

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated February 10, 2026



Ratings:
Moody's: "Aaa"
PSF Guaranteed
(See "OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings" and
"THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND
GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein.)

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry-Only

In the opinion of the Tax Counsel (defined below), assuming continuing compliance by the District (defined below) after the date of initial delivery of the Bonds (defined below) with certain covenants contained in the Order (defined below) and subject to the matters set forth under "TAX MATTERS" herein, interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions (1) is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date of initial delivery of the Bonds (the "Code"), and (2) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals; however, such interest on the Bonds may be taken into account for the purpose of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

\$13,875,000*
THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Live Oak and Bee Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS,
SERIES 2026

Dated Date: March 1, 2026

Due: February 15, as shown on page 2 hereof

Interest to Accrue from Date of Delivery (defined below)

PAYMENT TERMS . . . Interest on the \$13,875,000* Three Rivers Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") will accrue from the Date of Delivery (defined below) to the initial purchaser thereof named below (the "Underwriter"), will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2027, until stated maturity or prior redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the actual purchasers (the "Beneficial Owners") thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System" herein. The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas. See "THE BONDS - Paying Agent/Registrar."

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, (the "State"), including Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the Three Rivers Independent School District (the "District") on November 4, 2025, and an order (the "Order") to be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District on February 17, 2026, authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance."

SECURITY . . . The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order. See "THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance." **The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM."**

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be utilized (i) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, upgrade, update, acquisition, and equipment of school facilities in the District, including necessary sites and the purchase of school buses and student transportation vehicles, (ii) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, acquisition, and expansion of the football stadium, baseball field, and softball field, and (iii) to pay the costs of their issuance (see "PLAN OF FINANCING – Use of Bond Proceeds").

CUSIP PREFIX: 885749
MATURITY SCHEDULE & 9 DIGIT CUSIP
See Schedule on Page 2

LEGALITY . . . The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriter and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the opinions of FBT Gibbons LLP, Houston, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel, and Powell Law Group, Austin, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel. See APPENDIX C, "Forms of Co-Bond Counsel's Opinion and Tax Counsel's Opinion." Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas.

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on Tuesday, March 17, 2026 (the "Date of Delivery").

SAMCO CAPITAL

* Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE***CUSIP Prefix: 885749⁽¹⁾**

Amount	Maturity (February 15)	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Maturity (February 15)	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix ⁽¹⁾
\$ 15,000	2027				\$ 560,000	2040			
305,000	2028				585,000	2041			
320,000	2029				615,000	2042			
340,000	2030				650,000	2043			
355,000	2031				680,000	2044			
375,000	2032				715,000	2045			
395,000	2033				755,000	2046			
415,000	2034				790,000	2047			
435,000	2035				835,000	2048			
455,000	2036				875,000	2049			
480,000	2037				920,000	2050			
505,000	2038				970,000	2051			
530,000	2039								

(Interest accrues from the Date of Delivery)

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more “term” Bonds (the “Term Bonds”) by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order. See “THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”

- (1) CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP numbers have been assigned to this issue by the CUSIP Service Bureau and are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP services. Neither the District, the Financial Advisor nor the Underwriter shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP number set forth herein.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

USE OF INFORMATION

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended and in effect on the date of this Preliminary Official Statement ("Rule 15c2-12"), this document constitutes an "official statement" of the District with respect to the Bonds that has been "deemed final" by the District as of its date except for the omission of no more than the information permitted by Rule 15c2-12.

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the Appendices hereto, does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon.

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources believed to be reliable, but such information is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness and information obtained from sources other than the District is not to be construed as the representation of the District. This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion which are not intended as statements of fact, and no representation is made as to the correctness of such estimates and opinions, or that they will be realized.

The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the 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 or other matters described.

The Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to its responsibilities to investors under federal securities laws, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information and such information is not to be construed as a representation by the Underwriter.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION WITH THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND CONSEQUENTLY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED THEREWITH. THE REGISTRATION, QUALIFICATION, OR EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAW PROVISIONS OF THE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH THE BONDS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED, QUALIFIED, OR EXEMPTED SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A RECOMMENDATION THEREOF.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

NONE OF THE DISTRICT, THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE UNDERWRITER MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY ("TEA") DESCRIBED UNDER "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" AS SUCH INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY DTC AND TEA, RESPECTIVELY.

The agreements of the District and others related to the Bonds are contained solely in the contracts described herein. Neither this Official Statement nor any other statement made in connection with the offer or sale of the Bonds is to be construed as constituting an agreement with the purchasers of the Bonds. INVESTORS SHOULD READ THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

USE OF INFORMATION	3
OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY	5
DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS	8
ELECTED OFFICIALS	8
SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	8
CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS.....	8
INTRODUCTION.....	10
THE BONDS	10
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.....	16
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS.....	16
CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	16
THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.....	21
AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION	21
TAX RATE LIMITATIONS.....	24
TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT	27
TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY.....	28
TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY	29
TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY	29
TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS.....	30
TABLE 6 - TAX ADEQUACY	30
TABLE 7 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT	31
DEBT INFORMATION	32
TABLE 8 - PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS	32
TABLE 9 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION.....	32
TABLE 10 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS.....	33
TABLE 11 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS	33
EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.....	34
FINANCIAL INFORMATION.....	35
TABLE 12 - CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	35
TABLE 12-A - GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY	36
FINANCIAL POLICIES.....	37
INVESTMENTS	37
TABLE 13 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS	39
TAX MATTERS	39
WEATHER EVENTS.....	41
CYBERSECURITY	41
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.....	42
OTHER INFORMATION.....	43
RATINGS	43
LITIGATION.....	43
REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE.....	43
LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS	44
LEGAL MATTERS	44
FINANCIAL ADVISOR	45
UNDERWRITING	45
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLAIMER	45
MISCELLANEOUS	46
APPENDICES	
GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT	A
EXCERPTS FROM THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT	B
FORMS OF CO-BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION AND TAX COUNSEL’S OPINION	C
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.....	D

The cover page hereof, this page, the appendices included herein and any addenda, supplement or amendment hereto, are part of the Official Statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

This summary is subject in all respects to the more complete information and definitions contained or incorporated in this Official Statement. The offering of the Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of this entire Official Statement. No person is authorized to detach this summary from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

- THE DISTRICT**..... The Three Rivers Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Live Oak and Bee Counties, Texas. The District is approximately 445.95 square miles in area (see “INTRODUCTION - Description of District”).
- THE BONDS**..... The District’s \$13,875,000* Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”) are issued as serial bonds maturing on February 15 in each of the years identified in the table appearing on page 2 hereof, unless the Underwriter designates two or more consecutive maturities as one or more term bonds (see “THE BONDS - Description of the Bonds”).
- PAYMENT OF INTEREST**..... Interest on the Bonds accrues from their date of initial delivery to the Underwriter, and is payable initially on February 15, 2027, and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption (see “THE BONDS - Description of the Bonds” and “THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions”).
- AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE**..... The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including particularly, Sections 45.001 and 45.003 (b)(1) of the Texas Government Code, as amended, an election held in the District on November 4, 2025, and an order (the “Order”) to be adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Three Rivers Independent School District (the “District”) on February 17, 2026, the date of sale of the Bonds (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”).
- SECURITY FOR THE BONDS**..... The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property within the District. Additionally, it is expected the payment of the Bonds shall be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas (see “THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment” and “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
- PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE**..... The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency (the “TEA”) for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas upon satisfaction of certain conditions (primarily being the Texas Attorney General’s approval of the Bonds) (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
- REDEMPTION**..... The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more “term” Bonds (the “Term Bonds”) by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order. (See “THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”)
- TAX EXEMPTION**..... In the opinion of Tax Counsel, FBT Gibbons LLP, the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under “TAX MATTERS” herein. The opinion of FBT Gibbons LLP will not address tax matters.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

USE OF PROCEEDS Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be utilized (i) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, upgrade, update, acquisition, and equipment of school facilities in the District, including necessary sites and the purchase of school buses and student transportation vehicles, (ii) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, acquisition, and expansion of the football stadium, baseball field, and softball field, and (iii) pay the costs of their issuance (see “PLAN OF FINANCING – Use of Bond Proceeds”).

RATINGS The Bonds have been rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The Bonds and the presently outstanding tax supported debt of the District are rated “A1” by Moody’s without regard to credit enhancement. The District has three issues outstanding, excluding the Bonds, which are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The District has two maintenance tax note issues (the “Maintenance Tax Notes”) that are neither further secured by nor subject to the Permanent School Fund Guarantee. The District has received conditional approval from the TEA for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund (see “OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings” and “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

SYSTEM The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System”).

PAYMENT RECORD The District has never defaulted in payment of its tax supported debt.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated District Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	Net Tax Supported Debt	Per Capita Net Tax Supported Debt	Ratio Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Tax Collections
2022	4,180	\$ 2,955,713,405	\$ 707,108	\$16,475,000	\$ 3,941	0.56%	74.99% ⁽⁴⁾
2023	4,074	2,975,945,878	730,473	14,995,000	3,681	0.50%	99.66%
2024	4,067	3,421,306,894	841,236	22,210,000	5,461	0.65%	99.69%
2025	4,017	3,867,821,183	962,863	20,600,000	5,128	0.53%	99.27%
2026	4,010	3,675,110,307	916,486	32,590,000 ⁽³⁾	8,127 ⁽³⁾	0.89% ⁽³⁾	49.83% ⁽⁵⁾

(1) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

(2) Source: District Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for years ending 2022 through 2024, and Live Oak and Bee County Appraisal District’s Certified Totals for Tax Years 2024 and 2025, subject to change during the ensuing year.

(3) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes; preliminary, subject to change.

(4) There were multiple taxpayers, including Nustar Logistics and Nabors Lux Finance 2, that filed late protests to the Live Oak Appraisal District. However, the Live Oak Appraisal District decided to include their values on the certified rolls until the Live Oak Appraisal Review Board voted in favor of the taxpayers; which granted the protest and lowered the taxable assessed values on those properties.

(5) Collections as of December 31, 2025.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning Net Assets	\$ 17,363,012 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,549,405 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 15,986,280	\$ 15,314,023 ⁽³⁾	\$ 14,162,105
Total Revenue	37,308,914	28,227,508	30,924,364	26,130,308	25,369,827
Total Expenditures	(31,588,941)	(28,413,899)	(29,361,241)	(25,458,051)	(24,467,767)
Loss on Disposal of Buildings	-	-	-	-	262,896
Prior Period Adjustment	(213,307) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-
Ending Net Assets	<u>\$ 22,869,678</u>	<u>\$ 17,363,014</u>	<u>\$ 17,549,403</u>	<u>\$ 15,986,280</u>	<u>\$ 15,327,061</u>

(1) Restated.

(2) In fiscal year 2025, the District implemented GASB 101 "Compensated Absences," which resulted in a restatement of prior year fund balance in the government-wide financial statements.

(3) In fiscal year 2022, the District implemented GASB 87, which requires a retroactive restatement of prior periods to reflect the effect on the net position as if the standard had been in effect in prior years. As such, the beginning net position has been restated.

GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,379,298	\$ 3,357,230	\$ 3,378,269	\$ 4,025,036	\$ 3,682,115
Total Revenue	32,614,901	24,750,666	27,605,484	22,205,797	21,911,367
Total Expenditures	(28,634,387)	(25,728,597)	(27,772,543)	(22,673,117)	(21,474,524)
Net Transfers	(13,061)	-	146,020	(179,447)	(93,922)
Net Funds Available	<u>3,967,453</u>	<u>(977,931)</u>	<u>(21,039)</u>	<u>(646,767)</u>	<u>342,921</u>
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 6,346,751</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,299</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 3,357,230</u>	<u>\$ 3,378,269</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 4,025,036</u>

(1) The decrease in General Fund balance for fiscal year 2024 is attributable to the completion of the ESSER funding, as well as staffing levels that remained high with a decrease in student enrollment. The District has since decreased staffing levels through attrition.

(2) The decrease in General Fund balance for fiscal year 2022 is mainly attributable to an unexpectedly high recapture cost settle up from fiscal year 2021 of just over \$800,000, which was not determined by the Texas Education Agency to the District until April 2022.

