

Statement Regarding Use of Non-GAAP Measures

Tyler Technologies has provided in this presentation financial measures that have not been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and are therefore considered non-GAAP financial measures. This information includes non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP gross margin, non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP operating margin, non-GAAP net income, non-GAAP earnings per diluted share, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, free cash flow, and free cash flow margin. We use these non-GAAP financial measures internally in analyzing our financial results and believe they are useful to investors, as a supplement to GAAP measures, in evaluating Tyler's ongoing operational performance because they provide additional insight in comparing results from period to period. Tyler believes the use of these non-GAAP financial measures provides an additional tool for investors to use in evaluating ongoing operating results and trends and in comparing our financial results with other companies in our industry, many of which present similar non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures discussed above exclude share-based compensation expense, employer portion of payroll taxes on employee stock transactions, expenses associated with amortization of intangibles arising from business combinations, acquisition-related expenses, and lease restructuring costs and other. Annualized recurring revenues (ARR) is calculated by annualizing the current quarter's recurring revenues from subscriptions and maintenance.

Tyler currently uses a non-GAAP tax rate of 22.0%. This rate is based on Tyler's estimated annual GAAP income tax rate forecast, adjusted to account for items excluded from GAAP income in calculating Tyler's non-GAAP income, as well as significant non-recurring tax adjustments. The non-GAAP tax rate used in future periods will be reviewed periodically to determine whether it remains appropriate in consideration of factors including Tyler's periodic annual effective tax rate calculated in accordance with GAAP, changes resulting from tax legislation, changes in the geographic mix of revenues and expenses, and other factors deemed significant. Due to differences in tax treatment of items excluded from non-GAAP earnings, as well as the methodology applied to Tyler's estimated annual tax rate as described above, the estimated tax rate on non-GAAP income may differ from the GAAP tax rate and from Tyler's actual tax liabilities.

Non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP measures used by Tyler Technologies may be different from non-GAAP measures used by other companies. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, which has been provided in the financial statement tables included in this presentation and our earnings press release.



Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are not historical in nature and typically address future or anticipated events, trends, expectations or beliefs with respect to our financial condition, results of operations or business. Forward-looking statements often contain words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "foresees," "forecasts," "estimates," "plans," "intends," "continues," "may," "will," "should," "projects," "might," "could" or other similar words or phrases. Similarly, statements that describe our business strategy, outlook, objectives, plans, intentions or goals also are forward-looking statements. We believe there is a reasonable basis for our forward-looking statements, but they are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results could differ materially from the expectations and beliefs reflected in the forward-looking statements.

We presently consider the following to be among the important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations and beliefs: (1) changes in the budgets or regulatory environments of our clients, primarily local and state governments, that could negatively impact information technology spending; (2) disruption to our business and harm to our competitive position resulting from cyber-attacks, security vulnerabilities, and software updates; (3) our ability to protect client information from security breaches and provide uninterrupted operations of data centers; (4) our ability to achieve growth or operational synergies through the integration of acquired businesses, while avoiding unanticipated costs and disruptions to existing operations; (5) material portions of our business require the Internet infrastructure to be adequately maintained; (6) our ability to achieve our financial forecasts due to various factors, including project delays by our clients, reductions in transaction size, fewer transactions, delays in delivery of new products or releases or a decline in our renewal rates for service agreements; (7) general economic, political and market conditions, including continued inflation and rising interest rates; (8) technological and market risks associated with the development of new products or services or of new versions of existing or acquired products or services; (9) competition in the industry in which we conduct business and the impact of competition on pricing, client retention and pressure for new products or services; (10) the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and dealing with rising labor costs, and the loss or retirement of key members of management or other key personnel; and (11) costs of compliance and any failure to comply with government and stock exchange regulations.

These factors and other risks that affect our business are described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the detailed "Risk Factors" contained in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K and quarterly report on Form 10-Q. We expressly disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise our forward-looking statements.



Tyler: A Winning Long-Term Growth Story

Accelerating Recurring Revenue Growth

22% CAGR

since 2018

SaaS Revenue Growth

27.7% CAGR

Since 2019

Massive Opportunity, a Market Leader With Just

~6% share*

of fragmented \$21B market

Uniquely positioned to deliver the most comprehensive mission-critical digital solutions in large replacement market, leveraging the largest public sector installed base

*Core addressable public sector software market



The Leader in Software Solutions to the Public Sector

TYLER AT A GLANCE

MARKET POSITION

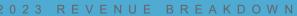
84%
RECURRING
REVENUES YTD 2024

22.5%

FREE CASH FLOW MARGIN YTD 2024

98%

GROSS CLIENT RETENTION





ERP / FINANCIAL 31%



COURTS & JUSTICE 14%



PUBLIC SAFETY **6%**



PLATFORM TECHNOLOGIES 31%



APPRAISAL & TAX 6%



CIVIC SERVICES 3%



K-12 SCHOOLS **7%**



OTHER 2%



A G E N D A Tyler: A Winning Long-Term Growth Story



Record of Success

An impressive track record

Market Leader

A clear leader in attractive markets

2030 Vision & Four Growth Pillars

Recurring revenues, improved margins & expanded FCF

Accelerating Cloud First Strategy

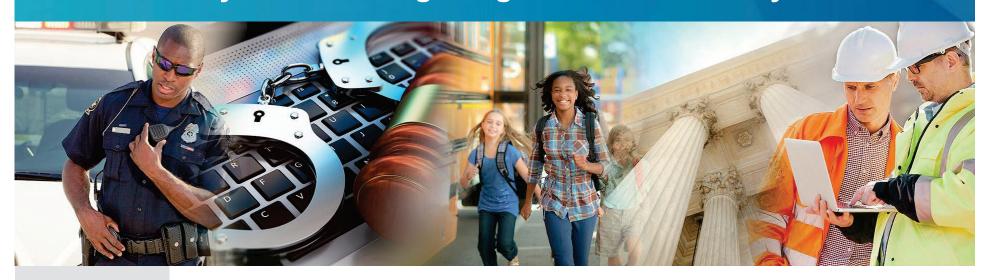
Three dimensions of cloud migration, margin drivers

