension of the August 15, 2024, layoff window for certificated and classified staff.

- Instructional Continuity and Attendance Program. The 2024-25 State Budget includes statutory changes to allow local educational agencies to provide attendance recovery opportunities to students to make up lost instructional time, thereby offsetting student absences, and mitigating learning loss, as well as related fiscal impacts to local educational agencies. Beginning in fiscal year 2024-25, the 2024-25 State Budget allows local educational agencies to add up to 10 days of attendance recovery time per pupil to the attendance data submitted to the California Department of Education for funding purposes. Beginning July 1, 2025, the 2024-25 State Budget requires local educational agencies to include an instructional continuity plan in their School Safety Plan as a component of their emergency funding application. The plan must include procedures for student engagement within 5 days of an emergency and a plan to provide hybrid or remote learning opportunities to students within 10 instructional days. The 2024-25 State Budget also includes a $4.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to research existing, and develop new models of hybrid and remote learning to support students' attendance, including developing and disseminating guidance and resources for local educational agencies to develop their own hybrid and remote learning programs to enable instructional continuity.

- Teacher Professional Development and Preparation. To expand the State's educator training infrastructure, the 2024-25 State Budget (a) provides $25.0 million of one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support necessary costs, including training for educators to administer literacy screenings to meet the requirement to screen students in kindergarten through second grade for risk of reading difficulties, including dyslexia, by the 2025-26 school year; and (b) provides $20.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for a county office of education to work with the University of California Subject Matter Projects, as well as other well-qualified governmental or non-profit providers, to develop and provide training aligned with the new California Mathematics Framework for mathematics coaches and leaders who in turn can provide training and support to mathematics teachers to deliver high-quality instruction.

- State Preschool Program. The 2024-25 State Budget provides approximately $53.7 billion of State general fund resources to support reimbursement rate increases previously supported by available one-time federal stimulus funding. The 2024-25 State Budget reflects one-time savings of $190.7 million general fund and $522.3 million Proposition 98 general fund. The 2024-25 State Budget authorized State Preschool Program providers to serve two-year-old children, in addition to three and four-year old children, until June 30, 2027. The 2024-25 State Budget maintains that the State Preschool Program continue to require providers to reserve 5% of funded enrollment for children with disabilities. However, the 2024-25 State Budget suspends provisions to increase this requirement to 7.5% in fiscal year 2025-26 and 10% in fiscal year 2026-27.

- Transitional Kindergarten. The 2024-25 State Budget provides approximately $988.7 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources for the 2023-24 school year to support the second year of expanded eligibility for transitional kindergarten to all children turning five-years-old between September 2 and April 2. The 2024-25 State Budget also provides approximately $390.2 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the second year of adding one additional certificated or classified staff person in each transitional kindergarten classroom. Additionally, the 2024-25 State Budget provides approximately $1.5 billion in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources beginning in fiscal year 2024-25 to support the third year of expanded eligibility for transitional kindergarten to all children turning five-years-old between September 2 and June 2. The 2024-25 State Budget also provides approximately $515.5 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the third year of adding one additional certificated or classified staff person in each transitional kindergarten classroom.

The 2024-25 State Budget includes solution-oriented measures that directly impact funding for school districts, including forgoing planned investments of (a) $875.0 million to support the School Facility Program, (b) $550.0 million support to the State Preschool, Transitional Kindergarten and Full-Day Kindergarten Facilities Grant Program, and (c) $500.0 million one-time Proposition 98 general fund investment in zero-emission school buses.

Additional budgeted programs and adjustments for K-12 education set forth in the 2024-25 State Budget include the following:

- Arts and Music in Schools. The 2024-25 State Budget provides approximately $907.1 million to support arts and music in schools.

- Nutrition. The 2024-25 State Budget provides an additional $179.4 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources and an additional $120.8 million one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to fully fund the universal school meals program in fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25. This is in addition to the $1.6 billion base funding for such program.

The complete 2024-25 State Budget is available from the California Department of Finance website at **www.dof.ca.gov** or **www.ebudget.ca.gov**. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of these internet addresses or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

LAO Analysis of the 2024-25 State Budget. The Legislative Analyst's Office (the "LAO"), a nonpartisan State office which provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the State legislature, released its report on the 2024-25 State Budget entitled "The 2024-25 Budget: Overview of the Spending Plan" on September 6, 2024 (the "2024-25 State Budget Analysis"). In the 2024-25 State Budget Analysis, the LAO assesses the budget problem that was addressed in the 2024-25 State Budget and analyzes the major proposals for K-12 education.

The LAO estimates that the State addressed a budget shortfall of $55.0 billion, which is larger than the budget shortfall of $47.0 billion cited in the 2024-25 State Budget. The main driver for the $8.0 billion difference is the difference in treatment of assumptions about baseline spending for schools and community colleges.

The LAO notes that the 2024-25 State Budget uses various maneuvers to address the budget shortfall, including reserve withdrawals, spending reductions, revenue increases, and cost shifts. The LAO indicates that spending-related adjustments (including school spending) were the largest component of the budget package, accounting for $39.0 billion and approximately 70% of the total solutions. The LAO also shows that reserve withdrawals were the second largest component, totaling $6.0 billion from the State Rainy Day Fund and the Safety Net Reserve. The report further details that cost shifts and revenue-related solutions were smaller components, amounting to $2.0 billion and $8.0 billion, respectively. The LAO estimates $16.0 billion in one time or temporary spending solutions (excluding school spending) and $4.0 billion in ongoing reductions, which grow to approximately $6 billion over time.

The LAO notes that the budget emergency proclamation by the Governor on June 26, 2024 allowed the 2024-25 State Budget to withdraw approximately $5.0 billion from the State Rainy Day Fund. The 2024-25 State Budget also includes a withdrawal of the $900.0 million balance from the Safety Net Reserve.

The LAO estimates that, pursuant to the 2024-25 State Budget, the State would end the 2024-25 fiscal year with $21.1 billion in General Fund reserves, including$17.6 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund and $3.5 billion in the SFEU. The LAO also estimates that the State would have room under the State appropriations limit in fiscal years 2022-23 through 2024-25. The LAO projects that revenues from the major tax sources would grow from fiscal year 2023-24 to fiscal year 2024-25, but not enough to offset the revenue shortfalls in the prior and current fiscal years.

The LAO explains that the 2024-25 State Budget includes $12.7 billion in reductions to Proposition 98 funding for schools and community colleges over fiscal years 2022-23 through 2024-25. This includes a reduction to the Proposition 98 funding by $2.6 billion for fiscal year 2022-23. For fiscal year 2023-24, the 2024-25 State Budget invokes a provision allowing the State to suspend the minimum requirement and reduces the amount of Proposition 98 funding by $8.3 billion. The LAO states that these reductions lower the Proposition 98 requirement on an ongoing basis but create an obligation to increase funding more rapidly in the future. Additionally, the 2024-25 State Budget introduces a new type of fiscal maneuver that accrues $6.2 billion in previous school and community college payments to future fiscal years. Specifically, the State will not recognize these payments as a cost to the State general fund in the year it provided them i.e., fiscal year 2022-23. The maneuver does not delay or reduce any payments to schools or community colleges, nor does it reduce the Proposition 98 funding requirement in future fiscal years.

The LAO notes that the 2024-25 State Budget contains reserve withdrawals from the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to mitigate the funding reductions to schools in fiscal year 2023-24. Additionally, the LAO estimates cost savings because the Coronavirus Disease 2019 disease ("COVID-19") attendance policies preserving attendance numbers to pre-pandemic levels are being phased out. The LAO describes other minor savings for schools and community colleges from (1) deferring payments from fiscal year 2024-25 to fiscal year 2025-26, (2) reducing funding for the State Preschool program that is expected to go unused, and (3) repurposing certain unspent appropriations from previous years. The payment deferral involved deferring $487.0 million in payments from fiscal year 2024-25 to fiscal year 2025-26 by delaying a portion of payment to school districts from June 2025 to July 2025. The LAO notes that school districts may be exempt from this deferral if they can show the delay would cause fiscal insolvency. The purpose of the deferral is to reduce spending in fiscal year 2024-25 to the minimum level required by Proposition 98.

The LAO indicates that after accounting for these actions, the State has $1.5 billion available to augment school and community college programs. The LAO highlights that the budget allocates $1.0 billion of this amount to cover a 1.07% cost-of-living adjustment for existing programs. For schools, the 2024-25 State Budget also provides an increase of $300.0 million to cover cost increases of universal school meals. For community colleges, the 2024-25 Budget also provides $75.0 million to cover increased costs.

The 2024-25 State Budget Analysis is available on the LAO website at **www.lao.ca.gov**. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of this internet address or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. The Governor released the fiscal year 2025-26 proposed State budget (the "Proposed 2025-26 State Budget") on January 10, 2025, which reflects a stronger financial position than it has in recent years. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget notes that although the budget framework from the 2024-25 State Budget represents significant progress on the budget shortfall from the past two years, the current fiscal outlook underscores the need for continued vigilance to strengthen budget resiliency and fiscal stability even further. Citing the State revenue volatility, which is in part due to its reliance on the top 1% of income earners and capital gains revenues, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget is balanced and reflects a modest surplus of $363.0 million. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget proposes reforms to the State's reserve funds requirements to double the size of the State's reserve cap from 10% to 20% and to clarify that deposits in the State Rainy Day Fund are not counted as expenditures toward the State's appropriations limit. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Article XIIIB of the California Constitution." This proposed reform will require a statewide ballot initiative. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget reflects support for vital initiatives in education, health care, housing, and homelessness, while enhancing economic development and supporting public safety.

The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget indicates that a stronger-than-anticipated performance by the economy, stock market, and cash receipts, combined with an improved economic outlook, have contributed toward an upgraded revenue forecast in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget projects that State general fund revenues before accounting for transfers and tax policy proposals are to increase by approximately $16.5 billion from fiscal year 2023-24 through fiscal year 2025-26. Although the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget forecast does not reflect a recession, it does recognize volatility in personal income tax and capital gains realization and several other risk factors that could negatively affect the economy and State revenue, including stock market and asset price volatility affecting high-income earners as well as geopolitical instability. While the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget is balanced, it cautions against shortfalls in future years driven by expenditures exceeding revenues and recognizes that further action may be necessary to maintain a balanced budget. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget notes that potential federal policy changes could also negatively impact the State's economy, specifically in the areas of international trade, immigration, and health care.

To provide for a balanced budget over two fiscal years, the 2024-25 State Budget assumed withdrawals from the State Rainy Day Fund of approximately $5.1 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and $7.1 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, and the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget maintains such planned withdrawals. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget maintains the planned withdrawal of approximately $7.1 billion from the State Rainy Day Fund. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget predicts a total reserve balance of $17.0 billion at the end of fiscal year 2025-26. This includes $10.9 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund, $4.5 billion in SFEU, and $1.5 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. To remove the cap on deposits to the State Rainy Day Fund and increase budget resiliency, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget proposes statutory changes to allow the State to make larger deposits into reserve accounts during fiscal upturns, enhancing the State's ability to protect vital programs and services during future downturns. Specifically, the Proposed 2025-26 Budget suggests increasing the mandatory deposit level in the State Rainy Day Fund from the current 10% to 20% of State general fund revenues and exempt deposits into the State Rainy Day Fund from the State's appropriations limit. See "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Article XIIIB of the California Constitution."

The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates total resources available in fiscal year 2024-25 of approximately $258.4 billion, including revenues and transfers of approximately $222.5 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $35.9 billion, and total expenditures in fiscal year 2024-25 of approximately $232.1 billion. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget projects total resources available for fiscal year 2025-26 of approximately $251.4 billion, inclusive of revenues and transfers of approximately $225.1 billion and a prior year balance of approximately $26.3 billion. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget projects total expenditures in fiscal year 2025-26 of approximately $228.9 billion, inclusive of non-Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $144.3 billion and Proposition 98 expenditures of approximately $84.6 billion. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes approximately $34.9 billion in reserves in fiscal year 2025-26 and allocates reserves as follows: approximately $10.9 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund for fiscal emergencies, approximately $1.5 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, approximately $18.0 billion in the Reserve for Liquidation and Encumbrances, and approximately $4.5 billion in the SFEU.

The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes total funding of approximately $137.1 billion for all TK-12 education programs, including approximately $83.3 billion from the State's general fund and approximately $53.8 billion from other funds. Per-pupil funding totals $18,918 per pupil in Proposition 98 funding and $24,764 per pupil when accounting for all funding sources.

Certain budgeted programs and adjustments for K-12 education set forth in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget include the following:

- California for All Kids. As part of the California for All Kids Plan, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget fully implements universal transitional kindergarten and universal before, after, and summer school for TK-6 grade students. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget contemplates other key achievements in fiscal year 2025-26, including: State schools will serve nearly 1 billion meals through the universal school meals program; all kindergarten through second grade students will be screened for risk of reading difficulties, grants to local educational agencies for the California Community Schools Partnership Program will be fully disbursed; all educators will have access to the Literacy Roadmap; and beginning January 1, 2025, all local educational agencies may apply to participate in the Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative Fee Schedule Program. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also protects core programs by providing increased ongoing funding for the LCFF, special education, and nutrition programs.

- Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The revised estimates of general fund revenues in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget result in notable adjustments to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee, resulting in funding estimates of approximately $98.5 billion in fiscal year 2023-24, $119.2 billion in fiscal year 2024-25, and $118.9 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, representing a three-year increase in the minimum guarantee of approximately $7.5 billion over the level funded in the 2024-25 State Budget. Recognizing the inherent risk in revenue projections, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget appropriates the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee at $117.6 billion, instead of the currently calculated level of $119.2 billion in fiscal year 2024-25. This is intended to mitigate the risk of potentially appropriating more resources to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee than are ultimately available in the final calculation for fiscal year 2024-25. Unlike fiscal year 2023-24, where Proposition 98 minimum guarantee was in a Test 2 year, it is anticipated that the minimum guarantee will be in Test 1 for fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, a funding level equal to approximately 40% of the State's general fund revenues. With the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee being "rebenched" to reflect the ongoing implementation of universal transitional kindergarten, Test 1 will increase the State general fund revenues due to the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee from 39.2% to 39.6%.

- Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. The 2024-25 State Budget projected a total balance of $1.1 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget reflects revised fiscal year 2024-25 payment of approximately $1.2 billion, a mandatory repayment that replaces the discretionary repayment, and an additional mandatory repayment of $376.0 million in fiscal year 2025-26, into the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, for a revised balance of approximately $1.5 billion at the end of fiscal year 2025-26. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget makes no change to the withdrawal of $8.4 billion in fiscal year 2023-24. Under current law, there is a cap of 10% on school district reserves in fiscal years immediately succeeding those in which the balance in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund is equal to or greater than 3% of the total TK-12 share of the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. The balance of $1.2 billion in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2024-25 does not trigger school district reserve caps in fiscal year 2025-26. See "– School District Reserves" and "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Proposition 2 – SB 751."

- Local Control Funding Formula. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes a LCFF cost-of-living adjustment of approximately 2.43%. When combined with population growth adjustments, this will result in an increase of approximately $2.5 billion in discretionary funds for local educational agencies. Budgetary deferrals of $246.6 million for TK-12 education are fully repaid in fiscal year 2025-26. To fully fund the LCFF and maintain the level of past year principal apportionments, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget proposes using available reappropriation and reversion funding totaling $25.9 million to support ongoing LCFF costs in fiscal year 2023-24 and deferring LCFF funding totaling $35.1 million from fiscal year 2023-24 to fiscal year 2024-25. This one-time deferral is fully repaid in fiscal year 2024-25.

- Universal Transitional Kindergarten. For fiscal year 2024-25, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget provides a total of $1.5 billion of ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to support expanded eligibility for transitional kindergarten, shifting age eligibility from all children turning five years old between September 2 and April 2 to all children turning five between September 2 and June 2, and an additional $516.7 million Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the third year of adding one additional certificated or classified staff person to every transitional kindergarten class. For fiscal year 2025-26, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget provides a total of $2.4 billion (inclusive of all prior years' investments), in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the full implementation of universal transitional kindergarten. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also provides $1.5 billion ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to support further lowering the average student-to-adult ratio from 12:1 to 10:1 in every transitional kindergarten classroom.

- Before School, After School, and Summer School. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget fully implements the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program, which is a multi-year investment plan to implement before, after, and summer school instruction and enrichment for students in grades TK-6, with a focus on local educational agencies with the highest concentration of low-income students, English learners, and youth in foster care. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget increases the number of local educational agencies that offer universal access to students, from those with an unduplicated pupil percentage of 75% to those with 55% unduplicated students. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also includes $435.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to cover implementation of this program, for a total program funding of $4.4 billion.

- Master Plan for Career Education. As part of the plan to make it easier for Californians to receive college credit both in high school and in recognition of their real-world experience and create more pathways to in-demand careers in the State, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget proposes including dual enrollment and pathways programs as allowable expenditures for funds allocated through the $1.8 billion Student Support and Discretionary Block Grant and includes an increase of $3.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to the California College Guidance Initiative and the Cradle-to-Career Data System. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also proposes to direct the Department of Education to examine feasibility of streamlining applications for TK-12 career technical education programs into a single consolidated application.

- Literacy Instruction. To support the State's research-based English Language Arts/English Language Development ("ELA/ELD") Framework, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget allocates $500.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for TK-12 literacy and mathematics coaches; $40.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support necessary costs, including purchasing screening materials and training for educators to administer literacy screenings; and $5.0 million in Proposition 98 general fund resources annually through fiscal year 2029-30 to launch a Literacy Network for state-developed literacy resources, elevate high performing districts and best practices, and provide support to select local educational agencies facing persistent performance challenges. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also directs the Instructional Quality Commission to initiate a follow-up adoption for ELA/ELD instruction materials, and provides $300,000 one-time non-Proposition 98 general fund resources in fiscal year 2024-25 for the Instructional Quality Commission to develop a curriculum guide and resources in personal finance, and $1.8 billion for the Student Support and Discretionary Block Grant which can fund professional development for teachers on the ELA/ELD Framework and the Literacy Roadmap.

- Teacher Preparation and Professional Development. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes proposals intended to support teachers and improve access to the educator pipeline, including $150.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to provide financial assistance for teacher candidates through the Teacher Recruitment Incentive Grant Program and an additional $100.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to extend the timeline of the existing National Board Certification Incentive Program to support National Board Certified Teachers to teach and mentor other staff in high poverty schools.

- Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $1.8 billion one-time in Proposition 98 general fund resources for a discretionary block grant to provide local educational agencies with additional fiscal support to address rising costs and fund statewide priorities, including: (1) professional development for teachers on the ELA/ELD Framework and the Literacy Roadmap, with a focus on strategies to support literacy for English learners, (2) professional development for teachers on the Mathematics Framework, (3) teacher recruitment and retention strategies, and (4) career pathways and dual enrollment expansion efforts consistent with the Master Plan for Career Education.

- School Facility Program. The Kindergarten through Grade 12 Schools and Local Community College Public Education Facilities Modernization, Repair, and Safety Bond Act of 2024, approved by voters on November 5, 2024 ("Proposition 2 (2024)"), authorized a total of $8.5 billion in State general obligation bonds for K-12 schools to be allocated through the School Facility Program. These funds are allocated across several key areas: $4.0 billion for modernization projects, $3.3 billion for new construction, $600.0 million for charter schools, and $600.0 million for career technical education projects. Proposition 2 (2024) also supports the replacement of school buildings that are at least 75 years old, funding for school districts with specific needs, such as small districts and those located in military installations, programmatic changes for energy-efficient components in new construction and modernization projects, and construction or retrofit of transitional kindergarten classrooms. Proposition 2 (2024) also includes programmatic changes that emphasize health and safety components of school facilities and allows the State Allocation Board to provide assistance for purposes of procuring interim housing for school districts and county offices of education impacted by a natural disaster for which the Governor has declared state of emergency.

- Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $378.6 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support the Learning Recovery Emergency Block Grant to support local educational agencies in establishing learning recovery initiatives through the 2027-28 school year.

- Cost-of-Living Adjustments. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $204.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to reflect a 2.43% cost-of-living adjustment for specified categorical programs and the LCFF Equity Multiplier. The specified categorical programs include Special Education, Child Nutrition, State Preschool, Youth in Foster Care, Mandates Block Grant, Adults in Correctional Facilities Program, Charter School Facility Grant Program, American Indian Education Centers, and the American Indian Early Childhood Education Program.

- Kitchen Infrastructure and Training. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $150.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for specialized kitchen equipment, infrastructure, and training to support schools in providing more freshly prepared meals made with locally grown ingredients.

- Local Property Tax Adjustments. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes an additional $125.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts and county offices of education in fiscal year 2024-25, and a decrease of $1.5 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, as a result of increased offsetting property taxes.

- Nutrition. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $106.3 million in additional ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to fully fund the universal school meals program in fiscal year 2025-26.

- County Offices of Education. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $12.2 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to reflect A.D.A. changes applicable to the county office of education LCFF, and a 2.43 % cost-of-living adjustment.

- English Language Proficiency Screener for Transitional Kindergarten Students. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes $10.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for the statewide use of English language proficiency screeners to support multilingual learnings in transitional kindergarten.

The complete Proposed 2025-26 State Budget is available from the California Department of Finance website at **www.dof.ca.gov** or **www.ebudget.ca.gov**. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of these internet addresses or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

LAO Analysis of the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. The LAO released its report on the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget entitled "The 2025-26 Budget: Overview of the Governor's Budget" on January 13, 2025 (the "LAO Analysis of the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget"). In the LAO Analysis of the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, the LAO assesses the budget condition and analyzes the major proposals for K-12 education.

The LAO estimates that the underlying condition of the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget is roughly balanced. The LAO notes that one of the main reasons for the balanced budget is the State Legislature's atypical action taken last year to address the deficit and withdraw more in reserves as well as proactive decisions to address the anticipated budget deficit for fiscal year 2025-26. The 2024-25 State Budget committed a total of $28.0 billion in budgeting maneuvers for fiscal year 2025-26, which included, $12.0 billion in spending-related reductions and approximately $16.0 billion in all other reductions. The LAO notes that the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget does not propose any significant policy changes to the already-adopted 2024-25 State Budget, but some of the assumed savings are now lower, totaling $24.0 billion for fiscal year 2025-26. Two key areas where these savings have eroded are in the managed care organization tax package and reductions to State operations. The LAO notes that their estimates are slightly different than the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates, but the differences are small enough on net that they do not substantively change the assessment of the budget condition. Specifically, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates the revenues to be $9.0 billion higher, but this is partially offset by the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget's estimate of constitutionally required State general fund spending on K-14 education, which is $4.7 billion higher than the LAO's November 2024 estimates. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates of baseline spending (for example, for caseload growth, federal reimbursements, and statutory cost increases) are lower than LAO estimates by $600.0 million. The LAO cautions that neither LAO's November 2024 estimates nor the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget included any costs associated with the devastating wildfires in Southern California, as both were developed before those wildfires began. While the LAO anticipates some State costs as well as State policy responses to the disaster, sufficient information is not available about the extent of those costs. Both the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget and the LAO anticipate deficits in future years.

The LAO notes that the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes three categories of discretionary proposals that are not already committed to under current law or policy. First, some proposals provide short-term budget savings that create more budget capacity. These proposals generate a total of $2.2 billion in State general fund savings within the budget window. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget proposes providing $1.6 billion less in total funding for schools and community colleges than the estimated Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for fiscal year 2024-25. This provides one-time State general fund savings in fiscal year 2024-25, but also creates a "settle-up" obligation, which will need to be paid in a future year if revenues for fiscal year 2024-25 were to remain unchanged. If revenues for fiscal year 2024-25 come in below current projections, this obligation would also decline, potentially to zero. Second, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes new discretionary proposals that use budget capacity by increasing spending or reducing revenues, totaling approximately $700.0 million. The major proposals in this category include increasing revenues by approximately $300.0 million by changing rules for determination of taxable profits for financial institutions, shifting approximately $300.0 million in State general fund spending on water recycling, wildfire prevention activities at State parks, and dam safety activities to funding from Proposition 4, the climate bond approved by voters on November 5, 2024, and approximately $570.0 million in new discretionary State general fund spending in fiscal year 2025-26. Finally, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget sets the balance of the SFEU to $4.5 billion, which is higher than recent budgets that set the SFEU balance between $3.5 billion and $4.0 billion.

The LAO notes that compared to the estimates in the 2024-25 State Budget, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for school and community colleges is up by approximately $7.1 billion ($3.9 billion of which is attributable to fiscal year 2024-25 and $3.2 billion is attributable to fiscal year 2025-26). The LAO notes that this increase is due almost entirely to higher State general fund revenue estimates. In addition, approximately $4.0 billion in one-time spending expires in fiscal year 2025-26, freeing-up the underlying funding for other school and community college purposes. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget would make mandatory deposits into the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund of approximately $1.2 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and $376.0 million in fiscal year 2025-26, which would bring the total balance in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to $1.5 billion. The mandatory deposit in the fiscal year 2024-25 replaces the $1.1 billion discretionary deposit included in the 2024-25 State Budget.

The LAO notes that the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget provides approximately $2.5 billion to fund a 2.43% statutory cost-of-living adjustment for existing school and community college programs. Consistent with previous budgets, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget sets aside $1.1 billion to complete the expansion of transitional kindergarten in fiscal year 2025-26. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also provides $746.0 million funding to reduce the student-to-adult ratios in transitional kindergarten classrooms from 12:1 to 10:1, and $435.0 million for the Expanded Learning Opportunities Program, primarily to increase the number of school districts that must offer enrichment programs (such as after school activities and summer school) to all students. The LAO notes that the largest one-time proposal is to provide $1.8 billion for schools through a new discretionary block grant that could be used to fund new activities or cover costs of existing programs. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget also includes $500.0 million to fund literacy and mathematics coaches at high poverty schools, expanding upon a program the state funded in previous budgets. The LAO notes that the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget includes a series of initiatives intended to advance teacher training and recruitment efforts at schools.

The LAO finds the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimates of revenues and use of reserves reasonable, but expressed concern that recent gains are on shaky ground. The LAO notes that the tax collection gains are not tied to improvements in the State's broader economy, which has been lackluster, with elevated unemployment, a stagnant job market outside of government and healthcare, and sluggish consumer spending. Agreeing with the narrative in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, the LAO notes that the revenue gains appear largely tied to the booming stock market, a situation which can change rapidly and without warning. This is further complicated by the recent wildfires in Southern California which may result in tax deadline delay and make it difficult to read tax collection trends. The LAO also emphasizes that the State costs from these fires will depend on the continually evolving situation, as well as decisions by the State Legislature and federal government, including those related to cost sharing for response, clean up, recovery, and other possible assistance. The LAO notes that the $7.0 billion withdrawal from the State Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2025-26 is reasonable. A cumulative total of $82.0 billion in budget deficit has been addressed, but even including the fiscal year 2025-26 withdrawal, only half of the State Rainy Day Fund has been withdrawn. The LAO recommends that State Legislature maintain last year's momentum by developing a plan for addressing potential budget problems on the horizon, as the underlying budget dynamics are particularly challenging. The LAO recommends that the State Legislature analyze which programs are working well and have grown considerably in recent years and understand the efficacy of those expansions and which programs are in need of adjustments or are no longer achieving desired outcomes within the next couple of months so that difficult choices can be made in May 2025. The LAO supports the changes proposed by the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget to increase the cap on State Rainy Day Fund required deposits and to exclude the State's reserve deposits from the State appropriations limit but suggests additional changes to increase how much is saved each year.

The LAO Analysis of the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget is available on the LAO website at **www.lao.ca.gov**. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of this internet address or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

May Revision to Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. The Governor released the May Revision to the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget on May 14, 2025 (the "2025-26 May Revision"). The 2025-26 May Revision provides that the risks related to substantial changes in federal policy, specifically, broad-based tariffs, that were highlighted in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, have now become a reality driving a downgrade in both economic and revenue forecasts. Due to the increased expenditure growth above the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget projections, the State now faces an estimated $12.0 billion budget shortfall. This will require the State to make difficult but necessary decisions to reduce ongoing expenditure growth to maintain budget resilience and stability for critical State programs. Regardless of the shortfall, the 2025-26 May Revision continues to support TK-12 education initiatives and reflects the full implementation of transitional kindergarten, full funding for school meals for all, and free access to expanded school day and school year enrichment and academic support for thousands of students. While the 2025-26 May Revision does not forecast a traditional recession, it does reflect changing national conditions that economists consider to be a "growth recession," marked by a substantial slowdown in Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth combined with lower job growth and higher unemployment. Key economic factors driven by higher tariffs include: (a) downgrade of the United States real GDP growth by 0.7% in calendar year 2025 and by 0.3% in calendar year 2026, (b) downgrade to nationwide job growth by 0.3% in calendar year 2026, (c) increase in the unemployment rate by an average of 0.3%, to reach 4.4% and 4.9% in calendar years 2025 and 2026, respectively, (d) impact on State economy because of the substantial volume of commerce that flows through the State's ports, and (e) downgrade of the wage and salary growth projections as tariffs make businesses less profitable.

The 2025-26 May Revision notes that because the financial markets play a pivotal role in State revenues, the onset of tariffs has already impacted the updated revenue forecasts from the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget and caused a downgrade in the Standard and Poor's 500 market index forecast for the second quarter of calendar year 2025. The 2025-26 May Revisions projects a decrease in stock-based compensation to employees of State based technology companies, contributing to a downgrade in projected personal income tax revenues in fiscal year 2025-26 that will reverse the positive trends in personal income tax withholding cash results through April 2025 and a downgrade of personal income tax revenues from capital gains. The 2025-26 May Revision notes that despite a surplus in cash receipts through April 2025, the State's general fund revenues, excluding transfers and loans, have decreased by approximately $5.2 billion through fiscal year 2025-26. Conversely, expenditures for the State's health care program for low-income individuals, Medi-Cal, have increased significantly and continue to outpace revenues due to higher overall enrollment, pharmacy costs and managed care costs, and other factors like COVID-19 continuous coverage requirement and the implementation of major policy changes such as the full elimination of the asset test for older adults and the full-scope expansion to all income-eligible State residents, regardless of immigration status. In March 2025, the State borrowed $3.4 billion and appropriated an additional $2.8 billion from the State general fund to support Medi-Cal expenditures of $37.6 billion. In the last 10 years, Medi-Cal general fund costs have increased from $17.1 billion to $37.6 billion and Medi-Cal caseload has increased from 12.7 million in fiscal year 2019-20 to 15.0 million in fiscal year 2024-25. These expenditure increases are expected to continue through fiscal year 2025-26.

The 2025-26 May Revision maintains the planned withdrawal of approximately $7.1 billion from the State Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2025-26. Accounting for withdrawals, the 2025-26 May Revision reflects total reserve balances of approximately $15.7 billion at the end of fiscal year 2025-26. This consists of $11.2 billion in the State Rainy Day Fund and $4.5 billion in the SFEU. To address the $12.0 billion budget deficit, the 2025-26 May Revision proposes significant reductions to ongoing programs, totaling $5.0 billion in fiscal year 2025-26, and expected to grow to $14.8 billion by fiscal year 2028-29. These maneuvers include reductions in Medi-Cal and healthcare programs, $5.3 billion of revenue and borrowing related maneuvers and $1.7 billion in fund shifts.

The 2025-26 May Revision includes total funding of $137.8 billion consisting of $80.5 billion from the State general fund and $57.3 billion from other funds for all TK-12 education programs. Significant proposals affecting TK-12 districts in this category include:

- Proposition 98 Minimum Guarantee. The revised estimates of State general fund revenues result in notable adjustments to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee. The revised minimum guarantee for TK-14 schools is calculated to be $98.5 billion in fiscal year 2023-24, $118.9 billion in fiscal year 2024-25, and $114.6 billion in fiscal year 2025-26. These levels represent an increase of approximately $2.9 billion over the three-year period relative to the 2024-25 State Budget, and a remarkable decrease of approximately $4.6 billion from the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. Due to the inherent risk in revenue projections, the 2025-26 May Revision proposes to appropriate the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee for fiscal year 2024-25 at $117.6 billion, instead of the currently calculated level of $118.9 billion. The difference between the appropriated and the calculated levels is less than the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, at $1.3 billion instead of $1.6 billion. This is intended to mitigate the risk of potentially appropriating more resources to the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee than are ultimately available in the final calculation for fiscal year 2024-25.

- Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund. The 2025-26 May Revision maintains the withdrawal of the full $8.4 billion balance in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2023-24. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget included a mandatory deposit of $1.2 billion in fiscal year 2024-25 and a discretionary deposit of $376.0 million in fiscal year 2025-26. Adjustments in capital gains revenues in the 2025-26 May Revision are projected to reduce the mandatory deposit in fiscal year 2024-25 to $540.0 million. Additionally, a decrease in the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee triggers a mandatory withdrawal of $540.0 million in fiscal year 2025-26, exhausting the remaining Proposition 98 Rainy Fund balance.

- Proposition 98 Funding Split. The 2025-26 May Revision includes a shift in how transitional kindergarten expansion funds are distributed between TK-12 school districts and community college districts. In prior years, consistent with the statutory requirement, 10.9% of the amount of State general fund rebenched into the Proposition 98 minimum guarantee as the cost of transitional kindergarten expansion was added to the community college districts' budget. Over the three-year budget window, this has resulted in $492.4 million in increased resources for community college districts, and a like amount of funding that has not been available for TK-12 school districts to implement the expansion of transitional kindergarten. The 2025-26 May Revision shifts the full transitional kindergarten expansion funding to the TK-12 education side of the Proposition 98 budget. This reduces by a like amount the resources for community college districts. However, the purpose of rebenching Proposition 98 for the cost of transitional kindergarten expansion was to ensure that implementation of universal transitional kindergarten did not create a fiscal burden on existing TK-12 programs, therefore this shift will align resources generated by the rebench with this intent.

- Local Control Funding Formula. The 2025-26 May Revision includes a LCFF cost-of-living adjustment of 2.3%, down from 2.4% included in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget. When combined with population growth adjustments, this will result in an increase of approximately $2.1 billion in discretionary funds for local educational agencies ("LEAs") as compared to the 2024-25 State Budget. To fully fund the LCFF, the 2025-26 May Revision uses $481.0 million from the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to support LCFF costs in fiscal year 2025-26.

- Deferrals. Budgetary deferrals of $246.6 million for TK-12 education from fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25 are fully repaid in the three-year budget window. However, to fully fund the LCFF and maintain the level of fiscal year 2025-26 principal apportionments, the 2025-26 May Revision proposes deferring $1.8 billion in LCFF funding from June 2026 to July 2026.

- Universal Transitional Kindergarten. In the 2025-26 school year, the 2025-26 May Revision provides a total of $2.1 billion ongoing Proposition 98 general fund (inclusive of all prior years' investments) to support the full implementation of universal transitional kindergarten, so that all children who turn four years old by September 1 of the school year can enroll in the 2025-26 school year. This is down slightly from the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget's estimate of $2.4 billion, driven largely by revised average daily attendance estimates and a lower LCFF cost-of-living adjustment. The 2025-26 May Revision also provides an additional $1.2 billion ongoing Proposition 98 general fund to support further lowering the average student-to-adult ratio from 12:1 to 10:1 in every transitional kindergarten classroom. This is also lower than the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget estimate of $1.5 billion, again driven by revised average daily attendance estimates.

- Before School, After School and Summer School. The 2025-26 May Revision maintains the full implementation of the expanded learning opportunities program by increasing the number of LEAs with TK-6th grade that offer universal access to students, from those with an unduplicated pupil percentage of 75% to those with 55% unduplicated students. However, increasing unduplicated pupil average daily attendance estimates have increased the estimated cost of this investment, from $435.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources at the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget to $515.5 million at the 2025-26 May Revision. Additionally, the 2025-26 May Revision includes an additional $10.0 million to increase the minimum grant amount from $50,000 to $100,000 per LEA. This increase will allow small LEAs to maintain expanded learning programming without redirecting funding from other local programs.

- Literacy Instruction. The 2025-26 May Revision builds upon the comprehensive package of $545.3 million investment included in the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, to include $200.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to support evidenced-based professional learning for elementary school educators aligned with the ELA/ELD framework, $10.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund sources for a county office of education to partner with the University of California, San Francisco Dyslexia Center to support the Multitudes screener, and expand capacity for educator support for schools using Multitudes and authority for the Department of Education to draw down funding awarded through the federal Comprehensive Literacy State Development grant.

- Teacher Preparation and Professional Development. The Proposed 2025-26 State Budget included multiple proposals intended to support teachers and improve access to the educator pipeline. The

2025-26 May Revision builds on these proposals by repurposing $150.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources for the Teacher Recruitment Incentive Grant Program to, among other things, provide $100.0 million in one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources to fund stipends for student teachers and, among other things, extending deadlines for completion of induction program and reading instruction competence assessment.

- Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant. Given the reduction in Proposition 98 resources, the 2025-26 May Revision updates the amount of one-time Proposition 98 general fund resources available for the Student Support and Professional Development Discretionary Block Grant to $1.7 billion (from $1.8 billion at the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget). These funds will provide LEAs with additional fiscal support to address rising costs, as well as fund statewide priorities.

The 2025-26 May Revision includes certain adjustments that add or amend the State general fund resources affecting TK-12 districts. Significantly, these include:

- Local Property Tax Adjustments. Allocation of $309.0 million in additional Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts and county offices of education in fiscal year 2024-25, and a decrease of $1.1 billion in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources for school districts and county offices of education in fiscal year 2025-26, resulting from increased offsetting property taxes.

- Cost-of-Living Adjustments. Allocation of $174.0 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources to reflect a 2.3% cost-of-living adjustment for specified categorical programs and the LCFF equity multiplier. The specified categorical programs include Special Education, Child Nutrition, Youth in Foster Care, Mandates Block Grant, Adults in Correctional Facilities Program, Charter School Facility Grant Program, American Indian Education Centers, and the American Indian Early Childhood Education Program.

- Nutrition. Allocation of $90.7 million in additional ongoing Proposition 98 General Fund to fully fund the Universal School Meals Program in fiscal year 2025-26.

To address the projected budget shortfall, the 2025-26 May Revisions includes certain reductions affecting TK-12 districts, as described below:

- Reversion of Unallocated School Facilities Funds. A reduction of $177.5 million in remaining, unused State general fund resources from a $2.0 billion one-time allocation provided to the Office of Public School Construction in the budget for fiscal year 2023-24 for TK-12 school facilities. These funds were made available on an as-needed basis for fire-impacted LEAs through August 2025. However, impacted schools indicated that they would not be able to use the funds by that date. Proposition 2 facilities funds will be available for fire-impacted LEAs to access moving forward, as needed.

- Suspension of the State Preschool Cost-of-Living Adjustment. A reduction of $19.3 million in ongoing Proposition 98 general fund resources and $10.2 million in ongoing State general fund resources to reflect the suspension of the statutory cost-of-living adjustment for the California State Preschool Program in fiscal year 2025-26.

The complete 2025-26 May Revision is available from the California Department of Finance website at **www.dof.ca.gov** or **www.ebudget.ca.gov**. The District can take no responsibility for the continued accuracy of these internet addresses or for the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of information posted therein, and such information is not incorporated herein by such reference.

Changes in State Budget. The final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget, which requires approval by a majority vote of each house of the State Legislature, may differ substantially from the 2025-26 May Revision. The final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget may be affected by national and State economic conditions and other factors which the District cannot predict. Accordingly, the District cannot provide any assurances that there will not be any changes in the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget from the 2025-26 May Revision. The District cannot predict the impact that the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget, or subsequent budgets, will have on its finances and operations.

Future Budgets and Budgetary Actions. The District cannot predict what future actions will be taken by the State legislature and the Governor to address changing State revenues and expenditures or the impact such actions will have on State revenues available in the current or future years for education. The State budget will be affected by tariffs, national and State economic conditions and other factors beyond the District's ability to predict or control. Certain actions could result in a significant shortfall of revenue and cash and could impair the State's ability to fund schools during the current fiscal year and in future fiscal years. Certain factors, like an economic recession, could result in State budget shortfalls in any fiscal year and could have a material adverse financial impact on the District. As the Series 2025 Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes, the Proposed 2025-26 State Budget, the 2025-26 May Revision, and the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget are not expected to have a material impact on the payment of the Series 2025 Bonds.