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

Mr. Les Dragon
Superintendent
Three Rivers Independent School District
351 S. School Road
Three Rivers, Texas 78071
Telephone: (361) 786-3603
Fax: (361) 786-2555
ldragon@trisd.org

or

Ms. Michelle Aragon
Managing Director
Hilltop Securities Inc.
70 Northeast Loop 410, Suite 750
San Antonio, Texas 78216
Telephone: 210-308-2200
Fax: 210-349-7585
michelle.aragon@hilltopsecurities.com

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS ⁽¹⁾

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Board of Trustees</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Lee Benham President	19 Years	May, 2027	Exxon Mobil/Business-Owned L&D Cattle Co. and L&D Construction
Thomas Salazar Vice President	9 Years	May, 2027	City of Three Rivers, City Administrator
Dianne Dye Secretary	7 Years ⁽¹⁾	May, 2026	Retired Educator
Sammy Ruiz Board Member	3 Years	May, 2026	Valero Refinery Operator
Rick Sowell Board Member	3 Years	May, 2026	Business Owner
Mayra Guerra Board Member	4 Years	May, 2028	Office Manager, Nexgen Oil Tools
Darrell Pullin Board Member	4 Years	May, 2028	City of Three Rivers Public Works Director

(1) Dianne Dye was first elected to the Board in 2016 and resigned in 2019. She was then re-elected on November 3, 2020.

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Service</u>
Les Dragon	Superintendent	6 Years & 11 Months
Angelia Anderson, RTSBA, MBA	Director of Finance	4 Years & 10 Months

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

AuditorsRaul Hernandez & Company, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants
Corpus Christi, Texas

Co-Bond Counsel.....FBT Gibbons LLP, Houston, Texas
.....and Powell Law Group, Austin, Texas

Financial Advisor.....Hilltop Securities Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

[This page intentionally left blank.]

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RELATING TO

\$13,875,000*

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Live Oak and Bee Counties, Texas)

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the Appendices hereto, provides certain information pertaining to the \$13,875,000* Three Rivers Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement, except as otherwise indicated herein, have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Order (the “Order”) to be approved by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the Three Rivers Independent School District (the “District” or “Issuer”) on February 17, 2026 authorizing the issuance of the Bonds.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the District’s Financial Advisor, Hilltop Securities Inc. (“HilltopSecurities”), San Antonio, Texas upon request by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, handling, and delivery charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of the Final Official Statement pertaining to the Bonds will be filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system. See “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” for a description of the District’s undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The District is a political subdivision located primarily in Live Oak County, Texas, with a small portion (approximately 1.99% of total area) located in Bee County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member board of Trustees (the “Board”) who serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District covers approximately 455.95 square miles and includes the City of Three Rivers, Texas.

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds are dated March 1, 2026, and mature on February 15 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will accrue interest from their date of initial delivery (the “Date of Delivery”) to the initial purchaser thereof (the “Underwriter”). Interest will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, and will be payable on each February 15 and August 15, commencing February 15, 2027, until maturity or prior redemption. The definitive Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the actual purchasers (the “Beneficial Owners”) thereof.** Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including particularly, Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1) of the Texas Government Code, as amended, an election held in the District on November 4, 2025, and the Order.

USE OF BOND PROCEEDS . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be utilized (i) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, upgrade, update, acquisition, and equipment of school facilities in the District, including necessary sites and the purchase of school buses and student transportation vehicles, (ii) for the design, construction, renovation, improvement, acquisition, and expansion of the football stadium, baseball field, and softball field, and (iii) pay the costs of their issuance.

*Preliminary, Subject to change.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . All taxable property within the District is subject to a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, sufficient to provide for the payment of principal of and interest on all Bonds. Additionally, the District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein. See also "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" for a discussion of recent developments in Texas law affecting the financing of school districts in Texas.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE . . . In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has received from the TEA conditional approval for guarantee of the Bonds under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code). Subject to satisfying certain conditions discussed under the heading "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein, the Bonds will be absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. In the event of default, registered owners will receive all payments due on the Bonds from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, ____, in whole or in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, ____, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. Additionally, if two or more serial Bonds of consecutive maturity are combined into one or more "term" Bonds (the "Term Bonds") by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed. If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the Paying Agent/Registrar (or DTC while the Bonds are in Book-Entry-Only form) shall determine by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, within such maturity to be redeemed. If a Bond (or any portion of the principal sum thereof) shall have been called for redemption and notice of such redemption shall have been given, such Bond (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) shall become due and payable on such redemption date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, provided funds for the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest thereon are held by the Paying Agent/Registrar on the redemption date.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION . . . Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. The notice may state (1) that it is conditioned upon the deposit of moneys, in an amount equal to the amount necessary to effect the redemption, with the Paying Agent/Registrar no later than the redemption date, or (2) that the District retains the right to rescind such notice at any time prior to the scheduled redemption date if the District delivers a certificate of an authorized representative to the Paying Agent/Registrar instructing the Paying Agent/Registrar to rescind the redemption notice, and such notice and optional redemption shall be of no effect if such moneys are not so deposited or if the notice is so rescinded. ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

AMENDMENTS . . . In the Order, the District has reserved the right to amend the Order without the consent of any holder for the purpose of amending or supplementing the Order as may be required (i) by the provisions thereof, (ii) for the purpose of curing any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein, or (iii) in connection with any other change which is not to the prejudice of the Registered Owners. The Order further provides that the holders of the Bonds aggregating in original principal amount a majority of outstanding Bonds that are the subject of a proposed amendment shall have the right from time to time to approve any amendment not described above to the Order if it is deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, that without the consent of 100% of the holders in original principal amount of the then outstanding Bonds, no amendment, change, modification, or rescission shall (i) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereon, (ii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, (ii) extend any waiver of default to subsequent defaults, or (iv) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required for consent to any such amendment, change, modification, or rescission. Reference is made to the Order for further provisions relating to the amendment thereof.

DEFEASANCE OF BONDS . . . The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when payment of the principal amounts of the Bonds, as applicable, plus accrued interest on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of maturity or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment and/or (2) Defeasance Securities to mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, and thereafter the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available to such paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, for the payment of such defeased Bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent,

to receive payment when due on the Defeasance Securities. The Order provides that Defeasance Securities means (i) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (ii) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent, (iii) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent, and (iv) any other then authorized securities or obligations under applicable State law that may be used to defease obligations such as the Bonds. An authorized District official may limit these Defeasance Securities as deemed necessary in connection with the sale of the Bonds. The District has additionally reserved the right in the Order, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Defeasance Securities for the Defeasance Securities originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District moneys in excess of the amount required for such defeasance.

Upon such deposit as described above, the Bonds will no longer be regarded to be outstanding obligations for purposes of applying any limitation on indebtedness or for purposes of taxation. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to take any action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, that the right to call the Bonds for redemption is not extinguished if the District: (1) in the proceedings providing for the defeasance of the Bonds, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption; (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of such banking and financial arrangements; and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Upon such deposit as described above, the Permanent School Fund Guarantee will cease to apply to such Bonds after defeasance and such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding obligation for purposes of applying any debt limitation on indebtedness for purposes of taxation or for any other purpose other than to be paid from the funds held in escrow.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . *This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC, New York, New York, while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District and the Underwriter believes the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.*

The District cannot and does not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds 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 Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount or maturity amount, as applicable, of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest 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 companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has S&P Global Ratings 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 and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond (“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 Bonds 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds 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 Bonds 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 Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds 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.

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 Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds 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 register and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them. Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issuer are being redeemed, DTC's practice to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's 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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments on the Bonds 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/Registrar of each series, on the 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 nor its nominee, the Paying Agent/Registrar of each series, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, principal and interest 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 Paying Agent/Registrar of each series, 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.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to one or both series of the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the respective Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, physical Bonds are required to be printed and delivered.

The District may decide to discontinue the use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor depository). In that event, physical Bonds, as appropriate, will be printed and delivered.

USE OF CERTAIN TERMS IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT . . . In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, notices that are to be given to registered owners under the Order will be given only to DTC.

Information concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been obtained from DTC and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter.

EFFECT OF TERMINATION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . In the event that the Book-Entry-Only System of the Bonds is discontinued, printed Bonds will be issued to the DTC Participants or the holder, as the case may be, and such Bonds will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Order and summarized under "THE BONDS - Transfer, Exchange and Registration" below.

PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR . . . The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State of Texas or other entity duly qualified and legally

authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest will be paid (i) by check sent United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Principal of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at the stated maturity or earlier redemption upon presentation to the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions are authorized to close, then the date for such payment will be the next succeeding day which is not such a day, and payment on such date will have the same force and effect as if made on the date payment was due. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made as described in "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System," above.

Principal of the Bonds will be payable to the registered owner at maturity or prior redemption upon presentation at the principal office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check, dated as of the interest payment date, and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the Record Date (see "THE BONDS - Record Date for Interest Payment" herein), or by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. If the date for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds shall be a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day on which banking institutions in the city where the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day on which banking institutions are authorized to close; and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION. . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall be required to transfer or exchange any Bond called for redemption, in whole or in part, within 45 days of the date fixed for redemption; provided, however, such limitation of transfer shall not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

RECORD DATE FOR INTEREST PAYMENT. . . The record date ("Record Date") for determining to whom is payable the interest on the Bonds on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the preceding month.

In the event of a non-payment of interest on a scheduled payment date, and for 30 days thereafter, a new record date for such interest payment (a "Special Record Date") will be established by the Paying Agent/Registrar, if and when funds for the payment of such interest have been received from the District. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest ("Special Payment Date," which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address of each Holder of a Bond appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

BONDHOLDERS' REMEDIES. . . If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions or obligations set forth in the Order, and the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the covenants contained in the Bonds or in the Order and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the Bondholders

upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners.

The Texas Supreme Court (the "Court") ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W. 3d 325 (Tex. 2006) that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the District to enforce the tax lien on taxable property to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

In *Tooke*, the Court noted the enactment in 2005 of Sections 271.151- 160, Texas Local Government Code, as amended (the "Local Government Immunity Waiver Act"), which, according to the Court, waives "immunity from suit for contract claims against most local governmental entities in certain circumstances." The Local Government Immunity Waiver Act covers school districts and relates to contracts entered into by school districts for providing goods or services to school districts. The District is not aware of any Texas court construing the Local Government Immunity Waiver Act in the context of whether contractual undertakings by local governments that relate to their borrowing powers are contracts covered by the Local Government Immunity Waiver Act.

As noted above, the Order provides that Bondholders may exercise the remedy of mandamus to enforce the obligations of the District under the Order. Neither the remedy of mandamus nor any other type of injunctive relief was at issue in *Tooke*, and it is unclear whether *Tooke* will be construed to have any effect with respect to the exercise of mandamus, as such remedy has been interpreted by Texas courts. In general, Texas courts have held that a writ of mandamus may be issued to require public officials to perform ministerial acts that clearly pertain to their duties. Texas courts have held that a ministerial act is defined as a legal duty that is prescribed and defined with a precision and certainty that leaves nothing to the exercise of discretion or judgment, though mandamus is not available to enforce purely contractual duties. However, mandamus may be used to require a public officer to perform legally imposed ministerial duties necessary for the performance of a valid contract to which the State or a political subdivision of the State is a party (including the payment of monies due under a contract).

Furthermore, the District is eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of ad valorem taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due. The opinion of Co-Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

SOURCES AND USES OF BOND PROCEEDS . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds are expected to be expended as follows:

Sources of Funds:

Principal Amount of Bonds

Premium

Total Sources of Funds

\$	-
----	---

Uses of Funds:

Deposit to Construction Fund

Costs of Issuance

Underwriter's Discount

Total Uses of Funds

\$	-
----	---

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Subject to satisfying certain conditions, the payment of the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. In the event of default, registered owners will receive all payments due on the Bonds from the Permanent School Fund, and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Reserve would be the first source to pay debt service if a charter school was unable to make such payment. See “APPENDIX D – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” for pertinent information regarding the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. The disclosure regarding the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program in APPENDIX D is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

LITIGATION RELATING TO THE TEXAS PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM . . . On seven occasions in the last thirty years, the Texas Supreme Court (the “Court”) has issued decisions assessing the constitutionality of the Texas public school finance system (the “Finance System”). The litigation has primarily focused on whether the Finance System, as amended by the Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) from time to time (i) met the requirements of article VII, section 1 of the Texas Constitution, which requires the Legislature to “establish and make suitable provision for the support and maintenance of an efficient system of public free schools,” or (ii) imposed a statewide ad valorem tax in violation of article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution because the statutory limit on property taxes levied by school districts for maintenance and operation purposes had allegedly denied school districts meaningful discretion in setting their tax rates. In response to the Court’s previous decisions, the Legislature enacted multiple laws that made substantive changes in the way the Finance System is funded in efforts to address the prior decisions declaring the Finance System unconstitutional.