Key Metrics & Annual Guidance

Delivering superior FCF and sustained value creation



AGENDA Tyler: A Winning Long-Term Growth Story



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Tyler is Entering a New Growth Era





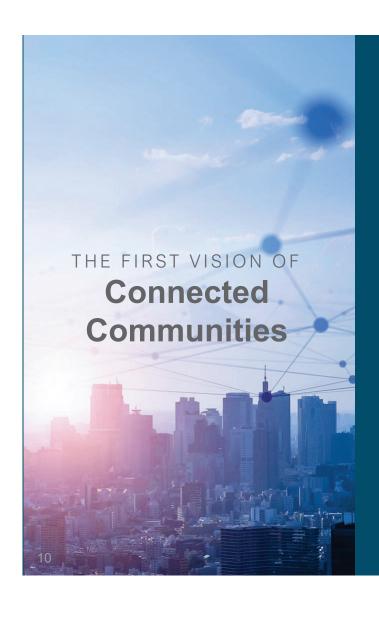


Tyler's Path to Connected Communities

LAUNCH THE VISION MIGRATE TO THE CLOUD

ADD DATA & INSIGHTS ADD LOW-CODE PLATFORM ADD EXPERTISE







Family of Products

BEST PRODUCTS FOR EACH AGENCY



Common Foundation

CONSISTENT FUNCTIONALITY



Shared Data

CLOUD-BASED DATA SHARING



Connected Apps & Personalized Portals

A CUSTOMIZED EXPERIENCE



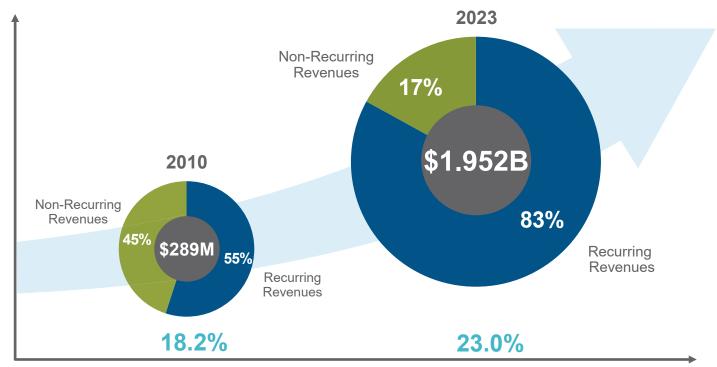
Tyler Transformation is Well Underway

WITH HIGHER GROWTH, HIGHER LONG-TERM MARGIN PROFILE

22% CAGR

IN RECURRING REVENUES

LAST 5 YEARS



NON-GAAP OPERATING MARGIN¹



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We have more than doubled our Software TAM in 5 years

Strong Secular Tailwinds...

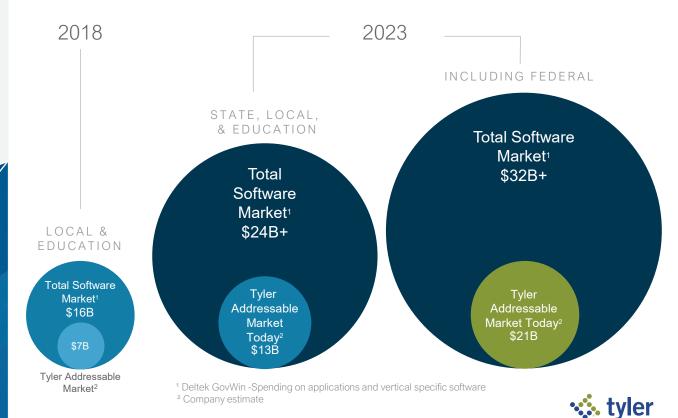
Many antiquated government systems no longer supported

Governments shifting systems to the cloud

Demand for digital modernization and online services

...driving market growth

4 – 6% annual market growth



© Tyler Technologies 2024

Targeting a Large, Fragmented Market with Antiquated Systems

>88,000 Local Governments >450,000 Potential Systems



1/3Competitive Deployments





infor







2/3Antiquated Deployments

20+ year old systems
Legacy vendors
Homegrown / custom COBOL systems



Strengths We Are Leveraging

1 Broadest, most integrated solutions

2 Singular vertical focus

3 Largest installed base

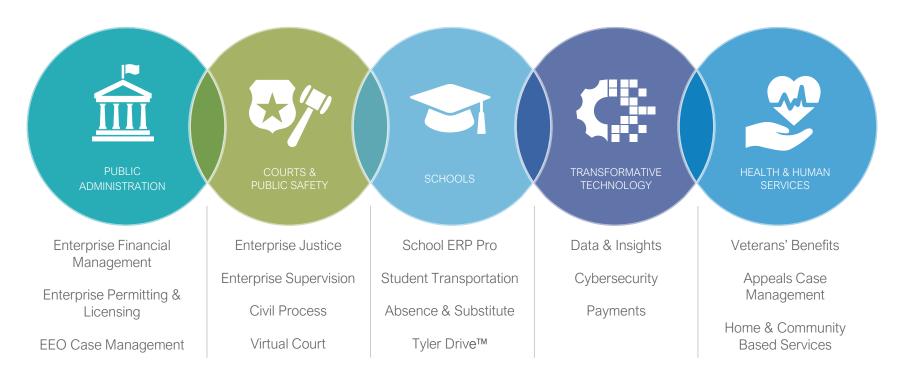
Investments in innovation focused on long-term results

Strategic acquirer in a fragmented industry

Uniquely positioned to deliver most comprehensive mission-critical digital solutions to the public sector



Delivering the Broadest, Most Integrated Public Sector Solutions





Singular Vertical Focus With Deep Domain Expertise

	DIFFERENTIATORS						
	Singular focus on public sector	Broad public sector solutions	Families of connected suites	Large R&D spend on public sector solutions	Large installed base to leverage	Robust SaaS solutions	Integrated Payments & Portal solution
* tyler							
Local / Niche Players							
Larger Multi-Focus National Players							