School District Reserves. The State's economic and revenue outlook has changed. Although the 2024-25 State Budget provides for a discretionary payment of approximately $1.1 billion to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2024-25, the 2024-25 State Budget also provides for a withdrawal of the entire $8.4 billion balance in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund in fiscal year 2023-24, leaving a projected balance of $1.1 billion at the end of fiscal year 2024-25. See "–2024-25 State Budget." School districts may need to access their local reserves in light of operational needs that may exceed expected funding under LCFF in a given fiscal year. The District, which has an average daily attendance ("A.D.A.") of less than 1,000 (but greater than 301), is required to maintain a reserve for economic uncertainty in an amount equal to the greater of 4% of its general fund expenditures and other financing uses or $87,000. At the time of preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects it will meet the 4% statutory reserve requirement in fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27.

Payments allocated to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund under the fiscal year 2021-22 State budget and the fiscal year 2022-23 State budget triggered a reserve cap for school districts in fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24, respectively. Such reserve cap is triggered when the amount of money in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund is equal to or exceeds 3% of the combined total State general fund revenues appropriated for school districts Statewide. Given 2024-25 State Budget provisions relating to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund (see "–2024-25 State Budget"), school district reserve caps would not be triggered in fiscal year 2024-25 and are not projected to be triggered in fiscal year 2025-26. See "–2024-25 State Budget." In accordance with Section 42127.01(a) of the California Education Code, when the reserve cap is triggered, a school district's assigned and unassigned ending fund balance cannot exceed 10% of such school district's general fund balance. Pursuant to Section 42127.01(c) of the California Education Code, community funded districts and small school districts with fewer than 2,501 units of A.D.A. are exempt from the reserve cap. Since the District is a community funded district and a small school district with fewer than 2,501 units of A.D.A., the District is exempt from the reserve cap when applicable. For more information on the reserve cap legislation, see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Proposition 2 – *SB 751*."

Prohibitions on Diverting Local Revenues for State Purposes. Beginning in 1992-93, the State satisfied a portion of its Proposition 98 obligations by shifting part of the property tax revenues otherwise belonging to cities, counties, special districts, and redevelopment agencies, to school and community college districts through a local Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund ("ERAF") in each county. Local agencies, objecting to invasions of their local revenues by the State, sponsored a statewide ballot initiative intended to eliminate the practice. In response, the State Legislature proposed an amendment to the California Constitution, which voters of the State approved as Proposition 1A at the November 2004 election. That measure was generally superseded by the passage of an initiative constitutional amendment at the November 2010 election, known as "Proposition 22."

The effect of Proposition 22 is to prohibit the State, even during a period of severe fiscal hardship, from delaying the distribution of tax revenues for transportation, redevelopment, or local government projects and services. It prevents the State from redirecting redevelopment agency property tax increment to any other local government, including school districts, or from temporarily shifting property taxes from cities, counties and special districts to schools, as in the ERAF program. This is intended to, among other things, stabilize local government revenue sources by restricting the State's control over local property taxes. One effect of this amendment has been to deprive the State of fuel tax revenues to pay debt service on most State bonds for transportation projects, reducing the amount of State general fund resources available for other purposes, including education.

Prior to the passage of Proposition 22, the State invoked Proposition 1A to divert \$1.935 billion in local property tax revenues in 2009-10 from cities, counties, and special districts to the State to offset State general fund spending for education and other programs, and included another diversion in the adopted 2009-10 State budget of \$1.7 billion in local property tax revenues from local redevelopment agencies, which local redevelopment agencies have now been dissolved (see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS – Assembly Bill No. 26 & *California Redevelopment Association v. Matosantos*"). Redevelopment agencies had sued the State over this latter diversion. However, the lawsuit was decided against the California Redevelopment Association on May 1, 2010. Because Proposition 22 reduces the State's authority to use or shift certain revenue sources, fees and taxes for State general fund purposes, the State will have to take other actions to balance its budget in some years such as reducing State spending or increasing State taxes, and school and community college districts that receive Proposition 98 or other funding from the State will be more directly dependent upon the State's general fund.

Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula. Prior to the implementation of the LCFF in fiscal year 2013-14, each school district received State funding based on a unique revenue limit multiplied by such school district's A.D.A. Under the revenue limit funding system, school districts also received funding for categorical programs based on the demographics and needs of the students in each school district.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, the LCFF replaced the revenue limit funding system and most categorical programs, and distributes combined resources to school districts through a base grant ("Base Grant") per unit of A.D.A. with additional supplemental funding (referred to as a "Supplemental Grant" and a "Concentration Grant") allocated to local educational agencies based on their proportion of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth. The LCFF was projected to have an eight-year implementation program to incrementally close the gap between actual funding and the target level of funding, but achieved full implementation ahead of schedule in fiscal year 2018-19. The LCFF includes the following components:

- A Base Grant for each local education agency ("LEA"). The Base Grants are based on four uniform, grade-span base rates. For fiscal year 2024-25, the LCFF provided to school districts and charter schools: (a) a Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to \$11,068 per A.D.A. for transitional kindergarten/kindergarten through grade 3 (including grade span adjustment); (b) a Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to \$10,177 per A.D.A. for grades 4 through 6; (c) a Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to \$10,478 per A.D.A. for grades 7 and 8; (d) a Base Grant for each LEA equivalent to

$12,460 per A.D.A. for grades 9 through 12 (including grade span adjustment). However, the amount of actual funding allocated to the Base Grant, Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants will be subject to the discretion of the State. The Base Grant amount for fiscal year 2024-25 includes a cost-of-living adjustment of 1.07%.

- A 20% Supplemental Grant for the unduplicated number of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth to reflect increased costs associated with educating those students.

- An additional Concentration Grant of up to 65% of a LEA's Base Grant, based on the number of English language learners, students from low-income families and foster youth served by the LEA that comprise more than 55% of enrollment.

- An Economic Recovery Target (the "ERT") that is intended to ensure that almost every LEA receives at least their pre-recession funding level (i.e., the fiscal year 2007-08 revenue limit per unit of A.D.A.), adjusted for inflation, at full implementation of the LCFF in fiscal year 2018-19. Upon full implementation in fiscal year 2018-19, LEAs now receive the greater of the Base Grant or the ERT.

- Starting with the 2023-24 fiscal year, an additional equity multiplier (the "Equity Multiplier") was added as an add-on to the LCFF to accelerate gains in closing opportunity and outcome gaps for LEAs who qualify by having both (1) a prior year nonstability rate of greater than 25% (which refers to the percentage of students who do not complete the year due to factors like expulsion) and (2) a prior year socioeconomically disadvantaged pupil rates of greater than 70% (which includes students with parents that do not have high school diplomas, students from low-income families, homeless youth, and foster youth). Every year, the state will allocate $300 million to the qualifying LEAs on a per-unit basis based on the LEA's prior year adjusted cumulative enrollment, but each qualifying school will receive at least $50 thousand. The Equity Multiplier revenue must be used for evidence-based services and support for pupils.

Prior to fiscal year 2022-23, school districts received their LCFF apportionment based on the higher of their prior fiscal year or current fiscal year A.D.A. This apportionment method helped to temporarily mitigate the impact of LCFF funding losses on school districts that result from declining enrollment. To further mitigate the impact of LCFF funding losses in light of the respiratory disease caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the fiscal year 2020-21 State budget included a temporary hold harmless provision for the purpose of calculating apportionments in fiscal year 2020-21 in which A.D.A. for fiscal year 2020-21 was based on fiscal year 2019-20 (specifically, the period July 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020). The fiscal year 2021-22 State budget did not extend the A.D.A. hold harmless provision to fiscal year 2021-22. Nonetheless, in fiscal year 2021-22, school districts still retained the ability to receive their LCFF apportionment based on the higher of their prior fiscal year or current fiscal year A.D.A. in accordance with the LCFF.

The fiscal year 2022-23 State budget, as amended (the "2022-23 State Budget"), amended the LCFF calculation to consider the greater of a school district's current fiscal year, prior fiscal year, or the average of three prior fiscal years' A.D.A. to allow school districts more time to adjust to enrollment-related LCFF funding declines. For purposes of fiscal year 2021-22, a school district that can demonstrate it provided independent study offerings to students in fiscal year 2021-22 may consider the greater of such school district's fiscal year 2021-22 A.D.A. or such school district's fiscal year 2021-22 enrollment adjusted for pre-COVID-19 absence rates. Such adjustment is applicable to fiscal year 2021-22 for purposes of calculating a school district's fiscal year 2021-22 annual apportionment and calculating a school district's prior year A.D.A. or the average of three prior years' A.D.A. in fiscal year 2022-23 and future fiscal years in accordance with the amendments made in connection with the 2022-23 State Budget.

Under LCFF, for community funded districts, like the District, local property tax revenues would be used to offset up to the entire allocation under the new formula. However, community funded districts continue to receive the same level of State aid as allocated under the prior revenue limit funding system in fiscal year 2012-13.

Risks Affecting District Revenue. As discussed above, many school districts in the State are funded based on the LCFF, which allocates a Base Grant per unit of A.D.A. with additional supplemental funding in the form of Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants based on certain factors. See "–Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula." Thus, a temporary shutdown of a school or an entire school district or other event resulting in reduced enrollment or attendance would reduce the A.D.A. of a school district and could impact the funding a school district receives. For example, events like the outbreak of a highly contagious disease or epidemic disease could harm a school district's financial results or result in a temporary shutdown of the school district's facilities. Such an event could also have impacts on the State's tax and other revenue receipts which may, in turn, impact educational funding that school districts receive from the State. See "– Future Budgets and Budgetary Actions." The outbreak of the respiratory disease caused by COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, a national emergency by then-President Trump and a state of emergency by the Governor. While State and federal one-time COVID-19 relief funding provided some immediate relief to school districts, including the District, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the District cannot predict whether similar legislation providing State and federal one-time relief funding would be enacted in the future in the event the outbreak of COVID-19 were to increase in intensity or a similar or other outbreak of a highly contagious disease or epidemic disease or other event resulting in reduced enrollment or attendance were to occur in the future. Because the District is a community funded district, attendance and the LCFF has less of an affect on the District. However, events like the outbreak of a highly contagious disease or epidemic disease could harm the District's finances in other ways. See "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District – *Risk of Decline in Property Values*" in the front portion of this Official Statement.

Enrollment, A.D.A. and LCFF. The table on the following page sets forth the District's actual A.D.A., funded A.D.A., the basis for such funded A.D.A. (the current fiscal year A.D.A., the prior fiscal year A.D.A., or the average of three prior years' A.D.A.), enrollment (including the percentage of students who are English language learners, from low-income families and/or foster youth (collectively, "EL/LI Students")), and Base Grant per unit of A.D.A. for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24, and the District's budgeted A.D.A., funded A.D.A., the basis for such funded A.D.A., enrollment (including the percentage of EL/LI Students), and Base Grant per unit of A.D.A. for fiscal year 2024-25 at the time of preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report. The A.D.A. and enrollment numbers below include TK students and certain special education students enrolled directly with the District, but exclude certain special education students enrolled in programs operated by the Napa County Office of Education.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Average Daily Attendance, Enrollment and Base Grant
Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year		A.D.A./Base Grant TK-3	4-6	7-8	9-12	Total A.D.A	Funding Basis	Enrollment[10] Total Enrollment	Unduplicated % of EL/LI Students
2020-21	Actual A.D.A.[1][3]:	254.86	186.82	133.66	257.32	832.66	--	872	78.82%
	Funded A.D.A.[1][3]:	254.86	186.82	133.66	257.32	832.66	Current Year	--	--
	Base Grant[2][4]:	$8,503	$7,818	$8,050	$9,572	--	--	--	--
2021-22	Actual A.D.A.[1]:	240.26	185.31	122.21	257.76	805.54	--	834	81.16%
	Funded A.D.A.[1]:	254.86	186.82	133.66	257.32	832.66	Prior Year	--	--
	Base Grant[2][5]:	$8,935	$8,215	$8,458	$10,057	--	--	--	--
2022-23	Actual A.D.A.[1]:	215.12	169.39	118.38	250.42	753.31	--	807	82.49%
	Funded A.D.A.[1]:	249.99	186.32	129.84	257.47	823.62	3 Year Avg.	--	--
	Base Grant[2][6]:	$10,119	$9,304	$9,580	$11,391	--	--	--	--
2023-24	Actual A.D.A.[1]:	216.78	161.43	117.39	242.08	737.68	--	790	85.07%
	Funded A.D.A.[1]:	236.75	180.51	124.75	255.17	797.18	3 Year Avg.	--	--
	Base Grant[2][7]:	$10,951	$10,069	$10,367	$12,327	--	--	--	--
2024-25	Actual A.D.A.[1]:	221.85	164.19	113.14	225.21	724.39	--	767	85.15%
	Funded A.D.A.[1]:	224.05	172.04	119.33	250.09	765.51	3 Year Avg	--	--
	Base Grant[2][9]:	$11,068	$10,177	$10,478	$12,460	--	--	--	--

[1] A.D.A. for the second period of attendance, typically in mid-April of each school year, which does not reflect subsequent revisions related to days deemed later by the California Department of Education to have a "material decrease" in attendance or attendance at Saturday school.
[2] Such amounts include the grade span adjustment, but do not include any Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants under the LCFF.
[3] Attendance reporting not required for fiscal year 2020-21. The fiscal year 2020-21 State budget included a hold harmless provision, providing that A.D.A. for fiscal year 2020-21 was based on A.D.A. for fiscal year 2019-20 (for the condensed reporting period), as discussed in more detail above.
[4] Fiscal year 2020-21 Base Grant amount reflects a 0% cost-of-living adjustment from fiscal year 2019-20 Base Grant amounts.
[5] Fiscal year 2021-22 Base Grant amount reflects a 5.07% adjustment from fiscal year 2020-21 Base Grant amounts, which includes a 4.05% cost-of-living adjustment and a 1% discretionary increase in Base Grant funding.
[6] Fiscal year 2022-23 Base Grant amount reflects an approximately 13.26% adjustment from fiscal year 2021-22 Base Grant amounts, which includes a 6.56% cost-of-living adjustment and a 6.70% discretionary increase in Base Grant funding.
[7] Fiscal year 2023-24 Base Grant amount reflects a 8.22% cost-of-living adjustment from Fiscal Year 2022-23 Base Grant amounts.
[8] Reflects budgeted A.D.A., funded A.D.A., enrollment and percentage of unduplicated EL/LI Students as of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.
[9] Fiscal year 2024-25 Base Grant amount reflects a 1.07% cost-of-living adjustment from fiscal year 2023-24 Base Grant amounts.
[10] Reflects enrollment as of October report submitted to the California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. A school district's funded percentage of unduplicated EL/LI Students is based on a rolling average of such school district's EL/LI Students enrollment for the then-current fiscal year and the two immediately preceding fiscal years.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District.

In recent fiscal years, the District has experienced a reduction in enrollment, due predominantly to the lack of affordable housing in the area. Since the District is a community funded district that is primarily funded by property tax revenues, changes in enrollment do not reduce or increase property tax revenue and have a negligible impact on State aid. For more information, see "– Local Property Tax Revenues – *Effect of Changes in Enrollment*." The District received approximately $20.82 million in aggregate revenues reported under LCFF sources in fiscal year 2023-24 (or approximately 79.45% of its general fund revenues in fiscal year 2023-24), which was largely comprised of the District's local property tax revenue. See "– Local Property Tax Revenues – *General*" below. As of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects to receive, approximately $21.52 million in aggregate revenues reported under LCFF sources in fiscal year 2024-25 (or approximately 84.32% of its general fund revenues in fiscal year 2024-25), which is largely comprised of the District's projected local property tax revenue. See "– Local Property Tax Revenues – *General*" below.

As a community funded district, the District is required to set aside the required amount for Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants as if the District were receiving the funds from the State.

Such funds must be used to address the educational challenges of EL/LI Students. The District set aside funds for Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants for EL/LI Students totaling approximately $3.24 million in aggregate in fiscal year 2023-24. As of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District is setting aside funds for Supplemental Grants and Concentration Grants for EL/LI Students projected at approximately $3.15 million in aggregate in fiscal year 2024-25. For more information, see "*– Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula.*"

Local Control Accountability Plans. A feature of the LCFF is a system of support and intervention for local educational agencies. School districts, county offices of education and charter schools are required to develop, implement and annually update a three-year LCAP. Each LCAP must be developed with input from teachers, parents and the community, and should describe local goals as they pertain to eight areas identified as state priorities, including student achievement, parent engagement and school climate, as well as detail a course of action to attain those goals. Moreover, the LCAPs must be designed to align with the district's budget to ensure adequate funding is allocated for the planned actions.

Typically, each school district must submit its LCAP annually on or before July 1 for approval by its county superintendent. The county superintendent then has until August 15 to seek clarification regarding the contents of the LCAP, and the school district must respond in writing. The county superintendent can submit recommendations for amending the LCAP, and such recommendations must be considered, but are not mandatory. A school district's LCAP must be approved by its county superintendent by October 8 of each year if such superintendent finds (i) the LCAP adheres to the State template, and (ii) the district's budgeted expenditures are sufficient to implement the strategies outlined in the LCAP.

Performance evaluations are to be conducted to assess progress toward goals and guide future actions. County superintendents are expected to review and provide support to the school districts under their jurisdiction, while the State Superintendent of Public Instruction performs a corresponding role for county offices of education. The California Collaborative for Education Excellence (the "Collaborative"), a newly established body of educational specialists, was created to advise and assist local education agencies in achieving the goals identified in their LCAPs. For local education agencies that continue to struggle in meeting their goals, and when the Collaborative indicates that additional intervention is needed, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction would have authority to make changes to a local education agency's LCAP.

Local Property Tax Revenues

General. The principal component of local revenues is a school district's property tax revenues, *i.e.,* each district's share of the local 1% property tax, received pursuant to Sections 75 and following and Sections 95 and following of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. The District's share of the local 1% property tax is separate from and in addition to the *ad valorem* property tax pledged to the repayment of all general obligation bonds of the District, including the Series 2025 Bonds. California Education Code Section 42238(h) itemizes the local revenues that are counted towards the amount allocated under the LCFF (and formerly, the base revenue limit) before calculating how much the State must provide in State aid. The more local property taxes a district receives, the less State aid it is entitled to receive. Prior to the implementation of the LCFF, a school district whose local property tax revenues exceeded its base revenue limit was entitled to receive no State aid, and received only its special categorical aid which is deemed to include the "basic aid" of $120 per student per year guaranteed by Article IX, Section 6 of the California Constitution. Such districts were known as "basic aid districts," which are now referred to as "community funded districts." School districts that received some State equalization aid were commonly referred to as "revenue limit districts." The District was a basic aid district and is now referred to as a community funded district.

Under the LCFF, local property tax revenues are used to offset up to the entire State aid collection under the new formula; however, community funded districts would continue to receive, at a minimum, the same level of State aid as allotted in fiscal year 2012-13. See "– State Funding of Education; State Budget Process – *Allocation of State Funding to School Districts; Local Control Funding Formula"* for more information about the LCFF.

Local property tax revenues accounted for approximately 96.79% of the District's aggregate general fund revenues reported under LCFF sources in fiscal year 2023-24 and are approximately $20.15 million, or 76.90% of total general fund revenues in fiscal year 2023-24. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, local property tax revenues are projected to account for approximately 96.89% of the District's aggregate revenues reported under LCFF sources in fiscal year 2024-25 and are projected to be approximately $20.86 million, or 81.70% of total general fund revenues in fiscal year 2024-25.

For information about the property taxation system in the State and the District's property tax base, see "– Property Taxation System," "– Assessed Valuation of Property Within the District," and "– Tax Charges and Delinquencies" under the caption "SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2025 BONDS" in the front portion of the Official Statement.

For a discussion of legal limitations on the ability of the District to raise revenues through local property taxes, see "CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS" below.

Effect of Changes in Enrollment. Changes in local property tax revenue and A.D.A. affect LCFF districts and community funded districts differently.

In a LCFF district, increasing enrollment increases the total amount distributed under the LCFF and thus generally increases a district's entitlement to State equalization aid, while increases in property taxes do nothing to increase district revenues, but only offset the State funding requirement of equalization aid. Operating costs increase disproportionately slowly to enrollment growth; and only at the point where additional teachers and classroom facilities are needed. Declining enrollment has the reverse effect on LCFF districts, generally resulting in a loss of State equalization aid, while operating costs decrease slowly and only when, for example, the district decides to lay off teachers or close schools.

In a community funded district, such as the District, the opposite is generally true: increasing enrollment increases the amount to which the district would be entitled were it a LCFF district, but since all LCFF funding (and more) is already generated by local property taxes, there is no increase in State funding, other than the $120 per student in basic aid, as described above. Meanwhile, as new students impose increased operating costs, property tax revenue is stretched further. Declining enrollment does not reduce property tax revenue, and has a negligible impact on State aid, but eventually reduces operating costs, and thus can be financially beneficial to a community funded district.

Other District Revenues

Federal Revenues. The federal government provides funding for several District programs, including special education programs. Federal revenues, most of which are restricted, were approximately 2.19% (or approximately $574,041) of the District's general fund revenues for fiscal year 2023-24. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects that federal revenues, most of which are restricted, will comprise approximately 1.48% (or approximately $377,072 of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2024-25. Federal revenues are projected to be lower in fiscal year 2024-25 due the expiration of federal funding related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was available through September 30, 2024.

On January 27, 2025, the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget issued a memorandum (the "OMB Memo") directing federal agencies, to the extent permissible under applicable law, to temporarily pause all activities related to obligation or disbursement of federal financial assistance (including federal grants, loans and other financial assistance, but specifically excluding aid to individuals and Social Security and Medicare benefits) beginning at 5:00 p.m. on January 28, 2025, creating uncertainty regarding the District's ongoing receipt of federal funding. The following day, the U.S. Department of Education confirmed that the order only applied to discretionary grants at the U.S. Department of Education and did not impact funding under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), or other formula grants. Prior to the OMB Memo taking effect on January 28, 2025, a federal judge temporarily blocked the order. Subsequently, on January 29, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget rescinded the OMB Memo, but indicated the rescission would not end its review of spending and was aimed at ending litigation and confusion. Then, on January 31, 2025, a federal judge issued a temporary restraining order that says the Trump administration cannot pause, freeze, impede, block, cancel, or terminate federal financial-assistance obligations to the states. The District is unable to predict whether the Trump administration's review of spending may eventually impact its receipt of federal funding or whether any such impact will have a material effect on the finances or operations of the District.

Other State Revenues. In addition to State apportionments for Proposition 98 funding through the LCFF, the District receives other State revenues, consisting primarily of restricted revenues designed to implement State mandated programs. Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14, categorical spending restrictions associated with a majority of State mandated programs were eliminated, and funding for these programs was folded into LCFF. Categorical funding for certain programs was excluded from LCFF, and school districts will continue to receive restricted State revenues to fund these programs. Other State revenues were approximately 12.51% (or approximately $3.28 million) of the District's general fund revenues for fiscal year 2023-24. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects that other State revenues will comprise approximately 11.25% (or approximately $2.87 million) of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2024-25.

A portion of such other State revenues are amounts the District expects to receive from State lottery funds, a portion of which may not be used for non-instructional purposes, such as the acquisition of real property, the construction of facilities, or the financing of research. School districts receive lottery funds proportional to their total A.D.A. The District received approximately $264,624 in State lottery revenue for fiscal year 2023-24. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects to receive approximately $211,177 in State lottery revenue for fiscal year 2024-25.

Other Local Revenues. In addition to *ad valorem* property taxes, the District receives additional local revenues from sources, such as interest income, leases and rentals, educational foundations, donations and sales of property. Other local revenues were approximately 5.85% (or approximately $1.53 million) of the District's general fund revenues for fiscal year 2023-24. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects that other local revenues will comprise approximately 2.95% (or approximately $753,249) of the District's general fund projected revenues for fiscal year 2024-25.

Charter Schools

Charter schools are largely independent schools operating as part of the public school system created pursuant to Part 26.8 (beginning with Section 47600) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the California Education Code (the "Charter School Law"). A charter school is usually created or organized by a group of teachers, parents and community leaders, or a community-based organization, and may be approved by an existing local public school district, a county board of education or the State Board of Education. A charter school is generally exempt from the laws governing school districts, except where specifically noted in the law. The Charter School Law acknowledges that among its intended purposes are to (a) provide parents and students with expanded choices in the types of educational opportunities that are available within the public school system, (b) hold schools accountable for meeting measurable pupil outcomes and provide schools a way to shift from a rule-based to a performance-based system of accountability, and (c) provide competition within the public school system to stimulate improvements in all public schools.

A school district has certain fiscal oversight and other responsibilities with respect to both affiliated and independent charter schools. However, independent charter schools that receive their funding directly from the State are generally not included in a school district's financial reports and audited financial statements and function like independent agencies, including having control over their staffing and budgets, which are received directly from the State. Affiliated charter schools receive their funding from the school district and would generally be included in the school district's financial reports and audited financial statements.

At this time, there are no charter schools operating in the District, and there are no applications for charter schools currently pending before the Board of Trustees of the District. The District is aware of a charter school operating in Napa County, Mayacamas, which is an independent charter school authorized by the Napa Valley Office of Education and is open to all Napa County students. The District cannot provide any assurances as to whether any charter schools will be established within the territory of the District, or as to the impact any charter school developments may have on the District's A.D.A. or finances in future years.

Significant Accounting Policies and Audited Financial Statements

The State Department of Education imposes by law uniform financial reporting and budgeting requirements for K-12 districts. Financial transactions are required to be accounted for in accordance with the Department of Education's California School Accounting Manual. This manual, according to Section 41010 of the California Education Code, is to be followed by all State school districts, including the District. Significant accounting policies followed by the District are explained in Note 1 to the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, which are included as Appendix B to the Official Statement.

Independently audited financial statements are prepared annually in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for educational institutions. The annual audit report is generally available about six months after the June 30 close of each fiscal year. Typically, school districts in the State are required to file their audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year with the State Controller's Office, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the county superintendent of schools by December 15 of each year. However, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges it presents for school district operations, Senate Bill 98 (Chapter 24, enacted on June 29, 2020, as an urgency bill) provided that a school district's audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 were not due until March 31, 2021. Accordingly, the District filed its audited financial statements for fiscal year 2019-20 with the State Controller's Office, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Napa County Superintendent of Schools by March 31, 2021. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 130 (Chapter 44, enacted on July 9, 2021), the deadline for school districts to file their audited financial statements for fiscal year 2020-21 was extended to January 31, 2022. Accordingly, the District filed its audited financial statements for fiscal year 2020-21 with the State Controller's Office, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Napa County Superintendent of Schools by January 31, 2022. The deadline for school districts to file their audited financial statements for fiscal years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 were not extended.

The following tables contain data extracted from general fund financial statements prepared by the District's independent auditor, Christy White Associates, San Diego, California ("Christy White"), for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24. Christy White has not been requested to consent to the use or to the inclusion of its reports in this Official Statement, and it has not audited or reviewed this Official Statement.

The following tables are only a summary of the general fund financial statements of the District for the fiscal years shown. The District's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are described throughout this Appendix A and are included as Appendix B to this Official Statement. The complete audited financial statements of the District, including the notes to the audited financial statements, are an integral part of this Official Statement.

The table on the following page sets forth the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the District's general fund for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

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CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Statement of General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2023-24[1]

	Fiscal Year 2019-20 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2020-21 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2021-22 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2022-23 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2023-24 Audited Actuals
REVENUES					
LCFF sources	$16,801,867	$17,471,489	$18,212,502	$19,639,990	$20,815,951
Federal sources	445,835	1,590,656	552,003	1,013,316	574,041
Other State sources	1,545,926	1,519,279	2,472,896	4,907,817	3,319,026
Other local sources	976,548	635,804	139,714	714,144	1,797,950
Total Revenues	19,770,176	21,217,228	21,377,115	26,275,267	26,506,968
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Instruction	11,006,823	11,737,053	13,110,713	14,169,735	15,009,405
Instruction related activities:					
Instructional supervision and administration	212,862	303,875	329,468	560,113	662,818
Instructional library, media, and technology	297,018	562,079	617,943	761,308	875,203
School site administration	1,297,662	1,327,557	1,450,993	1,473,223	1,578,054
Pupil services:					
Home-to-school transportation	204,493	164,230	145,883	247,667	151,905
Food services	120	-	12,587	38,902	18,360
All other pupil services	536,765	725,719	899,959	1,203,379	1,511,974
General administration:					
Data processing	242,949	175,050	46,079	45,124	48,480
All other general administration	1,533,818	1,520,288	1,541,312	1,777,519	1,761,259
Plant services	1,727,064	1,744,619	2,054,399	2,209,096	2,264,480
Facilities acquisition and maintenance	129,127	280,807	55,761	151,745	139,389
Ancillary services	300,531	123,878	302,217	387,565	416,169
Community services	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Transfers to other agencies	(1,832)	18	(8,191)	(21,841)	-
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and other	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	17,487,400	18,680,173	20,574,123	23,018,535	24,452,496
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,282,776	2,537,055	802,992	3,256,732	2,054,472
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out[2]	(425,000)	(357,264)	(281,171)	(355,000)	(350,000)
Net Financing Sources (Uses)	(425,000)	(357,264)	(281,171)	(355,000)	(350,000)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,857,776	2,179,791	521,821	2,901,732	1,704,472
Fund Balance – Beginning	4,619,981	6,477,757	8,657,548	9,179,369	12,081,101
Fund Balance – Ending[3]	$6,477,757	$8,657,548	$9,179,369	$12,081,101	$13,785,573

(1) Pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 54, the District's audited financial statements include the financial activity of the adult education fund with the District's general fund.
(2) Transfers to the cafeteria fund for annual contributions to cover expenditures and for supplementing cash flow, and to the special reserve fund for capital outlay projects for annual contributions related to capital outlay.
(3) The District is projecting unrestricted and restricted general fund deficit spending in fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27. See "– District Budget Process and County Review" below.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District Audited Financial Statements for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

The following table sets forth the general fund balance sheet of the District for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Summary of General Fund Balance Sheet
Fiscal Years 2019-20 through 2023-24

	Fiscal Year 2019-20 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2020-21 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2021-22 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2022-23 Audited Actuals	Fiscal Year 2023-24 Audited Actuals
ASSETS					
Cash and investments	$6,828,601	$8,587,494	$9,482,895	$12,448,663	$13,894,461
Accounts receivables	638,249	824,996	681,672	1,056,910	1,121,480
Prepaid expenditures	25,858	73,740	72,490	58,011	116,369
Total Assets	$7,492,708	$9,486,230	$10,237,057	$13,563,584	$15,132,310
LIABILITIES:					
Accrued liabilities	$1,014,951	$681,515	$1,007,258	1,455,799	1,341,737
Unearned revenue	-	147,167	50,430	26,684	5,000
Total Liabilities	1,014,951	828,682	1,057,688	1,482,483	1,346,737
FUND BALANCES:					
Nonspendable	33,858	81,740	80,490	74,011	132,369
Restricted	961,243	2,155,980	1,591,161	3,072,074	3,276,127
Assigned	839,723	1,316,167	1,299,715	2,567,263	200,000
Unassigned	4,642,933	5,103,661	6,208,003	6,367,753	3,491,659
Total Fund Balance	6,477,757	8,657,548	9,179,369	12,081,101	13,785,573
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$7,492,708	$9,486,230	$10,237,057	$13,563,584	$15,132,310

Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District Audited Financial Statements for fiscal years 2019-20 through 2023-24.

District Budget Process and County Review

Budget Process. State law requires school districts to maintain a balanced budget in each fiscal year. The State Department of Education imposes a uniform budgeting and accounting format for school districts.

Under current law, a school district governing board must adopt and file with the county superintendent of schools a tentative budget by July 1 in each fiscal year. The District is under the jurisdiction of the Napa County Superintendent of Schools.

The county superintendent must review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the budget no later than September 15. The county superintendent is required to examine the adopted budget for compliance with the standards and criteria adopted by the State Board of Education and identify technical corrections necessary to bring the budget into compliance with the established standards. In the event that the county superintendent conditionally approves or disapproves the school district's budget, the county superintendent will submit to the governing board of the school district no later than September 15 of such year written recommendations regarding revisions of the budget and the reasons for the recommendations, including, but not limited to, the amounts of any budget adjustments needed before the county superintendent can approve that budget.

The governing board of the school district, together with the county superintendent, must review and respond to the recommendations of the county superintendent on or before October 8 at a regular meeting of the governing board of the school district. The county superintendent will examine and approve or disapprove of the revised budget by November 8 of such year. If the county superintendent disapproves a revised budget, the county superintendent will call for the formation of a budget review committee. By December 31 of each year, every school district must have an adopted budget, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction (the "State Superintendent") may impose a budget and will report such school district to the State Legislature and the Department of Finance.

Subsequent to approval, the county superintendent will monitor each school district under its jurisdiction throughout the fiscal year pursuant to its adopted budget to determine on an ongoing basis if the school district can meet its current or subsequent year financial obligations. If, after taking various remedial actions, the county superintendent determines that a school district cannot meet its current or the subsequent year's obligations, the county superintendent will notify the school district's governing board, the State Superintendent and the president of the State board (or the president's designee) of the determination and take at least one of the following actions, and all actions that are necessary to ensure that the school district meets its financial obligations: (a) develop and impose, after also consulting with the State Superintendent and the school district's governing board, revisions to the budget that will enable the school district to meet its financial obligations in the current fiscal year, (b) stay or rescind any action inconsistent with the ability of the school district to meet its obligations for the current or subsequent fiscal year, (c) assist in developing, in consultation with the school district's governing board, a financial plan that will enable the school district to meet its future obligations, (d) assist in developing, in consultation with the school district's governing board, a budget for the subsequent fiscal year, and (e) as necessary, appoint a fiscal advisor to perform the aforementioned duties. The county superintendent will also make a report to the State Superintendent and the president of the State board or the president's designee about the financial condition of the school district and the remedial actions proposed by the county superintendent. However, the county superintendent may not abrogate any provision of a collective bargaining agreement that was entered into prior to the date upon which the county superintendent assumed authority.

Interim Reporting. A State law adopted in 1991 (known as "A.B. 1200") imposed additional financial reporting requirements on school districts, and established guidelines for emergency State aid apportionments. Under the provisions of A.B. 1200 and the California Education Code (Section 42100 *et seq.*), each school district is required to file two interim certifications with the county superintendent (on December 15, for the period ended October 31, and by mid-March for the period ended January 31) as to its ability to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the then-current fiscal year and, based on current forecasts, for the subsequent fiscal year. The county superintendent reviews the certification and issues either a positive, negative or qualified certification. A positive certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then-current projections, will meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year and the subsequent two fiscal years. A negative certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then-current projections, will be unable to meet its financial obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year. A qualified certification is assigned to any school district that, based on then-current projections, may not meet its financial obligations for the current fiscal year or the two subsequent fiscal years. A certification may be revised to a negative or qualified certification by the county superintendent, as appropriate. A school district that receives a qualified or negative certification for its second interim report must provide to the county superintendent, the State Controller and the State Superintendent no later than June 1, financial statement projections of the school district's fund and cash balances through June 30 for the period ending April 30.

Any school district that receives a qualified or negative certification in any fiscal year may not issue, in that fiscal year or in the next succeeding fiscal year, certificates of participation, tax and revenue anticipation notes, revenue bonds or any other debt instruments that do not require the approval of the voters of the school district, unless the county superintendent determines that the school district's repayment of indebtedness is probable. In the past five years, the District has not received a negative or qualified certification for an interim financial report.

County and State Response to School Districts Under Financial Distress. For school districts under fiscal distress, the county superintendent is authorized to take a number of actions to ensure that the school district meets its financial obligations, including budget revisions. However, the county superintendent is not authorized to approve any diversion of revenue from *ad valorem* property taxes levied to pay debt service on district general obligation bonds. A school district that becomes insolvent may, upon the approval of a fiscal plan by the county superintendent, request an emergency appropriation from the State, in which case the county superintendent, the State Superintendent and the president of the State board or the president's designee will appoint a trustee to serve the school district until it has adequate fiscal systems and controls in place. The acceptance by a school district of an emergency apportionment exceeding 200% of the reserve recommended for that school district constitutes an agreement that the county superintendent will assume control of the school district in order to ensure the school district's return to fiscal solvency.

In the event the State elects to provide an emergency apportionment to a school district, such apportionment will constitute an advance payment of apportionments owed to the school district from the State School Fund and the Education Protection Account. The emergency apportionment may be accomplished in two ways. First, a school district may participate in a two-part financing in which the school district receives an interim loan from the State general fund, with the agreement that the school district will subsequently enter into a lease financing with the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for purposes of financing the emergency apportionment, including repaying such amounts advanced to the State general fund. State law provides that so long as bonds from such lease financing are outstanding, the recipient school district (via its administrator) cannot file for bankruptcy. As an alternative, a school district may receive an emergency apportionment from the State general fund that must be repaid in 20 years. Each year, the State Superintendent will withhold from the apportionments to be made to the school district from the State School Fund and the Education Protection Account an amount equal to the emergency apportionment repayment that becomes due that year. The determination as to whether the emergency apportionment will take the form of a lease financing or an emergency apportionment from the State general fund will be based upon the availability of funds within the State general fund.

District's Fiscal Year 2023-24 Unaudited Actuals. The Fiscal Year 2023-24 Unaudited Actuals, which were approved by the Board of Trustees on September 9, 2024, are included in the table that follows. The Fiscal Year 2023-24 Unaudited Actuals reflect the District's actual financial results for fiscal year 2023-24.

District's Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget and Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report. The District's original adopted general fund budget for fiscal year 2024-25 (the "Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget"), which was adopted by the Board of Trustees on June 17, 2024, is included in the table that follows. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget generally reflects the assumptions contained in the Governor's May revision to the proposed fiscal year 2024-25 State budget. Subsequently, the 2024-25 State Budget was enacted. After analyzing the 2024-25 State Budget, it was not necessary for the District to adopt an amended budget. However, certain adjustments related to the 2024-25 State Budget were incorporated into the District's first interim report for fiscal year 2024-25 and such funding adjustments remain largely unchanged as of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report. The changes from the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report that are shown in the table that follows are primarily due to the funding adjustments resulting from the 2024-25 State Budget and additional actual financial data available at the time of preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.

The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget does not contain historical facts but consists of forecasts and "forward-looking statements" at the time of preparation thereof. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements described therein to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All projections, forecasts, assumptions, expressions of opinions, estimates, and other forward-looking statements contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing and the other cautionary statements. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget may be revised throughout fiscal year 2024-25 as additional information becomes available.

The District revises its projections of revenues, expenditures, and ending fund balances contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget as more financial data becomes available throughout the fiscal year. Accordingly, the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report reflects actual financial data for the period ending January 31, 2025, and projections for the remainder of fiscal year 2024-25 based on such data. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, which was approved by the Board of Trustees on March 3, 2025, is also included in the table that follows and described throughout this Appendix A. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report demonstrates unrestricted and restricted general fund deficit spending in fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27. Deficit spending for restricted accounts is to be expected in the short-term as one-time resources are expended. Unrestricted deficit spending must be curbed to maintain the statutory reserve requirement of 4%. Unrestricted deficit spending is largely due to one-time revenues were used to hire on-going positions and those positions are moving to the unrestricted budget in fiscal year 2024-5 and in the coming years. The District will be forming a budget committee to create priorities on spending and reduced expenses for fiscal year 2026-27.

The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements described therein to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All projections, forecasts, assumptions, expressions of opinions, estimates, and other forward-looking statements contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report are expressly qualified in their entirety by the foregoing and the other cautionary statements.

The multi-year projections contained in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report were developed prior to and, therefore, do not reflect the release of the 2025-26 May Revision. The District is analyzing the 2025-26 May Revision. However, the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget, which requires approval by a majority vote of each house of the State Legislature, may differ substantially from the 2025-26 May Revision. The final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget may be affected by national and State economic conditions and other factors which the District cannot predict. Accordingly, the District cannot provide any assurances that there will not be any changes in the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget from the 2025-26 May Revision. The District cannot predict the impact that the final fiscal year 2025-26 State budget, or subsequent budgets, will have on its finances and operations. See "− State Funding of Education; State Budget Process − *May Revision to Proposed 2025-26 State Budget*" above.