On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its opinion in the most recent school finance litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coal.*, 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) (“*Morath*”). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the Finance System, as modified by the Legislature in part in response to prior decisions of the Court, violated article VII, section 1 and article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution. In its opinion, the Court held that “[d]espite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements.” The Court also noted that:

Lawmakers decide if laws pass, and judges decide if those laws pass muster. But our lenient standard of review in this policy-laden area counsels modesty. The judicial role is not to second-guess whether our system is optimal, but whether it is constitutional. Our Byzantine school funding “system” is undeniably imperfect, with immense room for improvement. But it satisfies minimum constitutional requirements.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN LAW ON DISTRICT BONDS . . . The Court’s decision in *Morath* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was “undeniably imperfect.” While not compelled by the *Morath* decision to reform the Finance System, the Legislature could enact future changes to the Finance System. Any such changes could benefit or be a detriment to the District. If the Legislature enacts future changes to, or fails adequately to fund the Finance System, or if changes in circumstances otherwise provide grounds for a challenge, the Finance System could be challenged again in the future. In its 1995 opinion in *Edgewood Independent School District v. Meno*, 917 S.W.2d 717 (Tex. 1995), the Court stated that any future determination of unconstitutionality “would not, however, affect the district’s authority to levy the taxes necessary to retire previously issued bonds, but would instead require the Legislature to cure the system’s unconstitutionality in a way that is consistent with the Contract Clauses of the U.S. and Texas Constitutions” (collectively, the “Contract Clauses”), which prohibit the enactment of laws that impair prior obligations of contracts.

Although, as a matter of law, the Bonds, upon issuance and delivery, will be entitled to the protections afforded previously existing contractual obligations under the Contract Clauses, the District can make no representations or predictions concerning the effect of future legislation, or any litigation that may be associated with such legislation, on the District’s financial condition, revenues or operations. While the enactment of future legislation to address school funding in Texas could adversely affect the financial condition, revenues or operations of the District, the District does not anticipate that the security for payment of the Bonds, specifically, the District’s obligation to levy an unlimited debt service tax and any Permanent School Fund guarantee of the Bonds would be adversely affected by any such legislation. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM.”

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW...The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System as it is currently structured. The information contained under the captions “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” is subject to change, and only reflects the District’s understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each school district’s boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a maintenance and operations (“M&O”) tax to pay current expenses and an interest and sinking fund (“I&S”) tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts are prohibited from levying an M&O tax at a rate intended to create a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district’s debt service. Current law also

requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount. See “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein. Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize, on a per student basis local funding generated by a school district’s M&O tax rate.

2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS... The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature convened on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025 (the “89th Regular Session”). The Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor’s discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called , and the Legislature concluded, two special sessions since the conclusion of the 89th Regular Session. Additional special sessions may be called by the Governor.

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature adopted a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, and legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, the following will increase: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption of the appraised value for all homesteads from \$100,000 to \$140,000, (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000, and (3) effective January 1, 2026, the exemption for tangible personal property used in the “production of income” from \$2,500 to \$125,000. Voters approved constitutional amendments authorizing the new exemption at a statewide election held on November 4, 2025. Additionally, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed legislation that would authorize roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and would provide districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding beginning September 1, 2025, as well as provide districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor created an education savings account program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. The legislation became effective September 1, 2025, when the State fiscal biennium began, though families will not receive ESA funds until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2026-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires the Legislature to re-appropriate funds for the program for each subsequent State fiscal biennium. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District’s attendance based funding. The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 89th Regular Session and cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation.

LOCAL FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS... A school district’s M&O tax rate is composed of two distinct parts: the “Tier One Tax Rate,” which is the local M&O tax rate required for a school district to receive any part of the basic level of State funding (referred to herein as “Tier One”) under the Foundation School Program, as further described below, and the “Enrichment Tax Rate,” which is any local M&O tax effort in excess of its Tier One Tax Rate. The formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) are designed to compress M&O tax rates in response to year-over-year increases in property values across the State and within a school district, respectively. The discussion in this subcaption “Local Funding For School Districts” is generally intended to describe funding provisions applicable to all school districts; however, there are distinctions in the funding formulas for school districts that generate local M&O tax revenues in excess of the school districts’ funding entitlements, as further discussed under the subcaption “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement” herein.

State Compression Percentage. The “State Compression Percentage” is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district’s Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (“MCR”). The State Compression Percentage is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year State Compression Percentage. For any year, the maximum State Compression Percentage is 93%. For the State fiscal year ending in 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate. The MCR is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) the school district’s current year State Compression Percentage (as discussed above) multiplied by \$1.00; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then the MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district’s MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district’s MCR for the current year, then the school district’s MCR is instead equal to the MCR multiplied by 90% so that the difference between the school district’s MCR and any other school district’s MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of

school districts as property values increase. During the 2025 Legislative Sessions, the Legislature reduced the maximum MCR for the 2025-2026 school year. The MCR for the 2025-2026 school year is \$0.6322 and the floor is \$0.5689.

In calculating and making available school districts' MCRs for the 2025-2026 school year, the TEA shall calculate and make available the rates as if the increase in the residence homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution, as proposed by the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, 2025, took effect. Such calculation for the 2025-2026 school year expires September 1, 2026. Pursuant to voter approval at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, the residential homestead exemption under Section 1-b(c), Article VIII, Texas Constitution increased (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. The constitutional amendments take effect for the tax year beginning January 1, 2025.

Tier One Tax Rate. A school district's Tier One Tax Rate is defined as a school district's M&O tax rate levied that does not exceed the school district's MCR.

Enrichment Tax Rate. The Enrichment Tax Rate is the number of cents a school district levies for M&O in excess of the Tier One Tax Rate, up to an additional \$0.17. The Enrichment Tax Rate is divided into two components: (i) "Golden Pennies" which are the first \$0.08 of tax effort in excess of a school district's Tier One Tax Rate; and (ii) "Copper Pennies" which are the next \$0.09 in excess of a school district's Tier One Tax Rate plus Golden Pennies.

School districts may levy an Enrichment Tax Rate at a level of their choice, subject to the limitations described under "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate"; however to levy any of the Enrichment Tax Rate in a given year, a school district must levy a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR in such year. Additionally, a school district's levy of Copper Pennies is subject to compression if the guaranteed yield (i.e., the guaranteed level of local tax revenue and State aid generated for each cent of tax effort) of Copper Pennies is increased from one year to the next. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for School Districts - Tier Two."

STATE FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS... State funding for school districts is provided through the two-tiered Foundation School Program, which guarantees certain levels of funding for school districts in the State. School districts are entitled to a legislatively appropriated guaranteed yield on their Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate. When a school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate generate tax revenues at a level below the respective entitlement, the State will provide "Tier One" funding or "Tier Two" funding, respectively, to fund the difference between the school district's entitlements and the calculated M&O revenues generated by the school district's respective M&O tax rates.

The first level of funding, Tier One, is the basic level of funding guaranteed to all school districts based on a school district's Tier One Tax Rate. Tier One funding may then be "enriched" with Tier Two funding. Tier Two provides a guaranteed entitlement for each cent of a school district's Enrichment Tax Rate, allowing a school district to increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a level of the school district's own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, as discussed herein), and in some instances is required to be used for that purpose (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS - I&S Tax Rate Limitations"), Tier Two funding may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

The Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,072,511,740 for the EDA, IFA, and NIFA.

Tier One and Tier Two allotments represent the State's share of the cost of M&O expenses of school districts, with local M&O taxes representing the school district's local share. EDA and IFA allotments supplement a school district's local I&S taxes levied for debt service on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire and improve facilities, provided that a school district qualifies for such funding and that the Legislature makes sufficient appropriations to fund the allotments for a State fiscal biennium. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the Legislature.

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of programmatic funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the "Basic Allotment") for each student in "Average Daily Attendance" (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance, other than students in average daily attendance who do not reside in the district and are enrolled in a full-time virtual program, for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated 20 days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics, the demographics of students in ADA, and the education programs the students are served in, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the "GYIA") for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. The GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for

the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at \$55. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment, (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further the State's goal of increasing the number of students who attain a post-secondary education or workforce credential, and (iv) a teacher incentive allotment to increase teacher compensation and retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding divided by the district's Basic Allotment is a school district's measure of students in "Weighted Average Daily Attendance" ("WADA"), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

The fast growth allotment weights change to 0.48 for districts in the top 40% of school districts for growth, 0.33 for districts in the middle 30% of school districts for growth and 0.18 for districts in the bottom 30% of school districts for growth. The fast growth allotment is limited to \$320 million for each year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium.

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.0008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Copper Penny levied of \$49.72 per student in WADA.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instructional Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment. The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since the program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Education Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Education Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

State financial assistance is provided for certain existing eligible debt issued by school districts through the EDA program. The EDA guaranteed yield (the "EDA Yield") is the lesser of (i) \$40 per student in ADA or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation; or (ii) the amount that would result in a total additional EDA of \$60 million more than the EDA to which school districts would have been entitled to if the EDA Yield were \$35. The portion of a school district's local debt service rate that qualifies for EDA assistance is limited to the first \$0.29 of its I&S tax rate (or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation by the Legislature). In general, a school district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the school district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium, or (ii) the school district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A school district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the school district receives IFA funding.

Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the Legislature for the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent that the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold-harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption. See " - State Funding for School Districts" and "Tax Rate and Funding Equity."

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities or a renovated portion of an instructional facility to be used for the first time to provide high-cost and undersubscribed career and technology education programs, as determined by the Education Commissioner. In the 2025 Legislative Sessions, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$ 150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity. The Education Commissioner may proportionally reduce the amount of funding a school district receives under the Foundation School Program and the ADA calculation if the school district operates on a calendar that provides less than the State-mandated minimum instruction time in a school year. The Education Commissioner may also adjust a school district's ADA as it relates to State funding where disaster, flood, extreme weather or other calamity has a significant effect on a school district's attendance.

For the 2026-2027 school year, school districts will be held harmless and entitled to additional state aid to the extent that state and local revenue used to service eligible debt is less than the state and local revenue that would have been available to the district under state law providing for state aid to districts to account for increases in the general residence homestead exemption and the elderly or disabled tax ceiling as such state law existed on January 1, 2025, if any increase in a residence homestead exemption under the Texas Constitution, and any additional limitation on tax increases under the elderly or disabled tax ceiling had not occurred.

LOCAL REVENUE LEVEL IN EXCESS OF ENTITLEMENT... A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlements (a "Chapter 49 school district"), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of Texas Education Code, as amended ("Chapter 49"). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district's Golden Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue in excess of entitlement, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as "recapture," which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district's funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption "Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement." Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program, although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

Recapture is measured by the "local revenue level" (being the M&O tax revenues generated in a school district) in excess of the entitlements appropriated by the Legislature each fiscal biennium. Therefore, school districts are now guaranteed that recapture will not reduce revenue below their statutory entitlement.

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement. Under Chapter 49, a school district has six options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district's respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district's voters. A district that enters into an agreement to exercise an option to reduce the district's local revenue level in excess of entitlement under options (3), (4), or (5) for the 2025-2026 school year and that has not previously held an election to exercise said options may request and may receive approval from the Education Commissioner to delay the date of the election otherwise required to be ordered before September 1. The Education Commissioner shall set a date by which each district that receives approval to delay an election must order the election and requires the Education Commissioner, not later than the 2026-2027 school year, to order detachment and annexation of district property or consolidation as necessary to reduce the district's excess local revenue to the level established by law for a district that receives approval to delay an election and subsequently fails to hold the election or does not receive voter approval at the election. A district that receives approval of a request to delay the date of an election shall pay for credit purchased in equal monthly payments as determined by the Education Commissioner beginning March 15, 2026, and ending August 15, 2026. Alternatively, the district may pay for credit purchased with one lump sum payment made not later than August 15, 2026, provided that the district notifies the Education Commissioner of the district's election to pay through a lump sum not later than March 15, 2026.

Furthermore, a school district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective local revenue level is at or below the level that would produce its guaranteed entitlement under the Foundation School Program. If a school district fails to exercise a permitted option, the Education Commissioner must reduce the school district's local revenue level to the level that would produce the school district's guaranteed entitlement, by detaching certain types of property from the school district and annexing the property to a property-poor school district or, if necessary, consolidate the school district with a property-poor school district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Education Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the District was designated as an “excess local revenue” district by the TEA. According to currently available information from TEA, the District is subject to recapture and, therefore, the District is required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. The District has notified the TEA that it intends to reduce its wealth per student pursuant to Option 3, an agreement to purchase attendance credits pursuant to Chapter 49, Texas Education Code, as amended. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue in Excess of Entitlement” herein.