Largest Installed Base – Provides Significant Cross-Sell and Upsell Opportunities

LARGEST INSTALLED BASE OFFERING UNIQUE SALES SYNERGIES





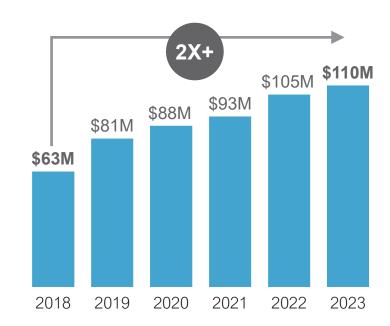
Strategic Innovation Focused on Long-Term Results

✓ Anticipating client needs for digital transformation

- ✓ Increased R&D spending further widens the moat
- 2,050 innovative engineers*
- ✓ 40% of Tyler team members have worked in the public sector



Increased R&D



*Includes both R&D and COS engineers



Acquisitions Are a Core Competency – Adding Capabilities and Accelerates Growth

15 acquisitions last 5 years including:

Socrata

CaseloadPRO

MicroPact

NIC

US eDirect

Rapid Financial Solutions

Computing Systems Innovations

ARInspect

ResourceX

Invested
64% of free cash flow last 5 years

Advantages

- Expands TAM
- ✓ Adds new products, capabilities, and AI technologies
- ✓ Adds clients
- ✓ Leverages our sales organization and client base



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Tyler 2030 Vision and Four Growth Pillars

GOAL

Recurring revenue growth
+ Improved Margins & Expanded Free Cash Flow

1. Leveraging Installed Base



- Flips / Upsell
- Cross-sell
- Expanded portfolio from M&A

2. Expanding TAM: State & Federal



 Leverage M&A to grow in new markets

3. Cloud Transition



 Cloud-first drives long-term recurring revenue growth + expanded FCF

4. Transactions Growth



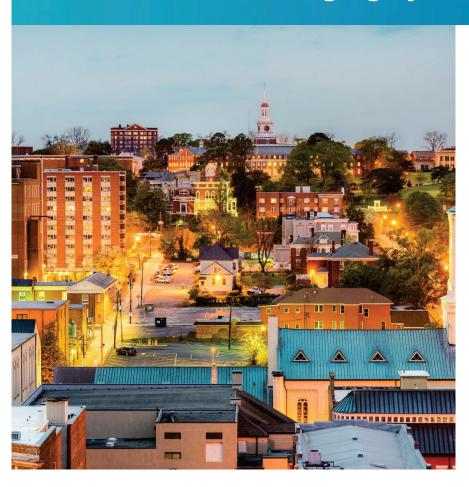
- Truly differentiated offering
- · Long runway ahead

Disciplined Capital Allocation



PILLAR #1

Leveraging Tyler's Vast Installed Base

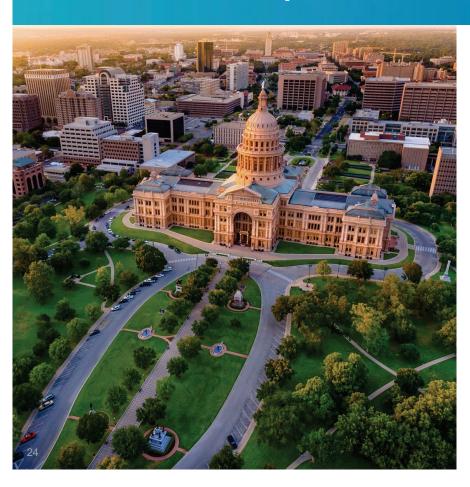


- Leverage 13,000+ client locations through upsells and cross sells
- Strategic acquisitions adding adjacent products and expanding TAM
- Continued R&D to maintain market dominance and high retention rates
- Enhanced focus on client satisfaction



PILLAR #2

Expand TAM into State and Federal



Leverage recent acquisitions to create compelling offerings for state and federal markets:

- Data & Insights platform
- Low code platform
- State enterprise contracts



Next Generation SaaS Business



- Complete cloud transition margin expansion
- Optimize products for the cloud
- Consolidate product versions
- Close private data centers
- Migrate on-premises clients to AWS
- Achieve 90+% recurring revenues



PILLAR #4

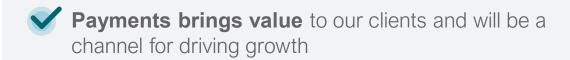
Enhanced Citizen Engagement – Transactions Growth



- Grow payments business across installed base
- Highly differentiated from commodity solutions
- Sticky, predictable revenue streams
- FCF contribution but lower margin



Payments – A Channel for Driving Growth





✓ Tyler is modeling 10% – 13% transaction revenue growth with modest gross margin improvement through 2030