The table on the following page sets forth the District's original adopted general fund budgets for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2024-25, unaudited actuals for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2023-24, and the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Fund Budgets for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2024-25, Unaudited Actuals for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2023-24 and Second Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2024-25[1]

	2021-22 Original Budget	2021-22 Unaudited Actuals	2022-23 Original Budget	2022-23 Unaudited Actuals	2023-24 Original Budget	2023-24 Unaudited Actuals	2024-25 Original Budget	2024-25 Second Interim Report[2]
REVENUES								
LCFF Sources	$17,507,190.00	$18,212,502.18	$18,530,078.00	$19,639,988.88	$20,401,361.00	$20,815,949.91	$21,634,038.76	$21,524,161.87
Federal Revenue	333,230.00	552,003.50	1,092,206.00	1,013,316.93	446,648.05	574,041.17	384,512.60	377,072.02
Other State Revenue	1,246,052.00	2,436,579.82	1,777,657.00	4,869,118.67	2,700,257.00	3,277,147.32	2,815,120.00	2,871,563.00
Other Local Revenue	402,051.00	627,627.99	332,627.00	873,786.18	473,475.00	1,533,434.27	523,231.44	753,249.06
Total Revenues	19,488,523.00	21,828,713.49	21,732,568.00	26,396,210.66	24,021,741.05	26,200,572.67	25,356,902.80	25,526,045.95
EXPENDITURES								
Certificated Salaries	8,078,794.00	8,868,989.89	8,871,088.11	9,483,190.63	10,061,102.67	10,233,222.79	10,524,214.33	10,664,484.00
Classified Salaries	3,057,460.00	3,197,171.16	3,389,108.68	3,551,656.71	3,918,045.67	3,921,646.24	4,208,152.66	4,271,737.06
Employee Benefits	4,630,022.00	4,888,137.82	5,480,339.99	5,417,915.35	5,984,773.60	5,844,787.82	6,260,091.91	6,391,746.29
Books and Supplies	652,136.00	627,260.94	729,208.00	795,836.01	738,873.09	714,384.28	815,329.26	912,107.46
Services, Other Operating Expenses	2,812,545.00	2,923,824.47	3,470,110.00	3,469,457.13	3,745,756.00	3,368,356.18	3,843,216.60	4,395,463.85
Capital Outlay	75,200.00	79,363.06	151,564.00	313,618.24	330,000.00	364,325.15	280,000.00	347,160.00
Other Outgo (excluding Direct Support/Indirect Costs)	14,467.00	(8,191.00)	-	(21,841.00)	(16,000.00)	-	-	-
Transfers of Direct Support/Indirect Costs	(34,858.00)	(38,746.00)	(46,385.00)	(29,989.97)	(29,757.00)	(36,101.00)	(19,289.00)	(19,289.00)
Total Expenditures	19,285,766.00	20,537,810.34	22,045,033.78	22,979,843.10	24,732,794.03	24,410,621.46	25,911,715.76	26,963,409.66
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES[3]	202,757.00	1,290,903.15	(312,465.78)	3,416,367.56	(711,052.98)	1,789,951.21	(554,812.96)	(1,437,363.71)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Inter-fund Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-fund Transfers Out[4]	(500,000.00)	(281,171.40)	(400,000.00)	(355,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(550,000.00)
Total, Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(500,000.00)	(281,171.40)	(400,000.00)	(355,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(350,000.00)	(550,000.00)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCE	(297,243.00)	1,009,731.75	(712,465.78)	3,061,367.56	(1,061,052.98)	1,439,951.21	(904,812.96)	(1,987,363.71)
BEGINNING BALANCE, as of July 1	8,754,884.00	8,657,324.22	9,534,404.22	9,667,055.97	11,565,975.30	12,728,423.53	12,851,245.81	14,168,374.74
Audit Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As of July 1 – Audited	8,754,884.00	8,657,324.22	9,534,404.22	9,667,055.97	11,565,975.30	12,728,423.53	12,851,245.81	14,168,374.74
Adjusted Beginning Balance	8,754,884.00	8,657,324.22	9,534,404.22	9,667,055.97	11,565,975.30	12,728,423.53	12,851,245.81	14,168,374.74
ENDING BALANCE	$8,457,641.00	$9,667,055.97	$8,821,938.44	$12,728,423.53	$10,504,922.32	$14,168,374.74	$11,946,432.85	$12,181,011.03

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Fund Budgets for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2024-25,
Unaudited Actuals for Fiscal Years 2021-22 through 2023-24
and Second Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2024-25[1]

(Continued)

	2021-22 Original Budget	2021-22 Unaudited Actuals	2022-23 Original Budget	2022-23 Unaudited Actuals	2023-24 Original Budget	2023-24 Unaudited Actuals	2024-25 Original Budget	2024-25 Second Interim Report[2]
FUND BALANCE								
Nonspendable	$ 8,000.00	$ 80,489.52	-	$ 74,011.34	$ 16,000.00	$ 132,369.12	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00
Restricted	937,805.00	1,590,910.93	$ 2,039,561.03	3,719,396.55	3,253,490.03	3,275,404.38	2,256,692.80	1,997,940.13
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
Assigned	1,243,367.00	1,299,715.04	1,120,863.31	2,567,262.63	2,316,177.51	3,491,658.71	3,491,515.00	4,352,046.79
Reserved for Economic Uncertainties	791,431.00	2,081,898.00	2,244,503.40	2,333,484.00	2,508,279.00	2,476,062.00	2,565,828.00	2,751,341.00
Unassigned/Unappropriated	5,477,038.00	4,614,042.48	3,417,010.70	4,034,269.01	2,410,975.78	4,592,880.53	3,416,397.05	2,863,683.11
	$8,457,641.00	$9,667,055.97	$8,821,938.44	$12,728,423.53	$10,504,922.32	$14,168,374.74	$11,746,432.85	$12,181,011.03

(1) Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 54, the District's audited financial statements reflect the unrestricted and restricted general fund, as well as the adult education fund, but the District's unaudited actuals, adopted budgets, and interim reports reflect only the unrestricted and restricted general fund without the inclusion of the adult education fund.
(2) Figures are projections.
(3) Transfers to the cafeteria fund for annual contributions to cover expenditures and for supplementing cash flow, and to the special reserve fund for capital outlay projects for annual contributions related to capital outlay.
(4) The District is projecting unrestricted and restricted general fund deficit spending in fiscal years 2024-25 through 2026-27. See "– District Budget Process and County Review" above.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District original adopted general fund budgets for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2024-25; unaudited actuals for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2023-24; and Second Interim Report for Fiscal Year 2024-25.

District Debt Structure

Long-Term Debt Summary. Changes in the District's long-term liabilities, other than post-employment benefits ("OPEB"), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Balance Due in One Year
General obligation bonds[(1)]	$46,340,000	$ -	$410,000	$45,930,000	$930,000
Unamortized premium	2,741,087	-	108,255	2,632,832	108,255
Total general obligation bonds	49,081,087	-	518,255	48,562,832	1,038,255
Early retirement incentive	155,547	276,855	51,849	380,553	107,220
Compensated absences	23,917	1,974	-	25,891	-
Net pension liability	17,332,823	1,774,676	-	19,107,499	-
Total	$66,593,374	$2,053,505	$570,104	$68,076,775	$1,145,475

(1) Does not reflect the issuance of the District's General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2010, Series 2024, on October 15, 2024, in the aggregate principal amount of $8,880,000 (see Note 15 to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024") or the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District Audited Financial Statements for fiscal year 2023-24.

General Obligation Bonds. Prior to the issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, the District has outstanding eight series of general obligation bonds, each of which is secured by *ad valorem* property taxes levied upon all property subject to taxation by the District. See "THE SERIES 2025 BONDS – Outstanding Bonds" and " – Aggregate Debt Service" in the front portion of this Official Statement for more information about such outstanding bonds. See also Notes 8B and 15 to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

Early Retirement Incentive. The District has offered early retirement incentives to both classified and certified employees in current and prior years. Future obligations remaining on the District's early retirement incentives at June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Payment
2025	$107,220
2026	107,220
2027	55,371
2028	55,371
2029	55,371
Total	$380,553

Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District Audited Financial Statements for fiscal year 2023-24.

For more information regarding the District's obligations remaining on the early retirement incentives for fiscal year 2023-24, see Note 8C to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

Compensated Absences. Total unpaid employee compensated absences (unpaid employee vacation) for the District as of June 30, 2024, amounted to $25,891. For more information regarding compensated absences for fiscal year 2023-24, see Note 8A to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

Net Pension Liability. The District's beginning net pension liability was $17,332,832 and increased by $1,774,676 during the year ended June 20, 2024. The ending net pension liability at June 30, 2024 was $19,107,499. See " – Retirement Benefits" below. See also Note 11 to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes. The District did not issue tax and revenue anticipation notes ("TRANS") or borrow funds to supplement the District's cash flow in fiscal years 2023-24 and 2024-25. The District does not currently plan to issue TRANS in fiscal year 2023-24 and 2024-25. The District may issue TRANS or borrow funds in future fiscal years as and if necessary to supplement cash flow.

Employment

General. As of the preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District employs approximately 120.60 full-time equivalent ("FTE") employees, including approximately 59.60 FTE certificated (credentialed teaching) staff, approximately 49.00 FTE classified (non-teaching) staff, and approximately 12.00 FTE management and confidential personnel. For fiscal year 2023-24, the total certificated and classified salaries (including management personnel who are either counted as certificated or classified) paid from all applicable funds of the District were approximately $10.23 million and $3.92 million, respectively. As of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District projects that the total certificated and classified salaries (including management and confidential personnel who are either counted as certificated or classified) paid from all applicable funds of the District will be approximately $10.66 million and $4.27 million, respectively, in fiscal year 2024-25. These employees, except unrepresented management and confidential employees, are represented by the Calistoga Associated Teachers ("CAT") and the California School Employees Association #555 ("CSEA"), as described in more detail below.

CAT. As of the preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, CAT represents approximately 59.60 FTE certificated (credentialed teaching) employees in the District. The District and CAT entered into a multi-year contract effective July 1, 2024 that expires on June 30, 2027 and provides for the ability to reopen and renegotiate salary and benefits in addition to other contract terms each year. The District and CAT are settled for fiscal year 2024-25 and the financial impacts of the agreement are incorporated into the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report. For fiscal year 2025-26, reopeners include salary and benefits as well as two additional articles of choice by CAT.

CSEA. As of the preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, CSEA represents approximately 49.00 FTE classified (non-teaching) employees in the District. The District and CSEA entered into a multi-year contract effective July 1, 2023 that expires on June 30, 2026 and provides for the ability to reopen and renegotiate salary and benefits in addition to other contract terms each year. The District and CSEA are settled for fiscal year 2024-25 and the financial impacts of the agreement are incorporated into the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report. For fiscal year 2025-26, reopeners include salary and benefits and one additional article of choice by CSEA.

Management and Confidential Staff. As of the preparation of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, there are approximately 12.00 FTE unrepresented management and confidential staff in the District. While not required under their employment contracts, unrepresented management and confidential staff have historically received salary and benefit increases similar to CAT and CSEA members. The District and unrepresented management and confidential staff in the District are settled for fiscal year 2024-25 and the financial impacts of the agreement are incorporated into the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to the retirement plan benefits with California State Teachers' Retirement System ("CalSTRS") and California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"), the District provides OPEB through its single-employer defined OPEB plan (the "Plan").

Plan Membership and Benefits Provided. As of the June 30, 2023 valuation date, for fiscal year 2022-23, membership of the Plan consisted of 114 total employees, which included 112 active employees and 2 inactive employee receiving benefit payments. Following is a description of the current Plan. At the time of the June 30, 2023 valuation date, management employees are assumed to be eligible for the same benefits as negotiated for their employee classification.

	Certificated and Certificated Management	Classified, Confidential and Classified Management
Benefit types provided	Medical, dental and vision	Medical only
Duration of Benefits	To age 65	3 years, but not beyond 65
Required Service	10 years	15 years
Minimum Age	55	55
Dependent Coverage	Yes	No
District Contribution %	100% to cap	100% to cap
District Cap	$12,000 to $20,000 per year depending on age at retirement	$450 per month

Contributions to the Plan and Actuarial Valuation of the Plan. In order to prefund its OPEB liability, the District maintains funds in an irrevocable trust (the "OPEB Trust") administered by Public Agency Retirement Services. The OPEB Trust is currently funded in excess of the District's total OPEB liability, as described in more detail below. The District may elect to pay a small amount towards current benefits due each year on a pay-as-you-go basis. The District's actual contributions to the Plan in fiscal year 2023-24 were $0.00. Based on the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report, the District budgets that it will make a payment in the amount of $0.00 to the Plan in fiscal year 2024-25.

Total Compensation Systems, Inc. prepared an actuarial valuation for the Plan for fiscal year 2023-24, dated February 7, 2025, using a June 30, 2023 valuation and a June 30, 2024 measurement date (the "Actuarial Valuation"). According to the Actuarial Valuation, with disclosures for fiscal year 2024-25, the District is expected to have a total OPEB liability of $1,041,107, and a net OPEB liability of $(377,044), as a result of the OPEB Trust, which reflected an ending balance of $1,418,151, as of June 30, 2024. Previously, as of June 30, 2023, the District had a total OPEB liability of $934,044, and a net OPEB liability of $(358,478), as a result of the OPEB Trust, which reflected an ending balance of $1,292,522, as of June 30, 2023. The Actuarial Valuation uses the following assumptions when determining the District's net and total OPEB liability for fiscal year 2023-24: a discount rate of 5.75% per year net of expenses, an inflation rate of 2.50% per year, a payroll increase rate of 2.75% per year, and a healthcare cost trend rate of 4.00% per year. The Actuarial Valuation reflects an estimate of the District's contributions to the Plan for fiscal year 2023-24, which is reflected in the table below, rather than the District's actual contributions to the Plan for such fiscal year. As a result, the District's total and net OPEB liability under the Plan, which is shown in the table below, may be subject to adjustment in subsequent actuarial valuations once the District's actual contributions to the Plan are appropriately considered by the actuary.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the June 30, 2023 net OPEB liability in the prior valuation to the June 30, 2024 net OPEB.

	Total OPEB Liability (TOL)	Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)	Net OPEB Liability (NOL)
Balance at June 30, 2023 Measurement Date	**$934,044**	**$1,292,522**	**($358,478)**
Service Cost	$64,270	$0	$64,270
Interest on TOL / Return on FNP	$55,199	$132,826	($77,627)
Employee Contributions	$0	$12,406	($12,406)
Benefit Payments	($12,406)	($12,406)	$0
Administrative Expenses	$0	($7,197)	$7,197
Experience (Gains)/Losses	$0	$0	$0
Changes in Assumptions	$0	$0	$0
Other	$0	$0	$0
Net Change	$107,063	$125,629	($18,566)
Actual Balance at June 30, 2024 Measurement Date	$1,041,107	$1,418,151	($377,044)

Source: Actuarial Valuation.

For more information regarding the District's OPEB obligations and liabilities for fiscal year 2023-24, see Note 10I to the District's financial statements attached hereto as APPENDIX B − "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions ("Statement No. 75"). OPEBs generally include post-employment health benefits (medical, dental, vision, prescription drug and mental health), life insurance, disability benefits and long-term care benefits. The objective of Statement No. 75 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by the State and local governments for OPEB by requiring the recognition of entire OPEB liability, a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense, new note disclosures and certain required supplementary information. In addition, Statement No. 75 sets forth additional accounting methods to improve the usefulness of information about OPEB included in the general purpose external financial reports of State and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. Statement No. 75 results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all post-employment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and inter-period equity, and creating additional transparency. Statement No. 75 replaces GASB Statements No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans. The District has implemented Statement No. 75 in its financial statements beginning with fiscal year 2017-18.

Retirement Benefits

The District participates in retirement plans with CalSTRS, which covers all full-time certificated District employees, including teachers and administrators, and CalPERS, which covers certain classified employees. Classified personnel who are employed four or more hours per day may participate in CalPERS.

CalSTRS. The CalSTRS defined benefit pension plan provides retirement benefits (generally 2% of final compensation for each year of credited service) to participating employees based on hiring date, age, final compensation and years of credited service. The CalSTRS benefit pension plan is funded through a combination of investment earnings and statutorily set contributions from participating employees, employers (including the District) and the State. Prior to fiscal year 2014-15, the statutorily set rates did not vary annually to adjust for funding shortfalls or actuarial surpluses. As a result, the combined employee, employer and State contributions to CalSTRS were not sufficient to pay actuarially determined amounts. To address the shortfall and implement a new funding strategy, Assembly Bill 1469, signed into law by former Governor Brown as part of the fiscal year 2014-15 State budget, increased employee, employer and State contributions to CalSTRS as part of a plan to eliminate by June 30, 2046, CalSTRS' unfunded liability for service credited to members of the CalSTRS defined benefit program before July 1, 2014, based upon actuarial recommendations and subject to certain limitations. The State Teachers' Retirement Board may not increase the employer contribution rate by more than 1% in any fiscal year up to a maximum contribution rate of 20.25%. The State Teachers' Retirement Board may also adjust the State's contribution rate by a maximum of 0.50% from year to year, based on the funding status of the CalSTRS actuarially determined unfunded liability. A decrease in investment earnings may result in increased employer contribution rates in order to timely eliminate by June 30, 2046, CalSTRS' unfunded liability for service credited to members of the CalSTRS defined benefit program before July 1, 2014, based upon actuarial recommendations. The District cannot predict the impact of State, national, and international events on investment earnings and contribution rates or the amount the District will be required to pay for pension related costs in future fiscal years.

The employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2021-22 was 16.92%, which reflects a 2.18% reduction from the statutorily prescribed rate as a result of the State redirecting certain State supplemental pension payments to reduce employer contribution rates in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22. For fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24, the employer contribution rate was approximately 19.10% of covered payroll and will remain at 19.10% for fiscal year 2024-25. The employer contribution rate is inclusive of the employer base contribution of 8.25% of payroll provided by the California Education Code. The State's total contribution was increased from approximately 6.83% of payroll in fiscal year 2017-18 to approximately 10.83% of payroll in fiscal year 2021-22. The State's contribution rate was approximately 10.83% of payroll for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24, and will remain at approximately 10.83% for fiscal year 2024-25. The State's contribution includes an annual payment of 2.50% of payroll pursuant to a supplemental inflation protection program. The employee contribution rate for CalSTRS members first hired on or before December 31, 2012 to perform CalSTRS creditable activities (i.e., CalSTRS 2% at 60 members) was 10.25% for fiscal years 2016-17 through 2023-24 and will remain at 10.25% for fiscal year 2024-25. The employee contribution rate for CalSTRS members first hired on or after January 1, 2013 to perform CalSTRS creditable activities (i.e., CalSTRS 2% at 62 members) was approximately 9.21% for fiscal years 2016-17 and 2017-18, approximately 10.21% for fiscal years 2018-19 through 2023-24 and will remain at approximately 10.21% for fiscal year 2024-25.

The following table sets forth the District's employer contributions from all funds of the District to CalSTRS as well as the State's non-employer contributions to CalSTRS on behalf of the District for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24, and the projected contributions for fiscal year 2024-25.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Contributions to CalSTRS for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	District Contribution	State On-Behalf Contribution
2020-21	$1,214,503	$759,758
2021-22	1,419,282	920,088
2022-23	1,684,698	786,849
2023-24	1,822,562	845,397
2024-25[1]	1,932,048	890,168

[1] Projections. Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District.

The District's total employer contributions to CalSTRS for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24 were equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

The actuarial valuation for the entire CalSTRS defined benefit program as of June 30, 2023 (the "2023 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation") showed an estimated unfunded actuarial liability of $86.59 billion, a decrease of approximately $1.97 billion from the June 30, 2022, valuation. Such estimated unfunded actuarial liability was projected to decrease in the June 30, 2022, valuation, which projected an unfunded actuarial liability of $88.10 billion as of June 30, 2023. The actual unfunded actuarial liability as of June 30, 2023, represents a net actuarial gain of approximately $1.52 billion. Such net actuarial gain is due primarily to change in actuarial value assumptions based on the most recent experience analysis, member salary increases being more than assumed, market value returns (estimated at 6.50%) being less than assumed (7.00%) and returns on actuarial value of assets (estimated at 7.20%) being greater than assumed as the recognition of actuarial investment gains which were previously deferred had a greater impact on recognition of the less-than-assumed market return for the most recent year. The funded ratios of the actuarial value of valuation assets over the actuarial accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, based on the actuarial assumptions, were approximately 75.90% and 74.40%, respectively. According to the 2023 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation, the funded ratio increased by 1.50% during the past year. As described in the 2023 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation, the increase in the funded ratio is primarily due to the new assumptions and contributions made to pay down the unfunded actuarial obligation in fiscal year 2022-23. Persistent negative returns on investments may result in increased employer contribution rates above the current level of expected increases. The District cannot predict the impact of State, national, and international events on investment returns and employer contribution rates or the amount the District will be required to pay for pension related costs. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that the District's required contributions to CalSTRS will not increase in the future, subject to the limitations of AB 1469.The following are certain of the actuarial assumptions set forth in the 2023 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation: measurement of accruing costs by the "Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method," an assumed 7.00% investment rate of return for measurements subsequent to June 30, 2016, 3.00% interest on member accounts, 3.50% projected wage growth, 3.25% payroll growth, and 2.75% projected inflation and demographic assumptions relating to mortality rates, length of service, rates of disability, rates of withdrawal, probability of refund, and merit salary increases. Future estimates of the actuarial unfunded liability may change due to market performance, legislative actions and other experience that may differ from the actuarial assumptions used for the CalSTRS valuation. The 2023 CalSTRS Actuarial Valuation also assumes that all members hired on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to the provisions of PEPRA (as defined herein). See "− Governor's Pension Reform" below for a discussion of the pension reform measure signed by the Governor in September 2012 expected to help reduce future pension obligations of public employers with respect to employees hired on or after January 1, 2013.

CalSTRS produces a comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations which include financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalSTRS comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations may be obtained from CalSTRS. The information presented in these reports is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

See also Note 11A to and the Required Supplementary Information included with the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024," for information with respect to the District's proportionate share of the CalSTRS net pension liability of $11,044,070 as of June 30, 2024 (which excludes the State proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of $5,291,620), as well as information about the District's proportionate share for prior fiscal years.

CalPERS. All qualifying classified employees of K-14 school districts in the State are members in CalPERS. All K-14 school districts contributing to CalPERS participate in the same plan and share the same contribution rate in each year. K-14 school districts' contributions to CalPERS fluctuate each year and include a normal cost component and a component equal to an amortized amount of the unfunded liability of CalPERS. Accordingly, the District cannot provide any assurances that the District's required contributions to CalPERS in future years will not significantly vary from any current projected levels of contributions to CalPERS.

CalPERS is funded by employee contributions and investment earnings, with the balance of the funding provided by employer contributions. K-14 school districts' contributions decrease when investment earnings rise and increase when investment earnings decline. As a result, declines in investment earnings may result in substantial increases in K-14 school district contributions. The District cannot make any predictions as to the effect of State, national or international events on investment earnings and K-14 school district contributions. Participating employees enrolled in CalPERS prior to January 1, 2013 contribute 7.00% of their respective salaries, while participating employees enrolled after January 1, 2013 contribute the higher of 50% of normal costs of benefits or an actuarially determined rate of 7.00% in fiscal year 2021-22, which increased to 8.00% for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24, and remains at 8.00% for fiscal year 2024-25. K-14 school districts are required to contribute to CalPERS at an actuarially determined rate, which was 18.06% of eligible salary expenditures for fiscal year 2018-19 and originally 20.73% and 22.68% for fiscal years 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. However, the employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2019-20 was reduced to 19.72% as a result of the State's buydown of employer contribution rates in fiscal year 2019-20. Similarly, the fiscal year 2020-21 State budget allocated funding to buy down employer contribution rates in fiscal years 2020-21 and 2021-22 to an estimated 20.70% and 22.91%, respectively. The actuarially determined rate for employer contributions was 25.37% for fiscal year 2022-23, 26.68% for fiscal year 2023-24 and is 27.05% for fiscal year 2024-25.

The following table sets forth the District's total employer contributions from all applicable funds of the District to CalPERS for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24 and the projected contribution for fiscal year 2024-25.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
Contributions to CalPERS for Fiscal Years 2020-21 through 2024-25

Fiscal Year	District Contribution
2020-21	$597,312
2021-22	769,366
2022-23	980,323
2023-24	1,116,276
2024-25[1]	1,202,568

[1] Projection. Fiscal Year 2024-25 Second Interim Report.
Source: Calistoga Joint Unified School District.

The District's total employer contributions to CalPERS for fiscal years 2020-21 through 2023-24 were equal to 100% of the required contributions for each year.

The CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2023 (the "2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation"), was released in August 2024, and such valuation reported an actuarial accrued liability of approximately $124.92 billion with the market value of assets at approximately $84.29 billion, and a funded status of approximately 67.50%. From June 30, 2022, to June 30, 2023, the funded status of the CalPERS Schools Pool decreased by approximately 0.40%, and the unfunded accrued liability increased by approximately $3.04 billion, largely due to the difference between the expected and actual rate of return on investments.

CalPERS reported a negative 6.10% net return on investments for fiscal year 2021-22, which is CalPERS' first negative return on investments since fiscal year 2008-09. The negative 6.10% net return on investments was less than the assumed annual rate of return on investments of 6.80%. Such negative return generated an actuarial investment loss of approximately $12.40 billion, which will be amortized over 20 years with a five-year phase-in, increasing the component of the expected employer contribution rate related to the unfunded liability contribution in fiscal year 2024-25 by 0.07% of payroll. The 2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation reports that the employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29 and 2029-30 are projected to be 27.05%, 27.60%, 28.00%, 29.20%, 29.00% and 28.80%, respectively. Such projections assume that all actuarial assumptions will be realized, including net investment returns in such fiscal years of 6.80%, and that no further changes to assumptions, contributions, benefits or funding will occur during such fiscal years. Persistent negative returns on investments may result in increased employer contribution rates above the current level of expected increases reflected in the 2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation. The District cannot predict the impact of State, national, and international events on investment returns and employer contribution rates. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that the District's required contributions to CalPERS will not significantly increase in the future.

The 2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as summarized assumes, among other things, 2.30% price inflation, 2.80% wage inflation and payroll growth of 2.80% compounded annually. The 2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation as summarized reflects a discount rate of 6.80% compounded annually (net of administrative expenses) as of June 30, 2023. The CalPERS Board of Administration adopted new demographic assumptions on November 17, 2021, including a reduction in the discount rate from 7.00% as of June 30, 2020 to 6.80% as of June 30, 2021, a reduction in the inflation assumption from 2.50% as of June 30, 2020 to 2.30% as of June 30, 2021, and an increase in payroll growth from 2.75% as of June 30, 2020 to 2.80% as of June 30, 2021. Such assumption changes result in increases in both the normal cost and unfunded liabilities contributions to be paid in the future. The actuarial funding method used in the 2023 CalPERS Schools Pool Actuarial Valuation is the "Entry Age Normal Cost Method."

CalPERS produces a comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS comprehensive annual financial report and actuarial valuations may be obtained from CalPERS Financial Services Division. The information presented in these reports is not incorporated by reference in this Official Statement.

See also Note 11B to and the Required Supplementary Information included with the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024," for information with respect to the District's proportionate share of the CalPERS net pension liability of $8,063,429 as of June 30, 2024, as well as information about the District's proportionate share for prior fiscal years.

The District is unable to predict what the amount of State pension liabilities will be in the future, or the amount of the contributions which the District may be required to make. CalSTRS and CalPERS are more fully described in Note 11 to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024."

Governor's Pension Reform. On August 28, 2012, Governor Brown and the State Legislature reached agreement on a law that reforms pensions for State and local government employees. AB 340, which was signed into law on September 12, 2012, established the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2012 ("PEPRA") which governs pensions for public employers and public pension plans on and after January 1, 2013. For new employees, PEPRA, among other things, caps pensionable salaries at the Social Security contribution and wage base, which is $160,200 for 2023, or 120% of that amount for employees not covered by Social Security, increases the retirement age by two years or more for all new public employees while adjusting the retirement formulas, requires State employees to pay at least half of their pension costs, and also requires the calculation of benefits on regular, recurring pay to stop income spiking. For all employees, changes required by PEPRA include the prohibition of retroactive pension increases, pension holidays and purchases of service credit. PEPRA applies to all State and local public retirement systems, including county and district retirement systems. PEPRA only exempts the University of California system and charter cities and counties whose pension plans are not governed by State law.

Insurance, Risk Pooling and Joint Powers Agreements and Joint Ventures

The District participates in three joint ventures under joint powers agreements ("JPAs"): North Bay Schools Insurance Authority (NBSIA) for workers' compensation and property and liability coverage, including cyber liability coverage, the Self-Insured Schools of California (SISC) for health and dental benefits, and the School's Self-Insurance Authority of Contra Costa County (SSICCC) for vision. The relationships between the District and the JPAs are such that the JPAs are not component units of the District for financial reporting purposes. The JPAs have budgeting and financial reporting requirements independent of member units, such as the District, and their financial statements are not presented in the District's financial statements; however, fund transactions between the JPAs and the District are included in the District's financial statements.

See Note 13 to the District's financial statements in APPENDIX B – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024" for more information.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Limitations on Revenues

On June 6, 1978, voters of the State approved Proposition 13 ("Proposition 13"), which added Article XIIIA to the California Constitution ("Article XIIIA"). Article XIIIA limits the amount of any *ad valorem* property tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value thereof, except that additional *ad valorem* property taxes may be levied to pay debt service on (i) indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978, (ii) bonded indebtedness for the acquisition or improvement of real property which has been approved on or after July 1, 1978 by two-thirds of the voters on such indebtedness, and (iii) bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or replacement of school facilities or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55% of the voters of the district, but only if certain accountability measures are included in the proposition. Article XIIIA defines full cash value to mean "the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under full cash value, or thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership have occurred after the 1975 assessment." This full cash value may be increased at a rate not to exceed 2% per year to account for inflation.

Article XIIIA has subsequently been amended to permit reduction of the "full cash value" base in the event of declining property values caused by damage, destruction or other factors, to provide that there would be no increase in the "full cash value" base in the event of reconstruction of property damaged or destroyed in a disaster and in other minor or technical ways.

County of Orange v. Orange County Assessment Appeals Board No. 3. Section 51 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code permits county assessors who have reduced the assessed valuation of a property as a result of natural disasters, economic downturns or other factors, to subsequently "recapture" such value (up to the pre-decline value of the property) at an annual rate higher than 2%, depending on the assessor's measure of the restoration of value of the damaged property. The constitutionality of this procedure was challenged in a lawsuit brought in 2001 in the Orange County Superior Court, and in similar lawsuits brought in other counties, on the basis that the decrease in assessed value creates a new "base year value" for purposes of Proposition 13 and that subsequent increases in the assessed value of a property by more than 2% in a single year violate Article XIIIA. On appeal, the California Court of Appeal upheld the recapture practice in 2004, and the California Supreme Court declined to review the ruling, leaving the recapture law in place.

Legislation Implementing Article XIIIA. Legislation has been enacted and amended a number of times since 1978 to implement Article XIIIA. Under current law, local agencies are no longer permitted to levy directly any property tax (except to pay voter-approved indebtedness). The 1% property tax is automatically levied by the county and distributed according to a formula among taxing agencies. The formula apportions the tax roughly in proportion to the relative shares of taxes levied prior to 1979.

Increases of assessed valuation resulting from reappraisals of property due to new construction, change in ownership or from the 2% annual adjustment are allocated among the various jurisdictions in the "taxing area" based upon their respective "situs." Any such allocation made to a local agency continues as part of its allocation in future years.

The tax rate is expressed as $1 per $100 of taxable value. All taxable property value included in this Official Statement is shown at 100% of market value (unless noted differently) and all tax rates reflect the $1 per $100 of taxable value.

Proposition 19. Proposition 19, which was approved by the voters of the State on November 3, 2020, among other things, allows an owner of a primary residence who is over 55 years of age, severely disabled, or a victim of a wildfire or natural disaster to transfer the taxable value (i.e., the base year value plus inflation adjustments) of their primary residence to a replacement primary residence located anywhere in the State, regardless of the location or value of the replacement primary residence, that is purchased or newly constructed as that person's principal residence within two years of the sale of the original primary residence. Proposition 19 limits a person who is over 55 years of age or severely disabled to three transfers under these provisions. Proposition 19 also excludes from the terms "purchase" and "change in ownership" for purposes of determining the "full cash value" of property the purchase or transfer of a family home or family farm of the transferor in the case of a transfer between parents and their children, or between grandparents and their grandchildren if all the parents of those grandchildren are deceased. In the case of a transfer of a family home, Proposition 19 require that the property continue as the family home of the transferee. The District is unable to predict the effect such measure may have on tax assessments within the District.

Article XIIIB of the California Constitution

An initiative to amend the California Constitution entitled "Limitation of Government Appropriations" was approved on September 6, 1979, thereby adding Article XIIIB to the California Constitution ("Article XIIIB"). Under Article XIIIB state and local governmental entities have an annual "appropriations limit" and are not permitted to spend certain moneys which are called "appropriations subject to limitation" (consisting of tax revenues, state subventions and certain other funds) in an amount higher than the "appropriations limit." Article XIIIB does not affect the appropriation of moneys which are excluded from the definition of "appropriations subject to limitation," including debt service on indebtedness existing or authorized as of January 1, 1979, or bonded indebtedness subsequently approved by the voters. In general terms, the "appropriations limit" is to be based on certain 1978-79 expenditures, and is to be adjusted annually to reflect changes in consumer prices, populations, and services provided by these entities. Among other provisions of Article XIIIB, if these entities' revenues in any year exceed the amounts permitted to be spent, the excess would have to be returned by revising tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two years. Any proceeds of taxes received by the District in excess of the allowable limit are absorbed into the State's allowable limit.

Article XIIIC and Article XIIID of the California Constitution

On November 5, 1996, voters of the State approved Proposition 218, popularly known as the "Right to Vote on Taxes Act." Proposition 218 added to the California Constitution Articles XIIIC and XIIID ("Article XIIIC" and "Article XIIID," respectively), which contain a number of provisions affecting the ability of local agencies, including school districts, to levy and collect both existing and future taxes, assessments, fees and charges.

According to the "Title and Summary" of Proposition 218 prepared by the California Attorney General, Proposition 218 limits "the authority of local governments to impose taxes and property-related assessments, fees and charges." Among other things, Article XIIIC establishes that every tax is either a "general tax" (imposed for general governmental purposes) or a "special tax" (imposed for specific purposes), prohibits special purpose government agencies such as school districts from levying general taxes, and prohibits any local agency from imposing, extending or increasing any special tax beyond its maximum authorized rate without a two-thirds vote; and also provides that the initiative power will not be limited in matters of reducing or repealing local taxes, assessments, fees and charges. Article XIIIC further provides that no tax may be assessed on property other than *ad valorem* property taxes imposed in accordance with Articles XIII and XIIIA of the California Constitution and special taxes approved by a two-thirds vote under Article XIIIA, Section 4. Article XIIID deals with assessments and property-related fees and charges, and explicitly provides that nothing in Article XIIIC or XIIID will be construed to affect existing laws relating to the imposition of fees or charges as a condition of property development.

The District does not impose any taxes, assessments, or property-related fees or charges which are subject to the provisions of Proposition 218. It does, however, receive a portion of the basic 1% *ad valorem* property tax levied and collected by the County pursuant to Article XIIIA of the California Constitution. The provisions of Proposition 218 may have an indirect effect on the District, such as by limiting or reducing the revenues otherwise available to other local governments whose boundaries encompass property located within the District thereby causing such local governments to reduce service levels and possibly adversely affecting the value of property within the District.

Statutory Limitations

On November 4, 1986, voters of the State approved Proposition 62, an initiative statute limiting the imposition of new or higher taxes by local agencies. The statute (a) requires new or higher general taxes to be approved by two-thirds of the local agency's governing body and a majority of its voters; (b) requires the inclusion of specific information in all local ordinances or resolutions proposing new or higher general or special taxes; (c) penalizes local agencies that fail to comply with the foregoing; and (d) required local agencies to stop collecting any new or higher general tax adopted after July 31, 1985, unless a majority of the voters approved the tax by November 1, 1988.

Appellate court decisions following the approval of Proposition 62 determined that certain provisions of Proposition 62 were unconstitutional. However, the California Supreme Court upheld Proposition 62 in its decision on September 28, 1995 *in Santa Clara County Transportation Authority v. Guardino.* This decision reaffirmed the constitutionality of Proposition 62. Certain matters regarding Proposition 62 were not addressed in the California Supreme Court's decision, such as whether the decision applies retroactively, what remedies exist for taxpayers subject to a tax not in compliance with Proposition 62, and whether the decision applies to charter cities.

Proposition 98 and Proposition 111

On November 8, 1988, voters of the State approved Proposition 98, a combined initiative constitutional amendment and statute called the "Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act" (the "Accountability Act"). The Accountability Act changed State funding of public education below the university level, and the operation of the State's appropriations limit. The Accountability Act guarantees State funding for K-12 districts and community college districts (collectively, "K-14 districts") at a level equal to the greater of (a) the same percentage of general fund revenues as the percentage appropriated to such districts in 1986-87, which percentage is equal to 40.9%, or (b) the amount actually appropriated to such districts from the general fund in the previous fiscal year, adjusted for growth in enrollment and inflation.

Since the Accountability Act is unclear in some details, there can be no assurance that the Legislature or a court might not interpret the Accountability Act to require a different percentage of general fund revenues to be allocated to K-14 districts than the 40.9%, or to apply the relevant percentage to the State's budgets in a different way than is proposed in the Governor's Budget. In any event, the Governor and other fiscal observers expect the Accountability Act to place increasing pressure on the State's budget over future years, potentially reducing resources available for other State programs, especially to the extent the Article XIIIB spending limit would restrain the State's ability to fund such other programs by raising taxes.

The Accountability Act also changes how tax revenues in excess of the State appropriations limit are distributed. Any excess State tax revenues up to a specified amount would, instead of being returned to taxpayers, be transferred to K-14 districts. Such transfer would be excluded from the appropriations limit for K-14 districts and the K-14 districts appropriations limit for the next year would automatically be increased by the amount of such transfer. These additional moneys would enter the base funding calculation for K-14 districts for subsequent years, creating further pressure on other portions of the State budget, particularly if revenues decline in a year following an Article XIIIB surplus. The maximum amount of excess tax revenues which could be transferred to schools is 4% of the minimum State spending for education mandated by the Accountability Act, as described above.

On June 5, 1990, voters of the State approved Proposition 111 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 1), which further modified the California Constitution to alter the spending limit and education funding provisions of Proposition 98. Most significantly, Proposition 111 (1) liberalized the annual adjustments to the spending limit by measuring the "change in the cost of living" by the change in State *per capita* personal income rather than the Consumer Price Index, and specified that a portion of the State's spending limit would be adjusted to reflect changes in school attendance; (2) provided that 50% of the "excess" tax revenues, determined based on a two-year cycle, would be transferred to K-14 districts with the balance returned to taxpayers (rather than the previous 100% but only up to a cap of 4% of the districts' minimum funding level), and that any such transfer to K-14 districts would not be built into the school districts' base expenditures for calculating their entitlement for State aid in the following year and would not increase the State's appropriations limit; (3) excluded from the calculation of appropriations that are subject to the limit appropriations for certain "qualified capital outlay projects" and certain increases in gasoline taxes, sales and use taxes, and receipts from vehicle weight fees; (4) provided that the appropriations limit for each unit of government, including the State, would be recalculated beginning in the 1990-91 fiscal year, based on the actual limit for fiscal year 1986-87, adjusted forward to 1990-91 as if Senate Constitutional Amendment 1 had been in effect; and (5) adjusted the Proposition 98 formula that guarantees K-14 districts a certain amount of general fund revenues, as described below.

Under prior law, K-14 districts were guaranteed the greater of (a) 40.9% of general fund revenues (the "first test") or (b) the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for changes in the cost of living (measured as in Article XIIIB by reference to *per capita* personal income) and enrollment (the "second test"). Under Proposition 111, school districts would receive the greater of (a) the first test, (b) the second test or (c) a third test, which would replace the second test in any year when growth in *per capita* general fund revenues from the prior year was less than the annual growth in State *per capita* personal income. Under the third test, school districts would receive the amount appropriated in the prior year adjusted for change in enrollment and *per capita* general fund revenues, plus an additional small adjustment factor. If the third test were used in any year, the difference between the third test and the second test would become a "credit" to be paid in future years when general fund revenue growth exceeds personal income growth.