A district’s “excess local revenue” must be tested for each future school year and, if it exceeds the maximum permitted level, the District must reduce its wealth per student by the exercise of one of the permitted wealth equalization options. Accordingly, if the District’s wealth per student should exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district’s combined property tax base, and the District’s ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school districts, see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts” herein.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Prospective investors are encouraged to review Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the “Property Tax Code”), for identification of property subject to ad valorem taxation, property exempt or which may be exempted from ad valorem taxation if claimed, the appraisal of property for ad valorem tax purposes, and the procedures and limitations applicable to the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes.

The District is currently evaluating legislation approved during the 2025 Legislative Sessions that may impact ad valorem taxation of property within the District. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Session” for information on legislation affecting ad valorem taxation exemptions.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. . . The Property Tax Code provides for countywide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board (the “Appraisal Review Board”) responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The appraisal of property within the District is the responsibility of the Bee and Live Oak Appraisal Districts within their respective political boundaries (the “Appraisal District”). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

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

Unless extended by the Legislature, through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2025 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the “Subjected Property”) whose appraised values are not more than \$5.16 million dollars (the “maximum property value”) to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year’s increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

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

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS. . . State law grants, with respect to the ad valorem taxes of each school district in the State imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes, (1) a \$140,000 exemption (as described below) of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) an additional \$60,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Sessions” herein for a discussion of the increase in the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and the increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

LOCAL OPTION HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS. . . The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit.

Cities, counties and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

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

The total amount of ad valorem taxes that may be imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes on the residence homestead of a person who is 65 years of age or older or disabled may be adjusted to reflect any statutory reduction from the preceding tax year in the maximum compressed rate of the maintenance and operations taxes imposed for those purposes on the homestead.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. . . Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the “production of income” is taxed based on the property’s market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property. Legislation passed by the Legislature during the 89th Regular Session and approved by voters at an election held on November 4, 2025 provides a person with an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs at the same location in the taxing unit. A person who leases personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of \$125,000, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit.

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

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

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

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

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PROPERTY DAMAGED BY A DISASTER . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent physically damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the Governor declares the area to be a disaster area. The Texas Legislature amended Section 11.35, Texas Tax Code to clarify that “damage” for the purposes of such statute is limited to “physical damage.” For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35, Texas Tax Code, as amended.

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

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

TAX LIMITATION AGREEMENTS. . . The Texas Economic Development Act (formerly Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended (“Chapter 313”), previously allowed school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain entities to encourage economic development within the school district. Generally, for the ten-year period of a tax limitation agreement, a school district could only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district’s property that was not fully taxable was excluded from the school district’s taxable property values. Therefore, a school district was not subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts.” The 87th Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

In the 88th Texas Legislative Session, House Bill 5 (“HB 5”) was adopted to create an economic development program, subject to State oversight, which would attract jobs and investment to Texas through school district property tax abatement agreement with businesses. HB 5 was codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas Government Code (“Chapter 403”) and had an effective date of January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project’s construction period. **Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt service taxes securing the Bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403.** Eligible projects must involve manufacturing, dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects and projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements.

DISTRICT AND TAXPAYER REMEDIES. . . Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units, including the District, may appeal the determinations of the Appraisal District by timely initiating a protest with the Appraisal Review Board. Additionally, taxing units such as the District may bring suit against the Appraisal District to compel compliance with the Property Tax Code.

Owners of certain property (being (i) commercial real and personal property, (ii) real and personal property of utilities, (iii) industrial and manufacturing real and personal property, and (iv) multifamily residential real property) with a taxable value in excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount,” as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of 1.2 million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified

professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at \$62,883,169 for the 2026 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate .

The Property Tax Code sets forth notice and hearing procedures for certain tax rate increases by the District and provides for taxpayer referenda that could result in the repeal of certain tax increases. See “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate.” The Property Tax Code also establishes a procedure for providing notice to property owners of reappraisals reflecting increased property value, appraisals which are higher than renditions, and appraisals of property not previously on an appraisal roll.

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

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

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

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O TAX RATE LIMITATIONS. . . A school district is authorized to levy M&O taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the succeeding paragraphs. The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on June 15, 2002 in accordance with the provisions of Section 45.003, Texas Education Code, as amended.

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

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

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

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General of the State of Texas that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, “exempt bonds”), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the “50-cent Test”). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district’s local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district’s I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the 50-cent Test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the 50-cent Test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. The Bonds are being issued for school building purposes pursuant to Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, and therefore are subject to the 50-cent Test. The District has not used projected property values or State assistance (other than EDA or IFA allotment funding) to satisfy the 50-cent Test.

PUBLIC HEARING AND VOTER-APPROVAL TAX RATE. . . A school district’s total tax rate is the combination of the M&O tax rate and the I&S tax rate. Generally, the highest rate at which a school district may levy taxes for any given year without holding an election to approve the tax rate is the “Voter-Approval Tax Rate,” as described below.

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

The Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the school district’s MCR; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate for the preceding year, less any amount by which the school district is required to reduce its current year Enrichment Tax Rate pursuant to Section 48.202(f), Education Code, as amended, or (b) the rate of \$0.05 per \$100 of taxable value; and (iii) the school district’s current I&S tax rate. A school district’s M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) \$0.17 and (ii) the school district’s MCR. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” herein for more information regarding the State Compression Percentage, MCR, and the Enrichment Tax Rate.

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

The calculation of the Voter-Approval Tax Rate does not limit or impact the District’s ability to set an I&S tax rate in each year sufficient to pay debt service on all of the District’s tax-supported debt obligations, including the Bonds.

Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss the school district’s budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.0041 of the Texas Education Code provides that a

person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school district if the school district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c), (c-1), (c-2), and (d), and, if applicable, subsection (i), and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the school district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. A school district that elects to adopt a tax rate before the adoption of a budget for the fiscal year that begins in the current tax year may adopt a tax rate for the current tax year before receipt of the certified appraisal roll, so long as the chief appraiser of the appraisal district in which the school district participates has certified to the assessor for the school district an estimate of the taxable value of property in the school district. If a school district adopts its tax rate prior to the adoption of its budget, both the no-new-revenue tax rate and the Voter-Approval Tax Rate of the school district shall be calculated based on the school district's certified estimate of taxable value. A school district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF TAX CODE . . . The District grants an exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older of \$60,000; the disabled are also granted an exemption of \$60,000.

The District has granted an additional exemption of 20% of the market value of residence homesteads; minimum exemption of \$5,000.

See Table 1 for a listing of the amounts of the exemptions described above.

The District has adopted the tax freeze for citizens who are disabled or are 65 years of age or older, which became a local option and subject to local referendum on January 1, 2004.

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

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property; and Live Oak County Appraisal District collects taxes for the District.

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

The District does not tax freeport property.

The District does not tax goods-in-transit.

The District has not adopted a tax abatement policy.

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2025/26 Market Valuation Established by Live Oak and Bee County Appraisal Districts (excluding totally exempt property)		\$ 4,690,223,424
Less Exemptions/Reductions at 100% Market Value:		
Residential Homestead Exemptions (State)	\$ 84,589,437	
Residential Homestead Exemptions (Local)	11,091,245	
Over 65	6,440,299	
Disabled Veterans	1,261,169	
Disabled Persons	177,658	
Pollution Control	67,194,307	
Productivity Loss	730,705,830	
Circuit Breaker Limitation	88,015,076	
Value Loss to 10% Residential Cap	7,807,269	
Other/Exempt	17,830,827	1,015,113,117
2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation		<u>\$ 3,675,110,307</u>
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes as of December 31, 2025		
Unlimited Tax Bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 20,600,000	
The Bonds ⁽²⁾	13,875,000	
Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes		<u>\$ 34,475,000</u>
Interest and Sinking Fund as of December 31, 2025		<u>\$ 4,308,471</u>
Ratio Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation		0.94%
2026 Estimated Population - 4,010		
Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation - \$916,486		
Per Capita Debt Payable from Ad Valorem Taxes - \$8,597		

- (1) Excludes the District's Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2017 and Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2022 (collectively, the "Maintenance Tax Notes").
- (2) Preliminary, subject to change.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended August 31,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 121,355,963	2.59%	\$ 122,618,612	2.52%	\$ 120,928,715	2.84%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,745,040	0.06%	2,495,236	0.05%	2,365,129	0.06%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	9,227,627	0.20%	6,114,705	0.13%	6,226,097	0.15%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	852,256,446	18.17%	734,238,153	15.09%	744,890,751	17.49%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	77,471,687	1.65%	85,191,247	1.75%	84,346,010	1.98%
Real, Commercial	69,678,857	1.49%	70,237,227	1.44%	64,507,291	1.51%
Real, Industrial	398,201,623	8.49%	406,894,374	8.36%	425,314,119	9.99%
Real, Oil, Gas and Other Mineral Reserves	2,557,052,869	54.52%	2,816,269,367	57.87%	2,218,670,400	52.11%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	346,908,529	7.40%	324,417,679	6.67%	287,460,793	6.75%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	37,055,186	0.79%	40,089,609	0.82%	27,696,085	0.65%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	208,501,328	4.45%	248,803,118	5.11%	267,304,329	6.28%
Tangible Personal, Other	7,505,674	0.16%	6,190,281	0.13%	5,785,365	0.14%
Special Inventory Tax	2,249,290	0.05%	2,940,020	0.06%	2,485,063	0.06%
Residential Inventory	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Exempt	13,305	0.00%	10,450	0.00%	16,730	0.00%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 4,690,223,424	100.00%	\$ 4,866,510,078	100.00%	\$ 4,257,996,877	100.00%
Adjustment	-		-		43,108,322	
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	1,015,113,117		998,688,895		879,798,305	
Taxable Assessed Value	<u>\$ 3,675,110,307</u>		<u>\$ 3,867,821,183</u>		<u>\$ 3,421,306,894</u>	

Category	Taxable Appraised Value for Fiscal Year Ended August 31,			
	2023		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 99,226,261	2.59%	\$ 98,075,049	3.25%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	2,259,502	0.06%	2,259,502	0.07%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	6,305,856	0.16%	6,472,613	0.21%
Real, Acreage (Land Only)	743,167,931	19.43%	741,508,804	24.54%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	74,059,483	1.94%	73,435,406	2.43%
Real, Commercial	58,336,765	1.53%	58,684,517	1.94%
Real, Industrial	407,261,895	10.65%	413,312,255	13.68%
Real, Oil, Gas and Other Mineral Reserves	1,865,889,998	48.78%	1,119,600,774	37.06%
Real and Tangible Personal, Utilities	302,619,129	7.91%	293,709,545	9.72%
Tangible Personal, Commercial	25,228,515	0.66%	23,913,282	0.79%
Tangible Personal, Industrial	233,572,963	6.11%	183,896,371	6.09%
Real Property Inventory	5,333,272	0.14%	4,872,139	0.16%
Special Inventory Tax	1,690,121	0.04%	1,416,671	0.05%
Residential Inventory	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Exempt	6,000	0.00%	6,000	0.00%
Total Appraised Value Before Exemptions	\$ 3,824,957,691	100.00%	\$ 3,021,162,928	100.00%
Adjustment	(5,759,022)		742,952,212	
Less: Total Exemptions/Reductions	843,252,791		808,401,735	
Taxable Assessed Value	<u>\$ 2,975,945,878</u>		<u>\$ 2,955,713,405</u>	

NOTE: Valuations shown are certified taxable assessed values reported by the Live Oak and Bee County Appraisal District to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts. Certified values are subject to change throughout the year as contested values are resolved and the Appraisal District updates records.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population ⁽¹⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽²⁾	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Net Tax Supported Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Ratio of Net Tax Supported Net Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation	Net Tax Supported Net Debt Per Capita
2022	4,180	\$ 2,955,713,405	\$ 707,108	\$ 16,475,000	0.56%	\$ 3,941
2023	4,074	2,975,945,878	730,473	14,995,000	0.50%	3,681
2024	4,067	3,421,306,894	841,236	22,210,000	0.65%	5,461
2025	4,017	3,867,821,183	962,863	20,600,000	0.53%	5,128
2026	4,010	3,675,110,307	916,486	32,590,000 ⁽³⁾	0.89% ⁽³⁾	8,127 ⁽³⁾

(1) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

(2) Source: District Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for years ending 2022 through 2024, and Live Oak and Bee County Appraisal District's Certified Totals for Tax Years 2024 and 2025, subject to change during the ensuing year.