The Combination of Three Companies Produced Strategic Synergies



Tyler Technologies

NIC

Rapid Financial

ONE PAYMENTS ORGANIZATION



Leading Player

1 payments product team

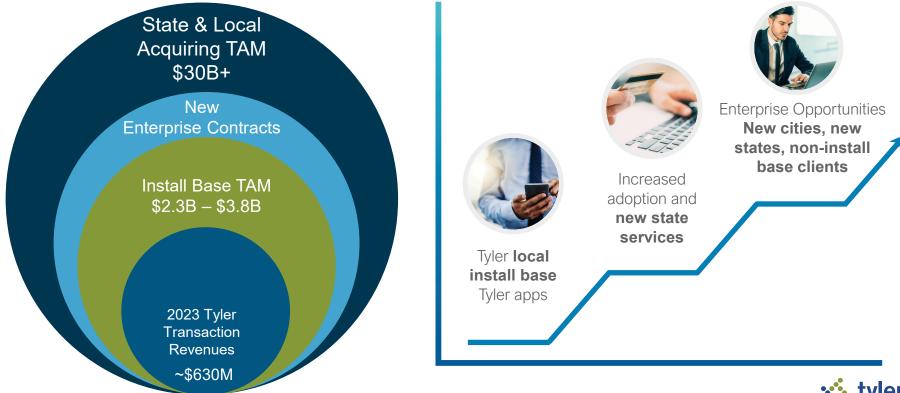
All Tyler divisions serviced

300+ sales professionals

\$88B+ dollars processed

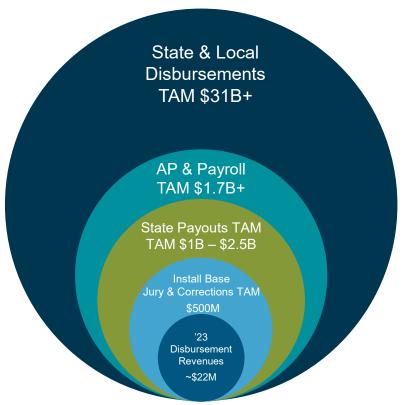


Significant Opportunity to Expand Payments Beyond Current Installed Base





Electronic Disbursements is an Entirely New Market with Equal Growth Potential





New Case Types:

- Unemployment
- Unclaimed property
- Tax refunds
- Child support
- Disaster relief



New Case Types:

- Government payroll
- AP automation
- Utility refunds and rebates



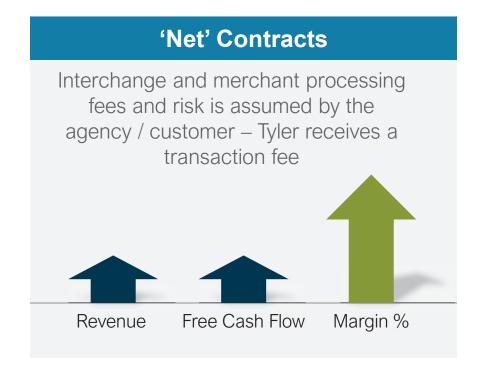
Juror and corrections

payments through

Tyler install base

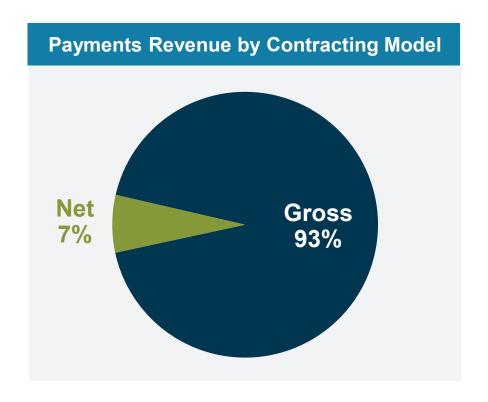
The Nature of the Contract Impacts Differently on Revenue, FCF, and Margin

Revenues flow to Tyler who bears the risk of underlying interchange and merchant processing fees – Tyler receives a % + transaction fee Revenue Free Cash Flow Margin %





Overwhelmingly, Tyler's Business is 'Gross' Revenue



Impact on Financial Profile

Tyler can command a premium price given its differentiators



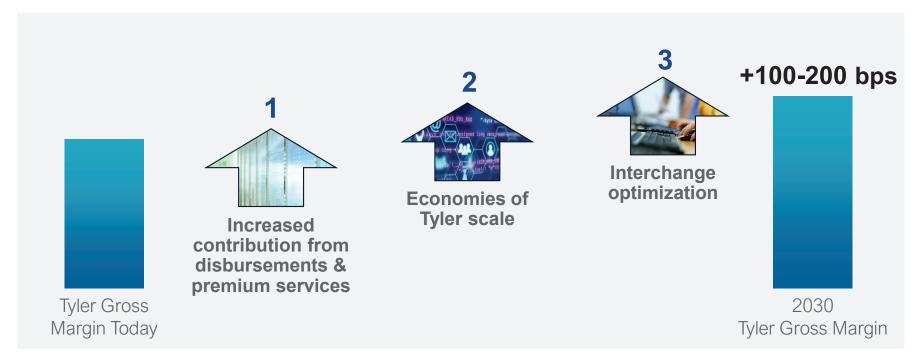
Payments growth put pressure on Tyler margins (-200bps in 2023)



Free cash flow will be bolstered by a gross contract dominated portfolio

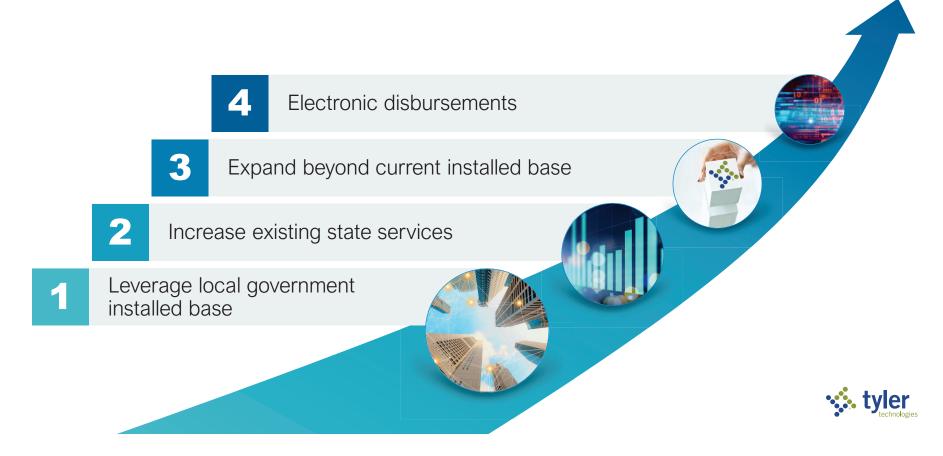


Whether Gross or Net Contracts, Opportunity for Margin Expansion Exists





Payments Offers Multiple Growth Opportunities Ahead



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Advancing Along Our Cloud-First Roadmap



© Tyler Technologies 2024

Advancing Along Our Cloud-First Roadmap



Tyler 2030

2023 - 2025

- Evacuate/close our private cloud Data Centers
- Launch cloud optimized releases & begin version consolidation
- Accelerate on-premises maintenance-to-SaaS conversions

2022

- Align on a Data Center closure approach
- Begin migrating on-premises and private cloud clients to AWS