Assembly Bill No. 26 & *California Redevelopment Association v. Matosantos*

On February 1, 2012, pursuant to the California Supreme Court's decision in *California Redevelopment Association v. Matosantos*, Assembly Bill No. 26 (First Extraordinary Session) ("AB1X 26") dissolved all redevelopment agencies in existence and designated "successor agencies" and "oversight boards" to satisfy "enforceable obligations" of the former redevelopment agencies and administer dissolution and wind down of the former redevelopment agencies. With limited exceptions, all assets, properties, contracts, leases, records, buildings and equipment, including cash and cash equivalents of a former redevelopment agency were transferred to the control of its successor agency and, unless otherwise required pursuant to the terms of an enforceable obligation, distributed to various related taxing agencies pursuant to AB1X 26.

It is possible that there will be additional legislation proposed and/or enacted to clarify various inconsistencies contained in AB1X 26 and there may be additional legislation proposed and/or enacted in the future affecting the current scheme of dissolution and winding up of redevelopment agencies currently contemplated by AB1X 26. For example, AB 1484 was signed by the Governor on June 27, 2012, to clarify and amend certain aspects of AB1X 26. AB 1484, among other things, attempts to clarify the role and requirements of successor agencies, provides successor agencies with more control over agency bond proceeds and properties previously owned by redevelopment agencies and adds other new and modified requirements and deadlines. AB 1484 also provides for a "tax claw back" provision, wherein the State is authorized to withhold sales and use tax revenue allocations to local successor agencies to offset payment of property taxes owed and not paid by such local successor agencies to other local taxing agencies. This "tax claw back" provision has been challenged in court by certain cities and successor agencies. The District cannot predict the outcome of such litigation and what effect, if any, it will have on the District. Additionally, no assurances can be given as to the effect of any such future proposed and/or enacted legislation on the District.

Proposition 30 and Proposition 55

On November 6, 2012, voters of the State approved Proposition 30, also referred to as the Temporary Taxes to Fund Education, Guaranteed Local Public Safety Funding, Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Proposition 30 temporarily (a) increased the personal income tax on certain of the State's income taxpayers by one to three percent for a period of seven years beginning with the 2012 tax year and ending with the 2019 tax year, and (b) increased the sales and use tax by one-quarter percent for a period of four years beginning on January 1, 2013 and ending with the 2016 tax year. The revenues generated from such tax increases are included in the calculation of the Proposition 98 minimum funding guarantee (see "– Proposition 98 and Proposition 111" above). The revenues generated from such temporary tax increases are deposited into a State account created pursuant to Proposition 30 (the Education Protection Account), and 89% of the amounts therein are allocated to school districts and 11% of the amounts therein are allocated to community college districts.

The Proposition 30 sales and use tax increases expired at the end of the 2016 tax year. Under Proposition 30, the personal income tax increases were set to expire at the end of the 2018 tax year. However, the California Tax Extension to Fund Education and Healthcare Initiative ("Proposition 55"), approved by voters of the State on November 8, 2016, extends by 12 years the temporary personal income tax increases on incomes over $250,000 that was first enacted by Proposition 30; Proposition 55 did not extend the sales and use tax increases imposed by Proposition 30. Revenues from the income tax increase under Proposition 55 will be allocated to school districts and community colleges in the State.

Applications of Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

The application of Proposition 98 and other statutory regulations has become increasingly difficult to predict accurately in recent years. For a discussion of how the provisions of Proposition 98 have been applied to school funding see "DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS – State Funding of Education; State Budget Process."

Proposition 2

General. Proposition 2, which included certain constitutional amendments to the State Rainy Day Fund and, upon its approval, triggered the implementation of certain provisions which could limit the amount of reserves that may be maintained by a school district, was approved by voters of the State in the November 2014 election.

State Rainy Day Fund. The Proposition 2 constitutional amendments related to the State Rainy Day Fund (i) require deposits into the State Rainy Day Fund whenever capital gains revenues rise to more than 8% of general fund tax revenues; (ii) set the maximum size of the State Rainy Day Fund at 10% of general fund revenues; (iii) for the next 15 years, require half of each year's deposit to be used for supplemental payments to pay down the budgetary debts or other long-term liabilities and, thereafter, require at least half of each year's deposit to be saved and the remainder used for supplemental debt payments or savings; (iv) allow the withdrawal of funds only for a disaster or if spending remains at or below the highest level of spending from the past three years; (v) require the State to provide a multi-year budget forecast; and (vi) create the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund to set aside funds in good years to minimize future cuts and smooth school spending. The State may deposit amounts into such account only after it has paid all amounts owing to school districts relating to the Proposition 98 maintenance factor for fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2014-15. The State, in addition, may not transfer funds to the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund unless the State is in a Test 1 year under Proposition 98 or in any year in which a maintenance factor is created.

SB 858. Senate Bill 858 ("SB 858") became effective upon the passage of Proposition 2. SB 858 includes provisions which could limit the amount of reserves that may be maintained by a school district in certain circumstances. Under SB 858, in any fiscal year immediately following a fiscal year in which the State has made a transfer into the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund, any adopted or revised budget by a school district would need to contain a combined unassigned and assigned ending fund balance that (a) for school districts with an A.D.A. of less than 400,000, is not more than two times the amount of the reserve for economic uncertainties mandated by the California Education Code, or (b) for school districts with an A.D.A. that is more than 400,000, is not more than three times the amount of the reserve for economic uncertainties mandated by the California Education Code. In certain cases, the county superintendent of schools may grant a school district a waiver from this limitation on reserves for up to two consecutive years within a three-year period if there are certain extraordinary fiscal circumstances.

SB 751. Senate Bill 751 ("SB 751"), enacted on October 11, 2017, alters the reserve requirements imposed by SB 858. Under SB 751, in a fiscal year immediately after a fiscal year in which the amount of moneys in the Proposition 98 Rainy Day Fund is equal to or exceeds 3% of the combined total general fund revenues appropriated for school districts and allocated local proceeds of taxes for that fiscal year, a school district budget that is adopted or revised cannot have an assigned or unassigned ending fund balance that exceeds 10% of those funds. SB 751 excludes from the requirements of those provisions basic aid school districts (also known as community funded districts) and small school districts having fewer than 2,501 units of A.D.A.

The District, which has an A.D.A. of less than 1,000 (but greater than 301), is required to maintain a reserve for economic uncertainty in an amount equal to the greater of 4% of its general fund expenditures and other financing uses or $87,000. Since the District is a community funded district and a small school district with fewer than 2,501 units of A.D.A., the District is not impacted by the reserve requirements imposed by SB 858. For more information on the District's reserves, current projections with respect to such reserves, and related policies, see "DISTRICT FINANCIAL MATTERS – State Funding of Education; State Budget Process – *School District Reserves*."

The Series 2025 Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* property taxes to be levied within the District pursuant to the California Constitution and other State law. Accordingly, the District does not expect SB 858 or SB 751 to adversely affect its ability to pay the principal of and interest on the Series 2025 Bonds as and when due.

Future Initiatives

Article XIIIA, Article XIIIB, Article XIIIC, Article XIIID, as well as Propositions 2, 19, 30, 55, 62, 98, 111 and 218, were each adopted as measures that qualified for the ballot pursuant to the State's initiative process. From time-to-time other initiative measures could be adopted, further affecting District revenues or the District's ability to expend revenue.

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

AUDIT REPORT

JUNE 30, 2024

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
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FINANCIAL SECTION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditors' Report

Governing Board
Calistoga Joint Unified School District
Calistoga, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Calistoga Joint Unified School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards,* we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Calistoga Joint Unified School District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Local Education Agency Organization Structure but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2024 on our consideration of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
December 13, 2024

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

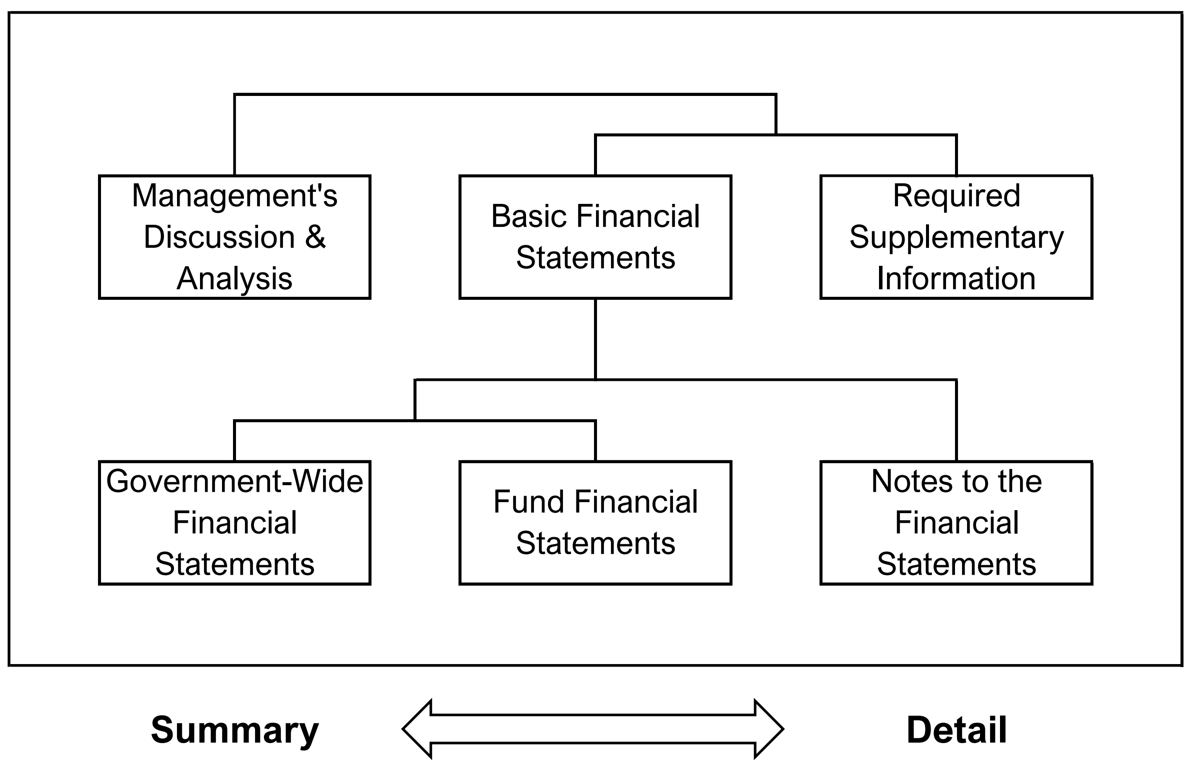
Our discussion and analysis of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's (District) financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's net position was $7,103,688 at June 30, 2024. This was an increase of $3,542,907 from the prior year.
- Overall revenues were $31,512,601 which exceeded expenses of $27,969,694.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Components of the Financial Section



OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Components of the Financial Section (continued)

This annual report consists of three parts – Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The three sections together provide a comprehensive overview of the District. The basic financial statements are comprised of two kinds of statements that present financial information from different perspectives:

- **Government-wide financial statements**, which comprise the first two statements, provide both short-term and long-term information about the entity's overall financial position.

- **Fund financial statements** focus on reporting the individual parts of District operations in more detail. The fund financial statements comprise the remaining statements.

  - **Governmental Funds** provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs.

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

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position is one way to measure the District's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

The government-wide financial statements of the District include governmental activities. All of the District's basic services are included here, such as regular education, food service, maintenance and general administration. Property taxes and federal and state grants finance most of these activities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The District's net position was $7,103,688 at June 30, 2024, as reflected in the table below. Of this amount, $(2,116,373) was unrestricted. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the Governing Board's ability to use that net position for day-to-day operations.

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Net Change
ASSETS			
Current and other assets	$ 40,106,276	$ 39,562,265	$ 544,011
Capital assets	31,424,217	26,415,679	5,008,538
Total Assets	71,530,493	65,977,944	5,552,549
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	8,669,237	8,148,717	520,520
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	5,238,767	2,931,744	2,307,023
Long-term liabilities	66,931,300	66,047,905	883,395
Total Liabilities	72,170,067	68,979,649	3,190,418
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	925,975	1,586,231	(660,256)
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	2,431,850	681,150	1,750,700
Restricted	6,788,211	5,743,567	1,044,644
Unrestricted	(2,116,373)	(2,863,936)	747,563
Total Net Position	$ 7,103,688	$ 3,560,781	$ 3,542,907

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY AS A WHOLE (continued)

Changes in Net Position

The results of this year's operations for the District as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. The table below takes the information from the Statement and rearranges it slightly, so you can see our total revenues and expenses for the year.

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Net Change
REVENUES			
Program revenues			
Charges for services	$ 186,239	$ 124,904	$ 61,335
Operating grants and contributions	5,243,956	6,049,157	(805,201)
Capital grants and contributions	-	3,785	(3,785)
General revenues			
Property taxes	22,824,275	20,742,981	2,081,294
Unrestricted federal and state aid	2,235,436	1,001,630	1,233,806
Other	1,022,695	(199,984)	1,222,679
Total Revenues	31,512,601	27,722,473	3,790,128
EXPENSES			
Instruction	14,817,272	11,692,895	3,124,377
Instruction-related services	2,917,257	2,573,721	343,536
Pupil services	2,635,398	2,219,266	416,132
General administration	1,892,960	1,771,221	121,739
Plant services	2,213,121	2,303,163	(90,042)
Ancillary and community services	577,508	427,186	150,322
Debt service	1,719,961	1,580,978	138,983
Other outgo	-	103,215	(103,215)
Depreciation	1,196,217	1,175,351	20,866
Total Expenses	27,969,694	23,846,996	4,122,698
Change in net position	3,542,907	3,875,477	(332,570)
Net Position - Beginning	3,560,781	(314,696)	3,875,477
Net Position - Ending	$ 7,103,688	$ 3,560,781	$ 3,542,907

The cost of all our governmental activities this year was $27,969,694 (refer to the table above). The amount that our taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through taxes was $22,824,275 because a portion of the cost was paid by other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions as well as charges for services and other general revenues.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTITY AS A WHOLE (continued)

Changes in Net Position (continued)

In the table below, we have presented the net cost of each of the District's functions. Net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the District's taxpayers by each of these functions. Providing this information allows our citizens to consider the cost of each function in comparison to the benefits they believe are provided by that function.

	Net Cost of Services	
	2024	**2023**
Instruction	$ 11,501,616	$ 8,173,904
Instruction-related services	2,697,533	2,279,271
Pupil services	1,253,404	671,194
General administration	1,742,472	1,632,444
Plant services	2,184,046	1,763,706
Ancillary and community services	244,250	365,945
Debt service	1,719,961	1,580,978
Transfers to other agencies	-	26,357
Depreciation	1,196,217	1,175,351
Total	$ 22,539,499	$ 17,669,150

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S MAJOR FUNDS

The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. As the District completed this year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $36,440,726, which is less than last year's ending fund balance of $37,655,335. The District's General Fund had $2,054,472 more in operating revenues than expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's Building Fund had $3,751,466 less in operating revenues than expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024.

CURRENT YEAR BUDGET 2023-2024

The Board of Education approves financial projections included with the Adopted Budget, First Interim, and Second Interim financial reports. The Unaudited Actuals reflect the District's financial projections and current budget based on State and local financial information.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Capital Assets

By the end of 2023-2024 the District had invested $31,424,217 in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Net Change
CAPITAL ASSETS			
Land	$ 2,305,722	$ 2,305,722	$ -
Construction in progress	5,744,256	1,835,153	3,909,103
Land improvements	4,450,079	4,450,079	-
Buildings & improvements	37,899,000	35,894,678	2,004,322
Furniture & equipment	2,230,660	1,939,330	291,330
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(21,205,500)	(20,009,283)	(1,196,217)
Total	$ 31,424,217	$ 26,415,679	$ 5,008,538

Long-Term Liabilities

At year-end, the District had $66,931,300 in long-term liabilities, an increase of 1% from last year – as shown in the table below. More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in footnotes to the financial statements.

	Governmental Activities		
	2024	2023	Net Change
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Total general obligation bonds	$ 48,562,832	$ 49,081,087	$ (518,255)
Early retirement incentive	380,553	155,547	225,006
Compensated absences	25,891	23,917	1,974
Net pension liability	19,107,499	17,332,823	1,774,676
Less: current portion of long-term liabilities	(1,145,475)	(545,469)	(600,006)
Total	$ 66,931,300	$ 66,047,905	$ 883,395

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Several economic factors could impact California school district funding and the District's budget in the next fiscal year:

<u>Long-term Declining Enrollment:</u> Lower birth rates and increased migration out of state have resulted in long-term declining enrollment across California schools. Enrollment can fluctuate due to factors such as population growth, competition from private and parochial schools, inter-district transfers in or out, economic conditions, and housing values. Losses in enrollment will cause a school district to lose operating revenues without necessarily permitting the district to adjust fixed operating costs.

<u>Revenue Uncertainties:</u> Proposition 98 guarantees have improved over the 2023-24 fiscal year, but the prior 2022-23 revenues fell short of estimates, reducing the guarantee and resulting in the use of Proposition 98 reserves. California faced a significant budget deficit due to a severe revenue decline in 2022-23, driven mainly by lower income tax collections and economic downturns. However, recent tax forecasts show that actual revenues surpass projections. Surpluses could help fund more Proposition 98 revenue for school districts.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET (continued)

Underfunded Pension Liabilities: The District participates in state employee pension plans, California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) and California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and both are underfunded. The District's proportionate share of the liability is reported in the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2024. The amount of the liability is material to the District's financial position. The CalSTRS projected employer contribution rate for 2024-25 is 19.10 percent. The CalPERS projected employer contribution rate for 2024-25 is 27.05 percent. The projected increased pension costs to school employers remain a significant fiscal factor.

Economic Downturn: Higher borrowing costs and reduced investment have slowed economic activity, particularly affecting sectors like technology and startups, which are crucial to California's economy. The unemployment rate is up but might reverse with future jobs in the technology and aerospace industries.

Federal Reserve Actions: The Federal Reserve's interest rate hikes have increased borrowing costs, reducing investment and economic growth.

Stock Market Performance: The steep decline in the stock market in prior years has negatively impacted income tax collections from high-income Californians and corporations. Overall, market performance in 2024 is trending in a positive direction.

These factors contribute to a challenging fiscal environment, potentially affecting the state's ability to maintain or increase funding for school districts. All these factors were considered in preparing the District's 2024-25 fiscal year budget.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, students, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need any additional financial information, contact the Business Office, 1520 Lake Street, Calistoga, CA 94515.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	$ 38,293,590
Accounts receivable	1,313,022
Inventory	24,817
Prepaid expenses	116,369
Net OPEB asset	358,478
Capital assets, not depreciated	8,049,978
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	23,374,239
Total Assets	71,530,493
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	8,268,907
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	400,330
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,669,237
LIABILITIES	
Accrued liabilities	4,088,292
Unearned revenue	5,000
Long-term liabilities, current portion	1,145,475
Long-term liabilities, non-current portion	66,931,300
Total Liabilities	72,170,067
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	762,029
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	163,946
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	925,975
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,431,850
Restricted:	
Capital projects	1,815,285
Debt service	1,420,426
Educational programs	3,276,127
Food service	206,460
Associated student body	69,913
Unrestricted	(2,116,373)
Total Net Position	$ 7,103,688

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Function/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
Instruction	$ 14,817,272	$ 173,271	$ 3,142,385	$ (11,501,616)
Instruction-related services				
Instructional supervision and administration	655,487	789	159,460	(495,238)
Instructional library, media, and technology	718,595	-	26,583	(692,012)
School site administration	1,543,175	-	32,892	(1,510,283)
Pupil services				
Home-to-school transportation	156,026	-	83	(155,943)
Food services	986,337	8,543	954,465	(23,329)
All other pupil services	1,493,035	1,622	417,281	(1,074,132)
General administration				
Centralized data processing	48,480	-	-	(48,480)
All other general administration	1,844,480	547	149,941	(1,693,992)
Plant services	2,213,121	863	28,212	(2,184,046)
Ancillary services	562,508	177	329,954	(232,377)
Community services	15,000	427	2,700	(11,873)
Interest on long-term debt	1,719,961	-	-	(1,719,961)
Depreciation (unallocated)	1,196,217	-	-	(1,196,217)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 27,969,694	$ 186,239	$ 5,243,956	(22,539,499)
	General revenues			
	Taxes and subventions			
	Property taxes, levied for general purposes			20,147,453
	Property taxes, levied for debt service			2,676,822
	Federal and state aid not restricted for specific purposes			2,235,436
	Interest and investment earnings			349,290
	Miscellaneous			673,405
	Subtotal, General Revenue			26,082,406
	CHANGE IN NET POSITION			3,542,907
	Net Position - Beginning			3,560,781
	Net Position - Ending			$ 7,103,688

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	$ 13,894,461	$ 20,170,358	$ 4,228,771	$ 38,293,590
Accounts receivable	1,121,480	-	191,542	1,313,022
Stores inventory	-	-	24,817	24,817
Prepaid expenditures	116,369	-	-	116,369
Total Assets	$ 15,132,310	$ 20,170,358	$ 4,445,130	$ 39,747,798
LIABILITIES				
Accrued liabilities	$ 1,341,737	$ 1,843,326	$ 117,009	$ 3,302,072
Unearned revenue	5,000	-	-	5,000
Total Liabilities	1,346,737	1,843,326	117,009	3,307,072
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	132,369	-	29,817	162,186
Restricted	3,276,127	18,327,032	4,298,304	25,901,463
Committed	200,000	-	-	200,000
Assigned	3,491,659	-	-	3,491,659
Unassigned	6,685,418	-	-	6,685,418
Total Fund Balances	13,785,573	18,327,032	4,328,121	36,440,726
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 15,132,310	$ 20,170,358	$ 4,445,130	$ 39,747,798

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		$ 36,440,726
Amounts reported for assets and liabilities for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different from amounts reported in governmental funds because:		
Capital assets:		
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net position, all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulated depreciation:		
Capital assets	$ 52,629,717	
Accumulated depreciation	(21,205,500)	31,424,217
Unmatured interest on long-term debt:		
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is not recognized until the period in which it matures and is paid. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. The additional liability for unmatured interest owing at the end of the period was:		(786,220)
Net OPEB asset:		
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the statement of net positon, all assets are reported, including net OPEB assets.		358,478
Long-term liabilities:		
In governmental funds, only current liabilities are reported. In the statement of net position, all liabilities, including long-term liabilities, are reported. Long-term liabilities relating to governmental activities consist of:		
Total general obligation bonds	$ 48,562,832	
Early retirement incentive	380,553	
Compensated absences	25,891	
Net pension liability	19,107,499	(68,076,775)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions:		
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to pensions are reported.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$ 8,268,907	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(762,029)	7,506,878
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB:		
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are not reported because they are applicable to future periods. In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflows of resources relating to OPEB are reported.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	$ 400,330	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(163,946)	236,384
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities		$ 7,103,688

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
LCFF sources	$ 20,815,951	$ -	$ -	$ 20,815,951
Federal sources	574,041	-	547,771	1,121,812
Other state sources	3,319,026	-	993,021	4,312,047
Other local sources	1,797,950	1,100,400	3,286,682	6,185,032
Total Revenues	26,506,968	1,100,400	4,827,474	32,434,842
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	15,009,405	-	-	15,009,405
Instruction-related services				
Instructional supervision and administration	662,818	-	-	662,818
Instructional library, media, and technology	875,203	-	-	875,203
School site administration	1,578,054	-	-	1,578,054
Pupil services				
Home-to-school transportation	151,905	-	-	151,905
Food services	18,360	-	992,105	1,010,465
All other pupil services	1,511,974	-	-	1,511,974
General administration				
Centralized data processing	48,480	-	-	48,480
All other general administration	1,761,259	-	41,420	1,802,679
Plant services	2,264,480	-	17,215	2,281,695
Facilities acquisition and construction	139,389	4,851,866	886,856	5,878,111
Ancillary services	416,169	-	152,589	568,758
Community services	15,000	-	-	15,000
Debt service				
Principal	-	-	410,000	410,000
Interest and other	-	-	1,844,904	1,844,904
Total Expenditures	24,452,496	4,851,866	4,345,089	33,649,451
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,054,472	(3,751,466)	482,385	(1,214,609)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	350,000	350,000
Transfers out	(350,000)	-	-	(350,000)
Net Financing Sources (Uses)	(350,000)	-	350,000	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	1,704,472	(3,751,466)	832,385	(1,214,609)
Fund Balance - Beginning	12,081,101	22,078,498	3,495,736	37,655,335
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 13,785,573	$ 18,327,032	$ 4,328,121	$ 36,440,726

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds			$ (1,214,609)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different from amounts reported in governmental funds because:

Capital outlay:

In governmental funds, the costs of capital assets are reported as expenditures in the period when the assets are acquired. In the statement of activities, costs of capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. The difference between capital outlay expenditures and depreciation expense for the period is:

Expenditures for capital outlay:	$ 6,204,755	
Depreciation expense:	(1,196,217)	5,008,538

Debt service:

In governmental funds, repayments of long-term debt are reported as expenditures. In the government-wide statements, repayments of long-term debt are reported as reductions of liabilities. Expenditures for repayment of the principal portion of long-term debt were: 410,000

Unmatured interest on long-term debt:

In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is recognized in the period that it becomes due. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period it is incurred. Unmatured interest owing at the end of the period, less matured interest paid during the period but owing from the prior period, was: 16,688

Compensated absences:

In governmental funds, compensated absences are measured by the amounts paid during the period. In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amount earned. The difference between compensated absences paid and compensated absences earned, was: (1,974)

Other expenditures relating to prior periods:

Certain expenditures recognized in governmental funds relate to prior periods. Typical examples are payments on structured legal settlements or retirement incentives paid over time. These expenditures are recognized in the government-wide statement of activities in the period in which the obligations were first incurred, so they must not be recognized again in the current period. Expenditures relating to prior periods for early retirement incentives were: 51,849

(continued on next page)

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES, continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB):		
In governmental funds, OPEB expenses are recognized when employer OPEB contributions are made. In the statement of activities, OPEB expenses are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between OPEB expenses and actual employer OPEB contributions was:		(81,679)
Pensions:		
In governmental funds, pension costs are recognized when employer contributions are made. In the government-wide statement of activities, pension costs are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between accrual-basis pension costs and employer contributions was:		(477,306)
Other liabilities not normally liquidated with current financial resources:		
In the government-wide statements, expenses must be accrued in connection with any liabilities incurred during the period that are not expected to be liquidated with current financial resources. Examples include special termination benefits such as retirement incentives financed over time, and structured legal settlements. This year, expenses incurred for such obligations were:		(276,855)
Amortization of debt issuance premium or discount:		
In governmental funds, if debt is issued at a premium or at a discount, the premium or discount is recognized as an Other Financing Source or an Other Financing Use in the period it is incurred. In the government-wide statements, the premium or discount is amortized over the life of the debt. Amortization of premium or discount for the period is:		108,255
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	3,542,907

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District") accounts for its financial transactions in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Department of Education's *California School Accounting Manual.* The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

The District operates under a locally elected Board form of government and provides educational services to grades K-12 as mandated by the state. A reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units, and other organizations that are included to ensure the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the District consists of all funds, departments and agencies that are not legally separate from the District. For the District, this includes general operations, food service, and student-related activities.

B. Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District in that the District approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. In addition, component units are other legally separate organizations for which the District is not financially accountable but the nature and significance of the organization's relationship with the District is such that exclusion would cause the District's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The District has no such component units.

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and other non-exchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reserved for the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting of operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (continued)

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

Governmental funds are used to account for activities that are governmental in nature. Governmental activities are typically tax-supported and include education of pupils, operation of food service and child development programs, construction and maintenance of school facilities, and repayment of long-term debt.

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund: The General Fund is the main operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all activities except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. In keeping with the minimum number of funds principle, all of the District's activities are reported in the General Fund unless there is a compelling reason to account for an activity in another fund. A District may have only one General Fund.

Building Fund: This fund exists primarily to account separately for proceeds from the sale of bonds (*Education Code Section* 15146) and may not be used for any purposes other than those for which the bonds were issued. Other authorized revenues to the Building Fund are proceeds from the sale or lease-with-option-to-purchase of real property (*Education Code Section* 17462) and revenue from rentals and leases of real property specifically authorized for deposit into the fund by the governing board (*Education Code Section* 41003).

Non-Major Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds: Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The District maintains the following special revenue funds:

Student Activity Fund: This fund may be used to account for student body activities that do not meet the fiduciary criteria established in GASB Statement No. 84.

Cafeteria Fund: This fund is used to account separately for federal, state, and local resources to operate the food service program (*Education Code Sections* 38090–38093). The Cafeteria Fund shall be used only for those expenditures authorized by the governing board as necessary for the operation of the District's food service program (*Education Code Sections* 38091 and 38100).

Capital Project Funds: Capital project funds are established to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds).

Capital Facilities Fund: This fund is used primarily to account separately for moneys received from fees levied on developers or other agencies as a condition of approving a development (*Education Code Sections* 17620–17626). The authority for these levies may be county/city ordinances (*Government Code Sections* 65970–65981) or private agreements between the District and the developer. Interest earned in the Capital Facilities Fund is restricted to that fund (*Government Code Section* 66006).

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Non-Major Governmental Funds (continued)

Capital Project Funds (continued)

County School Facilities Fund: This fund is established pursuant to *Education Code Section* 17070.43 to receive apportionments from the 1998 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 1A), the 2002 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 47), or the 2004 State School Facilities Fund (Proposition 55) authorized by the State Allocation Board for new school facility construction, modernization projects, and facility hardship grants, as provided in the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 (*Education Code Section* 17070 et seq.).

Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects: This fund exists primarily to provide for the accumulation of General Fund moneys for capital outlay purposes (*Education Code Section* 42840).

Debt Service Funds: Debt service funds are established to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of principal and interest on general long-term debt.

Bond Interest and Redemption Fund: This fund is used for the repayment of bonds issued for the District (*Education Code Sections* 15125–15262). The board of supervisors of the county issues the bonds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are deposited in the county treasury to the Building Fund of the District. Any premiums or accrued interest received from the sale of the bonds must be deposited in the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund of the District. The county auditor maintains control over the District's Bond Interest and Redemption Fund. The principal and interest on the bonds must be paid by the county treasurer from taxes levied by the county auditor-controller.

Government-Wide Financial Statements
The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Net Position equals assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. The net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on its use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The net position restricted for other activities results from special revenue funds and the restrictions on their use.

Governmental Funds
Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting – Measurement Focus

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions
Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Generally, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end. However, to achieve comparability of reporting among California school districts and so as not to distort normal revenue patterns, with specific respect to reimbursement grants and corrections to State-aid apportionments, the California Department of Education has defined available for school districts as collectible within one year.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and entitlements. Under the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from the grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Unearned Revenue
Unearned revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period or when resources are received by the District prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Certain grants received that have not met eligibility requirements are recorded as unearned revenue. On the governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period are also recorded as unearned revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures
On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, Fund Balance and Net Position

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

Investments
Investments with original maturities greater than one year are stated at fair value. Fair value is estimated based on quoted market prices at year-end. All investments not required to be reported at fair value are stated at cost or amortized cost. Fair values of investments in county and State investment pools are determined by the program sponsor.

Inventories
Inventories are recorded using the purchases method in that the cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time the individual inventory items are requisitioned. Inventories are valued at historical cost and consist of expendable supplies held for consumption.

Capital Assets
The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the capital assets associated with a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of $5,000. The District does not own any infrastructure as defined in GASB Statement No. 34. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. All reported capital assets, except for land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Improvements	20-25 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-10 years

Interfund Balances
On fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "Due from other funds/Due to other funds." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of net position.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, Fund Balance and Net Position (continued)

Compensated Absences
Accumulated unpaid employee vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental funds, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is recognized upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements that occur prior to year-end that have not yet been paid with expendable available financial resource. These amounts are recorded in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

Accumulated sick leave benefits are not recognized as liabilities of the District. The District's policy is to record sick leave as an operating expense in the period taken because such benefits do not vest, nor is payment probable; however, unused sick leave is added to the creditable service period for calculation of retirement benefits when the employee retires.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations
All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)
For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense have been determined by an independent actuary. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Generally accepted accounting principles require the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2023
Measurement Date	June 30, 2023
Measurement Period	July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023

Gains and losses related to changes in net OPEB liability (asset) are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. The first amortized amounts are recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense. The amortization period differs depending on the source of gain or loss. The difference between projected and actual earnings is amortized on a straight-line basis over five years. All other amounts are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average expected remaining service lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) at the beginning of the measurement period.

Premiums and Discounts
In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, Fund Balance and Net Position (continued)</u>

Deferred Outflows/Deferred Inflows of Resources
In addition to assets, the District will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the District will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Pensions
For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the defined benefit pension plans (the Plans) of the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Fund Balance
Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance classification reflects amounts that are not in spendable form. Examples include inventory, lease receivables (net of related deferred inflows), prepaid items, the long-term portion of loans receivable, and nonfinancial assets held for resale. This classification also reflects amounts that are in spendable form but that are legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as the principal of a permanent endowment.

Restricted - The restricted fund balance classification reflects amounts subject to externally imposed and legally enforceable constraints. Such constraints may be imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or may be imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - The committed fund balance classification reflects amounts subject to internal constraints self-imposed by formal action of the Governing Board. The constraints giving rise to committed fund balance must be imposed no later than the end of the reporting period. The actual amounts may be determined subsequent to that date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements. In contrast to restricted fund balance, committed fund balance may be redirected by the government to other purposes as long as the original constraints are removed or modified in the same manner in which they were imposed, that is, by the same formal action of the Governing Board.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, Fund Balance and Net Position (continued)

Fund Balance (continued)
Assigned - The assigned fund balance classification reflects amounts that the government *intends* to be used for specific purposes. Assignments may be established either by the Governing Board or by a designee of the governing body, and are subject to neither the restricted nor committed levels of constraint. In contrast to the constraints giving rise to committed fund balance, constraints giving rise to assigned fund balance are not required to be imposed, modified, or removed by formal action of the Governing Board. The action does not require the same level of formality and may be delegated to another body or official. Additionally, the assignment need not be made before the end of the reporting period, but rather may be made any time prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

Unassigned - In the General Fund only, the unassigned fund balance classification reflects the residual balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that is not restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes. However, deficits in any fund, including the General Fund that cannot be eliminated by reducing or eliminating amounts assigned to other purposes are reported as negative unassigned fund balance.

The District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

F. Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements. Interfund transfers are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the statement of activities.

G. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. Budgetary Data

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the California Education Code and requires the governing board to hold a public hearing and adopt an operating budget no later than July 1 of each year. The District governing board satisfied these requirements. The adopted budget is subject to amendment throughout the year to give consideration to unanticipated revenue and expenditures primarily resulting from events unknown at the time of budget adoption with the legal restriction that expenditures cannot exceed appropriations by major object account.

The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts after all budget amendments have been accounted for. For purposes of the budget, on-behalf payments have not been included as revenue and expenditures as required under generally accepted accounting principles.

I. Property Tax

Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. Unsecured property taxes are payable in one installment on or before August 31. The County Auditor-Controller bills and collects the taxes on behalf of the District. Local property tax revenues are recorded when received.

J. New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 99 – In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The statement addresses various practice issues, including: (a) clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives, (b) disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions; clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements, (c) terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, and (d) terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements. A portion of this statement was effective upon issuance, while the remaining portions of this statement were effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022 and for periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The District has fully implemented this Statement as of June 30, 2024.

GASB Statement No. 100 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The District has fully implemented this Statement as of June 30, 2024.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

GASB Statement No. 101 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2023. The District has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 102 – In December 2023, GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures.* This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2024. The District has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 103 – In April 2024, GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues. The statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2025. The District has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. Summary of Cash and Investments

	Governmental Activities
Investment in county treasury	$ 39,180,172
Fair value adjustment	(1,053,608)
Cash on hand and in banks	146,026
Cash in revolving fund	21,000
Total	$ 38,293,590

B. Policies and Practices

The District is authorized under California Government Code to make direct investments in local agency bonds, notes, or warrants within the state; U.S. Treasury instruments; registered state warrants or treasury notes; securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies; bankers acceptances; commercial paper; certificates of deposit placed with commercial banks and/or savings and loan companies; repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements; medium term corporate notes; shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies, certificates of participation, obligations with first priority security; collateralized mortgage obligations; and the County Investment Pool.

Investment in County Treasury – The District maintains substantially all of its cash in the County Treasury in accordance with *Education Code Section* 41001. The Napa County Treasurer's pooled investments are managed by the County Treasurer who reports on a monthly basis to the board of supervisors. In addition, the function of the County Treasury Oversight Committee is to review and monitor the County's investment policy. The committee membership includes the Treasurer and Tax Collector, the Auditor-Controller, Chief Administrative Officer, Superintendent of Schools Representative, and a public member. The fair value of the District's investment in the pool is based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

C. General Authorizations

Except for investments by trustees of debt proceeds, the authority to invest District funds deposited with the county treasury is delegated to the County Treasurer and Tax Collector. Additional information about the investment policy of the County Treasurer and Tax Collector may be obtained from its website. The table below identifies the investment types permitted by California Government Code.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Remaining Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
Registered State Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
U. S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
U. S. Agency Securities	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptance	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base	None
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
Joint Powers Authority Pools	N/A	None	None

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the County Treasury. The District maintains a pooled investment with the County Treasury with a fair value of $38,126,564. The average weighted maturity for this pool is 386 days.

E. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The investments in the County Treasury are not required to be rated. As of June 30, 2024, the pooled investments in the County Treasury was not exposed to credit risk.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

F. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits. As of June 30, 2024, the District's bank balance was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

G. Fair Value

The District categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value. The following provides a summary of the hierarchy used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs should be developed using the best information available under the circumstances, which might include the District's own data. The District should adjust that data if reasonable available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or certain circumstances specific to the District are not available to other market participants.

Uncategorized - Investments in the Napa County Treasury Investment Pool are not measured using the input levels above because the District's transactions are based on a stable net asset value per share. All contributions and redemptions are transacted at $1.00 net asset value per share.

The District's fair value measurements at June 30, 2024 were as follows:

	Uncategorized
Investment in county treasury	$ 38,126,564
Total	$ 38,126,564

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Governmental Activities
Federal Government			
Categorical aid	$ 218,933	$ 80,832	$ 299,765
State Government			
Apportionment	39,985	-	39,985
Categorical aid	115,000	46,545	161,545
Lottery	57,565	-	57,565
Local Government			
Other local sources	689,997	64,165	754,162
Total	$ 1,121,480	$ 191,542	$ 1,313,022

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Balance July 01, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2024
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	$ 2,305,722	$ -	$ -	$ 2,305,722
Construction in progress	1,835,153	5,862,119	1,953,016	5,744,256
Total capital assets not being depreciated	4,140,875	5,862,119	1,953,016	8,049,978
Capital assets being depreciated				
Land improvements	4,450,079	-	-	4,450,079
Buildings & improvements	35,894,678	2,004,322	-	37,899,000
Furniture & equipment	1,939,330	291,330	-	2,230,660
Total capital assets being depreciated	42,284,087	2,295,652	-	44,579,739
Less: Accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	2,878,063	132,368	-	3,010,431
Buildings & improvements	15,637,905	929,396	-	16,567,301
Furniture & equipment	1,493,315	134,453	-	1,627,768
Total accumulated depreciation	20,009,283	1,196,217	-	21,205,500
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	22,274,804	1,099,435	-	23,374,239
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	$ 26,415,679	$ 6,961,554	$ 1,953,016	$ 31,424,217

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund Transfers

During the year ended June 30, 2024, interfund transfers consisted of $350,000 from the General Fund to the Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects for ongoing construction projects.

NOTE 6 – ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities at June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Building Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	District-Wide	Governmental Activities
Payroll	$ 766,079	$ -	$ 3,244	$ -	$ 769,323
Construction	-	1,843,326	-	-	1,843,326
Vendors payable	575,658	-	113,765	-	689,423
Unmatured interest	-	-	-	786,220	786,220
Total	$ 1,341,737	$ 1,843,326	$ 117,009	$ 786,220	$ 4,088,292

NOTE 7 – UNEARNED REVENUE

Unearned revenue at June 30, 2024 consisted of $5,000 in the General Fund from state sources.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A schedule of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Reclassified Balance July 01, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Balance Due In One Year
Governmental Activities					
General obligation bonds	$ 46,340,000	$ -	$ 410,000	$ 45,930,000	$ 930,000
Unamortized premium	2,741,087	-	108,255	2,632,832	108,255
Total general obligation bonds	49,081,087	-	518,255	48,562,832	1,038,255
Early retirement incentive	155,547	276,855	51,849	380,553	107,220
Compensated absences	23,917	1,974	-	25,891	-
Net pension liability	17,332,823	1,774,676	-	19,107,499	-
Total	$ 66,593,374	$ 2,053,505	$ 570,104	$ 68,076,775	$ 1,145,475

- Payments for general obligation bonds are made in the Bond Interest and Redemption Fund.
- Payments for early retirement incentive are made in the General Fund.
- Payments for compensated absences are typically liquidated in the General Fund and the Non-Major Governmental Funds.