(3) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes; preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Tax Rate	Local Maintenance	Interest and Sinking Fund	Tax Levy	% Current Collections	% Total Collections
2022	\$ 1.0392	\$ 0.9410	\$ 0.0982	\$ 30,716,069	74.43% ⁽¹⁾	74.99% ⁽¹⁾
2023	0.9283	0.8546	0.0737	27,625,408	99.07%	99.66%
2024	0.7325	0.6692	0.0633	25,061,073	99.45%	99.69%
2025	0.7352	0.6626	0.0726	33,172,819	98.98%	99.27%
2026	0.7395	0.6669	0.0726	27,177,441	49.60% ⁽²⁾	49.83% ⁽²⁾

(1) There were multiple taxpayers, including Nustar Logistics and Nabors Lux Finance 2, filed late protests to the Live Oak Appraisal District. However, the Live Oak Appraisal District decided to include their values on the certified rolls until the Live Oak Appraisal Review Board voted in favor of the taxpayers; which granted the protest and lowered the taxable assessed values on those properties.

(2) Collections as of December 31, 2025.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Name of Taxpayer	Nature of Property	2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total Taxable Assessed Valuation
Burlington Resources Oil & Gas	Oil and Gas	\$ 1,168,087,334	31.78%
Marathon Oil EF LLC	Oil and Gas	316,733,715	8.62%
Gray Oak Pipeline LLC ⁽¹⁾	Oil and Gas	231,276,361	6.29%
Diamond Shamrock Refining Co.	Oil and Gas	189,127,569	5.15%
Verdun Oil & Gas LLC	Oil and Gas	187,130,789	5.09%
Silverbow Resources Oper LLC	Oil and Gas	118,858,052	3.23%
Merit Energy Company	Oil and Gas	71,838,934	1.95%
Amber Harvest LLC	Oil and Gas	67,919,652	1.85%
Valero Marketing & Supply Co	Oil and Gas	64,055,725	1.74%
DCP Sandhills PipeLine LLC	Oil and Gas	40,378,802	1.10%
		<u>\$ 2,455,406,933</u>	<u>66.81%</u>

- (1) As shown in the table above, the top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for in excess of 66% of the District's tax base, all of which are concentrated in the oil and gas industry. The top taxpayer above accounts for over 30% of the District's taxable assessed valuation. Adverse developments in economic conditions, particularly in this industry, could adversely impact the businesses that own properties in the District and, consequently, District tax values, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time-consuming process, or, perhaps, to sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "THE BONDS – Bondholders Remedies" and TAX INFORMATION – Penalties and Interest" herein.
- (2) Located in Bee County and Live Oak County.

TABLE 6 - TAX ADEQUACY

2025/2026 Principal and Interest Requirements ⁽¹⁾	\$2,738,925
Less: State Aid	27,491
Less: Debt Service Fund Transfer	69,985
Net 2025/2026 Principal and Interest Requirements	<u>\$2,641,449</u>
\$0.07260 Tax Rate at 99.0% Collections Produces	<u>\$2,641,449</u>

- (1) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes; preliminary; subject to change.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

TABLE 7 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

Expenditures of the various taxing entities within the territory of the District are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by such entities on properties within the District. Such entities are independent of the District and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. This statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax bonds ("Tax Debt") was developed from information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed may have issued additional bonds since the date hereof, and such entities may have programs requiring the issuance of substantial amounts of additional bonds, the amount of which cannot be determined. The following table reflects the estimated share of overlapping Tax Debt of the District.

Taxing Jurisdiction	2025/2026 Taxable Assessed Value	2025/2026 Tax Rate	Total Tax Supported Debt	Estimated % Applicable	District's Overlapping Tax Supported Debt As of 11/30/25	Authorized But Unissued Debt As Of 11/30/25
Three Rivers Independent School District	\$ 3,675,110,307	\$0.7395	\$34,475,000 ⁽¹⁾	100.00%	\$ 34,475,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 115,000 ⁽²⁾
Bee County	3,398,273,746	0.4885	19,020,000	0.53%	100,806	-
Coastal Bend College District	3,562,148,483	0.1287	6,683,000	0.53%	35,420	-
Live Oak County	4,921,390,756	0.3626	2,825,000	76.67%	2,165,928	-
Three Rivers, City of	295,554,894	0.8546	8,285,000	100.00%	8,285,000	-
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					\$ 45,062,153	
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Tax Supported Debt to Taxable Assessed Valuation					1.23%	
Per Capita Overlapping Tax Supported Debt					\$ 11,237	

(1) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes; preliminary, subject to change.

(2) See "Table 10 – Authorized but Unissued Unlimited Tax Bonds" herein; preliminary, subject to change.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

DEBT INFORMATION

TABLE 8 - PRO-FORMA TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending	Outstanding Debt ⁽¹⁾			The Bonds ⁽²⁾			Total Debt Service Requirements	% of Principal Retired
8/31	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2026	\$ 1,885,000	\$ 853,925	\$ 2,738,925	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,738,925	
2027	1,735,000	775,775	2,510,775	15,000	978,583	993,583	3,504,358	
2028	1,815,000	699,725	2,514,725	305,000	685,375	990,375	3,505,100	
2029	1,890,000	620,200	2,510,200	320,000	669,750	989,750	3,499,950	
2030	1,980,000	536,950	2,516,950	340,000	653,250	993,250	3,510,200	29.83%
2031	1,555,000	465,475	2,020,475	355,000	635,875	990,875	3,011,350	
2032	480,000	425,725	905,725	375,000	617,625	992,625	1,898,350	
2033	505,000	403,325	908,325	395,000	598,375	993,375	1,901,700	
2034	525,000	379,900	904,900	415,000	578,125	993,125	1,898,025	
2035	550,000	355,425	905,425	435,000	556,875	991,875	1,897,300	46.05%
2036	575,000	329,800	904,800	455,000	534,625	989,625	1,894,425	
2037	610,000	302,800	912,800	480,000	511,250	991,250	1,904,050	
2038	630,000	274,525	904,525	505,000	486,625	991,625	1,896,150	
2039	665,000	244,975	909,975	530,000	460,750	990,750	1,900,725	
2040	695,000	213,925	908,925	560,000	433,500	993,500	1,902,425	62.60%
2041	415,000	187,675	602,675	585,000	404,875	989,875	1,592,550	
2042	435,000	166,425	601,425	615,000	374,875	989,875	1,591,300	
2043	455,000	144,175	599,175	650,000	343,250	993,250	1,592,425	
2044	480,000	120,800	600,800	680,000	310,000	990,000	1,590,800	
2045	500,000	98,800	598,800	715,000	275,125	990,125	1,588,925	78.64%
2046	520,000	78,400	598,400	755,000	238,375	993,375	1,591,775	
2047	545,000	57,100	602,100	790,000	199,750	989,750	1,591,850	
2048	565,000	34,900	599,900	835,000	159,125	994,125	1,594,025	
2049	590,000	11,800	601,800	875,000	116,375	991,375	1,593,175	
2050	-	-	-	920,000	71,500	991,500	991,500	97.19%
2051	-	-	-	970,000	24,250	994,250	994,250	100.00%
	<u>\$20,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,782,525</u>	<u>\$28,382,525</u>	<u>\$13,875,000</u>	<u>\$10,918,083</u>	<u>\$24,793,083</u>	<u>\$53,175,608</u>	

(1) Excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes.

(2) Interest calculated at an assumed rate for purposes of illustration only. Preliminary, subject to change.

TABLE 9 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION ⁽¹⁾

Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 2026		\$ 2,738,925
Interest and Sinking Fund, as of August 31, 2025	\$2,758,713	
State Aid	27,491	
\$0.07260 Tax Rate at 99.0% Collections Produces	<u>2,641,449</u>	<u>5,427,653</u>
Estimated Balance, August 31, 2026		<u>\$2,688,728</u>

(1) Excludes the Maintenance Tax Notes.

TABLE 10 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

Date Authorized	Purpose	Amount Authorized	Amount Previously Issued	Amount Being Issued	Unissued Balance
May 12, 2012	School Building Facilities and Equipment	\$ 14,220,000	\$ 14,105,000	\$ -	\$ 115,000
November 4, 2025	Proposition A - School Building Facilities and Buses	3,060,000	-	3,060,000 ⁽¹⁾	-
	Proposition B - Athletic Improvements	11,750,000	-	11,750,000 ⁽¹⁾	-
		<u>\$ 29,030,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,105,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,810,000 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>\$ 115,000</u>

(1) Includes the principal amount of the Bonds and certain [net] premium allocated to voter authorization. Preliminary, subject to change.

ANTICIPATED ISSUANCE OF UNLIMITED TAX DEBT; LIMITED TAX DEBT . . . The District does not anticipate issuing additional unlimited tax bonds within the 12 months.

TABLE 11 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS

On June 6, 2017, the District delivered its \$1,805,000 Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2017 (the "Series 2017 Maintenance Tax Notes") to provide funds for certain capital maintenance items to District facilities. An amortization schedule for the Series 2017 Maintenance Tax Notes is provided below:

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 160,000	\$ 20,275	\$ 180,275
2027-2029	510,000	28,013	538,013
Total	<u>\$ 670,000</u>	<u>\$ 48,288</u>	<u>\$ 718,288</u>

On December 7, 2022, the District delivered its \$1,775,000 Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2022 (the "Notes") to provide funds for certain capital maintenance items to District facilities. An amortization schedule for the Notes is provided below:

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 95,000	\$ 61,025	\$ 156,025
2027	100,000	56,871	156,871
2028	105,000	52,505	157,505
2029	110,000	47,925	157,925
2030	115,000	43,133	158,133
2031	120,000	38,127	158,127
2032	125,000	32,909	157,909
2033	130,000	27,477	157,477
2034	135,000	21,833	156,833
2035	140,000	15,975	155,975
2036	150,000	9,798	159,798
2037	155,000	3,302	158,302
Total	<u>\$ 1,480,000</u>	<u>\$ 410,877</u>	<u>\$ 1,890,877</u>

The District leases photocopy machines with an agreement having a 5-year term. Average payments of \$3,170 are made monthly which consist of principal and imputed annual interest ranging from 5.34%. No assets were pledged as collateral for these leases. Future principal and interest payments due to maturity as of the end of the fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 35,172	\$ 2,871	\$ 38,043
2027	34,564	3,478	38,042
2028	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 69,736</u>	<u>\$ 6,349</u>	<u>\$ 76,085</u>

EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

PENSION FUND . . . Pension funds for employees of Texas school districts, and any employee in public education in Texas, are administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (the "System"). The individual employees contribute a fixed amount of their salary to the System, currently 8.25%, and the State of Texas contributes funds to the System based on statutory required minimum salary for certified personnel, except any District personnel paid by Federally funded programs. (For more detailed information concerning the retirement plan, see Appendix B, "Excerpts from the District's Annual Financial Report" - Note J.)

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS . . . The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The State of Texas and active public school employee contribution rates were 1.25% and 0.65% of public school payroll, respectively, with school districts contributing a percentage of payroll set at 0.75% for fiscal year 2025. For the year ended August 31, 2025, the State's contribution was \$67,630, the active member contribution was \$37,981, and the District's contribution was \$58,859 which equaled the required contributions each year. (For more detailed information concerning other postemployment benefits, see APPENDIX B, "Excerpts from the District's Annual Financial Report" - Note K.)