2020 - 2021

- Strategy and product roadmap for each product line
- Deployed first clients in AWS

Executing Progress on Three Dimensionsof Cloud Transformation



Goal: 100% of new client contracts are Software-as-a-Service deployed in public cloud





Private Cloud Clients

Goal: Tyler's private cloud datacenters are completely evacuated with clients migrated to public cloud





3

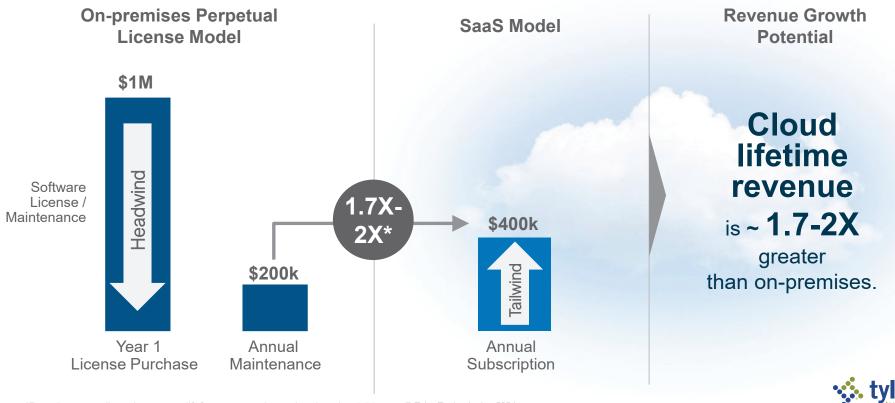
On-Premises Clients

Goal: Tyler's existing on-premises clients are converted to Software-as-a-Service deployed in public cloud

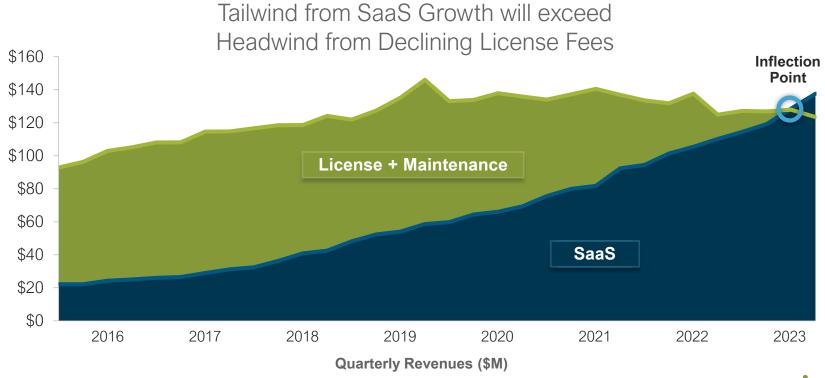




The Transition to Cloud Creates Both Headwinds and Tailwinds

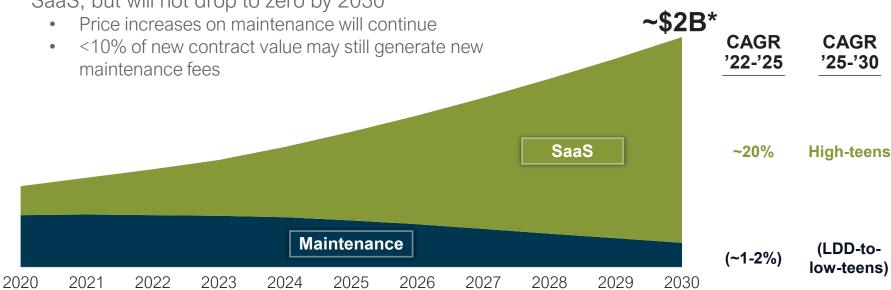


Reached Cloud Revenue Inflection Point



Tyler by 2030 – A SaaS Company, with ~\$2B Software Recurring Revenues

 Maintenance fees will decline as licensed clients convert to SaaS, but will not drop to zero by 2030



Blended Software Recurring Revenue CAGR of 9-12% from FY22-FY30



Cloud Transformation Margin Drivers



1. Private cloud evacuation



2. Tyler solution optimization



3. Version consolidation



Collectively, Expect 400-500 bps Contribution to Gross Margin by 2030





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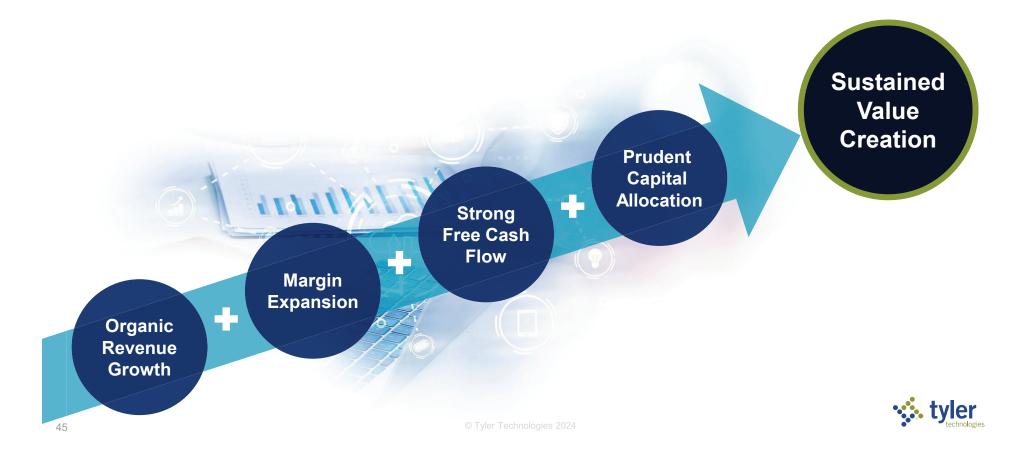
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Tyler's Financial Algorithm Delivers Superior Free Cash Flow and Creates Sustained Value



Tyler's Organic Financial Goals: Near-Term 2025 and Mid-Term 2030

Revenues	2025E	2030E
Total revenues	\$2.3-2.4B	\$3.6-3.8B
% recurring	86-87%	~90%

Margin Profile	2025E	2030E
Revenues	100%	100%
Gross Margin	47-48%	53-55%
S&M % of Revenue	~7%	6-7%
G&A % of Revenue	~11%	9-10%
R&D % of Revenue	~5%	~5%
Operating Margin	~25%	30+%
Free Cash Flow Margin ¹	17-19%	High 20s



^{1.} Includes ~\$30mn of estimated cash tax impact related to IRC Section 174 capitalization rules in 2025. No cash tax impact by 2030.