A. Compensated Absences

Total unpaid employee compensated absences as of June 30, 2024 amounted to $25,891. This amount is included as part of long-term liabilities in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (continued)

B. General Obligation Bonds

On May 11, 2011, the District issued 2010 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2011A and 2011B totaling $7,998,299. The bonds were comprised of current interest bonds and capital appreciation bonds. The bonds bear interest rates from 1.85% to 6.99%. The bonds have been partially refunded and are now scheduled to mature through August 1, 2026.

On January 4, 2012, the District issued 2010 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2012 totaling $8,707,016. The bonds were comprised of current interest, capital appreciation and convertible capital appreciation bonds. The bonds bear interest rates from 4.00% to 5.375% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2041. The bonds have been partially refunded and are now scheduled to mature through August 1, 2035.

On August 9, 2017, the District issued 2010 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017 totaling $6,410,000. The bonds were issued to finance projects approved by the voters of the District and to prepay the District's outstanding certificates of participation. The bonds bear interest rates from 3.375% to 4.00% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2046.

On December 13, 2017, the District issued $8,090,000 of 2017 general obligation refunding bonds (2021 Crossover). Proceeds from the bonds were used to establish an escrow portfolio to defease the remaining outstanding bonds issued in Election of 2010, Series 2011A at the crossover date on August 1, 2021. The bonds bear interest rates from 3.00% to 4.00% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2041.

On March 10, 2022, the District issued 2010 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2022 totaling $10,000,000. The bonds were issued to finance projects approved by the voters of the District. The bonds bear interest rates from 3.125% to 4.00% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2047.

On March 10, 2022, the District issued $5,525,000 of 2022 general obligation refunding bonds. Proceeds from the bonds were used to refund a portion of the outstanding bonds issued in Election of 2010, Series 2012. The refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and thus the related liability for the bonds has been removed from the District's financial statements. The refunding resulted in a savings to the District of $691,606 and a net present value savings of $483,126. The refunding bonds bear interest rates of 4.00% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2041.

On February 28, 2023, the District issued Election of 2022, Series 2023 totaling $14,000,000. The bonds were issued to finance projects approved by the voters of the District. The bonds bear interest rates from 4.70% to 5.00% and are scheduled to mature through August 1, 2051.

The Bonds are general obligations of the District. The Board of Supervisors of Napa County is empowered and is obligated to levy ad valorem taxes, without limitation of rate or amount, upon all property within the District subject to taxation by the District for the payment of interest on and principal of the bonds when due.

NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (continued)

B. General Obligation Bonds (continued)

The outstanding general obligation bonds payable for Calistoga Joint Unified School District at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Bonds Outstanding July 01, 2023	Additions	Deductions	Bonds Outstanding June 30, 2024
Election of 2010, Series 2011A and 2011B	2011	2027	1.85% - 6.99%	$ 7,998,299	$ 440,000	$ -	$ 140,000	$ 300,000
Election of 2010, Series 2012	2012	2036	4.00% - 5.375%	8,707,016	3,305,000	-	70,000	3,235,000
Election of 2010, Series 2017	2018	2047	3.375% - 4.00%	6,410,000	6,410,000	-	-	6,410,000
Series 2017 Crossover Refunding	2018	2042	3.00% - 4.00%	8,090,000	8,090,000	-	-	8,090,000
Election of 2010, Series 2022	2022	2048	3.125% - 4.00%	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	200,000	9,800,000
Series 2022 Refunding	2022	2042	4.00%	5,525,000	5,465,000	-	-	5,465,000
Election of 2022, Series 2023	2023	2053	4.70% - 5.00%	14,000,000	12,630,000			12,630,000
					$ 46,340,000	$ -	$ 410,000	$ 45,930,000

The annual requirement to amortize general obligation bonds payable, outstanding as of June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 930,000	$ 1,863,537	$ 2,793,537
2026	1,110,000	1,812,829	2,922,829
2027	345,000	1,778,660	2,123,660
2028	415,000	1,762,460	2,177,460
2029	480,000	1,742,276	2,222,276
2030 - 2034	3,720,000	8,279,332	11,999,332
2035 - 2039	7,455,000	7,174,091	14,629,091
2040 - 2044	12,240,000	5,275,088	17,515,088
2045 - 2049	14,665,000	2,285,091	16,950,091
2050 - 2053	4,570,000	597,500	5,167,500
Total	$ 45,930,000	$ 32,570,864	$ 78,500,864

C. Early Retirement Incentive

The District has offered early retirement incentives to both classified and certificated employees in current and prior years. Future obligations remaining on the District's early retirement incentives at June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Payment
2025	$ 107,220
2026	107,220
2027	55,371
2028	55,371
2029	55,371
Total	$ 380,553

D. Net Pension Liability

The District's beginning net pension liability was $17,332,823 and increased by $1,774,676 during the year ended June 30, 2024. The ending net pension liability at June 30, 2024 was $19,107,499. See Note 11 for additional information regarding the net pension liability.

NOTE 9 – FUND BALANCES

Fund balances were composed of the following elements at June 30, 2024:

	General Fund	Building Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Non-spendable				
Revolving cash	$ 16,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ 21,000
Stores inventory	-	-	24,817	24,817
Prepaid expenditures	116,369	-	-	116,369
Total non-spendable	132,369	-	29,817	162,186
Restricted				
Educational programs	3,276,127	-	-	3,276,127
Food service	-	-	206,460	206,460
Associated student body	-	-	69,913	69,913
Capital projects	-	18,327,032	1,815,285	20,142,317
Debt service	-	-	2,206,646	2,206,646
Total restricted	3,276,127	18,327,032	4,298,304	25,901,463
Committed				
Other commitments	200,000	-	-	200,000
Total committed	200,000	-	-	200,000
Assigned				
Other assignments	3,491,659	-	-	3,491,659
Total assigned	3,491,659	-	-	3,491,659
Unassigned	6,685,418	-	-	6,685,418
Total	$ 13,785,573	$ 18,327,032	$ 4,328,121	$ 36,440,726

The District is committed to maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to protect against the need to reduce service levels because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. The District's Minimum Fund Balance Policy requires a Reserve for Economic Uncertainties, consisting of unassigned amounts, equal to no less than 20 percent of General Fund expenditures and other financing uses. In the event the balance drops below the established minimum level, the District's Governing Board will develop a plan to replenish the fund balance to the established minimum.

NOTE 10 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

A. Plan Description

The Calistoga Joint Unified School District's defined benefit OPEB plan, Calistoga Joint Unified School District Retiree Benefit Plan (the Plan) is described below. The Plan is a single-employer defined benefit plan administered by the District. The District maintains funds in an irrevocable trust administered by Public Agency Retirement Services.

B. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately-issued the Plan Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by contacting the District.

C. Benefits Provided

The eligibility requirements and benefits provided by the Plan are described below.

	Certificated and Certificated Management	Classified, Confidential, and Classified Management
Benefit types provided	Medical, dental and vision	Medical only
Duration of Benefits	To age 65	3 years, but not beyond 65
Required Service	10 years	15 years
Minimum Age	55	55
Dependent Coverage	Yes	No
District Contribution %	100% to cap	100% to cap
District Cap	$12,000 to $20,000 per year depending on age at retirement	$450 per month

D. Contributions

For the measurement period, the District contributed $14,751 to the Plan, all of which was used for current premiums. There are no contribution requirements for the Calistoga Joint Unified School District OPEB Plan. The District determines whether a contribution to or distribution from the trust should be made on an ad-hoc basis each year. There are no calculated contribution rates for the OPEB Plan.

NOTE 10 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

E. Plan Membership

Membership of the Plan consisted of the following:

	Number of participants
Inactive employees receiving benefits	2
Inactive employees entitled to but not receiving benefits*	-
Participating active employees	112
Total number of participants**	114

*Information not provided
**As of the June 30, 2023 valuation date

F. Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The components of the net OPEB liability (asset) of the District at June 30, 2024, were as follows:

Total OPEB liability	$ 934,044
Plan fiduciary net position	(1,292,522)
District's net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (358,478)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	138.38%

G. Investments

The Plan discount rate of 5.75% was based on assumed long-term return on plan assets assuming 100% funding through the Public Agencies Post-Employment Benefits Trust using the following asset allocation and assumed rate of return:

Asset Class	Percentage of Portfolio	Assumed Gross Return
US Large Cap	40%	7.55%
US Mid Cap	20%	7.55%
Long-Term Corporate Bonds	20%	5.05%
Long-Term Government Bonds	15%	4.25%
Intermediate-Term Government Bonds	5%	4.25%

NOTE 10 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

H. Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Economic assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	2.75%
Investment rate of return	5.75%
Healthcare cost trend rate	4.00%

Non-economic assumptions:

Mortality:	
Certificated	2020 CalSTRS Mortality Table
Classified	2021 CalPERS Active Mortality Employees Table
Retirement rates:	
Certificated	2020 CalSTRS Retirement Rates Table
Classified	2021 CalPERS Retirement Rates for School Employees Table
Management	2021 CalPERS Retirement Rates for School Employees Table 2020 CalSTRS Retirement Rates Table

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on a review of plan experience. CalSTRS and CalPERS periodically study the experience for participating agencies and establishes tables that are appropriate for each pool.

The discount rate was based on historic 21-year real rates of return for each asset class along with an assumed long-term inflation assumption. The expected investment return was offset by investment expenses of 50 basis points. The actuary assumed contributions would be sufficient to fully fund the obligation over a period not to exceed twenty years.

NOTE 10 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

I. Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

		June 30, 2024
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	$	63,460
Interest on total OPEB liability		52,185
Difference between expected and actual experience		(51,761)
Changes of assumptions		1,702
Benefits payments		(14,751)
Net change in total OPEB liability		50,835
Total OPEB liability - beginning		883,209
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$	934,044
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	$	14,751
Net investment income		92,448
Benefit payments		(14,751)
Administrative expenses		(6,698)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		85,750
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		1,206,772
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$	1,292,522
District's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	$	(358,478)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		138.38%
Covered-employee payroll	$	13,887,689
District's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		-2.58%

J. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (4.75 percent) or one percentage point higher (6.75 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (4.75%)	Valuation Discount Rate (5.75%)	1% Increase (6.75%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (279,111)	$ (358,478)	$ (432,209)

NOTE 10 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

K. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the Calistoga Joint Unified School District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower (3.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (5.00 percent) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (3.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate (4.00%)	1% Increase (5.00%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (469,087)	$ (358,478)	$ (229,063)

L. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the Calistoga Joint Unified School District recognized OPEB expense of $83,505. At June 30, 2024, the Calistoga Joint Unified School District reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	$ 89,964	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	206,749	60,005
Changes in assumptions	1,592	103,941
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	102,025	-
Total	$ 400,330	$ 163,946

The $102,025 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2025	$ 41,399	$ 13,853
2026	38,384	13,853
2027	71,027	13,853
2028	14,086	13,853
2029	18,733	13,853
Thereafter	114,676	94,681
Total	$ 298,305	$ 163,946

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS

Qualified employees are covered under multiple-employer contributory retirement plans maintained by agencies of the State of California. Certificated employees are members of the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS), and classified employees are members of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The District reported its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities, pension expense, deferred outflow of resources, and deferred inflow of resources for each of the above plans as follows:

	Net pension liability	Deferred outflows related to pensions	Deferred inflows related to pensions	Pension expense
STRS Pension	$ 11,044,070	$ 4,745,951	$ 638,187	$ 2,113,304
PERS Pension	8,063,429	3,522,956	123,842	1,302,840
Total	$ 19,107,499	$ 8,268,907	$ 762,029	$ 3,416,144

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS)

Plan Description
The District contributes to the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS); a cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalSTRS. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the State Teachers' Retirement Law. CalSTRS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalSTRS annual financial report may be obtained from CalSTRS, 7919 Folsom Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95826.

Benefits Provided
The CalSTRS defined benefit plan has two benefit formulas:

1. CalSTRS 2% at 60: Members first hired on or before December 31, 2012, to perform service that could be creditable to CalSTRS. CalSTRS 2% at 60 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 60, with a minimum of five years of credited service. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.0 percent of final compensation for each year of credited service. Early retirement options are available at age 55 with five years of credited service or as early as age 50 with 30 years of credited service. The age factor for retirements after age 60 increases with each quarter year of age to 2.4 percent at age 63 or older. Members who have 30 years or more of credited service receive an additional increase of up to 0.2 percent to the age factor, known as the career factor. The maximum benefit with the career factor is 2.4 percent of final compensation.

2. CalSTRS 2% at 62: Members first hired on or after January 1, 2013, to perform service that could be creditable to CalSTRS. CalSTRS 2% at 62 members are eligible for normal retirement at age 62, with a minimum of five years of credited service. The normal retirement benefit is equal to 2.0 percent of final compensation for each year of credited service. An early retirement option is available at age 55. The age factor for retirement after age 62 increases with each quarter year of age to 2.4 percent at age 65 or older.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Contributions
Active plan CalSTRS 2% at 60 and 2% at 62 members are required to contribute 10.25% and 10.205% of their salary for fiscal year 2024, respectively, and the District is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by CalSTRS Teachers' Retirement Board. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2024 was 19.10% of annual payroll. Contributions to the plan from the District were $1,822,562 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

On-Behalf Payments
The District was the recipient of on-behalf payments made by the State of California to CalSTRS for K-12 education. These payments consist of state general fund contributions of approximately $845,397 to CalSTRS.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
At June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	11,044,070
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District		5,291,620
Total	$	16,335,690

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2023, the District's proportion was 0.015 percent, which was an increase of 0.001 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $2,113,304. In addition, the District recognized pension expense and revenue of $(76,844) for support provided by the State. At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	$ -	$ 47,273
Differences between expected and actual experience	867,882	590,914
Changes in assumptions	63,949	-
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,991,558	-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,822,562	-
Total	$ 4,745,951	$ 638,187

The $1,822,562 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2025	$ 744,256	$ 512,579
2026	687,793	707,067
2027	523,806	(771,016)
2028	432,585	154,725
2029	344,264	34,657
2030	190,685	175
Total	$ 2,923,389	$ 638,187

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Consumer Price Inflation	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return*	7.10%
Wage Inflation	3.50%

* Net of investment expenses, but gross of administrative expenses.

CalSTRS uses custom mortality tables to best fit the patterns of mortality among its members. These custom tables are based on MP-2016 series tables adjusted to fit CalSTRS experience.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015–June 30, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. The best-estimate ranges were developed using capital market assumptions from CalSTRS general investment consultant (Pension Consulting Alliance–PCA) as an input to the process. The actuarial investment rate of return assumption was adopted by the board in January 2023 in conjunction with the most recent experience study. For each current and future valuation, CalSTRS' independent consulting actuary (Milliman) reviews the return assumption for reasonableness based on the most current capital market assumptions. Best estimates of expected 20-year geometrically linked real rates of return and the assumed asset allocation for each major asset class as of June 30, 2022, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Public Equity	38%	5.25%
Real Estate	15%	4.05%
Private Equity	14%	6.75%
Fixed Income	14%	2.45%
Risk Mitigating Strategies	10%	2.25%
Inflation Sensitive	7%	3.65%
Cash/Liquidity	2%	0.05%
	100%	

*Real return is net of assumed 2.75% inflation.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

A. California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.10 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rate increases per AB 1469. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.10 percent) and assuming that contributions, benefit payments, and administrative expense occur midyear. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term assumed investment rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.10 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.10 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.10 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Discount Rate (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 18,525,546	$ 11,044,070	$ 4,829,832

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalSTRS financial report.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

Plan Description

The District contributes to the School Employer Pool under the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS); a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS. The plan provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state statutes, as legislatively amended, within the Public Employees' Retirement Laws. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Copies of the CalPERS annual financial report may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office, 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Benefits Provided

The benefits for the defined benefit plan are based on members' years of service, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Benefits are provided for disability, death, and survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits earned to date after five years of credited service.

Contributions

Active plan members who entered into the plan prior to January 1, 2013, are required to contribute 7.0% of their salary. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) specifies that new members entering into the plan on or after January 1, 2013, shall pay the higher of fifty percent of normal costs or 8.0% of their salary. Additionally, for new members entering the plan on or after January 1, 2013, the employer is prohibited from paying any of the employee contribution to CalPERS unless the employer payment of the member's contribution is specified in an employment agreement or collective bargaining agreement that expires after January 1, 2013.

The District is required to contribute an actuarially determined rate. The actuarial methods and assumptions used for determining the rate are those adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration. The required employer contribution rate for fiscal year 2024 was 26.68% of annual payroll. Contributions to the plan from the District were $1,116,276 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of $8,063,429 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023,. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2023,, the District's proportion was 0.022 percent, which did not change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)
For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $1,302,840. At June 30, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	$ 861,289	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	294,257	123,842
Changes in assumptions	371,479	-
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	879,655	-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,116,276	-
Total	$ 3,522,956	$ 123,842

The $1,116,276 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
2025	$ 923,600	$ 66,866
2026	652,389	56,976
2027	803,887	-
2028	26,804	-
Total	$ 2,406,680	$ 123,842

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by applying update procedures to an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, and rolling forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Discount Rate	6.90%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service

CalPERS uses custom mortality tables to best fit the patterns of mortality among its members. These custom tables are derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries Scale 80% of scale MP 2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 2000 through 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows were taken into account. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

NOTE 11 – PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1 – 10*
Global Equity – cap-weighted	30.0%	4.54%
Global Equity – non-cap-weighted	12.0%	3.84%
Private Equity	13.0%	7.28%
Treasury	5.0%	0.27%
Mortgage-backed securities	5.0%	0.50%
Investment grade corporates	10.0%	1.56%
High yield	5.0%	2.27%
Emerging market debt	5.0%	2.48%
Private debt	5.0%	3.57%
Real assets	15.0%	3.21%
Leverage	(5.0)%	(0.59)%
	100.0%	

*An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period. Figures are based on the 2021-22 CalPERS Asset Liability Management Study

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90 percent. A projection of the expected benefit payments and contributions was performed to determine if assets would run out. The test revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for the Schools Pool. The results of the crossover testing for the Schools Pool are presented in a detailed report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.90 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.90 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 11,657,633	$ 8,063,429	$ 5,092,900

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report.

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Grants

The District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2024.

B. Litigation

The District is involved in various litigation arising from the normal course of business. In the opinion of management and legal counsel, the disposition of all litigation pending is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District at June 30, 2024.

C. Construction Commitments

As of June 30, 2024, the District had commitments with respect to unfinished capital projects of $3,992,003.

NOTE 13 – PARTICIPATION IN JOINT POWERS AUTHORITIES

The District participates in three joint ventures under joint powers authorities (JPAs), the North Bay Schools Insurance Authority (NBSIA) for workers compensation and property and liability, the Self-Insured Schools of California (SISC) for medical and dental, and the School's Self-Insurance Authority of Contra Costa County (SSICCC) for vision. The relationships between the District and the JPAs are such that the JPAs are not component units of the District for financial reporting purposes.

The JPAs have budgeting and financial reporting requirements independent of member units, and their financial statements are not presented in these financial statements. However, fund transactions between the JPAs and the District are included in these statements. The audited financial statements are generally available from the respective entities.

NOTE 14 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

A. Pension Plans

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions,* the District recognized deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions in the District-wide financial statements. Further information regarding the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources can be found at Note 11. At June 30, 2024, total deferred outflows related to pensions was $8,268,907 and total deferred inflows related to pensions was $762,029.

B. Other Postemployment Benefits

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions,* the District recognized deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits in the District-wide financial statements. Further information regarding the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources can be found at Note 10. At June 30, 2024, total deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits was $400,330 and total deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits was $163,946.

NOTE 15 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 1, 2024, the District issued $8,880,000 of General Obligation Bonds Election of 2010, Series 2024 to finance specific construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and replacement projects of the District.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND – BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual*	Variances -
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Final to Actual
REVENUES				
LCFF sources	$ 20,401,361	$ 20,732,688	$ 20,815,951	$ 83,263
Federal sources	446,648	552,588	574,041	21,453
Other state sources	2,700,257	3,234,007	3,277,147	43,140
Other local sources	473,475	840,143	1,533,428	693,285
Total Revenues	24,021,741	25,359,426	26,200,567	841,141
EXPENDITURES				
Certificated salaries	10,061,103	10,294,265	10,233,222	61,043
Classified salaries	3,918,046	3,972,110	3,921,647	50,463
Employee benefits	5,984,774	5,973,640	5,844,783	128,857
Books and supplies	738,873	925,072	714,385	210,687
Services and other operating expenditures	3,745,756	3,899,118	3,368,356	530,762
Capital outlay	330,000	455,587	364,325	91,262
Other outgo				
Transfers of indirect costs	(45,757)	(45,757)	(36,101)	(9,656)
Total Expenditures	24,732,795	25,474,035	24,410,617	1,063,418
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over Expenditures	(711,054)	(114,609)	1,789,950	1,904,559
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	-
Net Financing Sources (Uses)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,061,054)	(464,609)	1,439,950	1,904,559
Fund Balance - Beginning	12,728,424	12,728,484	12,728,424	(60)
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 11,667,370	$ 12,263,875	$ 14,168,374	$ 1,904,499

* The actual amounts reported on this schedule do not agree with the amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for the following reasons:

- The amounts on that schedule include the financial activity of the Adult Education Fund, in accordance with the fund type definitions promulgated by GASB Statement No. 54.
- Audit adjustments are not reflected in the schedule above.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	$ 63,460	$ 61,762	$ 65,721	$ 63,962	$ 53,954	$ 52,510	$ 51,105
Interest on total OPEB liability	52,185	46,497	36,070	34,309	32,466	30,824	29,779
Difference between expected and actual experience	(51,761)	675	261,895	-	(17,324)	-	-
Changes of assumptions	1,702	-	(132,036)	-	-	-	-
Benefits payments	(14,751)	(6,300)	(38,757)	(100,856)	(16,579)	(66,137)	(63,593)
Net change in total OPEB liability	50,835	102,634	192,893	(2,585)	52,517	17,197	17,291
Total OPEB liability - beginning	883,209	780,575	587,682	590,267	537,750	520,553	503,262
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 934,044	$ 883,209	$ 780,575	$ 587,682	$ 590,267	$ 537,750	$ 520,553
Plan fiduciary net position							
Contributions - employer	$ 14,751	$ 6,300	$ 38,757	$ 100,856	$ 16,579	$ 66,137	$ 63,593
Net investment income	92,448	(203,433)	234,457	53,297	51,489	69,947	97,606
Benefit payments	(14,751)	(6,300)	(38,757)	(100,856)	(16,579)	(66,137)	(63,593)
Administrative expenses	(6,698)	(7,569)	(7,064)	(5,683)	(2,726)	(2,700)	(4,815)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	85,750	(211,002)	227,393	47,614	48,763	67,247	92,791
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,206,772	1,417,774	1,190,381	1,142,767	1,094,004	1,026,757	933,966
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 1,292,522	$ 1,206,772	$ 1,417,774	$ 1,190,381	$ 1,142,767	$ 1,094,004	$ 1,026,757
District's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	$ (358,478)	$ (323,563)	$ (637,199)	$ (602,699)	$ (552,500)	$ (556,254)	$ (506,204)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	138.38%	136.63%	181.63%	202.56%	193.60%	203.44%	197.24%
Covered-employee payroll	$ 13,887,689	$ 12,829,936	$ 10,139,336	$ 7,124,102	$ 6,798,113	$ 7,986,461	$ 7,986,461
District's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	-2.58%	-2.52%	-6.28%	-8.46%	-8.13%	-6.96%	-6.34%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - CALSTRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.015%	0.014%	0.014%	0.013%	0.013%	0.011%	0.011%	0.011%	0.011%	0.013%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 11,044,070	$ 9,794,039	$ 6,510,466	$ 13,022,957	$ 11,572,053	$ 10,497,220	$ 10,095,637	$ 9,275,816	$ 8,600,765	$ 7,012,440
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	5,291,620	4,904,883	3,275,882	6,713,281	6,313,379	6,010,178	5,972,542	5,281,334	4,548,844	3,815,611
Total	$ 16,335,690	$ 14,698,922	$ 9,786,348	$ 19,736,238	$ 17,885,432	$ 16,507,398	$ 16,068,179	$ 14,557,150	$ 13,149,609	$ 10,828,051
District's covered payroll	$ 8,954,467	$ 8,512,847	$ 7,563,162	$ 7,476,202	$ 6,876,765	$ 6,130,555	$ 5,401,511	$ 5,742,928	$ 5,243,164	$ 5,145,806
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	123.3%	115.1%	86.1%	174.2%	168.3%	171.2%	186.9%	161.5%	164.0%	136.3%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.6%	81.2%	87.2%	71.8%	72.6%	71.0%	69.5%	70.0%	74.0%	76.5%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the year-end that occurred one year prior.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - CALPERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.022%	0.022%	0.020%	0.017%	0.017%	0.020%	0.021%	0.022%	0.022%	0.022%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 8,063,429	$ 7,538,784	$ 4,073,720	$ 5,351,736	$ 4,896,801	$ 5,205,150	$ 4,902,980	$ 4,246,568	$ 3,211,179	$ 2,508,888
District's covered payroll	$ 3,850,994	$ 3,358,377	$ 2,878,426	$ 2,722,403	$ 2,324,702	$ 2,593,705	$ 2,584,950	$ 2,435,214	$ 2,289,346	$ 2,323,790
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	209.4%	224.5%	141.5%	196.6%	210.6%	200.7%	189.7%	174.4%	140.3%	108.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.0%	69.8%	81.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.8%	71.9%	73.9%	79.4%	83.4%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the year-end that occurred one year prior.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - CALSTRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,822,562	$ 1,684,698	$ 1,419,282	$ 1,214,503	$ 1,225,883	$ 1,147,257	$ 889,980	$ 728,186	$ 623,719	$ 509,972
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution*	(1,822,562)	(1,684,698)	(1,419,282)	(1,214,503)	(1,225,883)	(1,147,257)	(889,980)	(728,186)	(623,719)	(509,972)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 9,700,446	$ 8,954,467	$ 8,512,847	$ 7,563,162	$ 7,476,202	$ 6,876,765	$ 6,130,555	$ 5,401,511	$ 5,742,928	$ 5,243,164
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.79%	18.81%	16.67%	16.06%	16.40%	16.68%	14.52%	13.48%	10.86%	9.73%

*Amounts do not include on-behalf contributions

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS - CALPERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,116,276	$ 980,323	$ 769,366	$ 597,312	$ 511,068	$ 425,426	$ 401,772	$ 357,736	$ 307,016	$ 286,649
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution*	(1,116,276)	(980,323)	(769,366)	(597,312)	(511,068)	(425,426)	(401,772)	(357,736)	(307,016)	(286,649)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 4,187,243	$ 3,850,994	$ 3,358,377	$ 2,878,426	$ 2,722,403	$ 2,324,702	$ 2,593,705	$ 2,584,950	$ 2,435,214	$ 2,289,346
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	26.66%	25.46%	22.91%	20.75%	18.77%	18.30%	15.49%	13.84%	12.61%	12.52%

*Amounts do not include on-behalf contributions

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

This schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 34 as required supplementary information (RSI) for the General Fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget. The budgetary comparison schedule presents both (a) the original and (b) the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as (c) actual inflows, outflows, and balances, stated on the District's budgetary basis. A separate column to report the variance between the final budget and actual amounts is also presented, although not required.

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

This 10-year schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 75 for all sole and agent employers that provide other postemployment benefits (OPEB). Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the schedule will only show those years under which GASB Statement No. 75 was applicable. The schedule presents the sources of change in the total OPEB liability, and the components of the total OPEB liability and related ratios, including the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability, and the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.

Changes in Benefit Terms

There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuation.

Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes in assumption from the previous measurement date.

Schedule of the District Contributions for OPEB

This 10-year schedule is not required to be presented as there was no actuarially determined contribution, nor any contribution requirement established by statute or contract.

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

This 10-year schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 68 for each cost-sharing pension plan. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the schedule will only show those years under which GASB Statement No. 68 was applicable. The schedule presents the District's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability, the District's proportionate share (amount) of the collective net pension liability, the District's covered payroll, the District's proportionate share (amount) of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of the employer's covered payroll, and the pension plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.

Changes in Benefit Terms

There were no changes in benefit terms since the previous valuations for CalSTRS or CalPERS.

Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes in economic assumptions since the previous valuations for CalSTRS or CalPERS.

Schedule of District Contributions

This 10-year schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 68 for each cost-sharing pension plan. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the schedule will only show those years under which GASB Statement No. 68 was applicable. The schedule presents the District's statutorily or contractually required employer contribution, the amount of contributions recognized by the pension plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution, the difference between the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution and the amount of contributions recognized by the pension plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution, the District's covered payroll, and the amount of contributions recognized by the pension plan in relation to the statutorily or contractually required employer contribution as a percentage of the District's covered payroll.

NOTE 2 – EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the District incurred no excesses of expenditures over appropriations in individual major funds presented in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule by major object code.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster	AL Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:			
Passed through California Department of Education:			
Title I, Part A, Basic Grants Low-Income and Neglected	84.010	14329	$ 107,059
Title III, English Learner Student Program	84.365	14346	40,123
Special Education Cluster			
IDEA Basic Local Assistance Entitlement, Part B, Sec 611	84.027	13379	191,698
IDEA Mental Health Average Daily Attendance (ADA) Allocation, Part B, Sec 611	84.027A	15197	9,615
Subtotal Special Education Cluster			201,313
COVID-19 Emergency Acts Funding/Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants:			
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief III (ESSER III) Fund	84.425	15559	86,626
Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Grant: ESSER III State Reserve, Learning Loss	84.425	15621	106,735
Subtotal Education Stabilization Fund Discretionary Grants			193,361
Total U. S. Department of Education			541,856
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:			
Passed through California Department of Education:			
Child Nutrition Cluster			
School Breakfast Program - Needy	10.553	13526	148,144
National School Lunch Program	10.555	13391	274,593
USDA Commodities	10.555	*	31,745
Meal Supplements	10.555	*	47,610
Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) Funds	10.555	15655	58,195
Subtotal Child Nutrition Cluster			560,287
NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants	10.579	14906	52,000
Total U. S. Department of Agriculture			612,287
Total Federal Expenditures			$ 1,154,143

***** - Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number not available or not applicable

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE (ADA)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Second Period Report	Annual Report
SCHOOL DISTRICT		
TK/K through Third		
Regular ADA	216.78	218.39
Extended Year Special Education	-	0.34
Extended Year Special Education - Nonpublic Schools	0.20	-
Total TK/K through Third	216.98	218.73
Fourth through Sixth		
Regular ADA	161.43	161.31
Extended Year Special Education	0.33	0.39
Total Fourth through Sixth	161.76	161.70
Seventh through Eighth		
Regular ADA	117.39	118.08
Extended Year Special Education	-	0.09
Total Seventh through Eighth	117.39	118.17
Ninth through Twelfth		
Regular ADA	242.08	242.02
Total Ninth through Twelfth	242.08	242.02
TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	738.21	740.62

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INSTRUCTIONAL TIME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Grade Level	Minutes Requirement	2023-24 Actual Minutes	Number of Days	Status
Kindergarten	36,000	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 1	50,400	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 2	50,400	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 3	50,400	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 4	54,000	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 5	54,000	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 6	54,000	54,850	180	Complied
Grade 7	54,000	65,102	180	Complied
Grade 8	54,000	65,102	180	Complied
Grade 9	64,800	65,102	180	Complied
Grade 10	64,800	65,102	180	Complied
Grade 11	64,800	65,102	180	Complied
Grade 12	64,800	65,102	180	Complied

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL TRENDS AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2025 (Budget)	2024	2023	2022
General Fund - Budgetary Basis**				
Revenues And Other Financing Sources	$ 25,356,903	$ 26,200,567	$ 26,396,205	$ 21,828,709
Expenditures And Other Financing Uses	26,261,716	24,760,617	23,334,837	20,818,978
Net change in Fund Balance	$ (904,813)	$ 1,439,950	$ 3,061,368	$ 1,009,731
Ending Fund Balance	$ 13,263,561	$ 14,168,374	$ 12,728,424	$ 9,667,056
Available Reserves*	$ 10,978,998	$ 6,685,418	$ 6,367,753	$ 6,208,003
Available Reserves As A Percentage Of Outgo	41.81%	27.00%	27.29%	29.82%
Long-term Liabilities	$ 66,931,300	$ 68,076,775	$ 66,593,374	$ 45,972,583
Average Daily Attendance At P-2	722	738	753	772

The General Fund balance has increased by $4,501,318 over the past two years. However, the fiscal year 2024-25 budget projects a decrease of $904,813. For a District this size, the State recommends available reserves of at least 4% of General Fund expenditures, transfers out, and other uses (total outgo).

The District has incurred operating surpluses in each of the past three years but anticipates incurring an operating deficit during the 2024-25 fiscal year. Total long-term obligations have increased by $22,104,192 over the past two years.

Average daily attendance has decreased by 34 ADA over the past two years. A further decrease of 16 ADA is anticipated during the 2024-25 fiscal year.

*Available reserves consist of all unassigned fund balance within the General Fund.

**The actual amounts reported in this schedule are for the General Fund only, and do not agree with the amounts reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances because the amounts on that schedule include the financial activity of the Adult Education Fund, in accordance with the fund type definitions promulgated by GASB Statement No. 54. Also, audit adjustments are not reflected in this schedule.

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND BUDGET REPORT WITH AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Adult Education Fund	Cafeteria Fund	Building Fund	County School Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund
June 30, 2024, annual financial and budget report fund balance	$ 14,168,374	$ 723	$ 238,246	$ 18,884,430	$ 818,941	$ 1,047,425	$ 2,266,282
Adjustments and reclassifications:							
Increase (decrease) in total fund balances:							
Fair value adjustment - cash in county treasury	(383,524)	-	(1,969)	(557,398)	(22,222)	(28,859)	(59,636)
Fund balance transfer (GASB 54)	723	(723)	-	-	-	-	-
Net adjustments and reclassifications	(382,801)	(723)	(1,969)	(557,398)	(22,222)	(28,859)	(59,636)
June 30, 2024, audited financial statement fund balance	$ 13,785,573	$ -	$ 236,277	$ 18,327,032	$ 796,719	$ 1,018,566	$ 2,206,646

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2024

	Student Activity Fund	Cafeteria Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	County School Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	$ 146,026	$ 76,239	$ -	$ 804,141	$ 1,044,326	$ 2,158,039	$ 4,228,771
Accounts receivable	-	142,935	-	-	-	48,607	191,542
Stores inventory	-	24,817	-	-	-	-	24,817
Total Assets	$ 146,026	$ 243,991	$ -	$ 804,141	$ 1,044,326	$ 2,206,646	$ 4,445,130
LIABILITIES							
Accrued liabilities	$ 76,113	$ 7,714	$ -	$ 7,422	$ 25,760	$ -	$ 117,009
Total Liabilities	76,113	7,714	-	7,422	25,760	-	117,009
FUND BALANCES							
Non-spendable	-	29,817	-	-	-	-	29,817
Restricted	69,913	206,460	-	796,719	1,018,566	2,206,646	4,298,304
Total Fund Balances	69,913	236,277	-	796,719	1,018,566	2,206,646	4,328,121
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 146,026	$ 243,991	$ -	$ 804,141	$ 1,044,326	$ 2,206,646	$ 4,445,130

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Student Activity Fund	Cafeteria Fund	Capital Facilities Fund	County School Facilities Fund	Special Reserve Fund for Capital Outlay Projects	Bond Interest and Redemption Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Federal sources	$ -	$ 535,010	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,761	$ 547,771
Other state sources	-	350,272	-	639,320	-	3,429	993,021
Other local sources	153,242	113,133	200,245	514	89,155	2,730,393	3,286,682
Total Revenues	153,242	998,415	200,245	639,834	89,155	2,746,583	4,827,474
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
Pupil services							
Food services	-	992,105	-	-	-	-	992,105
General administration							
All other general administration	-	36,101	5,319	-	-	-	41,420
Plant services	-	-	4,715	-	12,500	-	17,215
Facilities acquisition and construction	-	-	474,205	34,267	378,384	-	886,856
Ancillary services	152,589	-	-	-	-	-	152,589
Debt service							
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	410,000	410,000
Interest and other	-	-	-	-	-	1,844,904	1,844,904
Total Expenditures	152,589	1,028,206	484,239	34,267	390,884	2,254,904	4,345,089
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	653	(29,791)	(283,994)	605,567	(301,729)	491,679	482,385
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
Net Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	350,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	653	(29,791)	(283,994)	605,567	48,271	491,679	832,385
Fund Balance - Beginning	69,260	266,068	283,994	191,152	970,295	1,714,967	3,495,736
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 69,913	$ 236,277	$ -	$ 796,719	$ 1,018,566	$ 2,206,646	$ 4,328,121

See accompanying note to supplementary information.

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the Federal grant activity of the District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statements.

The following schedule provides reconciliation between revenues reported on the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance, and the related expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. The reconciling amounts represent Federal funds that have been recorded as revenues in a prior year that have been expended by June 30, 2024 or Federal funds that have been recorded as revenues in the current year and were not expended by June 30, 2024. The District has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate.

	AL Number	Amount
Total Federal Revenues reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance		$ 1,121,812
Supply Chain Assistance (SCA) Funds	10.555	30,477
Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction Local Grants	84.367	(22,185)
Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	84.424	(10,000)
NSLP Equipment Assistance Grants	10.579	46,800
Federal Interest Subsidy	N/A	(12,761)
Total Expenditures reported in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		$ 1,154,143

Schedule of Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

Average daily attendance (ADA) is a measurement of the number of pupils attending classes of the District. The purpose of attendance accounting from a fiscal standpoint is to provide the basis on which apportionments of state funds are made to school districts. This schedule provides information regarding the attendance of students at various grade levels and in different programs.

Schedule of Instructional Time

This schedule presents information on the amount of instructional time offered by the District and whether the District complied article 8 (commencing with section 46200) of chapter 2 of part 26 of the *Education Code*.

Schedule of Financial Trends and Analysis

This schedule discloses the District's financial trends by displaying past years' data along with current year budget information. These financial trend disclosures are used to evaluate the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES (continued)

Reconciliation of Annual Financial and Budget Report with Audited Financial Statements
This schedule provides the information necessary to reconcile the fund balance of all funds reported on the Annual Financial and Budget Report Unaudited Actuals to the audited financial statements.

Combining Statements – Non-Major Funds
These statements provide information on the District's non-major funds.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Calistoga Joint Unified School District is located northeast of St. Helena in Napa County. The District was established in 1948. There were no changes in the boundaries of the District during the current year. The District operates one K-6 elementary school, one junior-senior high school, and one continuation high school.

GOVERNING BOARD

Member	Office	Term Expires
Stephanie Rothberg-Allan	President	2024
Matthew Reid	Clerk	2024
Rudy Gonzalez	Trustee	2024
Indira Lopez-Jones	Trustee	2026
Laurel Rios	Trustee	2026

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS

Audra Pittman
Superintendent - Secretary to the Board

Maureen Hester
Director of Business Services

OTHER INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

CHRISTY WHITE
Certified Public Accountants serving K-12 School Districts and Charter Schools throughout California

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Independent Auditors' Report

Governing Board
Calistoga Joint Unified School District
Calistoga, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Calistoga Joint Unified School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Calistoga Joint Unified School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 13, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Calistoga Joint Unified School District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
December 13, 2024

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM; AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Independent Auditors' Report

Governing Board
Calistoga Joint Unified School District
Calistoga, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. Calistoga Joint Unified School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Calistoga Joint Unified School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Calistoga Joint Unified School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of the laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Calistoga Joint Unified School District's federal programs.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit for Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect a material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards,* and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance (continued)

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
December 13, 2024

CHRISTY WHITE
Certified Public Accountants serving
K-12 School Districts and Charter
Schools throughout California

REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE FOR STATE PROGRAMS

Independent Auditors' Report

Governing Board
Calistoga Joint Unified School District
Calistoga, California

Report on State Compliance

Opinion on State Compliance

We have audited Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the requirements specified in the *2023-2024 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting* applicable to Calistoga Joint Unified School District's state program requirements as identified in the table in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of State Compliance section of our report for the year ended June 30, 2024.