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TABLE 12 - CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Fiscal Years Ended August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<u>Program Revenues:</u>					
Charges for Services	\$ 309,002	\$ 413,142	\$ 359,894	\$ 195,229	\$ 109,527
Operating Grants & Contributions	1,201,614	1,049,132	1,258,353	1,986,002	1,278,166
Property Taxes	33,059,245	25,062,802	27,574,204	23,109,807	23,434,965
State Aid- Formula Grants	1,323,457	203,666	341,180	321,425	296,760
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	397,217	536,126	359,403	189,567	162,608
Investment Earnings	1,002,803	911,597	748,744	77,551	6,492
Other	15,576	51,043	282,586	250,727	81,309
Total Revenues	<u>\$37,308,914</u>	<u>\$ 28,227,508</u>	<u>\$30,924,364</u>	<u>\$ 26,130,308</u>	<u>\$25,369,827</u>
<u>Expenses:</u>					
Instruction	\$ 5,688,007	\$ 5,896,977	\$ 5,127,741	\$ 4,603,576	\$ 5,196,040
Instructional Resources & Media Services	128,702	110,465	94,795	137,181	184,930
Curriculum & Staff Development	11,184	22,227	4,771	6,039	18,165
Instructional Leadership	-	-	23,700	-	18,367
School Leadership	457,154	443,398	547,020	504,795	558,673
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	513,274	369,403	354,969	326,460	396,186
Social Work Services	5,358				
Health Services	75,019	60,923	43,833	37,218	45,907
Student Transportation (Pupil)	637,344	495,417	511,401	406,089	364,292
Food Services	595,277	591,166	543,693	501,890	493,080
Curricular/Extracurricular Activities	821,123	652,397	667,565	625,504	539,319
General Administration	775,882	867,382	741,828	625,389	600,974
Plant Maintenance & Operations	1,193,127	1,421,228	1,161,553	1,225,218	1,202,166
Security & Monitoring Services	178,071	150,233	59,410	75,915	39,787
Data Processing Services	300,018	324,966	183,865	175,393	155,601
Community Services	13	7,738	9,759	243	192
Debt Service	1,166,986	510,809	78,182	504,255	794,247
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	1,300	176,887	52,695	650	321,154
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Instructional Services between Schools	18,643,099	15,861,497	18,709,367	15,246,852	13,132,700
Payments Related to Shared Service Arrangements	25,234	27,728	48,442	47,517	23,644
Other Intergovernmental Charges	372,769	423,058	396,652	407,867	382,343
Total Expenses	<u>\$31,588,941</u>	<u>\$ 28,413,899</u>	<u>\$29,361,241</u>	<u>\$ 25,458,051</u>	<u>\$24,467,767</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$ 5,719,973	\$ (186,391)	\$ 1,563,123	\$ 672,257	\$ 902,060
Loss on Disposal of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Building Settlement Fund	-	-	-	-	262,896
Beginning Net Assets	17,363,012 ⁽¹⁾	17,549,405 ⁽¹⁾	15,986,280	15,314,023 ⁽³⁾	14,162,105
Prior Period Adjustment	(213,307) ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-
Ending Net Assets	<u>\$22,869,678</u>	<u>\$ 17,363,014</u>	<u>\$17,549,403</u>	<u>\$ 15,986,280</u>	<u>\$15,327,061</u>

(1) Restated.

(2) In fiscal year 2025, the District implemented GASB 101 "Compensated Absences", which resulted in a restatement of prior year fund balance in the government-wide financial statements.

(3) In fiscal year 2022, the District implemented GASB 87, which requires a retroactive restatement of prior periods to reflect the effect on the net position as if the standard had been in effect in prior years. As such, the beginning net position has been restated.

TABLE 12-A - GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY

	Fiscal Years Ended August 31,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 30,658,408	\$ 23,942,528	\$ 26,629,494	\$ 21,363,647	\$ 21,064,927
State Sources	1,905,804	666,385	814,605	669,476	683,831
Federal Sources	50,689	141,753	161,385	172,674	162,609
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 32,614,901</u>	<u>\$ 24,750,666</u>	<u>\$ 27,605,484</u>	<u>\$ 22,205,797</u>	<u>\$ 21,911,367</u>
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 5,339,355	\$ 5,355,731	\$ 4,749,477	\$ 3,404,015	\$ 4,417,787
Instructional Resources and Media Services	127,555	104,105	92,021	144,727	173,853
Curriculum and Staff Development	8,891	5,320	4,474	5,743	17,204
Instructional Leadership	-	-	-	-	-
School Leadership	446,286	420,905	544,460	534,840	520,111
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	424,449	361,695	334,810	333,427	373,289
Social Work Services	6,127	-	-	-	-
Health Services	77,523	59,663	44,124	39,805	43,113
Pupil Transportation	581,903	540,650	631,483	378,255	343,498
Co-Curricular Activities	834,235	624,084	652,488	626,197	505,327
General Administration	764,055	848,046	620,780	603,155	564,455
Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,109,238	1,324,010	1,094,548	1,208,546	1,133,790
Security and Monitoring Services	90,021	64,654	55,678	41,416	36,192
Data Processing Services	256,529	185,169	177,646	176,414	146,631
Community Services	-	-	2,202	-	-
Debt Service	382,819	373,318	385,807	244,576	178,180
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	198,617
Contracted Instructional Services	-	-	-	-	-
Between Public Schools	17,812,215	15,035,143	17,959,838	14,498,955	12,437,967
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	22,644	25,152	46,106	45,186	22,393
Other Intergovernmental Charges	350,542	400,952	376,601	387,860	362,117
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 28,634,387</u>	<u>\$ 25,728,597</u>	<u>\$ 27,772,543</u>	<u>\$ 22,673,117</u>	<u>\$ 21,474,524</u>
Other Resources and (Uses)	\$ (13,061)	\$ -	\$ 146,020	\$ (179,447)	\$ (93,922)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 3,980,514	\$ (977,931)	\$ (167,059)	\$ (467,320)	\$ 436,843
Beginning Fund Balance on September 1	<u>2,379,298</u>	<u>3,357,230</u>	<u>3,378,269</u>	<u>4,025,036</u>	<u>3,682,115</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	3,967,453	(977,931)	(21,039)	(646,767)	342,921
Ending Fund Balance on August 31	<u>\$ 6,346,751</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,299</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 3,357,230</u>	<u>\$ 3,378,269</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 4,025,036</u>

(1) The decrease in General Fund balance for fiscal year 2024 is attributable to the completion of the ESSER funding, as well as staffing levels that remained high with a decrease in student enrollment. The District has since decreased staffing levels through attrition.

(2) The decrease in General Fund balance for fiscal year 2022 is mainly attributable to an unexpectedly high recapture cost settle up from fiscal year 2021 of just over \$800,000, which was not determined by the Texas Education Agency to the District until April 2022.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank.]

FINANCIAL POLICIES

Basis of Accounting . . . The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Agency funds have no measurement focus. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

General Fund . . . The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It includes financial resources that are not required to be reported separately in another fund. It is a budgeted fund, and any unrestricted fund balances are considered to be resources available for current operations.

Debt Service Fund . . . The Debt Service Fund includes debt service taxes and other revenues collected to retire bond principal and to pay interest due. It is a budgeted fund.

Special Revenue Funds . . . The Special Revenue Funds are governmental funds which include resources restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes by a grantor or the Board. Federally financed programs where unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods are accounted for in these funds.

Private Purpose Trust Funds . . . The Private Purpose Trust Funds are fiduciary funds used to account for donations for which the donors have stipulated that both the principal and the income may be used for purposes that benefit parties outside the District. The District utilizes this fund type to account for money collected and held for the purpose of awarding scholarships to selected students.

Agency Funds . . . The Agency Funds are fiduciary funds used to account for resources held for others in a custodial capacity. The District utilizes this fund type to account for funds held on behalf of student clubs and organizations.

Budgetary Procedures . . . Budgets are prepared annually for the General Fund, the Child Nutrition Fund, and the Debt Service Fund on the modified accrual bases, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. A formal budget is prepared by the end of August and is adopted by the Board at a public meeting after public notice of the meeting has been given no earlier than the 30th day or later than the 10th day before the public hearing. The legal level of control for budgeted expenditures is the function level within the budgeted funds. Amendments to the budget are required prior to expending amounts greater than the budgeted amounts at the function level. Budgets are controlled at the departmental or campus level, the same level at which responsibility for operations is assigned. The budget is monitored by the administration throughout the year and amendments are brought to the Board as needed.

INVESTMENTS

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Under State law, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this State that the District selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in the State that the District selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the District's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the District appoints as the District's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates

meeting the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) (the “PFIA”) that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State that is selected by the District, (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) above, clause (12) below, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District’s name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers’ acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least “A-1” or “P-1” or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least “A-1” or “P-1” or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.); (14) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities; and (15) for bond proceeds, guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or a third party selected and approved by the District. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract. The District invests its investable funds in investments authorized by Texas law in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board of Trustees of the District. Both state law and the District’s investment policies are subject to change.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than AAA or AAAM or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution.

The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

INVESTMENT POLICIES . . . Under Texas law, the District is required to invest its funds under written investment policies that primarily emphasize safety of principal and liquidity; that address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management; and that include a list of authorized investments for District funds, the maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment and the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups, methods to monitor the market price of investments acquired with public funds, a requirement for settlement of all transactions, except investment pool funds and mutual funds, on a delivery versus payment basis, and procedures to monitor rating changes in investments acquired with public funds and the liquidation of such investments consistent with the Public Funds Investment Act. All District funds must be invested consistent with a formally adopted “Investment Strategy Statement” that specifically addresses each fund’s investment. Each Investment Strategy Statement will describe its objectives concerning: (1) suitability of investment type, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability of each investment, (5) diversification of the portfolio, and (6) yield.

Under Texas law, the District’s investments must be made “with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person’s own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived.” At least

quarterly the District's investment officers must submit an investment report to the Board of Trustees detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, the ending market value and the fully accrued interest for the reporting period of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategies and (b) Texas law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board of Trustees.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS . . . Under State law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) adopt by written instrument a rule, order, ordinance or resolution stating that it has reviewed its investment policy and investment strategies and records any changes made to either its investment policy or investment strategy in the respective rule, order, ordinance or resolution; (3) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the entity to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the Board of Trustees; (4) require the qualified representative of firms offering to engage in an investment transaction with the District to: (a) receive and review the District's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude investment transactions conducted between the District and the business organization that are not authorized by the District's investment policy (except to the extent that this authorization (a) is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the District's entire portfolio, (b) requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards, or (c) relates to investment transactions of the entity that are not made through accounts or other contractual arrangements over which the business organization has accepted discretionary investment authority), and (c) deliver a written statement in a form acceptable to the District and the business organization attesting to these requirements; (5) perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District's investment policy; (6) provide specific investment training for the Treasurer, chief financial officer and investment officers; (7) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse purchase agreement; (8) restrict the investment in no-load mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15% of the District's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service; (9) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements; and (10) at least annually review, revise and adopt a list of qualified brokers that are authorized to engage in investment transactions with the District.

TABLE 13 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2025 (unaudited), the District's investable funds were invested in the following categories:

Type of Investment	Percent of Portfolio	Market Value
TexStar - I & S	21.00%	\$ 4,169,349
TexStar - Self Insurance	2.61%	518,268
TexStar - General	76.39%	15,169,439
Total	100.00%	\$ 19,857,056

The market value of the investment portfolio was approximately 100% of its purchase price. No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities; i.e., securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to some other instrument, index, or commodity.

TexSTAR is a local government investment pool for whom HilltopSecurities provides customer service and marketing for the pool. TexSTAR currently maintains a "AAAm" rating from S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), and has an investment objective of achieving and maintaining a stable net asset value of \$1.00 per share. Daily investments or redemptions of funds is allowed by the participants.

TAX MATTERS

OPINION . . . The following discussion of certain federal income tax considerations is for general information only and is not tax advice. Each prospective purchaser of the Bonds should consult its own tax advisor as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

TAX EXEMPTION . . . The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the opinion of Tax Counsel to the effect that interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes (i) is excludable from gross income of the owners thereof pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, and (ii) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals; however, such interest on the Bonds may be taken into account for the purpose of computing the federal alternative minimum tax imposed certain on corporations. The statutes, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion is based are subject to change. A form of Tax Counsel's opinion appears in APPENDIX D attached hereto..

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, corporations that are classified as an “applicable corporation” (as defined in Section 59(k) of the Code) may be subject to an alternative minimum tax imposed under section 55 of the Code on their “adjusted financial statement income” (as defined in Section 56A of the Code) for such taxable year. Because interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, is included in an applicable corporation’s “adjusted financial statement income,” ownership of the Bonds could subject an applicable corporation to alternative minimum tax consequences.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, FBT Gibbons LLP, Houston, Texas, as Tax Counsel, will rely upon representations and certifications of the District made in certificates pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and will assume continuing compliance by the District with the provisions of the Order subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds. The Order contains covenants by the District with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the facilities financed therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Bonds are to be invested, the periodic calculation and payment to the United States Department of the Treasury (the “Treasury”) of arbitrage “profits” from the investment of the proceeds, and the reporting of certain information to the Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest on the Bonds to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance of the Bonds.