Recurring Revenues and Free Cash Flow are the Best Measures of Our Performance

Top-Line Performance

Recurring Revenues

- Total Recurring Revenues
 - Software (SaaS & Maintenance)
 - Transactional

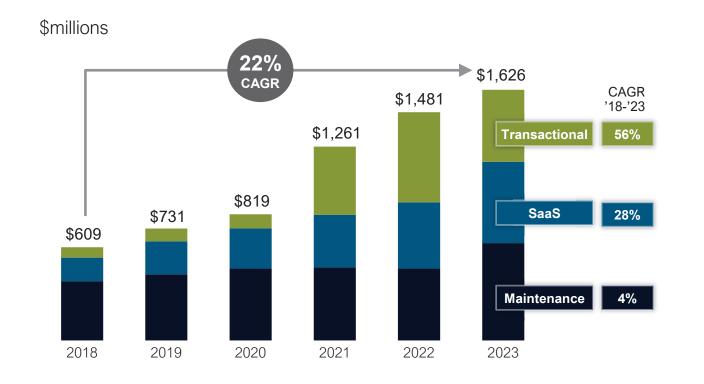
Bottom-Line Performance

Free Cash Flow

LTM Free Cash Flow



Recurring Revenue Growth has Accelerated









FCF / Non-GAAP Net Income Conversion

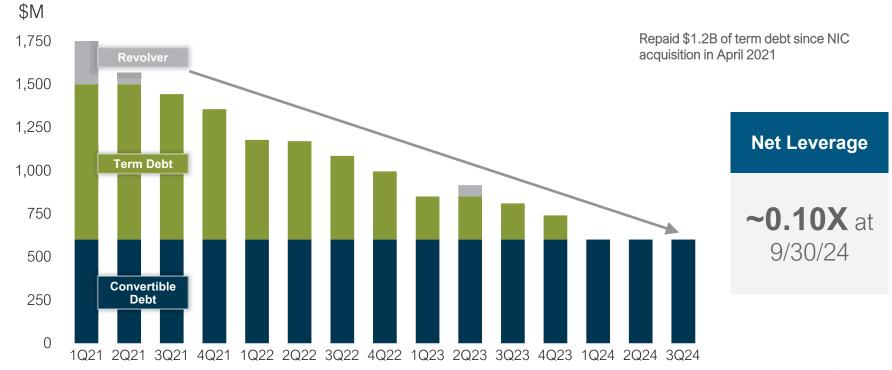
109% average

LAST 5 YEARS



PRIORITY #1

Deleveraging Has Been Our Top Priority





PRIORITY #2

Acquisition Playbook: Driving Long-term Strategic Value

Strategy

- TAM expansion into adjacent markets
- Functional "tuck-ins" to add compelling differentiators or fill gaps in existing markets
- Growth acceleration through Tyler's installed base and sales channels

Target Company Profile

- ✓ Accretive to Tyler growth and margins
- ✓ Sustainable technology
- ✓ Strong leadership team
- ✓ Unrealized growth potential
- ✓ Cultural fit

Valuation Approach

- Acquisition multiples below Tyler's trading multiples
- Discipline on synergies
- Expectation of compounded growth in excess of Tyler's organic growth rate



Acquisitions complete "suites" to enable sales to connected markets and significantly accelerate growth