In our opinion, Calistoga Joint Unified School District complied, in all material respects, with the laws and regulations of the applicable laws and regulations of the applicable state programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on State Compliance

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *2023-2024 Guide for Annual Audits of K-12 Local Education Agencies and State Compliance Reporting* (the K-12 Audit Guide). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of State Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Calistoga Joint Unified School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of the laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Calistoga Joint Unified School District's state programs.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of State Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the K-12 Audit Guide will always detect a material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the requirements of the applicable state programs as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards,* and the K-12 Audit Guide, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances;
- Obtain an understanding of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the K-12 Audit Guide, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Calistoga Joint Unified School District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we express no such opinion; and
- Select and test transactions and records to determine Calistoga Joint Unified School District's compliance with the state laws and regulations applicable to the following items:

PROGRAM NAME	PROCEDURES PERFORMED
Local Education Agencies Other Than Charter Schools	
Attendance	Yes
Teacher Certification and Misassignments	Yes
Kindergarten Continuance	Yes
Independent Study	Not Applicable
Continuation Education	No
Instructional Time	Yes
Instructional Materials	Yes
Ratio of Administrative Employees to Teachers	Yes
Classroom Teacher Salaries	Yes
Early Retirement Incentive	Not Applicable
Gann Limit Calculation	Yes
School Accountability Report Card	Yes
Juvenile Court Schools	Not Applicable
Middle or Early College High Schools	Not Applicable
K-3 Grade Span Adjustment	Yes
Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction	Not Applicable
Comprehensive School Safety Plan	Yes
District of Choice	Not Applicable
Home to School Transportation Reimbursement	Yes

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of State Compliance (continued)

PROGRAM NAME	PROCEDURES PERFORMED
School Districts, County Offices of Education, and Charter Schools	
Proposition 28 Arts and Music in Schools	Yes
After/Before School Education and Safety Program	Not Applicable
Proper Expenditure of Education Protection Account Funds	Yes
Unduplicated Local Control Funding Formula Pupil Counts	Yes
Local Control and Accountability Plan	Yes
Independent Study-Course Based	Not Applicable
Immunizations	Yes
Educator Effectiveness	Yes
Expanded Learning Opportunities Grant (ELO-G)	Yes
Career Technical Education Incentive Grant	Not Applicable
Expanded Learning Opportunities Program	Yes
Transitional Kindergarten	Yes
Charter Schools	
Attendance; for charter schools	Not Applicable
Mode of Instruction; for charter schools	Not Applicable
Nonclassroom-Based Instruction/Independent Study; for charter schools	Not Applicable
Determination of Funding for Nonclassroom-Based Instruction; for charter schools	Not Applicable
Annual Instructional Minutes - Classroom Based	Not Applicable
Charter School Facility Grant Program	Not Applicable

We did not perform testing for Continuation Education because ADA was not material.

The term "Not Applicable" is used above to mean either the District did not offer the program during the current fiscal year, the District did not participate in the program during the current fiscal year, or the program applies to a different type of local education agency.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identify during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material noncompliance with a compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of State Compliance section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance (continued)

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the K-12 Audit Guide. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
December 13, 2024

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None Reported
Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None Reported
Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No
Identification of major programs:	

AL Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.553, 10.555	Child Nutrition Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

STATE AWARDS

Internal control over state programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None Reported
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with *2023-24 Guide for Annual Audits of California K-12 Local Education Agencies* ?	No
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for state programs:	Unmodified

FIVE DIGIT CODE	AB 3627 FINDING TYPE
20000	Inventory of Equipment
30000	Internal Control

There were no financial statement findings for the year ended June 30, 2024.

FIVE DIGIT CODE	AB 3627 FINDING TYPE
50000	Federal Compliance

There were no federal award findings or questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FIVE DIGIT CODE	AB 3627 FINDING TYPE
10000	Attendance
40000	State Compliance
42000	Charter School Facilities Programs
43000	Apprenticeship: Related and Supplemental Instruction
60000	Miscellaneous
61000	Classroom Teacher Salaries
62000	Local Control Accountability Plan
70000	Instructional Materials
71000	Teacher Misassignments
72000	School Accountability Report Card

There were no state award findings or questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

There were no findings or questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

APPENDIX C

ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

The Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District") is located in the northern area of the County of Napa ("Napa County"), and includes the City of Calistoga (the "City") and adjacent unincorporated territory in Napa County and in the eastern area of the County of Sonoma ("Sonoma County"). The following financial and economic data for the City and Napa County are presented for information only.

The historical data and results presented in the tables that follow may differ materially from future results as a result of economic or other factors.

General

The District is located at the northern end of the Napa Valley of California, one of the world's renowned wine-growing regions. Napa County is one of the nine counties of the greater San Francisco Bay Area, and is bordered on the north by Lake County, on the east by Yolo County, on the south by Solano County, and on the west by Sonoma County.

The City is a popular visitor destination, famous for its hot springs and health spas. The City is also a center for visitation to surrounding vineyards and wineries. Many of Napa Valley's well-known wineries are located in or near the City.

Population

Napa County's estimated population in January 2024 was 135,029 persons. Napa County's 2024 population was 4.1% below the 2015 population, representing an average annual compound growth rate of (0.45)%.

Calistoga is the fourth-largest city in Napa County, with a population of 5,142 persons in 2024. Calistoga's population accounted for 3.8% of the total population of Napa County in 2024. Calistoga's population has remained relatively unchanged since 2015.

The following table sets forth the population of Napa County and the City from 2015 to 2024.

POPULATION
CITY OF CALISTOGA AND COUNTY OF NAPA
2015 to 2024

	City of Calistoga		County of Napa	
Year	Population	Annual % Change	Population	Annual % Change
2015	5,252	0.3%	140,993	0.4%
2016	5,363	2.1	141,530	0.4
2017	5,338	-0.5	141,320	-0.1
2018	5,334	-0.1	140,340	-0.7
2019	5,372	0.7	139,608	-0.5
2020	5,352	-0.4	139,000	-0.4
2021	5,283	-1.3	137,518	-1.1
2022	5,199	-1.6	136,179	-1.0
2023	5,127	-1.4	134,508	-1.2
2024	5,142	0.3	135,029	0.4

Source: California State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, as of May 1, 2024.

Employment

The following table summarizes wage and salary employment in Napa County from 2019 to 2024. Manufacturing, leisure and hospitality, educational and health services, and trade, transportation and utilities were the largest employment sectors in Napa County in 2024.

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
County of Napa
2019-2024

	Employment[1]					
Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Farm	5,200	5,000	5,300	5,600	6,200	6,300
Mining and Logging, & Construction	4,700	4,100	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,200
Manufacturing	13,700	12,800	13,300	14,500	15,000	15,500
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	10,300	9,500	9,800	10,100	10,000	10,000
Information	300	200	300	300	300	300
Financial Activities	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Professional & Business Services	7,200	6,700	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,200
Educational & Health Services	10,300	9,900	9,900	10,100	10,500	11,100
Leisure & Hospitality	13,700	9,100	10,200	12,700	13,300	13,300
Other Services	2,100	1,700	1,800	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	10,200	9,700	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,700
Total	79,900	70,800	73,000	78,100	80,400	81,800

[1] Employment is reported by place of work; it does not include persons involved in labor-management disputes. Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. Columns may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: California Employment Development Department.

The following table summarizes civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment in Napa County from 2015 to 2024. The unemployment rate in Napa County in 2024 was 3.9%. In contrast, the average unemployment rate in California in 2024 was 5.3%.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
County of Napa
Annual Averages, 2015−2024[(1)]

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employed Labor Force[(2)]	Unemployed Labor Force[(3)]	Unemployment Rate[(4)]
2015	73,800	70,300	3,400	4.6%
2016	73,100	70,000	3,200	4.3
2017	73,600	70,900	2,700	3.7
2018	74,200	72,000	2,200	3.0
2019	73,800	71,700	2,100	2.9
2020	69,300	63,100	6,100	8.9
2021	68,800	64,600	4,200	6.1
2022	71,000	68,700	2,300	3.2
2023	73,000	70,500	2,500	3.4
2024	74,400	71,500	2,900	3.9

(1) Data not seasonally adjusted.
(2) Includes persons involved in labor-management trade disputes.
(3) Includes all persons without jobs who are actively seeking work.
(4) The unemployment rate is computed from unrounded data; therefore, it may differ from rates computed from rounded figures in this table.
Source: California Employment Development Department.

Major Employers

The largest employers in Napa County as of January 2024 are as follows:

LARGEST EMPLOYERS
County of Napa

Firm	Product/Service	Employment
Napa State Hospital	Health Care	2,335
County of Napa	County Government	1,441
Napa Valley Unified School District	Education	1,164
Veterans' Home of California	Health Care	654
Providence Queen of the Valley	Health Care	934
Adventist Health St. Helena	Health Care	619
Treasury Wine Estates	Winery	451
Wal-Mart[(1)]	Retail	575
City of Napa	City Government	459
Trinchero Family Estates	Winery	1,168

(1) Employee staff level not available at time of report.
Source: County of Napa, 2024 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Income

Total personal income in Napa County increased by 29.33% between 2016 and 2023, representing an average annual compound growth rate of 4.30%. *Per capita* personal income in Napa County grew by 35.36% during this time, representing an average annual compound growth of 5.2%.

The following tables summarize personal income for Napa County for the years indicated below.

PERSONAL INCOME
2016-2023
(dollars in thousands)

Year	County of Napa	Annual Percent Change
2016	$9,415,486	--
2017	9,595,776	1.9%
2018	9,657,020	0.6
2019	10,194,797	5.4
2020	11,403,940	11.2
2021	11,857,055	3.9
2022	11,988,357	1.1
2023[(1)]	12,651,883	5.4

[(1)] This is the most recent year for which information is available as of the date hereof.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
2016-2023

Year	County of Napa	California	United States
2016	$66,433	$55,862	$48,974
2017	68,093	58,214	51,006
2018	69,039	60,984	53,311
2019	73,298	64,219	55,567
2020	82,962	70,098	59,123
2021	87,015	76,882	64,460
2022	89,219	76,941	66,244
2023	94,973	81,255	69,810

[(1)] Information not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Retail Sales

Taxable sales in the City and Napa County are shown below. Taxable sales in the City increased by 22.86% between 2016 and 2024. Taxable sales in Napa County increased by 17.85% between 2019 and 2024. The largest retail sales sectors in Napa County are food service and drinking places, food and beverage stores, and gasoline stations.

TAXABLE SALES
2016-2024
City of Calistoga
(dollars in thousands)

Year	Number of Outlets (July 1)	Total Taxable Sales
2016	346	$96,534
2017	342	93,317
2018	358	99,084
2019	335	95,469
2020	349	68,206
2021	350	108,781
2022	373	129,326
2023	390	124,896
2024	399	121,455

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

TAXABLE SALES
2019-2024
County of Napa
(in thousands)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$ 215,568	$ 197,129	$ 230,339	$ 239,425	$ 256,388	$ 240,653
Home Furnishings and Appliance Stores	58,271	54,822	65,848	108,014	142,132	138,767
Bldg. Matrl. and Garden Equip. and Supplies Dealers	260,834	245,758	277,913	288,790	277,862	262,047
Food and Beverage Stores	320,899	276,010	348,024	365,325	362,941	340,871
Gasoline Stations	243,123	167,717	237,107	314,553	275,860	268,576
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	138,729	105,012	156,335	164,966	164,519	167,471
General Merchandise Stores	175,231	175,503	187,652	187,028	182,081	207,447
Food Services and Drinking Places	534,067	334,402	549,489	647,038	644,699	648,362
Other Retail Group	288,380	411,332	411,192	426,043	433,645	388,442
Total Retail and Food Services	$2,235,101	$1,967,686	$2,463,898	$2,741,183	2,740,125	2,662,635
All Other Outlets	1,539,238	1,307,507	1,691,905	1,914,837	1,882,028	1,851,629
Total All Outlets	$3,774,339	$3,275,193	$4,155,804	$4,656,020	$4,622,154	$4,514,264

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Construction Activity

The level of construction activity in the City and Napa County as measured by total building permit valuations and new residential dwelling units is shown in the following tables.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS
City of Calistoga
2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valuation ($000):					
Residential	$1,877	$6,028	$14,521	$4,230	$61,132
Non-residential	1,966	3,462	13,982	3,952	137,946
Total	$3,843	$9,490	$28,503	$8,042	$199,078
Residential Units:					
Single family	4	9	9	5	3
Multiple family	0	11	78	0	18
Total	4	20	87	5	21

Source: Construction Industry Research Board.

BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATIONS
County of Napa
2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Valuation ($000):					
Residential	$160,869	$232,865	$322,516	$336,861	$335,243
Non-residential	168,770	114,368	190,786	140,913	305,591
Total	$329,639	$347,233	$513,302	$477,774	$640,834
Residential Units:					
Single family	228	322	389	400	339
Multiple family	0	86	399	50	44
Total	228	408	788	450	383

Source: Construction Industry Research Board.

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Upon issuance and delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, proposes to render its final approving opinion with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds in substantially the following form:

[Date of Delivery]

Calistoga Joint Unified School District
Calistoga, California

Calistoga Joint Unified School District
(Napa and Sonoma Counties, California)
General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025
(Final Opinion)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel to the Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District"), which is located in the County of Napa, California and the County of Sonoma, California (together, the "Counties"), in connection with the issuance by the District of $__________ aggregate principal amount of bonds designated as "Calistoga Joint Unified School District (Napa and Sonoma Counties, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025" (the "Series 2025 Bonds"), representing part of an issue in the aggregate principal amount of $41,000,000 authorized at an election held in the District on November 8, 2022. The Series 2025 Bonds are issued under and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the District adopted on May 5, 2025 (the "Resolution"). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Resolution.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Resolution, the Tax Certificate of the District, dated the date hereof (the "Tax Certificate"), certificates of the District, the Counties and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after original delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds on the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after original delivery of the Series 2025 Bonds on the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures provided to us and the due and legal execution and delivery of each such document by each party thereto other than the District and that each such document constitutes a valid and binding agreement of such party. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Resolution and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Series 2025 Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Series 2025 Bonds, the Resolution and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against governmental entities such as the District or the Counties in the State of California. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, judicial reference, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents, nor do we express any opinion with respect to the state or quality of title to or interest in any of the property described in or as subject to the lien of the Resolution, or the accuracy or sufficiency of the description contained therein of, or the remedies available to enforce liens on, any such property. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice. Finally, we undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement, dated __________, 2025, or other offering material relating to the Series 2025 Bonds and express no view with respect thereto.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Series 2025 Bonds constitute valid and binding obligations of the District.

2. The Resolution has been duly and legally adopted and constitutes a valid and binding obligation of the District.

3. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Napa and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma, respectively, have power and are obligated to levy ad valorem taxes without limitation as to rate or amount upon all property within the District's boundaries that is located within such county and subject to taxation by the District (except certain personal property which is taxable at limited rates) for the payment of the Series 2025 Bonds and the interest thereon.

4. Interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from State of California personal income taxes. Interest on the Series 2025 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. We observe that interest on the Series 2025 Bonds included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Series 2025 Bonds.

Faithfully yours,

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

APPENDIX E

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

THIS CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE (this "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by the Calistoga Joint Unified School District (the "District") in connection with the issuance of $__________ aggregate principal amount of Calistoga Joint Unified School District (Napa and Sonoma Counties, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025 (the "Series 2025 Bonds"). The Series 2025 Bonds are being issued pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District on May 5, 2025 (the "Resolution"). The District covenants and agrees as follows:

Section 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the District for the benefit of the Holders and Beneficial Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5).

Section 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Resolution, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Report" shall mean any Annual Report provided by the District pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 hereof.

"Beneficial Owner" shall mean any person which has or shares the power, directly or indirectly, to make investment decisions concerning ownership of any Series 2025 Bonds (including persons holding Series 2025 Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries).

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc., or any successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the District and which has filed with the District a written acceptance of such designation.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean, for the purposes of the Listed Events set out in Section 5(a)(x) and 5(b)(viii), a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term "Financial Obligation" shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

"Holder" shall mean the person in whose name any Series 2025 Bond shall be registered.

"Listed Events" shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) or (b) hereof.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board or any other entity designated or authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule. Until otherwise designated by the MSRB or the Securities and Exchange Commission, filings with the MSRB are to be made through the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) website of the MSRB, currently located at http://emma.msrb.org.

"Official Statement" shall mean the Official Statement, dated __________, 2025 (including all exhibits or appendices thereto), relating to the offer and sale of Series 2025 Bonds.

"Participating Underwriter" shall mean the original underwriter(s) of the Series 2025 Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Series 2025 Bonds.

"Rule" shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Section 3. Provision of Annual Reports. (a) The District shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent to, not later than seven months after the end of the District's fiscal year (which due date shall be February 1 of each year, so long as the District's fiscal year ends on June 30), commencing with the report for the 2024-25 Fiscal Year (which is due not later than February 1, 2026), provide to the MSRB an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 hereof. The Annual Report must be submitted in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 hereof; provided, however, that the audited financial statements of the District may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report and later than the date required above for the filing of the Annual Report if they are not available by that date. If the District's fiscal year changes, it shall give notice of such change in a filing with the MSRB. The Annual Report shall be submitted on a standard form in use by industry participants or other appropriate form and shall identify the Series 2025 Bonds by name and CUSIP number.

(b) Not later than 15 business days prior to the date specified in subsection (a), the District shall provide the Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent (if other than the District). If the District is unable to provide to the MSRB an Annual Report by the date required in subsection (a), the District shall, in a timely manner, send or cause to be sent to the MSRB a notice in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A.

(c) The Dissemination Agent shall:

(i) (if the Dissemination Agent is other than the District), provide any Annual Report received by it to the MSRB as provided herein; and

(ii) (if the Dissemination Agent is other than the District), file a report with the District certifying that the Annual Report has been provided to the MSRB pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, stating the date it was provided to the MSRB.

Section 4. Content of Annual Reports. The District's Annual Report shall contain or include by reference the following:

(a) Audited financial statements of the District for the preceding fiscal year, prepared in accordance with the laws of the State of California and including all statements and information prescribed for inclusion therein by the Controller of the State of California. If the District's audited financial statements are not available by the time the Annual Report is required to be provided to the MSRB pursuant to Section 3(a) hereof, the Annual Report shall contain unaudited financial statements in a format similar to the financial statements contained in the final Official Statement, and the audited financial statements shall be provided to the MSRB in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available.

(b) To the extent not included in the audited financial statements of the District, the Annual Report shall also include the following:

(i) The adopted budget of the District for the then current fiscal year, or a summary thereof.

(ii) The District's average daily attendance for the last completed fiscal year.

(iii) The District's outstanding debt.

(iv) Information regarding total assessed valuation (secured, unsecured and total) of taxable properties within the District for the then current fiscal year, if and to the extent made available by the County of Napa ("Napa County") and the County of Sonoma ("Sonoma County"). If and to the extent such information is not made available by Napa County or Sonoma County, a statement to that effect shall be included in the Annual Report.

(v) Information regarding twenty taxpayers with the greatest combined ownership of taxable property in the District for the then current fiscal year, if and to the extent made available by Napa County and Sonoma County. If and to the extent such information is not made available by Napa County or Sonoma County, a statement to that effect shall be included in the Annual Report.

(vi) Information regarding property tax levies, collections, and delinquencies for the most recently completed fiscal year if and to the extent that the District is no longer a participant in Napa County's or Sonoma County's Teeter Plan.

Any or all of the items listed above may be set forth in one or a set of documents or may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the District or related public entities, which have been made available to the public on the MSRB's website. The District shall clearly identify each such other document so included by reference.

Section 5. <u>Reporting of Significant Events</u>. (a) The District shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds in a timely manner not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(ii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(iii) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(iv) substitution of credit or liquidity providers or their failure to perform;

(v) adverse tax opinions or issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability or of a Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB);

(vi) tender offers;

(vii) defeasances;

(viii) rating changes;

(ix) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District; or

(x) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

(b) The District shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds, if material, in a timely manner not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

(i) unless described in paragraph 5(a)(v), other material notices or determinations by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax status of the Series 2025 Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Series 2025 Bonds;

(ii) modifications to rights of Series 2025 Bond Holders;

(iii) Series 2025 Bond calls;

(iv) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Series 2025 Bonds;

(v) non-payment related defaults;

(vi) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;

(vii) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent or the change of name of a paying agent; or

(viii) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect Series 2025 Bond Holders.

(c) The District shall give, or cause to be given, in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information on or before the date specified in Section 3 hereof, as provided in Section 3(b) hereof.

(d) Upon the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(a), or upon the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) which the District determines would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the District shall within ten business days of occurrence file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of the Listed Event described in subsection (b)(iii) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Holders of affected Series 2025 Bonds pursuant to the Resolution.

(e) The District intends to comply with the Listed Events described in subsection (a)(x) and subsection (b)(viii), and the definition of "Financial Obligation" in Section 2, with reference to the Rule, any other applicable federal securities laws and the guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Release No. 34-83885, dated August 20, 2018 (the "2018 Release"), and any further amendments or written guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff with respect to the amendments to the Rule effected by the 2018 Release.

Section 6. Format for Filings with MSRB. Any report or filing with the MSRB pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate must be submitted in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB.

Section 7. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The District's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Series 2025 Bonds. If such termination occurs prior to the final maturity of the Series 2025 Bonds, the District shall give notice of such termination in a filing with the MSRB.

Section 8. Dissemination Agent. The District may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall not be responsible in any manner for the content of any notice or report prepared by the District pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be Isom Advisors, a Division of Urban Futures, Inc.

Section 9. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District may amend this Disclosure Certificate, and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) if the amendment or waiver relates to the provisions of Section 3(a) hereof, Section 4 hereof, or Section 5(a) or (b) hereof, it may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature or status of the District with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds, or the type of business conducted;

(b) the undertaking, as amended or taking into account such waiver, would, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the original issuance of the Series 2025 Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(c) the proposed amendment or waiver either (i) is approved by the Holders in the same manner as provided in the Resolution for amendments to the Resolution with the consent of Holders, or (ii) does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Holders or Beneficial Owners of the Series 2025 Bonds.

In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the District shall describe such amendment or waiver in the next Annual Report, and shall include, as applicable, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment or waiver and its impact on the type (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the District. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements, (i) notice of such change shall be given in a filing with the MSRB, and (ii) the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made should present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 10. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the District from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice required to be filed pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the District chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the District shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event or any other event required to be reported.

Section 11. Default. In the event of a failure of the District to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, any Holder or Beneficial Owner of the Series 2025 Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the District to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate; provided, that any such action may be instituted only in Superior Court of the State of California in and for Napa County or in U.S. District Court in or nearest to Napa County. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an event of default under the Resolution, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the District to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

Section 12. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and (if the Dissemination Agent is other than the District), the District agrees to indemnify and save the Dissemination Agent, its officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which it may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of its powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's negligence or willful misconduct. The obligations of the District under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Series 2025 Bonds.

Section 13. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the District, the Dissemination Agent, the Participating Underwriter and Holders and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Series 2025 Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

Section 14. Electronic Signature. Each of the parties hereto agrees that the transaction consisting of this Disclosure Certificate may be conducted by electronic means. Each party agrees and acknowledges that it is such party's intent, that, if such party signs this Disclosure Certificate using an electronic signature, it is signing, adopting and accepting this Disclosure Certificate, and that signing this Disclosure Certificate using an electronic signature is the legal equivalent of having placed the undersigned officer's handwritten signature on this Disclosure Certificate on paper. Each party acknowledges that it is being provided with an electronic or paper copy of this Disclosure Certificate in a usable format.

Dated: __________, 2025

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: ___________________________________

ACCEPTED AND AGREED TO:

ISOM ADVISORS, A DIVISION OF URBAN FUTURES, INC.,
as Dissemination Agent

By: ___________________________________

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE TO THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD OF FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer:	CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Name of Issue:	Calistoga Joint Unified School District (Napa and Sonoma Counties, California) General Obligation Bonds, Election of 2022, Series 2025
Date of Issuance:	__________, 2025

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the District has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Series 2025 Bonds as required by Section 4 of the Continuing Disclosure Certificate of the District, dated __________, 2025. [The District anticipates that the Annual Report will be filed by _____________.]

Dated:_______________

CALISTOGA JOINT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

APPENDIX F

NAPA COUNTY STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY AND MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT

In accordance with California Education Code Section 41001, substantially all District operating funds are required to be held by the Treasurer-Tax Collector of the County of Napa (the "Napa County Treasurer").

Included as part of this Appendix F is the Investment Policy of Napa County effective March 11, 2025, approved by the Board of Supervisors of Napa County on March 1, 2025, and the Napa County Treasurer's Monthly Investment Report for April, 2025, relating to certain information with respect to the Napa County investment pool. These documents describe (i) the Napa County policies applicable to investment of District funds, including bond proceeds and tax levies, and funds of other local agencies held by the Napa County Treasurer, and (ii) the composition, carrying amount, market value and other information relating to the Napa County investment pool. Further information may be obtained directly from the Napa County Treasurer, 1195 Third Street, Suite 108, Napa, California 94559.

The District and the Underwriter have not made an independent investigation of the investments in the Pool and have made no assessment of the current Investment Policy. The value of the various investments in the Pool will fluctuate on a daily basis as a result of a multitude of factors, including generally prevailing interest rates and other economic conditions. Additionally, the Napa County Treasurer, with the consent of the Treasury Oversight Committee and the Napa County Board of Supervisors, may change the Investment Policy at any time. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the values of the various investments in the Pool will not vary significantly from the values described herein.

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A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

NAPA COUNTY

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY

Effective March 11, 2025

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NAPA COUNTY
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT POLICY

In accordance with the California Government Code and under the authority delegated to the County Treasurer-Tax Collector (Treasurer) by the Board of Supervisors, the following sets forth the investment policy of the County of Napa.

1. POLICY

It is the policy of Napa County to invest all public funds held within its pooled investment fund in a manner which will provide the highest reasonable investment return within the boundaries of maximum security and safety of principal while meeting the daily cash flow demands of all pool participants and conforming to all state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds.

2. SCOPE

This investment policy applies to all financial assets held in the Pooled Investment Fund of the County Treasury. These funds include, but are not limited to the following fund types:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Capital Project Funds
- Enterprise Funds
- Trust and Agency Funds
- School Funds
- Internal Service Funds
- Debt Service Funds
- Special District Funds

3. STANDARDS OF CARE

The County Treasurer is considered the Trustee of the Pooled Investment Fund and, therefore, a fiduciary subject to the "prudent investor" standard, which states that:

"Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."

The County Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, and the members of the Pooled Investment Oversight Committee shall refrain from all personal business activity that could conflict with the management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. All individuals involved will be required to report all gifts and income in accordance with California State law. When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling and managing public funds, the County Treasurer shall act with the care, skill, prudence and diligence to meet the aims of the investment objectives listed in the "Policy".

4. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

All funds on deposit with the County Treasurer shall be invested in accordance with the objectives set out by California Government Code Sections 27000.5 and 53600.5 to ensure:

A. Safety:
The preservation of capital is the primary objective of the investment program. Each transaction shall seek to ensure that capital losses are avoided, whether they are from securities default or erosion of market value.

B. Liquidity:
Secondly, the Pooled Investment Fund should remain sufficiently liquid and flexible to ensure the County Treasurer meets all operating requirements which may be reasonably anticipated in any depositor's funds.

C. Yield:
Thirdly, the investment portfolio should be designed with the objective of attaining a reasonable rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles, commensurate with the investment risk constraints and the cash flow characteristics of Napa County's portfolio.

5. PARTICIPANTS

Statutory Participants are those government agencies within the County of Napa for which the Napa County Treasurer is statutorily designated as the Custodian of Funds.

Voluntary Participants are other local agencies that may participate in the Pooled Investment Fund, such as Special Districts and Cities, for which the Treasurer is not the statutorily designated

Custodian of Funds. Such participation is subject to the consent of the County Treasurer and subject to California Government Code Section 53684. Voluntary Participants must authorize in writing the Napa County Pooled Investment Fund as an investment and must accept the County of Napa's Statement of Investment Policy.

6. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

In accordance with California Government Code Sections 27000.1 and 53607, and Napa County Ordinance No. 1103, and in conjunction with its annual adoption of the Investment Policy, the Napa County Board of Supervisors has delegated investment responsibility for the Napa County Pooled Investment Fund to the Treasurer. Such delegation remains in effect until the Board of Supervisors either revokes its delegation of authority by ordinance, or decides not to renew the annual delegation.

The responsibility to execute investment transactions may be further delegated to the Assistant Treasurer-Tax Collector under the direction of the Treasurer.

7. PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND LIMITS

The investment of money on deposit in the Treasury is limited to those investments specified by California Government Code Sections 53601, et seq.; 53635, et seq.; and 16429.1. As the California Government Code is amended, this Policy shall likewise become amended. The Treasurer may place further restrictions upon the types of investments for which money on deposit in the Treasury may be invested. Permitted investments and investment parameters for the Pooled Investment Fund are:

A. U.S. Treasury Obligations

United States Treasury notes, bonds, bills, or certificates of indebtedness, or those for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

1. Maximum maturity: 5 years
2. Maximum % of portfolio: not limited
3. Maximum par value per issuer: none
4. Credit: N/A

B. U.S. Agency Obligations

Federal agency or United States government-sponsored enterprise obligations, participations, or other instruments, including those issued by or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by Federal agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises.

1.	Maximum maturity:	5 years
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	not limited
3.	Maximum par value per issuer:	none
4.	Credit:	N/A

C. Supranational Obligations

International development institution obligations. Proceeds from these obligations are used by member countries to achieve an overall goal of improving living standards through sustainable economic growth.

1.	Maximum maturity:	5 years
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	10%
3.	Maximum par value per issuer:	none
4.	Credit:	"AA" rated or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch

D. Bankers' Acceptances (BA) - (Domestic and Foreign)

Bankers' acceptances otherwise known as bills of exchange or time drafts that are drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank.

1.	Maximum maturity:	180 days
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	40%
3.	Maximum par value per issuer:	30%
4.	Credit:	"Prime" quality domestic and foreign Commercial banks

E. Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (CDs)

Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state chartered bank, a savings association or a federal association (as defined by Section 5102 of the Financial Code), a state or federal credit union, or by a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank, including CDs that use a private sector entity that assists in the placement thereof, as allowed by Government Code Sections 53601(i), 53601.8, and 53635.8.

1. Maximum maturity: 5 years
2. Maximum % of portfolio: 30%
3. Maximum par value per issuer: N/A
4. Credit: Must be issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank or a savings association or federal association or a state or federal credit union or by a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank, subject to the conflict of interest provision described in the Government Code Section 53601(i).

F. Medium Term Notes

All corporate and depository institution debt securities with a maximum remaining maturity of five years or less, issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States.

1. Maximum maturity 5 years
2. Maximum % of portfolio 30%
3. Maximum par value per issuer N/A
4. Credit: "A" rated or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch and issued by corporations organized and operating within the United States or by depository institutions licensed by the United States or any state and operating within the United States.

G. Repurchase Agreements (Repo)

Purchase of securities pursuant to an agreement by which the counter-party seller will repurchase the securities on or before a specified date and for a specified amount.

1. Maximum maturity: 1 year
2. Maximum % of portfolio: none
3. Maximum par value per issuer: N/A
4. Credit: Counterparties will be limited to (i) primary government securities dealers who report daily to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or (ii) banks, savings and loan associations or diversified

securities broker-dealers subject to regulation of capital standards by any State or Federal regulatory agency. A master repurchase agreement must be in place with the bank or dealer.

5. Collateralization: Collateral for repurchase agreements shall have a market value of at least 102% of the amount invested. Term repos must be marked to market on a regular basis, no less than quarterly. Collateral for term repos must be delivered to the county's custodial agent for safekeeping.

H. State of California Obligations

Registered state warrants or treasury notes or bonds of this state, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the state or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the state.

1.	Maximum maturity:	5 years
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	not limited
3.	Maximum par value per issuer:	N/A
4.	Credit:	"A" rated or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch

I. California Local Agency Obligations

Bonds, notes, warrants or other evidence of indebtedness of any local agency within the State of California, including bonds payable solely out of the revenues from a revenue-producing property owned, controlled, or operated by the local agency, or by a department, board, agency, or authority of the local agency.

1.	Maximum maturity:	5 years
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	not limited
3.	Maximum par value per issuer:	N/A
4.	Credit:	"A" rated or better by Moody's, S&P or Fitch

J. California State Local Agency Investment Pool (LAIF)

1.	Maximum maturity:	N/A
2.	Maximum % of portfolio:	N/A

3. Maximum par value: Dollar limit set by the state (the current limit is $75,000,000 per account)
4. Credit: N/A

K. Money Market and Mutual Funds

Mutual funds that invest in the securities and obligations as authorized by subdivisions (A) to (I) within this investment policy, inclusive, and that comply with the investment restrictions of Section 53630 of the Government Code and money market mutual funds that follow regulations specified by the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C Sec 80a-1, et seq.). The purchase price of shares shall not include any commission that the fund manager may charge.

1. Maximum maturity: 5 years
2. Maximum % of portfolio: 20%
3. Maximum par value per issuer: 10%
4. Credit: Both mutual and money market mutual funds require that they have attained the highest ranking or the highest letter and numerical rating provided by not less than two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs). In addition, they have retained an investment advisor registered or exempt from registration with the SEC with not less than five years' experience managing their specific category of fund and have assets under management in excess of $500,000,000.

L. Joint Power Authorities

Shares of beneficial interest issued by a joint powers authority organized pursuant to Section 6509.7 that invests in the securities and obligations authorized by Government Code subdivisions 53601 (a) through (r), inclusive. Each share shall represent an equal proportional interest in the underlying pool of securities owned by the joint powers authority. To be eligible under this section, the joint powers authority issuing the shares shall have retained an investment adviser that meets all of the following criteria:

1. The adviser is registered or exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. The adviser has not less than five years of experience investing in the securities and obligations authorized in Government Code subdivisions 53601 (a) through (q), inclusive.
3. The adviser has assets under management in excess of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000).

Whenever a maximum allowable percentage of the portfolio is stated for any type of security as detailed above, the maximum allowable limits are applicable at the time of security purchase unless otherwise noted.

8. COMPETITIVE TRANSACTIONS

On all instruments purchased on the secondary market, the Treasurer shall obtain competitive bid information from at least two separate brokers and/or financial institutions or through the use of a nationally recognized trading platform.

9. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All trades of marketable securities will be executed on a delivery vs. payment (DVP) basis, and held by the third-party custodian designated by the Treasurer. Non-marketable securities, such as non-negotiable C/D's and notes of local agencies, may be held in the Treasurer's safe.

10. BROKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A list will be maintained of approved broker/dealers and financial institutions authorized to provide investment services to the Napa County Pooled Investment Fund.

Approved security broker/dealers will be selected by conducting a process of due diligence. These may include "primary" dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15c3-1 (uniform net capital rule).

The Treasurer shall determine which financial institutions are authorized to provide investment services to the Napa County Pooled Investment Fund. Institutions eligible to transact investment business include:

- Primary government dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank;
- Nationally or state-chartered banks;
- The Federal Reserve Bank;
- Direct issuers of securities eligible for purchase.

Selection of broker/dealers and financial institutions authorized to engage in transactions with the Napa County Pooled Investment Fund shall be at the sole discretion of the Treasurer. The Treasurer will monitor the financial condition, certification, and registration of approved firms and employees on an annual basis.

In accordance with California Government Code Section 27133(c), any broker, brokerage, dealer, or securities firm that has exceeded the political contribution limitations contained in Rule G-37 of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, within any consecutive 48-month period, to the County Treasurer or any member of the governing board of the local agency or any candidate for those offices, is disqualified for selection.

11. WITHDRAWALS

A. For Statutory Participants, the County Treasurer will honor all requests to withdraw funds for normal cash flow purposes that are approved by the Napa County Auditor Controller at a one-dollar net asset value. Pursuant to California Government Code Section 27136, any Statutory Participant that seeks to withdraw funds for the purpose of investing or depositing those funds outside the county treasury pool shall submit a written request for withdrawal to the County Treasurer for approval. When determining whether to approve the withdrawal request, the County Treasurer will consider any adverse effects such a withdrawal would have on the Pooled Investment Fund, its yield or its participants. The County Treasurer will also assess the effect of the proposed withdrawal on the stability and predictability of the investments in the County treasury. Any withdrawal for such purposes may be paid based upon the market value of the Pooled Investment Fund as of the date of withdrawal.

B. For Voluntary Participants, where the County Treasurer is not the statutorily designated Custodian of Funds and their Board of Directors has adopted the Napa County Investment Policy, any withdrawal request shall be submitted in writing to the County Treasurer, who will determine the timing of the payout (normally within 48 hours), in order to mitigate any adverse effects such a withdrawal would have on the Pooled Investment Fund, its yield or its participants. Withdrawals may be paid based upon the market value of the Pooled Investment Fund as of the date of the withdrawal.
Withdrawals will generally be limited to once per week and will be paid by wire transfer. The withdrawing entity will be billed for any wire transfer(s) initiated on its behalf.

12. SPECIAL INVESTMENTS

Napa County operates a Pooled Investment Portfolio. All monies from all units of government, schools, agencies, and districts deposited into the treasury are combined into one pool. The purpose of the combined pool is to increase the participants' liquidity and not limit them to specific investments. This pool is invested as a unit based on a calculated combined cash flow of all the participants. No exceptions to the combined pool are allowed and no special investment is permitted for any agency.

13. APPORTIONMENT OF INTEREST AND COSTS

Interest shall be apportioned to all pool participants quarterly based upon the ratio of the average daily balance of each individual fund to the average daily balance of all funds in the investment pool. The amount of interest apportioned shall be determined using the cash method of accounting whereby interest will be apportioned for the quarter in which it was actually received. The Treasurer shall deduct from the gross interest received those administrative costs related to investing, depositing or handling of funds and of distribution of such interest or income, including salaries and other compensation, banking costs, equipment purchased, supplies, costs of information services, audits, Oversight Committee costs and any other costs as provided by Government Code Section 27013. Such cost reimbursement shall be paid into the County's general fund.

14. INTERNAL CONTROLS

Internal control procedures shall be established and maintained by the Treasurer that provide reasonable assurance that the investment objectives are met and to ensure that the assets are protected from loss, theft, misuse, or mismanagement. The internal controls shall be reviewed as part of the regular annual independent audit. The controls and procedures shall be designed to prevent employee error, misrepresentations by third parties, and imprudent or illegal actions by employees or officers of the County.

15. REPORTING

The Napa County Treasurer will provide the following:

Monthly, an investment report to the Treasury Oversight Committee, the Board of Supervisors, and any participating agency making such a request in writing. The report shall include all of the elements as required by California Government Code Section 53646(b).

Annually, a statement of investment policy to the Board of Supervisors for approval; and to the Treasury Oversight Committee or any participating agency (making such a request in writing) for review and monitoring.

16. SOCIAL ISSUES/RESPONSIBILITY

Issues of public social concern and benefit will be evaluated on a case by case basis. While consideration will be given to various social concerns, transactions must meet the Policy objectives of safety, liquidity, and yield when compared to investments permitted by state law.

Any decision to conduct financial transactions with an entity shall be made exercising the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs.

FINAL NOTE: All participants in the investment process shall act as custodians of the public trust. Investment officials shall recognize that the investment portfolio is subject to public review. The overall program shall be designed and managed with a degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.

17. GLOSSARY OF SELECTED INVESTMENT TERMINOLOGY

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill or exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

BID: The price offered by a buyer of securities (when you are selling securities, you ask for a bid).

BROKER: A person or firm that acts as an intermediary by purchasing and selling securities for others rather than for its own account.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a Certificate. Large-denomination CD's are typically negotiable.

COLLATERAL: Securities, evidence of deposit or other property, which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COLLATERALIZATION: Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, e.g. S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that insures bank deposits.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA): FNMA, like GNMA, was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. GNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. GNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. GNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA OR Ginnie Mae): Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA, or FmHA mortgages. The term "pass-throughs" is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable size can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

MARKET VALUE: The price at which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold at a particular point in time.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party's rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer/lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller/borrower.

MATURITY: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

OFFER: The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities you ask for an offer.)

PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRUDENT PERSON RULE or PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD: A standard of conduct where a person acts with care, skill, prudence, and diligence when investing, re-investing, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, and managing funds. The test of whether the standard is being met is if a prudent person acting in such a situation would engage in similar conduct to ensure that investments safeguard principal and maintain liquidity.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (REPO): An agreement of one party (for example, a financial institution) to sell securities to a second party (such as a local agency) and simultaneous agreement by the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price from the second party on demand or at a specified date.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: The mirror of a repurchase agreement. An agreement of one party to purchase securities at a specified price from a second party and a simultaneous agreement by the first party to resell the securities at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date.

SAFEKEEPING: A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank's vaults for protection.

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC): Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transaction by administering securities legislation.

SEC RULE 15C3-1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

STRUCTURED NOTES: Notes issued by Government Sponsored Enterprises (FHLB, GNMA, SLMA, etc.) and Corporations, which have imbedded options (e.g., call features, step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative-based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options, and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.

TREASURY BILLS: A non-interest bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year.

TREASURY BONDS: Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

TREASURY NOTES: Medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities from two to 10 years.

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE: Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

YIELD: The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the securities current price.

Appendix A
Broker Listing

Alamo Capital
Ben Mullally, Senior Vice President (Walnut Creek, CA)

Cantor Fitzgerald
James Shamoun, Vice President (Kingsland, TX)

Piper Sandler & Co
Jane Fielding, Director Fixed Income (San Francisco, CA)

Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
Rosa Schulte, Senior Vice President (Dana Point, CA)

US Bank Investment Services
Mark Kreymer, Director of Institutional Sales (Los Angeles, CA)

Stifel, Nicolaus & Company
Jaime Loftin Picunko, Managing Director (Memphis, TN)

R.W. Baird
Ben Finkelstein, Managing Director of Public Funds (Houston, TX)

Treasurer – Tax Collector
Central Collections

1195 Third St.
Suite 108
Napa, CA 94559
www.countyofnapa.org

Main: (707) 253-4320
Fax: (707) 253-4337

Robert G. Minahen
Treasurer – Tax Collector

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

May 16, 2025

Board of Supervisors
1195 Third Street
Napa, CA 94559

Dear Honorable Board Members:

I hereby submit the attached Treasurer's Monthly Investment Report for April 2025, for your information. In accordance with Government Code Section 53646 (b) (4), this report includes a listing of the investments in the treasury's portfolio.

As required by Government Code Section 53646 (b) (2), I hereby state that the investments in the treasury's portfolio are in compliance with the Treasurer's Investment Policy.

Furthermore, as required by Government Code Section 53646 (b) (3), I hereby state that the treasury has sufficient funds available to meet projected expenditures for the next six months.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert G. Minahen
Treasurer-Tax Collector
Napa County

cc: County Executive Officer Ryan Alsop
County Auditor-Controller: Tracy Schulze

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

Treasurer – Tax Collector
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Robert G. Minahen
Treasurer – Tax Collector

TREASURY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Chairperson:

Tracy Schulze
Auditor-Controller
County of Napa

Current Members:

Belia Ramos
Member, Board of Supervisors
County of Napa

Barbara Nemko
Superintendent of Schools
Napa County Office of Education

Jeannie Kerr
St Helena Unified School District
Representing: Napa County Schools

Patricia Clarey
Member
Representing: Special Districts

James Hudak
Member of the Public

MONTHLY

INVESTMENT

REPORT

April 30, 2025

NAPA COUNTY TREASURER-TAX COLLECTOR

Treasurer – Tax Collector
Central Collections
1195 Third St.
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Robert G. Minahen
Treasurer – Tax Collector

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

May 16, 2025

This report provides a detailed overview of the Treasury Pool's performance and economic context as of April 2025. Here are some key takeaways:

1. Market Value & Portfolio Performance
    - The Treasury Pool's market value remained constant during the month, closing at $1.279 billion.
    - The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) increased to 428 days, reflecting investment activities related to the second installment of property tax collections.
    - The Effective Rate of Return for the month increased to 2.91% from 2.27%, with the year-to-date return remaining strong at 2.71%.
    - The forward-looking Effective Rate of Return for the next 365 days is 3.06%.
2. Economic & Federal Reserve Outlook
    - The Trump Administration tariff policy continues to insert uncertainty into economic conditions.
    - Bond yields dropped as a result of international investors fleeing the US Treasury market.
    - The Federal Reserve Committee held interest rates steady during the May meeting pointing to severe economic uncertainty while introducing the possibility of stagflation.
    - The job market remains strong but the expectation of increasing inflation remains problematic.
3. Portfolio Strategy & Risk Management
    - The market value is $6.85 million below book value, though expected maturities will reduce market losses.
    - $280 million in low-yield investments (<1.00%) mature in 2025, positioning the portfolio for higher future returns.
    - Liquidity is well managed, with 20.35% in primary liquidity as we prepare for large cash outflows in July and 29.50% in secondary liquidity, mitigating interest rate risks.
4. Investment Earnings & Future Strategy
    - Record-high investment returns were achieved in FY 2023-24 and year-to-date earnings have surpassed the entire prior year.
    - Year-to-date investment earnings stand at $28.1 million (up from $21.5 million prior ytd).
    - The pool used April property tax receipts to fill cashflow holes before locking in some longer term yields.
5. Credit Quality
    - The portfolio maintains a strong composite credit rating of AA1.

Overall Outlook

While economic uncertainty remains a challenge, the Treasury Pool is well-positioned for both current and future returns, while managing strategic liquidity entering a moderate investment environment.

RELATIONSHIP TO POLICY

All investments are consistent with the County Investment Policy. There is sufficient liquidity to cover all anticipated cash flow needs of the pool participants for the next 6 months.

1. Safety = There are no "at risk" investments in the portfolio during this reporting period.

2. Liquidity = 20.35% of the portfolio matures within 90 days.
   $95,000,000.00 are available on a daily basis and $1,246,759,653.94 could be liquidated at a $5,329,919.77 profit.

3. Yield = Interest maximization is consistent with safety, liquidity and cash flow considerations.

There were no "when issued" trades nor were there any swaps of securities.
There were no reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending transactions.

The average weighted days to maturity was 428 days.
The Annualized Yield to Maturity or Call rate of return for this period was 3.059%

Investment instruments used during the month of April 2025 were :
Agencies of the Fed Government, Corporate Notes,
Taxable Muni Bond, Teeter Notes, LAIF, and CAMP
United States Treasury Notes

YEAR TO DATE COMPARISONS

A comparison of the Investment Portfolios of April 2024 with that of April 2025.

	April 2024	April 2025
LAIF (Local Agencies Invst Fund)	1,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Federal Agency Securities	864,483,139.06	707,922,228.48
Treasury Notes	98,557,443.24	163,081,804.82
Corporate Notes	252,673,036.04	289,146,212.79
Teeter Notes	9,153,570.38	12,300,521.94
Taxable Municipal Bonds	7,504,557.85	11,609,407.85
CAMP	105,000,000.00	75,000,000.00
TOTAL	1,338,371,746.57	1,279,060,175.88

A comparison of interest received during the month of April 2024 with that of April 2025.

	April 2024	April 2025
Interest of LAIF	68,322.36	91,138.30
Interest on Federal Agency Securities	1,285,819.14	809,689.14
Interest on Treasury Notes	209,375.00	193,750.00
Interest on Corporate	399,012.50	822,875.00
Interest on Teeter	0.00	0.00
Interest on Taxable Municipal Bonds	3,225.00	0.00
Interest on CAMP	319,643.61	227,760.89
TOTAL	2,285,397.61	2,145,213.33

A comparison of the cumulative interest received in the period of July 1, 2023 through April 30, 2024 with that of July 1, 2024 through April 30, 2025.

	2023-2024	2024-2025
Interest on LAIF	210,640.26	257,678.86
Interest on Federal Agency Securities	11,956,046.23	13,319,415.74
Interest on Treasury Notes	1,496,875.00	4,393,125.00
Interest on Corporate	4,072,010.70	6,559,650.16
Interest on Teeter Notes	325,147.47	446,251.07
Interest on Taxable Municipal Bonds	38,923.15	321,038.63
Interest on CAMP	3,394,474.48	2,781,552.27
TOTAL	21,494,117.29	28,078,711.73

Napa County
1195 Third Street
Suite 108
Napa, CA 94559
(707)253-4320

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

for Monthly Investment
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Summary
April 30, 2025

Investments	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	% of Portfolio	Term	Days to Maturity	YTM/C 365 Equiv.
LAIF	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	1.56	1	1	4.480
CAMP	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	5.86	1	1	4.470
Corporate Notes	287,676,000.00	286,062,597.21	289,146,212.79	22.61	1,458	696	3.196
Federal Agency Coupon Securities	659,938,772.72	652,696,066.83	659,306,878.48	51.55	1,577	370	2.382
Discount Federal Agency	50,000,000.00	49,560,700.00	48,615,350.00	3.80	243	75	4.315
Treasury Coupon Securities	143,000,000.00	143,767,500.00	142,512,478.16	11.14	725	509	4.248
Treasury Bills	21,000,000.00	20,877,540.00	20,569,326.66	1.61	184	50	4.212
Taxable Municipal Bond	11,825,000.00	11,944,895.25	11,609,407.85	0.91	1,066	686	4.801
Teeter Notes	12,300,521.94	12,300,521.94	12,300,521.94	0.96	1,826	1,360	2.907
Investments	**1,280,740,294.66**	**1,272,209,821.23**	**1,279,060,175.88**	**100.00%**	**1,263**	**428**	**3.059**

Cash and Accrued Interest	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value		Term	Days to Maturity	YTM/C 365 Equiv.
Accrued Interest at Purchase		628,557.85	628,557.85				
Ending Accrued Interest		6,385,779.23	6,385,779.23				
Subtotal		7,014,337.08	7,014,337.08				
Total Cash and Investments	**1,280,740,294.66**	**1,279,224,158.31**	**1,286,074,512.96**		**1,263**	**428**	**3.059**

Total Earnings	April 30 Month Ending	Fiscal Year To Date
Current Year	2,951,428.61	25,290,060.79
Average Daily Balance	**1,235,566,935.32**	**1,118,918,854.87**
Effective Rate of Return	**2.91%**	**2.71%**

I certify that the information included in this report is accurate and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Robert G. Minahen, Treasurer-Tax Collector   5/16/2025

Reporting period 04/01/2025-04/30/2025
Data Updated: SET_MI: 05/06/2025 10:48
Run Date: 05/06/2025 - 10:48

Portfolio NAPA
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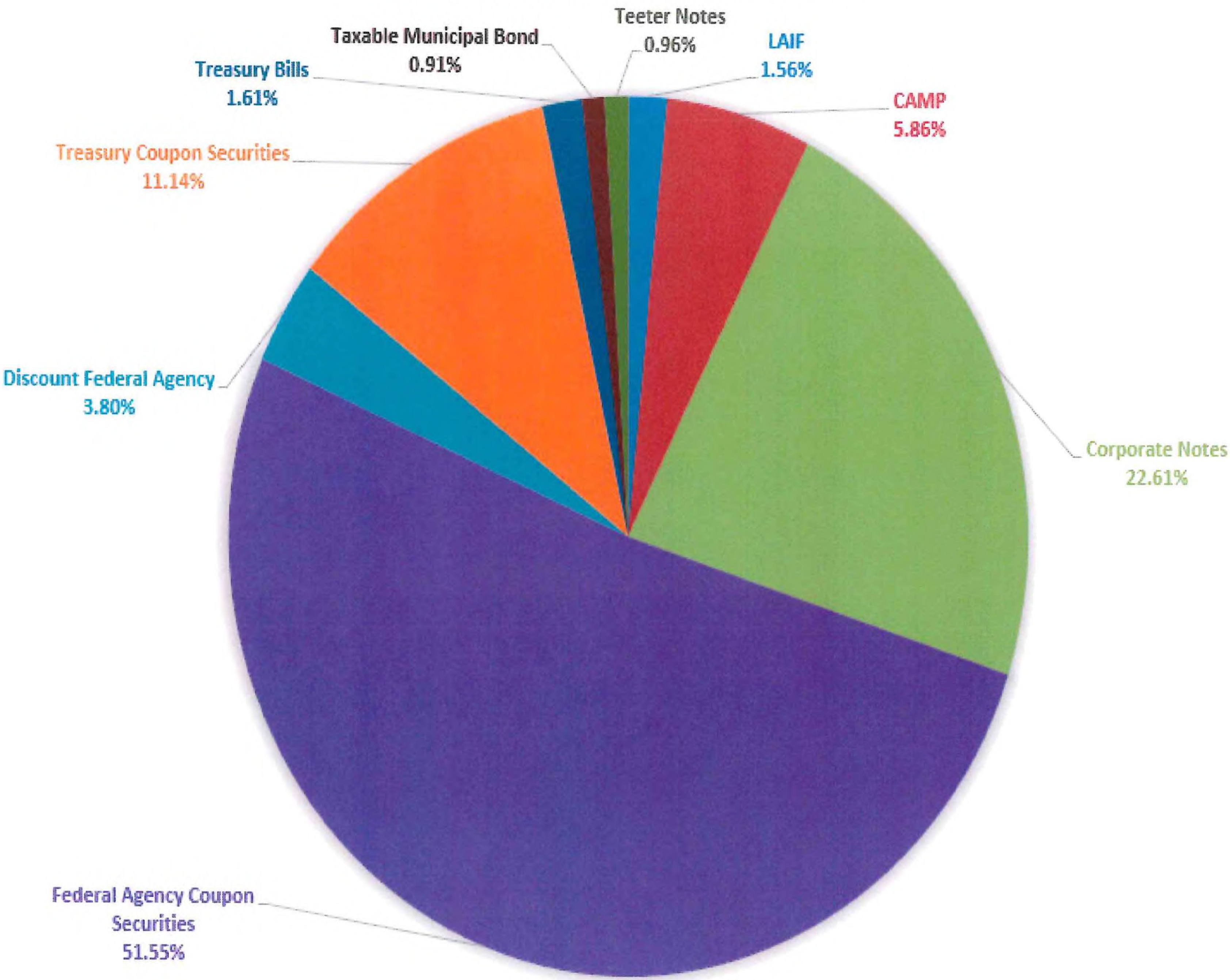
PM (PRF_PM1) 7.3.11
Report Ver. 7.3.11

BOOK VALUE BY INVESTMENT TYPE



for Monthly Investment
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Investments
April 30, 2025

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 360	YTM/C 365	Days to Maturity	Maturity Date
LAIF												
LAIF	LAIF	State of California			20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4.480	4.419	4.480	1	
		Subtotal and Average	**19,366,666.67**		**20,000,000.00**	**20,000,000.00**	**20,000,000.00**		**4.419**	**4.480**	**1**	
CAMP												
CAMP-NAPA-CO	CAMP-NAPA-CO	Napa County			75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	75,000,000.00	4.470	4.409	4.470	1	
CAMP - NVUSD	CAMP-NVUSD	Napa County		07/01/2024	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.550	5.474	5.550	1	
		Subtotal and Average	**73,166,666.67**		**75,000,000.00**	**75,000,000.00**	**75,000,000.00**		**4.409**	**4.470**	**1**	
Corporate Notes												
002824BF6	12144	Abbott Labs		12/19/2023	5,000,000.00	4,990,300.00	4,938,142.50	3.750	4.142	4.200	578	11/30/2026
02079KAC1	12072	Alphabet Inc		12/20/2022	5,000,000.00	4,886,150.00	4,679,050.00	1.998	3.846	3.900	471	08/15/2026
023135BQ8	11800	Amazon.com Inc		06/09/2020	1,250,000.00	1,245,575.00	1,250,000.00	0.800	0.789	0.800	33	06/03/2025
023135BX3	11927	Amazon.com Inc		05/27/2021	15,000,000.00	14,536,050.00	15,054,000.00	1.000	0.913	0.926	346	05/12/2026
037833BY5	11906	APPLE, INC		03/31/2021	6,000,000.00	5,959,020.00	6,584,700.00	3.250	1.178	1.194	206	02/23/2026
037833DN7	11938	APPLE, INC		09/24/2021	5,000,000.00	4,875,600.00	5,253,000.00	2.050	0.989	1.002	436	09/11/2026
037833DN7	11970	APPLE, INC		12/15/2021	5,000,000.00	4,875,600.00	5,144,350.00	2.050	1.398	1.418	436	09/11/2026
037833BZ2	12004	APPLE, INC		04/14/2022	5,000,000.00	4,910,150.00	4,895,500.00	2.450	2.929	2.970	368	08/04/2026
09290DAH4	12271	Blackrock Funding		04/11/2025	2,245,000.00	2,273,893.15	2,269,021.50	4.600	4.047	4.103	816	07/26/2027
06048WK41	11873	Bank of America Corp		11/25/2020	5,000,000.00	4,910,850.00	5,000,000.00	1.000	0.789	0.800	208	11/25/2025
06048WN22	11931	Bank of America Corp		08/26/2021	15,000,000.00	14,398,950.00	15,000,000.00	1.250	1.233	1.250	482	08/26/2026
06048WV56	12018	Bank of America Corp		05/05/2022	2,000,000.00	1,994,200.00	2,000,000.00	4.000	3.945	4.000	369	05/05/2026
110122DD7	12231	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co		12/10/2024	5,000,000.00	4,936,200.00	4,906,900.00	3.450	4.074	4.130	836	11/15/2027
14020AEL4	12173	Capital Impact Partners		03/11/2024	5,000,000.00	5,040,700.00	5,000,000.00	5.500	5.425	5.500	683	03/15/2027
14913R2C0	11825	Caterpillar Finl Services		07/13/2020	6,000,000.00	5,992,740.00	6,213,420.00	1.450	0.691	0.701	14	05/15/2025
14913UAN0	12273	Caterpillar Finl Services		04/11/2025	5,000,000.00	5,035,550.00	5,028,300.00	4.450	4.005	4.060	533	10/16/2026
17291LM69	12191	Citi Bank		04/17/2024	5,000,000.00	4,984,900.00	5,000,000.00	5.280	5.208	5.280	1,447	04/17/2029
30231GAT9	11939	Exxon Mobil Co		09/28/2021	7,271,000.00	7,203,088.86	7,870,784.79	3.043	1.111	1.127	304	03/01/2026
427866BK3	12255	Hershey Company		02/27/2025	5,000,000.00	5,083,200.00	5,055,000.00	4.550	4.098	4.155	1,029	02/24/2028
44891ADF1	12236	Hyundai Capital America		12/11/2024	6,000,000.00	5,923,860.00	5,940,840.00	4.300	4.615	4.679	876	09/24/2027
4581X0EM6	12237	Inter-American Devel Bk		12/11/2024	10,500,000.00	10,610,565.00	10,540,320.00	4.375	4.126	4.183	641	02/01/2027
45906M5G2	12182	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP		04/16/2024	5,000,000.00	5,119,600.00	5,000,000.00	4.750	4.685	4.750	1,446	04/16/2029
45906M5H0	12222	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP		11/15/2024	5,000,000.00	5,019,550.00	5,060,000.00	5.170	4.368	4.429	1,454	04/24/2029
459058KT9	12265	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP		04/09/2025	5,000,000.00	4,970,800.00	4,948,150.00	3.500	3.788	3.840	1,168	07/12/2028
24422EXV6	12227	John Deere Capital CORP		12/09/2024	10,000,000.00	10,045,000.00	9,991,900.00	4.200	4.432	4.494	805	07/15/2027
48128GV56	11831	JP MORGAN CHASE		08/18/2020	5,000,000.00	4,921,400.00	5,000,000.00	0.800	0.789	0.800	109	08/18/2025
48128GX54	11862	JP MORGAN CHASE		10/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,874,150.00	5,000,000.00	0.750	0.740	0.750	182	10/30/2025

for Monthly Investment
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Investments
April 30, 2025

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 360	YTM/C 365	Days to Maturity	Maturity Date
Corporate Notes												
48130CHD0	12168	JP MORGAN CHASE		02/20/2024	10,000,000.00	10,115,600.00	10,000,000.00	4.950	4.882	4.950	1,391	02/20/2029
48130CC45	12257	JP MORGAN CHASE		03/13/2025	5,000,000.00	5,038,750.00	5,000,000.00	4.550	4.488	4.550	1,047	03/13/2030
57629W4S6	12217	Massmutual Global Funding		11/14/2024	10,000,000.00	10,178,500.00	10,167,300.00	5.100	4.297	4.357	708	04/09/2027
66815L2A6	11925	Northwestern Mutual Glbl		05/03/2021	5,000,000.00	4,879,350.00	4,923,650.00	0.800	1.119	1.135	258	01/14/2026
66815L2K4	12232	Northwestern Mutual Glbl		12/10/2024	5,000,000.00	5,018,850.00	5,010,650.00	4.350	4.207	4.265	867	09/15/2027
66815L2T5	12250	Northwestern Mutual Glbl		12/18/2024	5,000,000.00	4,989,100.00	4,961,050.00	4.110	4.353	4.413	864	09/12/2027
64952WEY5	12098	New York Life Gl		03/23/2023	3,000,000.00	3,047,820.00	3,049,950.00	4.850	4.398	4.459	983	01/09/2028
64952WFK4	12240	New York Life Gl		12/13/2024	7,000,000.00	7,068,180.00	7,035,700.00	4.600	4.423	4.484	1,679	12/05/2029
64952WFK4	12251	New York Life Gl		12/18/2024	5,000,000.00	5,048,700.00	5,004,500.00	4.600	4.516	4.579	1,679	12/05/2029
64952WFD0	12283	New York Life Gl		04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	5,105,350.00	5,087,400.00	4.900	4.241	4.300	1,139	06/13/2028
742718EV7	12270	Proctor & Gamble		04/11/2025	3,000,000.00	2,934,570.00	2,925,900.00	2.850	3.913	3.967	832	08/11/2027
6944PL2S7	12107	Pacific Life GF		04/11/2023	5,000,000.00	5,073,250.00	5,031,250.00	4.900	4.150	4.208	1,069	04/04/2028
713448GA0	12267	Pepsico Inc		04/09/2025	5,000,000.00	5,061,400.00	5,041,300.00	4.450	4.079	4.136	1,012	02/07/2028
74256LEE5	11929	PRINCIPAL LIFE		05/27/2021	10,260,000.00	10,208,905.20	10,382,094.00	1.250	0.938	0.951	53	06/23/2025
74460WAA5	11926	Public Storage		05/03/2021	10,650,000.00	10,345,410.00	10,530,720.00	0.875	1.228	1.245	290	02/15/2026
857477CD3	12279	State Street Corp		04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	5,067,750.00	5,049,300.00	5.272	4.414	4.476	429	08/03/2026
89236TLN3	12155	Toyota Mtr Corp		01/22/2024	10,000,000.00	10,014,400.00	10,000,000.00	5.000	4.932	5.000	1,362	01/22/2029
89236TLQ6	12157	Toyota Mtr Corp		01/29/2024	9,500,000.00	9,471,500.00	9,500,000.00	5.000	4.931	5.000	270	07/26/2028
91324PEC2	11971	Unitedhealth Group Inc		12/15/2021	3,000,000.00	2,904,870.00	2,973,570.00	1.150	1.338	1.356	349	05/15/2026
91324PDE9	12278	Unitedhealth Group Inc		04/15/2025	5,000,000.00	4,872,700.00	4,848,500.00	2.950	4.182	4.240	897	10/15/2027
		Subtotal and Average	**275,743,635.62**		**287,676,000.00**	**286,062,597.21**	**289,146,212.79**		**3.152**	**3.196**	**696**	
Federal Agency Coupon Securities												
3133ELQ49	11818	Federal Farm Credit Bank		07/09/2020	5,000,000.00	4,968,800.00	5,000,000.00	0.700	0.690	0.700	60	06/30/2025
3133ELZ80	11822	Federal Farm Credit Bank		07/29/2020	10,000,000.00	9,907,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.580	0.572	0.580	89	07/29/2025
3133EL2U7	11824	Federal Farm Credit Bank		08/04/2020	5,000,000.00	4,951,850.00	5,000,000.00	0.680	0.671	0.680	95	08/04/2025
3133EL4W1	11835	Federal Farm Credit Bank		08/31/2020	5,000,000.00	4,941,300.00	4,995,000.00	0.610	0.622	0.630	116	08/25/2025
3133EMBJ0	11848	Federal Farm Credit Bank		09/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,922,400.00	4,996,250.00	0.530	0.538	0.545	151	09/29/2025
3133EMHF2	11868	Federal Farm Credit Bank		11/24/2020	5,000,000.00	4,901,350.00	5,000,000.00	0.600	0.592	0.600	207	11/24/2025
3133ENHA1	11961	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/14/2021	5,000,000.00	4,819,150.00	5,000,000.00	1.500	1.479	1.500	592	12/14/2026
3133ENHC7	11966	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/14/2021	7,000,000.00	6,761,440.00	7,000,000.00	1.600	1.578	1.600	592	12/14/2026
3133EN4X5	12074	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/23/2022	5,000,000.00	4,995,300.00	4,997,250.00	3.875	3.837	3.890	601	12/23/2026
3133EPBL8	12086	Federal Farm Credit Bank		02/23/2023	5,000,000.00	5,042,000.00	4,996,400.00	4.250	4.214	4.273	571	11/23/2026
3133EPFU4	12102	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/12/2023	5,000,000.00	4,950,400.00	4,995,450.00	3.500	0.664	0.673	1,077	04/12/2028
3133EPFT7	12111	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/13/2023	5,000,000.00	4,982,400.00	4,962,500.00	3.750	3.963	4.018	347	04/13/2026
3133EPFT7	12120	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/19/2023	5,000,000.00	4,982,400.00	4,958,214.03	3.750	3.995	4.050	347	04/13/2026

for Monthly Investment
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Portfolio Details - Investments
April 30, 2025

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 360	YTM/C 365	Days to Maturity	Maturity Date
Federal Agency Coupon Securities												
3133EPRS6	12135	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/11/2023	8,420,000.00	8,427,914.80	8,426,062.40	4.875	4.759	4.825	88	07/28/2025
3133EPNV3	12136	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/11/2023	1,500,000.00	1,504,710.00	1,491,480.00	4.375	4.572	4.635	333	03/30/2026
3133EPX91	12162	Federal Farm Credit Bank		02/05/2024	5,000,000.00	5,035,900.00	4,993,400.00	4.125	4.115	4.172	634	01/25/2027
3133EP3Z6	12169	Federal Farm Credit Bank		02/28/2024	5,000,000.00	5,091,900.00	4,997,250.00	4.375	4.330	4.390	1,033	02/28/2028
3133EPNG6	12181	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/10/2024	10,000,000.00	10,052,700.00	9,938,310.00	4.375	4.606	4.670	418	06/23/2026
3133EP4A0	12242	Federal Farm Credit Bank		12/16/2024	9,075,000.00	9,198,601.50	9,074,513.04	4.250	4.192	4.250	1,399	02/28/2029
3133ETBR7	12260	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/03/2025	5,000,000.00	5,047,200.00	4,994,815.80	4.000	3.981	4.036	1,159	07/03/2028
3133ER7H8	12262	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/03/2025	3,710,000.00	3,709,295.10	3,708,293.40	4.000	3.992	4.048	321	03/18/2026
3133ETCW5	12268	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/14/2025	7,140,000.00	7,140,000.00	7,136,430.00	4.000	3.971	4.026	348	04/14/2027
3133ETDA2	12269	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	5,003,250.00	5,000,000.00	4.370	4.310	4.370	1,811	04/16/2030
3133EPSW6	12274	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/11/2025	6,425,000.00	6,480,190.75	6,478,648.75	4.500	3.799	3.852	470	08/14/2026
3133ETBF3	12277	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/15/2025	10,000,000.00	10,088,400.00	9,906,600.00	4.000	4.153	4.210	1,796	04/01/2030
3133EPCR4	12280	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/16/2025	3,815,000.00	3,839,339.70	3,841,705.00	4.750	3.890	3.944	312	03/09/2026
3133ETDA2	12284	Federal Farm Credit Bank		04/29/2025	5,000,000.00	5,003,250.00	5,000,000.00	4.370	4.310	4.370	1,811	04/16/2030
3130AJTX7	11821	Federal Home Loan Bank		07/21/2020	10,437,500.00	10,352,434.38	10,437,500.00	0.720	0.710	0.720	81	07/21/2025
3130AJSY6	11828	Federal Home Loan Bank		07/15/2020	5,675,000.00	5,632,097.00	5,672,162.50	0.680	0.681	0.690	75	07/15/2025
3130AJZ36	11837	Federal Home Loan Bank		08/31/2020	5,000,000.00	4,940,300.00	4,997,500.00	0.600	0.602	0.610	118	08/27/2025
3130AK4T0	11840	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/11/2020	5,000,000.00	4,934,100.00	4,995,000.00	0.580	0.592	0.600	133	09/11/2025
3130AK6H4	11845	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/25/2020	5,000,000.00	4,924,800.00	4,993,250.00	0.500	0.520	0.527	144	09/22/2025
3130AKBX3	11864	Federal Home Loan Bank		11/12/2020	2,780,000.00	2,733,184.80	2,774,440.00	0.520	0.554	0.561	167	10/15/2025
3130AKJE7	11891	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/30/2020	10,000,000.00	9,763,100.00	9,997,500.00	0.560	0.557	0.565	243	12/30/2025
3130AKKG0	11894	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/30/2020	10,000,000.00	9,765,200.00	10,000,000.00	0.520	0.513	0.520	243	12/30/2025
3130AM2J0	11913	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/28/2021	10,000,000.00	9,725,300.00	10,000,000.00	1.050	1.036	1.050	88	04/28/2026
3130ALZQ0	11914	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/28/2021	5,000,000.00	4,866,700.00	5,000,000.00	1.250	1.007	1.021	362	04/28/2026
3130ALZQ0	11915	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/28/2021	10,000,000.00	9,733,400.00	10,000,000.00	1.250	1.007	1.021	362	04/28/2026
3130ALZM9	11916	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/29/2021	14,400,000.00	13,984,416.00	14,400,000.00	1.030	1.016	1.030	89	04/29/2026
3130AM4K5	11917	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/30/2021	2,727,272.72	2,668,745.45	2,727,272.72	1.750	1.233	1.250	364	04/30/2026
3130ALZA5	11919	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/29/2021	5,000,000.00	4,944,300.00	5,000,000.00	3.000	0.493	0.500	89	04/29/2026
3130AM2S0	11922	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/28/2021	5,000,000.00	4,881,150.00	5,000,000.00	1.500	1.140	1.156	362	04/28/2026
3130AM6U1	11923	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/28/2021	5,000,000.00	4,866,700.00	5,000,000.00	1.250	0.983	0.996	362	04/28/2026
3130ANL73	11930	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/08/2021	5,000,000.00	4,860,000.00	5,000,000.00	1.600	1.302	1.320	495	09/08/2026
3130ANVG2	11932	Federal Home Loan Bank		08/31/2021	2,000,000.00	1,931,540.00	2,000,000.00	1.150	0.875	0.887	484	08/28/2026
3130ANV72	11933	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/23/2021	1,500,000.00	1,466,430.00	1,500,000.00	1.500	0.690	0.700	53	09/23/2026
3130ANX39	11934	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/30/2021	10,000,000.00	9,675,800.00	10,000,000.00	1.250	0.493	0.500	152	09/30/2026
3130ANXC9	11935	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/29/2021	5,000,000.00	4,881,450.00	5,000,000.00	1.250	0.765	0.775	59	09/29/2026
3130ANYR5	11936	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/30/2021	3,780,000.00	3,629,404.80	3,780,000.00	0.950	0.937	0.950	60	09/30/2026

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Federal Agency Coupon Securities												
3130ANYN4	11937	Federal Home Loan Bank		09/30/2021	5,000,000.00	4,802,950.00	5,000,000.00	1.000	0.986	1.000	60	09/30/2026
3130APN43	11945	Federal Home Loan Bank		11/05/2021	5,950,000.00	5,823,443.50	5,957,437.50	2.250	1.542	1.563	544	10/27/2026
3130AQAY9	11967	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/30/2021	2,620,000.00	2,521,802.40	2,620,000.00	1.500	1.479	1.500	60	12/30/2026
3130AQBE2	11974	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/30/2021	3,430,000.00	3,309,607.00	3,430,000.00	1.650	1.627	1.650	60	12/30/2026
3130AQEW9	11980	Federal Home Loan Bank		01/14/2022	5,000,000.00	4,809,350.00	5,000,000.00	1.500	1.479	1.500	74	01/14/2027
3130AQFF5	11981	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/30/2021	5,000,000.00	4,809,250.00	5,000,000.00	1.470	1.450	1.470	60	12/30/2026
3130AQKJ1	11986	Federal Home Loan Bank		01/28/2022	7,500,000.00	7,233,975.00	7,500,000.00	1.700	1.677	1.700	88	01/28/2027
3130AQRH8	11987	Federal Home Loan Bank		02/25/2022	5,000,000.00	4,845,300.00	5,000,000.00	2.000	1.973	2.000	24	02/25/2027
3130ASM97	12083	Federal Home Loan Bank		02/01/2023	4,675,000.00	4,670,558.75	4,625,912.50	4.000	4.390	4.451	23	07/24/2025
3130AV6J6	12093	Federal Home Loan Bank		03/07/2023	5,000,000.00	5,021,450.00	4,968,750.00	4.500	4.659	4.724	316	03/13/2026
3130AUU36	12138	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/12/2023	10,000,000.00	10,011,100.00	9,886,200.00	4.125	4.596	4.660	316	03/13/2026
3130AYX92	12165	Federal Home Loan Bank		02/12/2024	5,000,000.00	5,006,250.00	5,000,000.00	4.750	4.685	4.750	287	02/12/2029
3130AYXU5	12166	Federal Home Loan Bank		02/15/2024	3,445,000.00	3,469,666.20	3,435,526.25	4.450	4.450	4.512	652	02/12/2029
3130AYVU7	12167	Federal Home Loan Bank		02/15/2024	5,370,000.00	5,391,050.40	5,356,575.00	4.650	4.642	4.707	284	02/09/2029
3130B0VU0	12183	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/17/2024	10,000,000.00	10,043,700.00	10,000,000.00	5.060	4.993	5.062	442	07/17/2028
3130B0YK9	12192	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/19/2024	10,000,000.00	10,058,600.00	10,000,000.00	5.125	5.057	5.127	442	07/17/2028
3130B13D7	12193	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/24/2024	10,000,000.00	10,006,800.00	10,000,000.00	5.500	5.427	5.502	84	07/24/2028
3130ATHW0	12234	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/11/2024	3,300,000.00	3,335,178.00	3,300,759.00	4.125	4.058	4.114	862	09/10/2027
3130ASVS5	12235	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/11/2024	1,000,000.00	985,160.00	971,300.00	3.000	4.058	4.114	862	09/10/2027
3130B43N9	12239	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/11/2024	10,000,000.00	9,990,700.00	10,000,000.00	4.375	4.317	4.377	41	01/26/2027
3130B43N9	12243	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/17/2024	5,000,000.00	4,995,350.00	4,999,450.00	4.375	4.322	4.382	41	01/26/2027
3130B42M2	12244	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/17/2024	5,000,000.00	4,996,050.00	5,000,000.00	4.440	4.379	4.440	40	06/10/2027
3130B4BK6	12245	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/23/2024	5,000,000.00	4,995,000.00	5,000,000.00	4.500	4.438	4.500	783	06/23/2027
3130B4BW0	12246	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/19/2024	10,000,000.00	10,067,500.00	10,000,000.00	4.500	4.439	4.500	407	06/12/2028
3130B5Q50	12259	Federal Home Loan Bank		03/28/2025	5,000,000.00	4,985,300.00	5,000,000.00	4.250	4.192	4.250	1,062	03/28/2030
3130B5TE8	12261	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/04/2025	5,000,000.00	4,996,750.00	5,000,000.00	4.150	4.093	4.150	1,799	04/04/2030
3130B5VA3	12266	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	4,996,100.00	5,000,000.00	4.000	3.945	4.000	533	10/16/2028
3130B3A29	12275	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/11/2025	1,500,000.00	1,505,370.00	1,503,525.00	4.000	3.784	3.837	526	10/09/2026
3130B5F60	12281	Federal Home Loan Bank		04/16/2025	3,400,000.00	3,403,468.00	3,403,502.00	4.125	3.946	4.000	306	03/03/2026
3134GWUG9	11843	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		09/24/2020	5,000,000.00	4,926,100.00	5,000,000.00	0.570	0.562	0.570	54	09/24/2025
3134GWWQ5	11846	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		09/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,921,500.00	5,000,000.00	0.500	0.493	0.500	60	09/30/2025
3134GWXK7	11849	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		09/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,922,500.00	5,000,000.00	0.550	0.542	0.550	60	09/30/2025
3134GW4Z6	11856	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		10/27/2020	10,000,000.00	9,816,400.00	10,000,000.00	0.540	0.533	0.540	179	10/27/2025
3134GXEJ9	11871	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		11/24/2020	10,000,000.00	9,798,400.00	10,000,000.00	0.640	0.631	0.640	23	11/24/2025
3134GXFA7	11874	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		11/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,899,600.00	5,000,000.00	0.650	0.641	0.650	209	11/26/2025
3134GXHL1	11884	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		12/30/2020	10,000,000.00	9,771,400.00	10,000,000.00	0.700	0.690	0.700	243	12/30/2025

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Federal Agency Coupon Securities												
3134GXSH8	12022	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		05/17/2022	5,000,000.00	4,980,700.00	5,000,000.00	4.000	3.945	4.000	746	05/17/2027
3134GXU36	12066	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		12/16/2022	4,259,000.00	4,246,861.85	4,217,730.29	4.200	4.521	4.583	26	08/27/2027
3134GXX25	12067	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		12/16/2022	5,105,000.00	5,097,291.45	5,073,655.30	4.400	4.579	4.642	24	08/25/2027
3134H1ML4	12142	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		12/19/2023	5,000,000.00	5,002,700.00	4,962,500.00	4.500	4.606	4.670	1,328	12/19/2028
3134HAED1	12200	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		08/14/2024	5,000,000.00	4,943,750.00	4,957,500.00	4.000	4.133	4.190	1,566	08/14/2029
3134HAN58	12233	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		12/16/2024	5,000,000.00	4,999,850.00	5,000,000.00	4.650	4.586	4.650	1,142	06/16/2028
3134HBHR5	12263	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp		04/09/2025	10,000,000.00	9,971,900.00	10,000,000.00	4.100	4.045	4.101	1,530	07/09/2029
3136G4R62	11829	Federal National Mtg Assn		08/28/2020	5,000,000.00	4,940,650.00	5,000,000.00	0.625	0.616	0.625	27	08/28/2025
3136G4P49	11830	Federal National Mtg Assn		08/19/2020	5,000,000.00	4,943,500.00	5,000,000.00	0.600	0.592	0.600	18	08/19/2025
3136G4X32	11832	Federal National Mtg Assn		08/26/2020	5,000,000.00	4,941,950.00	5,000,000.00	0.600	0.592	0.600	25	08/26/2025
3136G4W41	11834	Federal National Mtg Assn		08/27/2020	5,000,000.00	4,943,650.00	5,000,000.00	0.650	0.641	0.650	24	08/25/2025
3135G05S8	11839	Federal National Mtg Assn		09/08/2020	8,000,000.00	7,913,840.00	8,000,000.00	0.500	0.493	0.500	13	08/14/2025
3136G44F7	11847	Federal National Mtg Assn		09/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,922,500.00	5,000,000.00	0.550	0.542	0.550	60	09/30/2025
3135G06A6	11859	Federal National Mtg Assn		10/29/2020	10,000,000.00	9,824,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.580	0.600	0.608	87	10/20/2025
3135G06B4	11861	Federal National Mtg Assn		10/29/2020	5,000,000.00	4,911,700.00	4,997,500.00	0.560	0.562	0.570	82	10/22/2025
3136G45P4	11863	Federal National Mtg Assn		10/30/2020	10,000,000.00	9,817,800.00	10,000,000.00	0.550	0.571	0.579	87	10/27/2025
3135GA4V0	11865	Federal National Mtg Assn		11/25/2020	10,000,000.00	9,800,600.00	10,000,000.00	0.625	0.616	0.625	24	11/25/2025
3135GA4P3	11866	Federal National Mtg Assn		11/18/2020	5,000,000.00	4,900,800.00	5,000,000.00	0.650	0.641	0.650	201	11/18/2025
3135G06K4	11878	Federal National Mtg Assn		12/17/2020	5,000,000.00	4,889,700.00	5,000,000.00	0.650	0.641	0.650	47	12/17/2025
3135GABA8	11882	Federal National Mtg Assn		12/30/2020	5,000,000.00	4,883,050.00	5,000,000.00	0.625	0.616	0.625	60	12/30/2025
3135GABA8	11887	Federal National Mtg Assn		12/30/2020	10,000,000.00	9,766,100.00	10,000,000.00	0.625	0.616	0.625	60	12/30/2025
3136GA5T2	12254	Federal National Mtg Assn		01/23/2025	5,000,000.00	5,006,800.00	5,000,000.00	5.050	4.981	5.050	175	01/23/2030
3136GAD22	12256	Federal National Mtg Assn		03/12/2025	5,000,000.00	5,022,100.00	5,000,000.00	4.300	4.241	4.300	672	03/04/2030
91282CHB0	12272	U.S. Treasury		04/11/2025	10,000,000.00	9,972,600.00	9,975,858.00	3.625	3.797	3.850	379	05/15/2026
		Subtotal and Average	**628,569,190.78**		**659,938,772.72**	**652,696,066.83**	**659,306,878.48**		**2.350**	**2.382**	**370**	
Discount Federal Agency												
313385JT4	12208	Federal Home Loan Bank		08/27/2024	10,000,000.00	9,896,500.00	9,616,866.67	4.105	4.286	4.345	89	07/29/2025
313385JD9	12215	Federal Home Loan Bank		11/14/2024	10,000,000.00	9,912,600.00	9,719,200.00	4.160	4.316	4.376	75	07/15/2025
313385JD9	12228	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/10/2024	15,000,000.00	14,868,900.00	14,632,908.33	4.060	4.206	4.264	75	07/15/2025
313385HV1	12238	Federal Home Loan Bank		12/12/2024	15,000,000.00	14,882,700.00	14,646,375.00	4.100	4.247	4.306	67	07/07/2025
		Subtotal and Average	**48,615,350.00**		**50,000,000.00**	**49,560,700.00**	**48,615,350.00**		**4.256**	**4.315**	**75**	
Treasury Coupon Securities												
91282CHQ7	12137	U.S. Treasury		12/11/2023	5,000,000.00	5,073,850.00	4,972,656.25	4.125	4.197	4.255	1,187	07/31/2028
91282CHM6	12140	U.S. Treasury		12/15/2023	5,000,000.00	5,038,500.00	5,008,750.00	4.500	4.366	4.426	440	07/15/2026