Except as described above, FBT Gibbons LLP, Houston, Texas, as Tax Counsel, will express no other opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Tax Counsel’s opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the District described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Tax Counsel, and Tax Counsel’s opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an audit of the Bonds is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the “taxpayer,” and the owners of the Bonds would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Bonds, the District may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Bonds. Public awareness of any audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

TAX CHANGES . . . Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to bondholders of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Bonds. It is uncertain whether this legislation will be enacted and, if so, whether it will be enacted in its current form. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

ANCILLARY TAX CONSEQUENCES . . . Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust (“FASIT”), individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

TAX ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF DISCOUNT BONDS . . . Any Bonds that have an original yield above their interest rate, as set forth herein (for purposes of this section, the “Tax-Exempt OID Bonds”), are being initially offered and sold to the public at an original issue discount (“OID”) from the amounts payable at maturity thereon. OID is the excess of the stated redemption price of a bond at maturity (the face amount) over the “issue price” of such bond. The issue price is the initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which a substantial amount of bonds of the same maturity are sold pursuant to that initial offering. For federal income tax purposes, OID on each bond will accrue over the term of the bond. The amount accrued will be based on a single rate of interest, compounded semiannually (the “yield to maturity”) and, during each semi-annual period, the amount will accrue ratably on a daily basis. The OID accrued during the period that an initial purchaser of a Tax-Exempt OID Bond at its issue price owns it is added to the purchaser’s tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss at the maturity, redemption, sale or other disposition of that Tax-Exempt OID Bond. In practical effect, accrued OID is treated as stated interest, that is, excludible from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

In addition, original issue discount that accrues in each year to an owner of a Tax-Exempt OID Bond is included in the calculation of the distribution requirements of certain regulated investment companies and may result in some of the ancillary federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, owners of any Tax-Exempt OID Bond should be aware that the accrual of original issue discount in each year may result in an corporate alternative minimum tax liability, if applicable, additional distribution requirements or other ancillary federal income tax consequences although the owner of such Tax-Exempt OID Bond has not received cash attributable to such original issue discount in such year.

Owners of Discount Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of accrued interest upon disposition of Discount Bonds and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Discount Bonds. It is possible that, under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local income taxes, accrued interest on the Discount Bonds may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

TAX ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF PREMIUM BONDS . . . “Acquisition Premium” is the excess of the cost of a bond over the stated redemption price of such bond. Any Bonds that are being sold at original yield below their interest rate, as set forth herein (collectively, the “Premium Bonds”), are being initially offered and sold to the public with Acquisition Premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that Premium Bond (or, in the case of a Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond), compounded semiannually. This amount is amortized ratably over that semiannual period on a daily basis. For purposes of determining the owner’s gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity) or other disposition of a Premium Bond, the owner’s tax basis in the Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that is amortized during the period of ownership. For federal income tax purposes, the amount of Acquisition Premium on the Premium Bonds must be amortized and will reduce the bondholder’s adjusted basis in that bond; however, no amount of amortized Acquisition Premium on the Premium Bonds may be deducted in determining bondholder’s taxable income for federal income tax purposes. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that Premium Bond. A purchaser of a Premium Bond in the initial public offering who holds that Premium Bond to maturity (or, in the case of a callable Premium Bond, to its earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that Premium Bond) will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that Premium Bond.

Purchasers of the Premium Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable bond premium on Premium Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Bonds.

STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAXES . . . Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds under applicable state or local laws. Foreign investors should also consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences unique to investors who are not United States persons.

INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING . . . Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the Internal Revenue Service. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to backup withholding under section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner’s social security number or other taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient’s federal income tax. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

FUTURE AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION . . . Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the Federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Bonds. Any such proposal could limit the value of certain deductions and exclusions, including the exclusion for tax-exempt interest. The likelihood of any such proposal being enacted cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast, 75 miles north of Corpus Christi, Texas. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. The District’s area previously experienced multiple storms and future adverse weather events could result in damages to District facilities or damages to residential and commercial properties in the District that comprise the District’s ad valorem tax base. If a weather event significantly damaged all or part of the properties comprising the tax base within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenues and/or necessitate an increase the District’s tax rate. There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will even carry flood or other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds, or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair any damaged improvements within the District’s boundaries or be sufficient for such purposes. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like other school districts in the State, utilizes technology in conducting its operations. As a user of technology, the District potentially faces cybersecurity threats (e.g., hacking, phishing, viruses, malware and ransomware) on its technology systems. Accordingly, the District may be the target of a cyber-attack on its technology systems that could result in adverse consequences to the District. The District employs a multi-layered approach to combating cybersecurity threats. While the

District deploys layered technologies and requires employees to receive cybersecurity training, as required by State law, among other efforts, cybersecurity breaches could cause material disruptions to the District's finances or operations. The costs of remedying such breaches or protecting against future cyber-attacks could be substantial and there is no assurance that these costs will be covered by insurance. Further, cybersecurity breaches could expose the District to litigation and other legal risks, which could cause the District to incur other costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person" with respect to the Bonds, within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12"). Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB").

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to certain information vendors annually. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement under Tables numbered 1 through 6, 8 through 13 and in Appendix B. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year ending in or after 2026. The District will provide the updated information to the MSRB through the "EMMA" information system in accordance with recent amendments to Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by the required time, the District will provide audited financial statements when and if the audit report becomes available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

NOTICES OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District will file with the MSRB notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner (and not more than 10 business days after occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into of 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, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrars or the change of name of a paying agent/registrars, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, if material, 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 Bond holders, if material; and (16) 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. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except with respect to the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports." The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph 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 United States 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 governing 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, and (b) the District intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) and in the definition of Financial Obligation above to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION. . . Effective July 1, 2009 (the “EMMA Effective Date”), the SEC implemented amendments to Rule 15c2-12 which approved the establishment by the MSRB of EMMA, which is now the sole successor to the nationally recognized municipal securities information repositories with respect to filings made in connection with undertakings made under Rule 15c2-12. Commencing with the EMMA Effective Date, all information and documentation filing required to be made by the District in accordance with its undertaking made for the Bonds will be made with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB.

LIMITATIONS AND AMENDMENTS . . . The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain specified events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (i) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “ANNUAL REPORTS” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial information and operating data so provided.

COMPLIANCE WITH PRIOR UNDERTAKINGS . . . During the last five years, the District has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with SEC Rule 15c2-12.

OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS

The Bonds have been rated “Aaa” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The Bonds and the presently outstanding tax supported debt of the District are rated “A1” by Moody’s without regard to credit enhancement. The District has three issues outstanding, excluding the Bonds, which are rated “Aaa” by Moody’s by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”). The District has two maintenance tax note issues (the “Maintenance Tax Notes”) that are neither further secured by nor subject to the Permanent School Fund Guarantee. The District has received conditional approval from the TEA for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the view of such organization and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, hold, or sell securities. There is no assurance that such rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by such rating company, if in the judgment of such company, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

LITIGATION

In the opinion of District officials, the District is not a party to any litigation or other proceeding pending or to their knowledge threatened, in any court, agency or other administrative body (either state or federal) which, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the District.

At the time of the initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Underwriter with a certificate to the effect that except as disclosed in the Official Statement, no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending challenging the issuance of the Bonds or that affects the payment and security of the Bonds or in any other manner questioning the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds

shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration provisions.

It is the obligation of the Underwriter to register or qualify the sale of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction which so requires. The District agrees to cooperate, at the Underwriter's written request and sole expense, in registering or qualifying the Bonds or in obtaining an exemption from registration or qualification in any state where such action is necessary; provided, however, that the District shall not be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or to execute a general or special consent to service of process in any jurisdiction.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201, as amended), the Bonds (a) are negotiable instruments, (b) are investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (c) are legal and authorized investments for 1. an insurance company, 2. a fiduciary or trustee, or 3. a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256, as amended), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. See "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating" herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The District has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes. The District has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

LEGAL MATTERS

The District will furnish the Underwriter with a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to the effect that the Initial Bond is a valid and legally binding obligation of the District, payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the legal opinion of FBT Gibbons LLP and Powell Law Group, Co-Bond Counsel, that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District. FBT Gibbons LLP, Tax Counsel, will deliver its opinion that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Underwriter from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Co-Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. In its capacity as Co-Bond Counsel, FBT Gibbons LLP and Powell Law Group, LLP, have reviewed the information under the captions and subcaption "THE BONDS" (except for the subcaption "Book-Entry-Only System"), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS," "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM," "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" (first paragraph only), "OTHER INFORMATION - Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale," "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Investments and Eligibility To Secure Public Funds In Texas," "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Matters" (except for the last three sentences of the first paragraph therein), and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except the information under the subheading "Compliance with Prior Undertakings" as to which no opinion is expressed) in the Official Statement and such firms are of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order. Tax Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein, except that, in its capacity as Tax Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information under the caption "TAX MATTERS" in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the legal issues contained under such caption is an accurate description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order.

The customary closing papers, including a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending to restrain the issuance and delivery of the Bonds or which would affect the provision made for their payment or security, or in any manner questioning the validity of the Bonds will also be furnished to the Underwriter. The legal fees to be paid to Co-Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of Bonds are contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinions of Co-Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas. The legal fee of such firm is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

The various legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions as to the legal issues explicitly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, the attorney does not become an insurer or guarantor of the expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

HilltopSecurities is employed as Financial Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Financial Advisor's fee for services rendered with respect to the sale of the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Bonds. HilltopSecurities, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, does not assume any responsibility for the information, covenants and representations contained in any of the legal documents with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds, or the possible impact of any present, pending or future actions taken by any legislative or judicial bodies.

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

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriter has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at the yields indicated on the inside, front cover hereof less an underwriting discount of \$_____, and no accrued interest. The Underwriter will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriter and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriter.

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 part of, their 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 and such information is not to be construed as a representation by the Underwriter.

The Underwriter and its affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriter and its affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the District.

The Underwriter and its affiliates also may communicate independent investment recommendations, market advice, or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or other financial instruments and at any time may hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and other financial instruments.

SAMCO Capital Markets Inc., an Underwriter of the Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026, has entered into a retail distribution agreement with Fidelity Capital Markets, a division of National Financial Services LLC (together with its affiliates, "Fidelity"). Under this distribution agreement, SAMCO Capital Markets Inc. may distribute municipal securities to retail investors at the original issue price through Fidelity. As part of this arrangement, SAMCO Capital Markets Inc. will compensate Fidelity for its selling efforts.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS DISCLAIMER

The statements contained in this Official Statement, and in any other information provided by the District, that are not purely historical, are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the District's expectations, hopes, intentions, or strategies regarding the future. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to the District on the date hereof, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. The District's actual results could differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers,

business partners and competitors, and legislative, judicial, and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the District. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement will prove to be accurate.

MISCELLANEOUS

The financial data and other information contained herein have been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are believed to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and resolutions contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and resolutions. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such documents for further information. Reference is made to original documents in all respects.

This Official Statement will be approved by the Board of the District for distribution in accordance with provisions of the SEC's Rule codified at 17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c2-12, as amended.

The Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds will also approve the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and authorize its further use in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Underwriter.

/s/
President, Board of Trustees
Three Rivers Independent School District

ATTEST:

/s/
Secretary, Board of Trustees
Three Rivers Independent School District

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

Three Rivers Independent School District (the “District”), created in 1920 is comprised of an area of 445.95 square miles in the northern portion of Live Oak and Bee Counties, Texas. The District is bounded by Karnes City, Kenedy, Pawnee, George West, McMullen and Pleasanton Independent School Districts. The District, located primarily in Live Oak County, Texas (“Live Oak County”) with a small portion in Bee County, Texas, is an agricultural and oil producing area that includes the City of Three Rivers, Texas (the “City”), a commercial center located 75 miles southeast of San Antonio, Texas and 75 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, Texas at the intersection of U.S. Highway 281 and State Highway 72. The Choke Canyon reservoir is located five miles west of the City.

ENROLLMENT AND FACILITIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Elementary School</u>	<u>Junior/Senior High School</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015-2016	396	306	702
2016-2017	371	323	694
2017-2018	365	313	678
2018-2019	330	300	630
2019-2020	357	299	656
2020-2021	305	265	570
2021-2022	316	282	598
2022-2023	324	271	595
2023-2024	312	284	596
2024-2025	312	254	566
2025-2026	311	195	506

The District has a total of two schools, including one elementary school (EE-6) and one Junior/Senior High School (7-12).