Enterprise Supervision



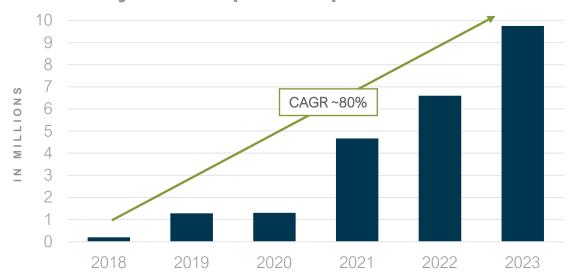








Tyler Enterprise Supervision ARR



LAW ENFORCEMENT

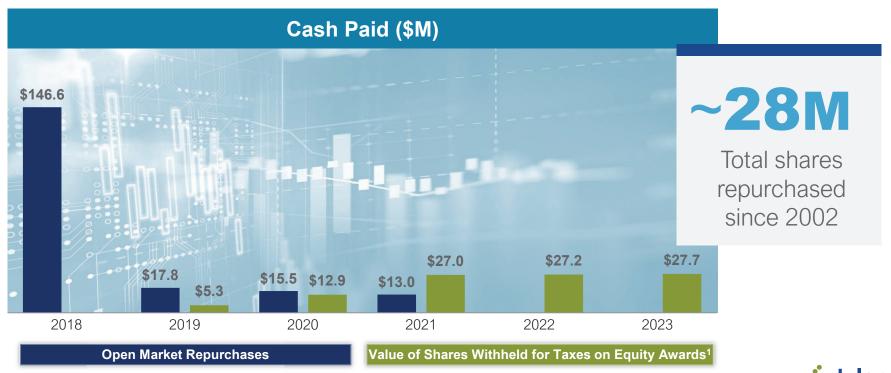
CORRECTIONS & SUPERVISION

COURTS & PROSECUTION



PRIORITY #3

Opportunistic Share Repurchases









2030 Goals

ALIGNED WITH EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION



Recurring Revenues

10-12% organic recurring revenue growth

Total revenues: \$3.6B-\$3.8B

Recurring revenue 90+%



Margin Expansion

30+% blended operating margin

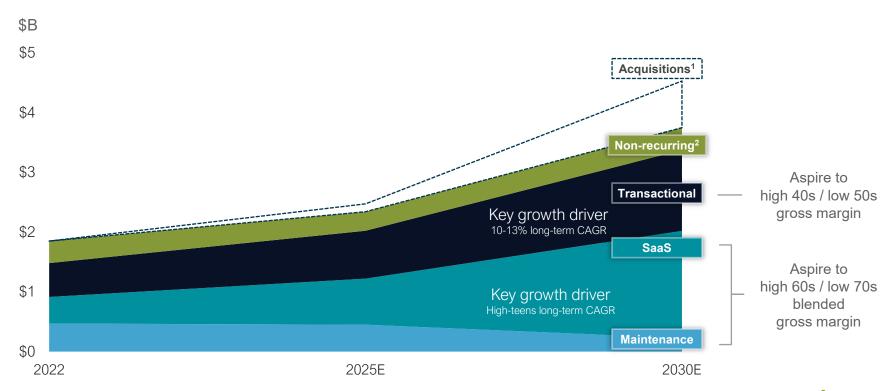


Free Cash Flow

FCF margin high 20s% Approx. \$1B FCF in 2030



Growth, Revenue Mix, and Margin Improvement will Reshape Tyler's Financial Profile by 2030

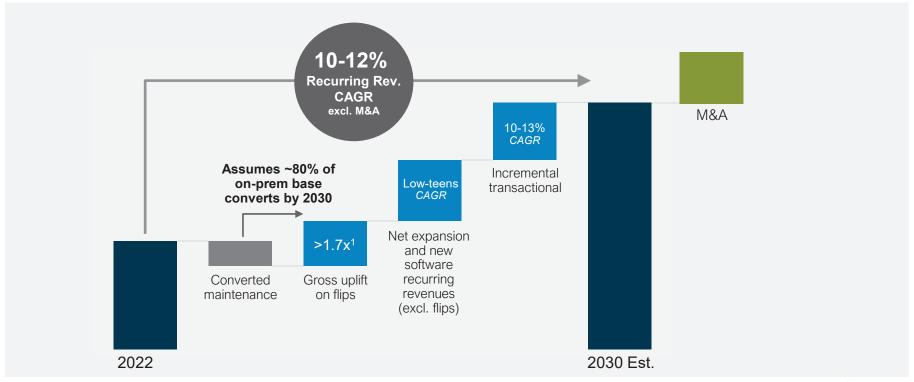


1. For illustrative purposes only

2. Assumes negative low single digit gross margin on Software Services by 2030.

* tyler
technologies

Clear Runway for Double-Digit Recurring Revenue Growth





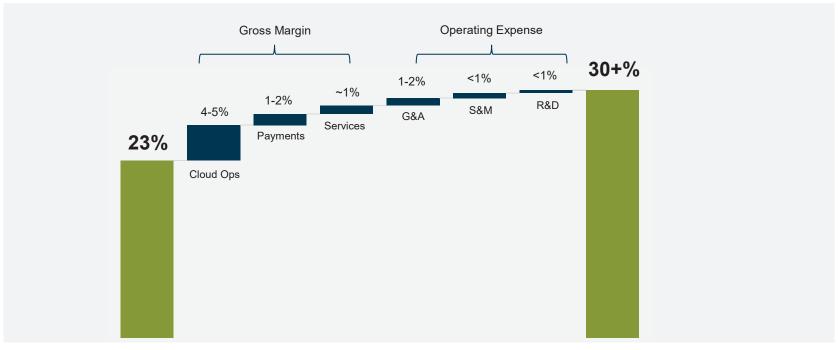


Cloud is a Significant Margin Expansion Lever

Category	P&L Impact	Potential	Drivers
Cloud Operations	Cost of Revenue	1111	Datacenter evacuations AWS efficiency / cloud optimization of products
Development & Support	Cost of Revenue / R&D	1111	Version consolidation and more streamlined focus on cloud portfolio
Payments	Cost of Revenue	11	Long-term mix shift to higher payment issuing revenuesPremium pricing through differentiated offerings
Professional Services	Cost of Revenue	1	 Accelerate timeline to fully billable utilization for new hires Manage headcount attrition
General & Administrative	OpEx	11	Automation efficiencies from new investments in ERP, CPM, and Payroll Internal IT consolidation and rationalization
Sales & Marketing	OpEx	1	Reassess trade show model and take advantage of scale Efficient sales model with focus on cross-sell / flips



Majority of Operating Leverage to Come from Gross Margin Improvement



2023 Non-GAAP OP Margin¹

2030E Non-GAAP OP Margin

See reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP measures included in this presentation and in our earnings release.



Free Cash Flow Grows to ~\$1B by 2030

Free Cash Flow (FCF) Growing to ~\$1B



2030 Estimated FCF Contribution – One Third From Transactional Business





2024 Annual Guidance



2024 Annual Guidance

EXECUTING LONG-TERM GROWTH AND CLOUD-FIRST STRATEGY

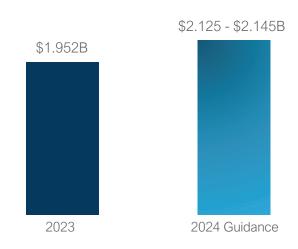
REVENUE DRIVERS

Guidance midpoint implies growth of approx. 9.4% (approx. 9% organic)

Revenue range percentage growth expectations:

- Subscriptions growth in the mid-teens
 - SaaS growth in the low twenties
 - Transaction growth low-double digits
 - Merchant fees up mid-single digits
- Professional services growth in the mid-single digits
- Licenses and royalties down high twenties
- Maintenance down low single digits
- Hardware and other growth high-single digits

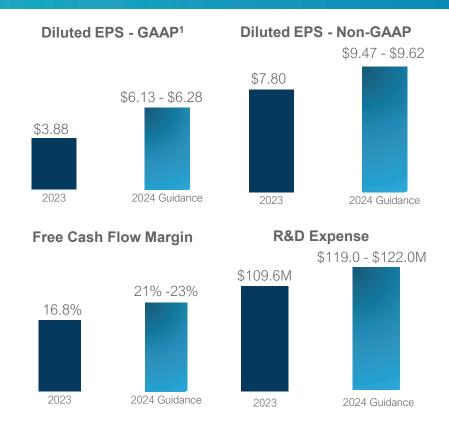
Total Revenues



Most recent 2024 guidance provided on 10/23/24

62 © Tyler Technologies 202:

2024 Annual Guidance



GAAP to non-GAAP guidance reconciliation	2024
GAAP diluted earnings per share (1)	\$6.13 - \$6.28
Plus:	
Share-based compensation expense	2.85
Amortization of acquired software and other intangibles	2.23
Acquisition-related costs	_
Lease restructuring costs and other	_
Less:	
Income tax impact (1)	(1.74)
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per share	\$9.47 - \$9.62
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share (millions)	43.5
\mbox{GAAP} estimated annual effective tax rate used in computing \mbox{GAAP} diluted earnings per share (1)	13.5%
Non-GAAP estimated annual effective tax rate used in computing non-GAAP diluted earnings per share	22%

⁽¹⁾ GAAP diluted earnings per share may fluctuate due to the impact on our annual effective tax rate of discrete tax items, such as stock incentive awards, future acquisitions, changes in tax legislation, and other transactions.

Most recent 2024 guidance provided on 10/23/24



Non-GAAP Measures

THE TABLE
RECONCILES
THE NON-GAAP
MEASURES
USED IN THIS
PRESENTATION

	Three months ended September 30,				Nine months ended September			
Reconciliation of non-GAAP gross profit and margin	2024		2023		2024		2023	
GAAP gross profit	\$	237,460	\$	225,160	\$	698,942	\$	648,174
Non-GAAP adjustments:								
Add: Share-based compensation expense included in cost of revenues		7,972		6,847		22,982		19,626
Add: Amortization of acquired software		9,244		9,035		27,723		26,879
Non-GAAP gross profit	\$	254,676	\$	241,042	\$	749,647	\$	694,679
GAAP gross margin		43.7 %		45.5 %		43.8 %		44.1 %
Non-GAAP gross margin		46.9 %		48.7 %		47.0 %		47.2 %
Reconciliation of non-GAAP operating income and margin	Thre	e months end	led S	eptember 30, 2023	Nin	ne months end	ed S	eptember 30, 2023
GAAP operating income	\$	82,827	\$	63,935	\$	227,840	\$	170,789
Non-GAAP adjustments:								
Add: Share-based compensation expense		31,187		26,981		88,460		80,905
Add: Employer portion of payroll tax related to employee stock transactions		625		43		2,303		1,191
Add: Acquisition-related costs		_		183		29		255
Add: Lease restructuring costs and other		35		3,812		(124)		5,357
Add: Amortization of acquired software		9,244		9,035		27,723		26,879
Add: Amortization of other intangibles		13,850		18,526		45,813		55,300
Non-GAAP adjustments subtotal		54,941		58,580		164,204		169,887
Non-GAAP operating income	\$	137,768	\$	122,515	\$	392,044	\$	340,676
GAAP operating margin		15.2 %		12.9 %		14.3 %		11.6 %
Non-GAAP operating margin		25.4 %		24.8 %		24.6 %	_	23.2 %

	Thre	ee months en	ded S	Nine months ended September 30,				
Reconciliation of non-GAAP net income and earnings per share	2024		2023		2024			2023
GAAP net income	\$	75,897	\$	47,011	\$	197,805	\$	127,016
Non-GAAP adjustments:								
Add: Total non-GAAP adjustments to operating income		54,941		58,580		164,204		169,887
Less: Income tax impact		(20,829)		(13,946)		(53,438)		(44,594)
Non-GAAP net income	\$	110,009	\$	91,645	\$	308,571	\$	252,309
GAAP earnings per diluted share	\$	1.74	\$	1.10	\$	4.56	\$	2.97
Non-GAAP earnings per diluted share	\$	2.52	\$	2.14	\$	7.11	\$	5.90



Non-GAAP Measures

THE TABLE
RECONCILES
THE NON-GAAP
MEASURES
USED IN THIS
PRESENTATION

	Three months ended September 30,					0, Nine months ended Sept				
Detail of share-based compensation expense	2024			2023		2024	2023			
Subscriptions, maintenance, and professional services	\$	7,972	\$	6,847	\$	22,982	\$	19,626		
Sales and marketing expense		3,259		2,628		9,383		7,388		
General and administrative expense		19,956		17,506		56,095		53,891		
Total share-based compensation expense	\$	31,187	\$	26,981	\$	88,460	\$	80,905		

	Three months ended September 30,					ne months end	led Se	ed September 30,	
Reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA	2024		2023		2024		2023		
GAAP net income	\$	75,897	\$	47,011	\$	197,805	\$	127,016	
Amortization of other intangibles		13,850		18,526		45,813		55,300	
Depreciation and amortization included in cost of revenues, sales and marketing expense, general and administrative expense, and research and development		20,007		17,420		60,728		55,199	
Interest expense		1,235		6,640		4,672		19,879	
Income tax provision		10,199		11,903		33,595		26,570	
EBITDA	\$	121,188	\$	101,500	\$	342,613	\$	283,964	
Share-based compensation expense		31,187		26,981		88,460		80,905	
Acquisition-related costs		_		183		29		255	
Lease restructuring costs and other asset write-offs		35		3,812		(124)		5,357	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	152,410	\$	132,476	\$	430,978	\$	370,481	

	Thr	ee months end	led S	eptember 30,	Nir	ne months end	led September 30,		
Reconciliation of free cash flow	2024 2023				2024		2023		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	263,716	\$	177,496	\$	399,859	\$	233,021	
Less: additions to property and equipment		(2,884)		(6,136)		(16,734)		(12,506)	
Less: investment in software development		(7,919)		(8,694)		(24,412)		(27,447)	
Free cash flow	\$	252,913	\$	162,666	\$	358,713	\$	193,068	
Free cash flow margin		46.5 %		32.9 %		22.5 %		13.1 %	



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