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Treasury Coupon Securities												
91282CJT9	12158	U.S. Treasury		02/05/2024	5,000,000.00	5,025,400.00	4,982,031.25	4.000	4.074	4.130	624	01/15/2027
91282CFM8	12159	U.S. Treasury		02/05/2024	5,000,000.00	5,060,550.00	5,010,937.50	4.125	4.003	4.059	882	09/30/2027
91282CHQ7	12170	U.S. Treasury		03/01/2024	10,000,000.00	10,147,700.00	9,942,187.50	4.125	4.211	4.269	1,187	07/31/2028
91282CHM6	12179	U.S. Treasury		04/09/2024	10,000,000.00	10,077,000.00	9,962,500.00	4.500	4.609	4.673	440	07/15/2026
912828ZT0	12211	U.S. Treasury		10/30/2024	10,000,000.00	9,964,700.00	9,764,106.60	0.250	4.320	4.380	30	05/31/2025
91282CAB7	12223	U.S. Treasury		11/22/2024	10,000,000.00	9,898,400.00	9,720,846.50	0.250	4.340	4.400	91	07/31/2025
91282CHN4	12224	U.S. Treasury		12/05/2024	13,000,000.00	13,013,000.00	13,036,562.50	4.750	4.242	4.301	91	07/31/2025
91282CKD2	12225	U.S. Treasury		12/06/2024	5,000,000.00	5,100,400.00	5,031,250.00	4.250	4.030	4.086	1,399	02/28/2029
91282CHL8	12226	U.S. Treasury		12/09/2024	10,000,000.00	10,005,000.00	10,020,312.50	4.625	4.191	4.249	60	06/30/2025
91282CKZ3	12241	U.S. Treasury		12/13/2024	10,000,000.00	10,156,300.00	10,067,187.50	4.375	4.041	4.098	805	07/15/2027
91282CKZ3	12252	U.S. Treasury		12/19/2024	15,000,000.00	15,234,450.00	15,063,281.25	4.375	4.142	4.199	805	07/15/2027
91282CKY6	12253	U.S. Treasury		12/19/2024	15,000,000.00	15,129,450.00	15,090,820.31	4.625	4.154	4.212	425	06/30/2026
9128286A3	12276	U.S. Treasury		04/14/2025	15,000,000.00	14,842,800.00	14,839,048.50	2.625	3.945	4.000	275	01/31/2026
		Subtotal and Average	**145,626,169.13**		**143,000,000.00**	**143,767,500.00**	**142,512,478.16**		**4.190**	**4.248**	**509**	
Treasury Bills												
912797NN3	12247	U.S. Treasury		12/18/2024	5,000,000.00	4,983,600.00	4,908,650.00	4.060	4.193	4.251	28	05/29/2025
912797NP8	12248	U.S. Treasury		12/18/2024	6,000,000.00	5,975,340.00	5,885,643.33	4.060	4.196	4.255	35	06/05/2025
912797LW5	12249	U.S. Treasury		12/18/2024	10,000,000.00	9,918,600.00	9,775,033.33	3.970	4.109	4.166	70	07/10/2025
		Subtotal and Average	**20,569,326.66**		**21,000,000.00**	**20,877,540.00**	**20,569,326.66**		**4.154**	**4.212**	**50**	
Taxable Municipal Bond												
738850SZ0	12131	Poway Unif SD-TX		12/11/2023	1,750,000.00	1,712,410.00	1,651,300.00	2.309	4.539	4.602	457	08/01/2026
13063D3P1	12195	State of California		05/29/2024	5,000,000.00	5,165,250.00	5,104,850.00	5.100	4.539	4.602	1,400	03/01/2029
91412HGE7	12187	Univ CA Revenue-Muni		04/15/2024	4,505,000.00	4,498,107.35	4,309,437.95	0.883	4.981	5.050	14	05/15/2025
91412HGE7	12188	Univ CA Revenue-Muni		04/15/2024	570,000.00	569,127.90	543,819.90	0.883	5.228	5.301	14	05/15/2025
		Subtotal and Average	**11,609,407.85**		**11,825,000.00**	**11,944,895.25**	**11,609,407.85**		**4.736**	**4.801**	**686**	
Teeter Notes												
TTRN2021	11841	Napa County		09/01/2020	509,794.53	509,794.53	509,794.53	0.780	0.769	0.780	123	09/01/2025
TTRN2122	11941	Napa County		09/01/2021	644,631.70	644,631.70	644,631.70	1.270	1.253	1.270	488	09/01/2026
TTRN2223	12025	Napa County		09/01/2022	526,905.52	526,905.52	526,905.52	4.130	4.085	4.141	853	09/01/2027
TTRN2324	12124	Napa County		09/01/2023	2,503,255.19	2,503,255.19	2,503,255.19	5.100	5.044	5.114	1,219	09/01/2028
TTRN2425	12210	Napa County		09/01/2024	8,115,935.00	8,115,935.00	8,115,935.00	2.410	2.377	2.410	1,584	09/01/2029
		Subtotal and Average	**12,300,521.94**		**12,300,521.94**	**12,300,521.94**	**12,300,521.94**		**2.867**	**2.907**	**1,360**	

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April 30, 2025

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 360	YTM/C 365	Days to Maturity
		Total and Average	1,235,566,935.32		1,280,740,294.66	1,272,209,821.23	1,279,060,175.88		3.017	3.059	428

for Monthly Investment
Portfolio Management
Portfolio Details - Cash
April 30, 2025

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Average Balance	Purchase Date	Par Value	Market Value	Book Value	Stated Rate	YTM/C 360	YTM/C 365	Days to Maturity
		Average Balance	0.00	Accrued Interest at Purchase		628,557.85	628,557.85				0
				Ending Accrued Interest		6,385,779.23	6,385,779.23				
				Subtotal		7,014,337.08	7,014,337.08				
	Total Cash and Investment Value		1,235,566,935.32		1,280,740,294.66	1,279,224,158.31	1,286,074,512.96		3.017	3.059	428

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

for Monthly Investment Activity Report Sorted By Custodian

April 1, 2025 - April 30, 2025

Napa County
1195 Third Street
Suite 108
Napa, CA 94559
(707)253-4320

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Percent of Portfolio	Par Value Beginning Balance	Current Rate	Transaction Date	Purchases or Deposits	Par Value Redemptions or Withdrawals	Ending Balance
Custodian: Bank of New York Mellon									
Corporate Notes									
459058KT9	12265	INTL BK RECON & DEVELOP			3.500	04/09/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
713448GA0	12267	Pepsico Inc			4.450	04/09/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
742718EV7	12270	Proctor & Gamble			2.850	04/11/2025	3,000,000.00	0.00	
09290DAH4	12271	Blackrock Funding			4.600	04/11/2025	2,245,000.00	0.00	
14913UAN0	12273	Caterpillar Finl Services			4.450	04/11/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
91324PDE9	12278	Unitedhealth Group Inc			2.950	04/15/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
857477CD3	12279	State Street Corp			5.272	04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
64952WFD0	12283	New York Life GI			4.900	04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
	Subtotal and Balance			**252,431,000.00**			**35,245,000.00**	**0.00**	**287,676,000.00**
Federal Agency Coupon Securities									
3133ETBR7	12260	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.000	04/03/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
3130B5TE8	12261	Federal Home Loan Bank			4.150	04/04/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
3133ER7H8	12262	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.000	04/03/2025	3,710,000.00	0.00	
3134HBHR5	12263	Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp			4.100	04/09/2025	10,000,000.00	0.00	
3130B5VA3	12266	Federal Home Loan Bank			4.000	04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
3133ETCW5	12268	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.000	04/14/2025	7,140,000.00	0.00	
3133ETDA2	12269	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.370	04/16/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
91282CHB0	12272	U.S. Treasury			3.625	04/11/2025	10,000,000.00	0.00	
3133EPSW6	12274	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.500	04/11/2025	6,425,000.00	0.00	
3130B3A29	12275	Federal Home Loan Bank			4.000	04/11/2025	1,500,000.00	0.00	
3133ETBF3	12277	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.000	04/15/2025	10,000,000.00	0.00	
3133EPCR4	12280	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.750	04/16/2025	3,815,000.00	0.00	
3130B5F60	12281	Federal Home Loan Bank			4.125	04/16/2025	3,400,000.00	0.00	
3133ETDA2	12284	Federal Farm Credit Bank			4.370	04/29/2025	5,000,000.00	0.00	
	Subtotal and Balance			**578,948,772.72**			**80,990,000.00**	**0.00**	**659,938,772.72**
Discount Federal Agency									
	Subtotal and Balance			**50,000,000.00**					**50,000,000.00**

CUSIP	Investment #	Issuer	Percent of Portfolio	Par Value Beginning Balance	Current Rate	Transaction Date	Purchases or Deposits	Par Value Redemptions or Withdrawals	Ending Balance
Custodian: Bank of New York Mellon									
Treasury Coupon Securities									
91282CGX3	12194	U.S. Treasury			3.875	04/30/2025	0.00	10,000,000.00	
9128286A3	12276	U.S. Treasury			2.625	04/14/2025	15,000,000.00	0.00	
	Subtotal and Balance			138,000,000.00			15,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	143,000,000.00
Treasury Bills									
	Subtotal and Balance			21,000,000.00					21,000,000.00
Taxable Municipal Bond									
	Subtotal and Balance			11,825,000.00					11,825,000.00
	Custodian Subtotal		91.622%	1,052,204,772.72			131,235,000.00	10,000,000.00	1,173,439,772.72
Custodian: County of Napa									
CAMP									
CAMP-NAPA-CO	CAMP-NAPA-CO	Napa County			4.470		30,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	
	Subtotal and Balance			60,000,000.00			30,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	75,000,000.00
Teeter Notes									
	Subtotal and Balance			12,300,521.94					12,300,521.94
	Custodian Subtotal		6.816%	72,300,521.94			30,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	87,300,521.94
Custodian: Local Agency Investment Fund									
LAIF									
LAIF	LAIF	State of California			4.480		37,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	
	Subtotal and Balance			13,000,000.00			37,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
	Custodian Subtotal		1.562%	13,000,000.00			37,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
	Total		100.000%	1,137,505,294.66			198,235,000.00	55,000,000.00	1,280,740,294.66

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

for Monthly Investment
Aging Report
By Maturity Date
Grouped by Fund - Sorted by Maturity Date
As of April 30, 2025

Napa County
1195 Third Street
Suite 108
Napa, CA 94559
(707)253-4320

Fund: GENERAL FUND

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Aging Interval: 0 days		**(04/30/2025**		**- 04/30/2025)**								
CAMP-NAPA-CO	CAMP-NAPA-CO	100	LA2	COUNTY	04/30/2025	Cash	Cash	Amort	80,000,000.00	6.20%	80,000,000.00	80,000,000.00
CAMP - NVUSD	CAMP-NVUSD	100	LA2	COUNTY	04/30/2025	Cash	Cash	Amort	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
91282CGX3	12194	100	TRC	USTR	04/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,873,046.88	9,995,700.00
					Subtotal for	**3 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**90,000,000.00**	**6.97%**	**89,873,046.88**	**89,995,700.00**
Aging Interval: 1 - 90 days		**(05/01/2025**		**- 07/29/2025)**								
14913R2C0	11825	100	MTN	CATERP	05/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	6,000,000.00	0.46%	6,213,420.00	5,977,380.00
91412HGE7	12187	100	MC1	UCREV	05/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	4,505,000.00	0.35%	4,309,437.95	4,485,628.50
91412HGE7	12188	100	MC1	UCREV	05/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	570,000.00	0.04%	543,819.90	567,549.00
912797NN3	12247	100	ATD	USTR	05/29/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,908,650.00	4,965,850.00
912828ZT0	12211	100	TRC	USTR	05/31/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,764,106.60	9,933,100.00
023135BQ8	11800	100	MTN	AMAZON	06/03/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,250,000.00	0.10%	1,250,000.00	1,242,262.50
912797NP8	12248	100	ATD	USTR	06/05/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	6,000,000.00	0.46%	5,885,643.33	5,954,460.00
74256LEE5	11929	100	MTN	PRINCI	06/23/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,260,000.00	0.79%	10,382,094.00	10,178,843.40
3133ELQ49	11818	100	FAC	FFCB	06/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,954,850.00
91282CHL8	12226	100	TRC	USTR	06/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,020,312.50	10,006,800.00
313385HV1	12238	100	AFD	FHLB	07/07/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Amort	15,000,000.00	1.16%	14,646,375.00	14,832,750.00
912797LW5	12249	100	ATD	USTR	07/10/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,775,033.33	9,883,500.00
3130AJSY6	11828	100	FAC	FHLB	07/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,675,000.00	0.44%	5,672,162.50	5,614,788.25
313385JD9	12215	100	AFD	FHLB	07/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Amort	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,719,200.00	9,879,400.00
313385JD9	12228	100	AFD	FHLB	07/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	14,632,908.33	14,819,100.00
3130AJTX7	11821	100	FAC	FHLB	07/21/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,437,500.00	0.81%	10,437,500.00	10,321,956.88
3130ASM97	12083	100	FAC	FHLB	07/24/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	4,675,000.00	0.36%	4,625,912.50	4,667,894.00
3133EPRS6	12135	100	FAC	FFCB	07/28/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	8,420,000.00	0.65%	8,426,062.40	8,434,229.80
3133ELZ80	11822	100	FAC	FFCB	07/29/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,878,000.00
313385JT4	12208	100	AFD	FHLB	07/29/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Amort	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,616,866.67	9,863,500.00
					Subtotal for	**20 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**157,792,500.00**	**12.22%**	**155,829,505.01**	**156,461,842.33**
Aging Interval: 91 - 180 days		**(07/30/2025**		**- 10/27/2025)**								
91282CAB7	12223	100	TRC	USTR	07/31/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,720,846.50	9,865,600.00

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND												
Aging Interval: 91 - 180 days		**(07/30/2025 - 10/27/2025)**										
91282CHN4	12224	100	TRC	USTR	07/31/2025	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	13,000,000.00	1.01%	13,036,562.50	13,018,330.00
3133EL2U7	11824	100	FAC	FFCB	08/04/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,937,400.00
3135G05S8	11839	100	FAC	FNMA	08/14/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	8,000,000.00	0.62%	8,000,000.00	7,889,840.00
48128GV56	11831	100	MTN	JPMORG	08/18/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,904,350.00
3136G4P49	11830	100	FAC	FNMA	08/19/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,928,750.00
3133EL4W1	11835	100	FAC	FFCB	08/25/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,995,000.00	4,921,500.00
3136G4W41	11834	100	FAC	FNMA	08/25/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,927,050.00
3136G4X32	11832	100	FAC	FNMA	08/26/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,927,050.00
3130AJZ36	11837	100	FAC	FHLB	08/27/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,997,500.00	4,925,100.00
3136G4R62	11829	100	FAC	FNMA	08/28/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,925,550.00
3130AK4T0	11840	100	FAC	FHLB	09/11/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,995,000.00	4,919,550.00
3130AK6H4	11845	100	FAC	FHLB	09/22/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,993,250.00	4,909,450.00
3134GWUG9	11843	100	FAC	FHLMC	09/24/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,911,350.00
3133EMBJ0	11848	100	FAC	FFCB	09/29/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,996,250.00	4,908,750.00
3134GWWQ5	11846	100	FAC	FHLMC	09/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,907,650.00
3134GWXK7	11849	100	FAC	FHLMC	09/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,908,850.00
3136G44F7	11847	100	FAC	FNMA	09/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,908,850.00
3130AKBX3	11864	100	FAC	FHLB	10/15/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,780,000.00	0.22%	2,774,440.00	2,724,817.00
3135G06A6	11859	100	FAC	FNMA	10/20/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,800,800.00
3135G06B4	11861	100	FAC	FNMA	10/22/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,997,500.00	4,897,750.00
3134GW4Z6	11856	100	FAC	FHLMC	10/27/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,791,400.00
3136G45P4	11863	100	FAC	FNMA	10/27/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,789,900.00
					Subtotal for	23 Maturities		0 Payments	143,780,000.00	11.14%	143,506,349.00	141,549,637.00
Aging Interval: 181 - 365 days		**(10/28/2025 - 04/30/2026)**										
48128GX54	11862	100	MTN	JPMORG	10/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,860,400.00
3135GA4P3	11866	100	FAC	FNMA	11/18/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,888,300.00
3133EMHF2	11868	100	FAC	FFCB	11/24/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,886,450.00
3134GXEJ9	11871	100	FAC	FHLMC	11/24/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,771,600.00
06048WK41	11873	100	MTN	BOFA	11/25/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,889,900.00
3135GA4V0	11865	100	FAC	FNMA	11/25/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,770,600.00
3134GXFA7	11874	100	FAC	FHLMC	11/26/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,885,100.00
3135G06K4	11878	100	FAC	FNMA	12/17/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,875,350.00
3130AKJE7	11891	100	FAC	FHLB	12/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,997,500.00	9,731,200.00
3130AKKG0	11894	100	FAC	FHLB	12/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,733,500.00

Fund: GENERAL FUND

Aging Interval: 181 - 365 days (10/28/2025 - 04/30/2026)

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
3134GXHL1	11884	100	FAC	FHLMC	12/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,744,100.00
3135GABA8	11882	100	FAC	FNMA	12/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,868,850.00
3135GABA8	11887	100	FAC	FNMA	12/30/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,737,700.00
66815L2A6	11925	100	MTN	NWMG	01/14/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,923,650.00	4,862,150.00
9128286A3	12276	100	TRC	USTR	01/31/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	14,839,048.50	14,839,048.50
74460WAA5	11926	100	MTN	PUBSTO	02/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,650,000.00	0.83%	10,530,720.00	10,326,346.50
037833BY5	11906	100	MTN	APPLE	02/23/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	6,000,000.00	0.46%	6,584,700.00	5,947,620.00
30231GAT9	11939	100	MTN	EXXON	03/01/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	7,271,000.00	0.56%	7,870,784.79	7,190,219.19
3130B5F60	12281	100	FAC	FHLB	03/03/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,400,000.00	0.26%	3,403,502.00	3,403,502.00
3133EPCR4	12280	100	FAC	FFCB	03/09/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,815,000.00	0.30%	3,841,705.00	3,841,705.00
3130AV6J6	12093	100	FAC	FHLB	03/13/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,968,750.00	5,018,200.00
3130AUU36	12138	100	FAC	FHLB	03/13/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,886,200.00	10,000,100.00
3133ER7H8	12262	100	FAC	FFCB	03/18/2026	Mat/Sale	Short	Fair	3,710,000.00	0.29%	3,708,293.40	3,708,293.40
3133EPNV3	12136	100	FAC	FFCB	03/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,500,000.00	0.12%	1,491,480.00	1,504,440.00
3133EPFT7	12111	100	FAC	FFCB	04/13/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,962,500.00	4,983,500.00
3133EPFT7	12120	100	FAC	FFCB	04/13/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,958,214.03	4,983,500.00
3130AM2J0	11913	100	FAC	FHLB	04/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,686,300.00
3130ALZQ0	11914	100	FAC	FHLB	04/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,848,250.00
3130ALZQ0	11915	100	FAC	FHLB	04/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,696,500.00
3130AM2S0	11922	100	FAC	FHLB	04/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,863,900.00
3130AM6U1	11923	100	FAC	FHLB	04/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,850,900.00
3130ALZM9	11916	100	FAC	FHLB	04/29/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	14,400,000.00	1.12%	14,400,000.00	13,926,672.00
3130ALZA5	11919	100	FAC	FHLB	04/29/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,935,750.00
3130AM4K5	11917	100	FAC	FHLB	04/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,727,272.72	0.21%	2,727,272.72	2,660,618.17
					Subtotal for	34 Maturities		0 Payments	233,473,272.72	18.09%	234,094,320.44	228,720,564.76

Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days (05/01/2026 - 04/30/2027)

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
06048WV56	12018	100	MTN	BOFA	05/05/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,000,000.00	0.15%	2,000,000.00	1,992,040.00
023135BX3	11927	100	MTN	AMAZON	05/12/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,054,000.00	14,498,700.00
91324PEC2	11971	100	MTN	UNHLTH	05/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,000,000.00	0.23%	2,973,570.00	2,896,320.00
91282CHB0	12272	100	FAC	USTR	05/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,975,858.00	9,975,858.00
3133EPNG6	12181	100	FAC	FFCB	06/23/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,938,310.00	10,048,800.00
91282CKY6	12253	100	TRC	USTR	06/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,090,820.31	15,109,050.00
91282CHM6	12140	100	TRC	USTR	07/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,008,750.00	5,030,100.00
91282CHM6	12179	100	TRC	USTR	07/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,962,500.00	10,060,200.00

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND												
Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days		**(05/01/2026 - 04/30/2027)**										
738850SZ0	12131	100	MC1	POWSCD	08/01/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,750,000.00	0.14%	1,651,300.00	1,706,775.00
857477CD3	12279	100	MTN	STSTRC	08/03/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,049,300.00	5,049,300.00
037833BZ2	12004	100	MTN	APPLE	08/04/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,895,500.00	4,887,250.00
3133EPSW6	12274	100	FAC	FFCB	08/14/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	6,425,000.00	0.50%	6,478,648.75	6,478,648.75
02079KAC1	12072	100	MTN	ALPHAB	08/15/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,679,050.00	4,857,550.00
06048WN22	11931	100	MTN	BOFA	08/26/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,000,000.00	14,355,000.00
3130ANVG2	11932	100	FAC	FHLB	08/28/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,000,000.00	0.15%	2,000,000.00	1,921,540.00
3130ANL73	11930	100	FAC	FHLB	09/08/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,831,150.00
037833DN7	11938	100	MTN	APPLE	09/11/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,253,000.00	4,855,600.00
037833DN7	11970	100	MTN	APPLE	09/11/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,144,350.00	4,855,600.00
3130ANV72	11933	100	FAC	FHLB	09/23/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,500,000.00	0.12%	1,500,000.00	1,458,675.00
3130ANXC9	11935	100	FAC	FHLB	09/29/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,854,650.00
3130ANX39	11934	100	FAC	FHLB	09/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,630,600.00
3130ANYR5	11936	100	FAC	FHLB	09/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,780,000.00	0.29%	3,780,000.00	3,610,089.00
3130ANYN4	11937	100	FAC	FHLB	09/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,777,500.00
3130B3A29	12275	100	FAC	FHLB	10/09/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,500,000.00	0.12%	1,503,525.00	1,503,525.00
14913UAN0	12273	100	MTN	CATERP	10/16/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,028,300.00	5,028,300.00
3130APN43	11945	100	FAC	FHLB	10/27/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,950,000.00	0.46%	5,957,437.50	5,790,897.00
3133EPBL8	12086	100	FAC	FFCB	11/23/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,996,400.00	5,018,200.00
002824BF6	12144	100	MTN	ABBOTT	11/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,938,142.50	4,970,150.00
3133ENHA1	11961	100	FAC	FFCB	12/14/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,792,500.00
3133ENHC7	11966	100	FAC	FFCB	12/14/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	7,000,000.00	0.54%	7,000,000.00	6,724,900.00
3133EN4X5	12074	100	FAC	FFCB	12/23/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,997,250.00	4,989,050.00
3130AQAY9	11967	100	FAC	FHLB	12/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,620,000.00	0.20%	2,620,000.00	2,507,680.60
3130AQBE2	11974	100	FAC	FHLB	12/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,430,000.00	0.27%	3,430,000.00	3,291,530.90
3130AQFF5	11981	100	FAC	FHLB	12/30/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,782,150.00
3130AQEW9	11980	100	FAC	FHLB	01/14/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,781,150.00
91282CJT9	12158	100	TRC	USTR	01/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,982,031.25	5,003,500.00
3133EPX91	12162	100	FAC	FFCB	01/25/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,993,400.00	5,010,850.00
3130B43N9	12239	100	FAC	FHLB	01/26/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	9,995,000.00
3130B43N9	12243	100	FAC	FHLB	01/26/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,999,450.00	4,997,500.00
3130AQKJ1	11986	100	FAC	FHLB	01/28/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	7,500,000.00	0.58%	7,500,000.00	7,191,825.00
4581X0EM6	12237	100	MTN	IADB	02/01/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,500,000.00	0.81%	10,540,320.00	10,562,580.00
3130AQRH8	11987	100	FAC	FHLB	02/25/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,817,850.00
14020AEL4	12173	100	MTN	CAIMPA	03/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,017,900.00

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND												
Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days		**(05/01/2026 - 04/30/2027)**										
57629W4S6	12217	100	MTN	MASSMU	04/09/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,167,300.00	10,149,700.00
3133ETCW5	12268	100	FAC	FFCB	04/14/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	7,140,000.00	0.55%	7,136,430.00	7,136,430.00
					Subtotal for	**45 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**276,095,000.00**	**21.39%**	**276,224,943.31**	**271,804,164.25**
Aging Interval: 731 - 1095 days		**(05/01/2027 - 04/29/2028)**										
3134GXSH8	12022	100	FAC	FHLMC	05/17/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,975,400.00
3130B42M2	12244	100	FAC	FHLB	06/10/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,996,900.00
3130B4BK6	12245	100	FAC	FHLB	06/23/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,993,400.00
24422EXV6	12227	100	MTN	JOHNDE	07/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,991,900.00	10,002,800.00
91282CKZ3	12241	100	TRC	USTR	07/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,067,187.50	10,098,100.00
91282CKZ3	12252	100	TRC	USTR	07/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,063,281.25	15,147,150.00
09290DAH4	12271	100	MTN	BLKRKF	07/26/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,245,000.00	0.17%	2,269,021.50	2,269,021.50
742718EV7	12270	100	MTN	P&G	08/11/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,000,000.00	0.23%	2,925,900.00	2,925,900.00
3134GXX25	12067	100	FAC	FHLMC	08/25/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,105,000.00	0.40%	5,073,655.30	5,099,537.65
3134GXU36	12066	100	FAC	FHLMC	08/27/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	4,259,000.00	0.33%	4,217,730.29	4,242,389.90
3130ATHW0	12234	100	FAC	FHLB	09/10/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,300,000.00	0.26%	3,300,759.00	3,316,500.00
3130ASVS5	12235	100	FAC	FHLB	09/10/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	1,000,000.00	0.08%	971,300.00	978,510.00
66815L2T5	12250	100	MTN	NWMG	09/12/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,961,050.00	4,963,300.00
66815L2K4	12232	100	MTN	NWMG	09/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,010,650.00	4,994,900.00
44891ADF1	12236	100	MTN	HYNMTR	09/24/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	6,000,000.00	0.46%	5,940,840.00	5,927,220.00
91282CFM8	12159	100	TRC	USTR	09/30/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,010,937.50	5,026,150.00
91324PDE9	12278	100	MTN	UNHLTH	10/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,848,500.00	4,848,500.00
110122DD7	12231	100	MTN	BRISTO	11/15/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,906,900.00	4,899,550.00
64952WEY5	12098	100	MTN	NYLIFE	01/09/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,000,000.00	0.23%	3,049,950.00	3,035,820.00
713448GA0	12267	100	MTN	PEPSI	02/07/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,041,300.00	5,041,300.00
427866BK3	12255	100	MTN	HERSCO	02/24/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,055,000.00	5,043,450.00
3133EP3Z6	12169	100	FAC	FFCB	02/28/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,997,250.00	5,052,650.00
6944PL2S7	12107	100	MTN	PACLIF	04/04/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,031,250.00	5,055,800.00
3133EPFU4	12102	100	FAC	FFCB	04/12/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,995,450.00	4,931,100.00
					Subtotal for	**24 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**127,909,000.00**	**9.91%**	**127,729,812.34**	**127,865,349.05**
Aging Interval: 1096 - 1460 days		**(04/30/2028 - 04/29/2029)**										
3130B4BW0	12246	100	FAC	FHLB	06/12/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,031,800.00
64952WFD0	12283	100	MTN	NYLIFE	06/13/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,087,400.00	5,087,400.00
3134HAN58	12233	100	FAC	FHLMC	06/16/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,995,300.00

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND												
Aging Interval: 1096 - 1460 days	**(04/30/2028**		**- 04/29/2029)**									
3133ETBR7	12260	100	FAC	FFCB	07/03/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,994,815.80	4,994,815.80
459058KT9	12265	100	MTN	IBRD	07/12/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,948,150.00	4,948,150.00
3130B0VU0	12183	100	FAC	FHLB	07/17/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,013,300.00
3130B0YK9	12192	100	FAC	FHLB	07/17/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,031,100.00
3130B13D7	12193	100	FAC	FHLB	07/24/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,011,800.00
89236TLQ6	12157	100	MTN	TOYOTA	07/26/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	9,500,000.00	0.74%	9,500,000.00	9,471,500.00
91282CHQ7	12137	100	TRC	USTR	07/31/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,972,656.25	5,031,050.00
91282CHQ7	12170	100	TRC	USTR	07/31/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,942,187.50	10,062,100.00
3130B5VA3	12266	100	FAC	FHLB	10/16/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3134H1ML4	12142	100	FAC	FHLMC	12/19/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,962,500.00	5,002,000.00
89236TLN3	12155	100	MTN	TOYOTA	01/22/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,043,900.00
3130AYVU7	12167	100	FAC	FHLB	02/09/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,370,000.00	0.42%	5,356,575.00	5,385,519.30
3130AYX92	12165	100	FAC	FHLB	02/12/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,004,100.00
3130AYXU5	12166	100	FAC	FHLB	02/12/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	3,445,000.00	0.27%	3,435,526.25	3,453,819.20
48130CHD0	12168	100	MTN	JPMORG	02/20/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,098,100.00
3133EP4A0	12242	100	FAC	FFCB	02/28/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	9,075,000.00	0.70%	9,074,513.04	9,138,525.00
91282CKD2	12225	100	TRC	USTR	02/28/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,031,250.00	5,053,700.00
13063D3P1	12195	100	MC1	STATE	03/01/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,104,850.00	5,157,550.00
45906M5G2	12182	100	MTN	IBRD	04/16/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,066,800.00
17291LM69	12191	100	MTN	CITIBK	04/17/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,968,900.00
45906M5H0	12222	100	MTN	IBRD	04/24/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,060,000.00	5,029,000.00
					Subtotal for	**24 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**162,390,000.00**	**12.58%**	**162,470,423.84**	**163,080,229.30**
Aging Interval: 1461 - 1825 days	**(04/30/2029**		**- 04/29/2030)**									
3134HBHR5	12263	100	FAC	FHLMC	07/09/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
3134HAED1	12200	100	FAC	FHLMC	08/14/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	4,957,500.00	4,921,450.00
64952WFK4	12240	100	MTN	NYLIFE	12/05/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	7,000,000.00	0.54%	7,035,700.00	7,023,170.00
64952WFK4	12251	100	MTN	NYLIFE	12/05/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,004,500.00	5,016,550.00
3136GA5T2	12254	100	FAC	FNMA	01/23/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,004,550.00
3136GAD22	12256	100	FAC	FNMA	03/04/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,996,500.00
48130CC45	12257	100	MTN	JPMORG	03/13/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,007,450.00
3130B5Q50	12259	100	FAC	FHLB	03/28/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	4,983,050.00
3133ETBF3	12277	100	FAC	FFCB	04/01/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	10,000,000.00	0.77%	9,906,600.00	9,906,600.00
3130B5TE8	12261	100	FAC	FHLB	04/04/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
3133ETDA2	12269	100	FAC	FFCB	04/16/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND												
Aging Interval: 1461 - 1825 days		**(04/30/2029**	**- 04/29/2030)**									
3133ETDA2	12284	100	FAC	FFCB	04/16/2030	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	5,000,000.00	0.39%	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
					Subtotal for	**12 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**72,000,000.00**	**5.58%**	**71,904,300.00**	**71,859,320.00**
					Total for	**185 Investment**		**0 Payments**		**100.00**	**1,261,632,700.82**	**1,251,336,806.69**
Fund: LAIF-Local Agency Invest. Fund												
Aging Interval: 0 days		**(04/30/2025**	**- 04/30/2025)**									
LAIF	LAIF	101	LA1	STATE	04/30/2025	Cash	Cash	Fair	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**15,000,000.00**	**1.16%**	**15,000,000.00**	**15,000,000.00**
					Total for	**1 Investment**		**0 Payments**		**100.00**	**15,000,000.00**	**15,000,000.00**
Fund: TEETER INVESTMENT POOL												
Aging Interval: 91 - 180 days		**(07/30/2025**	**- 10/27/2025)**									
TTRN2021	11841	200	MUN	COUNTY	09/01/2025	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	509,794.53	0.04%	509,794.53	509,794.53
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**509,794.53**	**0.04%**	**509,794.53**	**509,794.53**
Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days		**(05/01/2026**	**- 04/30/2027)**									
TTRN2122	11941	200	MUN	COUNTY	09/01/2026	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	644,631.70	0.05%	644,631.70	644,631.70
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**644,631.70**	**0.05%**	**644,631.70**	**644,631.70**
Aging Interval: 731 - 1095 days		**(05/01/2027**	**- 04/29/2028)**									
TTRN2223	12025	200	MUN	COUNTY	09/01/2027	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	526,905.52	0.04%	526,905.52	526,905.52
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**526,905.52**	**0.04%**	**526,905.52**	**526,905.52**
Aging Interval: 1096 - 1460 days		**(04/30/2028**	**- 04/29/2029)**									
TTRN2324	12124	200	MUN	COUNTY	09/01/2028	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	2,503,255.19	0.19%	2,503,255.19	2,503,255.19
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**2,503,255.19**	**0.19%**	**2,503,255.19**	**2,503,255.19**
Aging Interval: 1461 - 1825 days		**(04/30/2029**	**- 04/29/2030)**									
TTRN2425	12210	200	MUN	COUNTY	09/01/2029	Mat/Sale	Long	Fair	8,115,935.00	0.63%	8,115,935.00	8,115,935.00
					Subtotal for	**1 Maturities**		**0 Payments**	**8,115,935.00**	**0.63%**	**8,115,935.00**	**8,115,935.00**

CUSIP	Investment #	Fund	Security Type	Issuer	Maturity Date	Description	Asset Class	Investment	Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: TEETER INVESTMENT POOL												
Aging Interval: 1826 days and	(04/30/2030	-		)								
					Subtotal for	0 Maturities		0 Payments	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
					Total for	5 Investment		0 Payments		100.00	12,300,521.94	12,300,521.94

A Tradition of Stewardship
A Commitment to Service

for Monthly Investment
Aging Report
By Maturity Date
Grouped by Fund
As of April 30, 2025

Napa County
1195 Third Street
Suite 108
Napa, CA 94559
(707)253-4320

					Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Fund: GENERAL FUND								
Aging Interval: 0 days	(04/30/2025 - 04/30/2025)		3 Maturities	0 Payments	90,000,000.00	6.97%	89,873,046.88	89,995,700.00
Aging Interval: 1 - 90 days	(05/01/2025 - 07/29/2025)		20 Maturities	0 Payments	157,792,500.00	12.22%	155,829,505.01	156,461,842.33
Aging Interval: 91 - 180 days	(07/30/2025 - 10/27/2025)		23 Maturities	0 Payments	143,780,000.00	11.14%	143,506,349.00	141,549,637.00
Aging Interval: 181 - 365 days	(10/28/2025 - 04/30/2026)		34 Maturities	0 Payments	233,473,272.72	18.09%	234,094,320.44	228,720,564.76
Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days	(05/01/2026 - 04/30/2027)		45 Maturities	0 Payments	276,095,000.00	21.39%	276,224,943.31	271,804,164.25
Aging Interval: 731 - 1095 days	(05/01/2027 - 04/29/2028)		24 Maturities	0 Payments	127,909,000.00	9.91%	127,729,812.34	127,865,349.05
Aging Interval: 1096 - 1460 days	(04/30/2028 - 04/29/2029)		24 Maturities	0 Payments	162,390,000.00	12.58%	162,470,423.84	163,080,229.30
Aging Interval: 1461 - 1825 days	(04/30/2029 - 04/29/2030)		12 Maturities	0 Payments	72,000,000.00	5.58%	71,904,300.00	71,859,320.00
		Total for	185 Investment	0 Payments		100.00	1,261,632,700.82	1,251,336,806.69
Fund: LAIF-Local Agency Invest. Fund								
Aging Interval: 0 days	(04/30/2025 - 04/30/2025)		1 Maturities	0 Payments	15,000,000.00	1.16%	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
		Total for	1 Investment	0 Payments		100.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
Fund: TEETER INVESTMENT POOL								
Aging Interval: 91 - 180 days	(07/30/2025 - 10/27/2025)		1 Maturities	0 Payments	509,794.53	0.04%	509,794.53	509,794.53
Aging Interval: 366 - 730 days	(05/01/2026 - 04/30/2027)		1 Maturities	0 Payments	644,631.70	0.05%	644,631.70	644,631.70
Aging Interval: 731 - 1095 days	(05/01/2027 - 04/29/2028)		1 Maturities	0 Payments	526,905.52	0.04%	526,905.52	526,905.52

Fund: TEETER INVESTMENT POOL

				Maturity Par Value	Percent of Portfolio	Current Book Value	Current Market Value
Aging Interval: 1096 - 1460 days	(04/30/2028 - 04/29/2029)	1 Maturities	0 Payments	2,503,255.19	0.19%	2,503,255.19	2,503,255.19
Aging Interval: 1461 - 1825 days	(04/30/2029 - 04/29/2030)	1 Maturities	0 Payments	8,115,935.00	0.63%	8,115,935.00	8,115,935.00
Aging Interval: 1826 days and	(04/30/2030 -)	0 Maturities	0 Payments	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
	Total for	5 Investment	0 Payments		100.00	12,300,521.94	12,300,521.94

APPENDIX G

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in this appendix has been provided by DTC for use in securities offering documents, and the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof. The District cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC, DTC Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute the Beneficial Owners either (a) payments of interest, principal or premium, if any, with respect to the Series 2025 Bonds or (b) certificates representing ownership interest in or other confirmation of ownership interest in the Series 2025 Bonds, or that they will so do on a timely basis or that DTC, DTC Direct Participants or DTC Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

1. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Series 2025 Bonds (the "Securities"). The Securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Securities, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any issue exceeds $500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each $500 million of principal amount, and an additional certificate will be issued with respect to any remaining principal amount of such issue.

2. DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com, which is not incorporated herein by reference.

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

Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Securities is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

9. DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the

event that a successor depository is not obtained, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

11. The information in this appendix concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.