For the 2025-2026 school year, the District employs a staff of approximately 106, which includes a professional staff of approximately 60. Personnel distribution is as follows:

Teachers	52
Administrators	5
Teacher Aides and Secretaries	39
Auxiliary Employees	<u>10</u>
Total Number of Employees	<u>106</u>

Teacher/pupil ratios for 2025-26 are:

Elementary Schools	7.97/1
Junior/Senior High School	5.74/1

LIVE OAK COUNTY

Live Oak County is in southern Texas and has an economy based on agribusiness along with some oil activity. Industry in the County include tourism, oil production, government and agribusiness. Irrigation, hogs, hay, grain sorghum, cow-calf operations, cotton and corn are the principal sources of agricultural income. Minerals produced in the County include sand, oil, gravel and gas. Lake Corpus Christi and Choke Canyon Reservoir and State Park are located within Live Oak County and are tourist attractions.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS FOR LIVE OAK COUNTY⁽¹⁾

	<u>2025⁽³⁾</u>	<u>2024⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2023⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2022⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2021⁽²⁾</u>
Civilian Labor Force	3,986	3,908	3,808	3,692	3,762
Total Employed	3,803	3,720	3,631	3,503	3,450
Total Unemployed	183	188	177	189	312
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	5.1%	8.3%
 % Unemployed (Texas)	 3.9%	 4.1%	 4.0%	 3.9%	 5.6%
% Unemployed (U.S.)	4.1%	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%	5.3%

(1) Source: Texas Workforce Commission.

(2) Average annual statistics.

(3) As of December 2025.

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM THE
THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended August 31, 2025

The information contained in this Appendix consists of excerpts from the Three Rivers Independent School District Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended August 31, 2025, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Report for further information.

Raul Hernandez & Company, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants
5402 Holly Rd, Suite 102
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411
Office (361)980-0482 Fax (361)980-1002

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees
Three Rivers Independent School District
351 South School Road
Three Rivers, Texas 78071

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Three Rivers Independent School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended August 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of August 31, 2025, 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Three Rivers Independent 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 opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note A to the basic financial statements, during the year ended August 31, 2025, the District implemented Governmental Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note A to the basic financial statements, during the year ended August 31, 2025, the District implemented Governmental Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Three Rivers Independent School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement due date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibility 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 based on 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report January 7, 2026, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Raul Hernandez & Company, P.C.
Corpus Christi, Texas
January 7, 2026

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report, we, the managers of Three Rivers Independent School District, discuss and analyze the District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025. Please read it in conjunction with the independent auditors' report on page 1, and the District's Basic Financial Statements, which begin on page 14.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's total combined net positions were \$22,869,678 and \$17,363,012, for fiscal years ending August 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- The District's expenses were \$31,588,941, which is \$3,175,042 more than the 2024 amount of \$28,413,899.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance of \$6,346,751 and \$2,379,298 for fiscal years ending August 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
- The Debt Service Fund ended the year with a fund balance of \$2,758,713, which represents an increase of \$494,469 from the prior year.
- Revenues from governmental activities were \$37,38,914 which represents an \$9,081,406 increase from the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts—*management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, and *required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The *governmental funds* statements tell how *general government* services were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.
- *Proprietary fund* statements offer *short- and long-term* financial information about the activities the government operates *like businesses*.
- *Fiduciary fund* statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or custodian for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.
- *Notes to the financial statements*. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.
- *Other information*. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the district's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions are the two budgetary schedules on the general fund and major special revenue fund. The combining statements in connection to nonmajor governmental funds and fiduciary funds are then presented.

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

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-1 Major Features of the District's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Type of Statements	Government-wide	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
<u>Scope</u>	Entire district Government (except) Fiduciary funds) and the district's component units	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities of District similar to private business; self insurance	Instances in which the district is the trustee or custodian for someone else's resources
<u>Required Financial Statements</u>	<i>Statement of Net position</i> <i>Statement of Activities</i>	<i>Balance Sheet</i> <i>Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances</i> <i>Statement of cash flows</i>	<i>Statement of net position</i> <i>Statement of rev, exp. & changes in net position</i> <i>Statement of flows</i>	<i>Statement of fiduciary net position</i> <i>Statement of in fiduciary net position</i>
<u>Accounting basis and measurement focus</u>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial	Accrual accounting and economic focus	Accrual accounting economic resources focus

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 14 and 15). These provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

Fund financial statements (starting on page 16) report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the District's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how services were financed in the short term as well as what resources remain for future spending. They reflect the flow of current financial resources, and supply the basis for tax levies and the appropriations budget. For proprietary activities, fund financial statements tell how goods or services of the District were

sold to departments within the District or to external customers and how the sales revenues covered the expenses of the goods or services. The remaining statements, fiduciary statements, provide financial information about activities for which the District acts solely as a trustee or custodian for the benefit of those outside of the district.

The notes to the financial statements (starting on page 24) provide narrative explanations or additional data needed for full disclosure in the government-wide statements or the fund financial statements.

The combining statements for nonmajor funds contain even more information about the District's individual funds. These are not required by TEA. The section labeled Other Schedules contain data used by monitoring or regulatory agencies for assurance that the District is using funds supplied in compliance with the terms of grants.

Reporting the District as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the District's overall financial condition and operations begins on page 14. Its primary purpose is to show whether the District is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all the District's assets and liabilities at the end of the year while the Statement of Activities includes all the revenues and expenses generated by the District's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting which is the basis used by private sector companies.

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The District's revenues are divided into those provided by outside parties who share the costs of some programs, such as tuition received from students from outside the district and grants provided by the U.S. Department of Education to assist children with disabilities of from disadvantaged backgrounds (program revenues), and revenues provided by the taxpayers or by TEA in equalization funding processes (general revenues). All the District's assets are reported whether they serve the current year or future years. Liabilities are considered regardless of whether they must be paid in the current or future years.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in them. The District's net position (the difference between assets and liabilities) provide one measure of the District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. To fully assess the overall health of the District, however, you should consider nonfinancial factors as well, such as changes in the District's average daily attendance or its property tax base and the condition of the District's facilities.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we present the District's one kind of activity:

- Governmental activities—Most of the District's basic services are reported here, including the instruction, counseling, co-curricular activities, food services, transportation, maintenance, community services, and general administration. Property taxes, tuition, fees, and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements begin on page 16 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. Laws and contracts require the District to establish some funds, such as grants received under the No Child Left Behind Act from the U.S. Department of Education. The District's administration establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (like campus activities). The District's governmental funds use the following accounting approach:

- Governmental funds—Most of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These use modified accrual accounting (a method that measures the receipt and disbursement of cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash) and report balances that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general operations and the basic services it provides. We describe the differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation schedules following each of the fund financial statements.

The District as Trustee

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

- The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for money raised by student activities and alumnae scholarship programs. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position on page 22. We exclude these resources from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is only responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The District implemented GASB Statement #34 in a prior year. Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table I) and changes in net position (Table II) of the District's governmental-type activities between current and prior year.

Net position of the District's governmental activities decreased from \$17,363,012 to \$22,869,678 due, in part, to revenues exceeding expenditures. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was \$2,089,836 at August 31, 2025 which represents a \$4,371,861 increase from prior year. The District's revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$5,716,973. The District paid bonds and other long-term debt in the amount of \$2,213,911. Furthermore, acquired capital assets, including completed capital projects, amounted to a net after disposals, before depreciation, of \$3,269,595. The District recorded depreciation in the amount of \$1,407,945. In addition, accumulated depreciation was \$15,114,014 as of August 31, 2025. (See note F on page 38)

Total Revenue increased by \$9,081,406 in fiscal year 2025. Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes accounted for a majority of the decrease. Total Expenditures increased by \$3,175,042 during the year. Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools accounted for a majority of the increase.

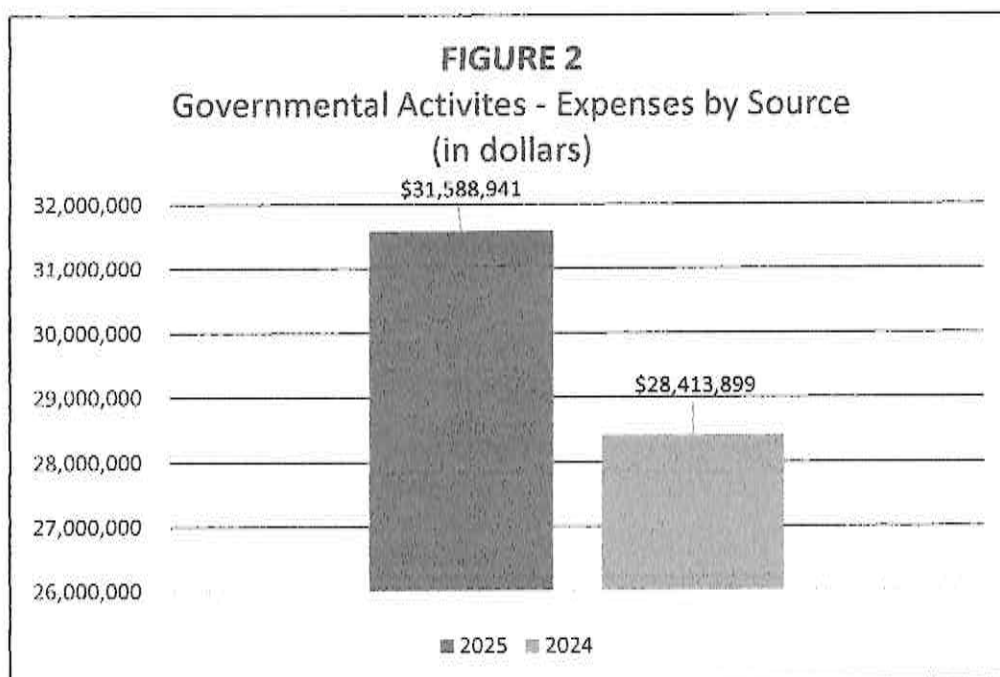
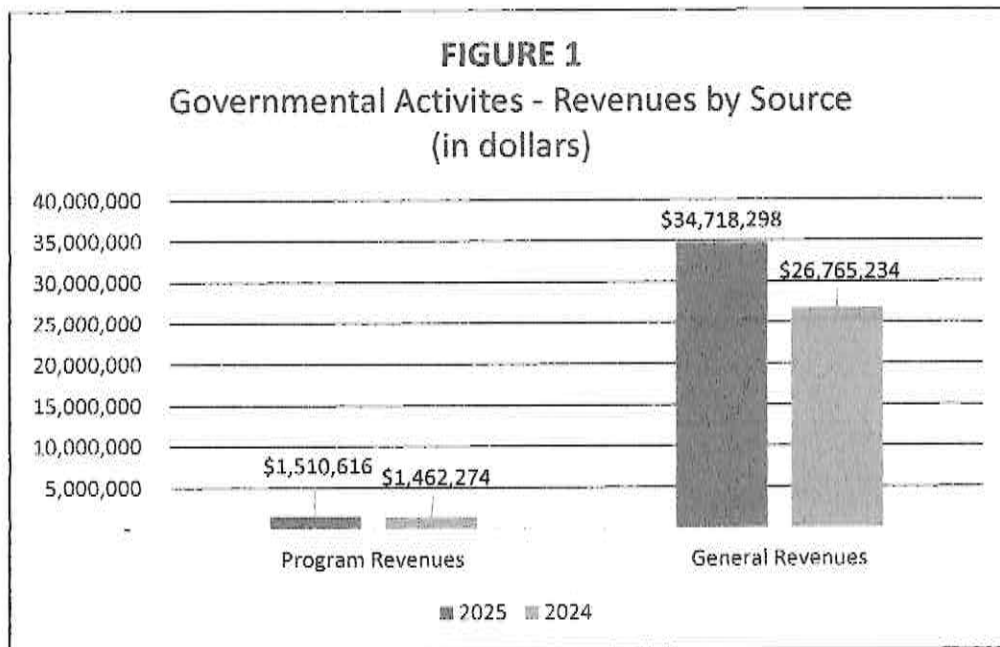
The District has no business-type activities.

Table 1
THREE RIVERS
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ASSETS	Governmental Activities		Change
	2025	2024	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 700,245	\$ 747,407	\$ (47,162)
Current Investments	11,863,540	12,645,304	(781,764)
Property Taxes Receivable (Delinquent)	572,674	166,053	406,621
Due from Other Governments	1,317,446	77,762	1,239,684
Due from Fiduciary Funds	-	887	(887)
Other Receivables, net	55,103	48,870	6,233
Prepayments	18,016	99,870	(81,854)
Total Current Assets:	14,527,024	13,786,153	740,871
Capital Assets:			
Land	169,980	169,980	-
Buildings, Net	33,728,887	34,778,156	(1,049,269)
Furniture and Equipment, Net	1,608,411	1,573,509	34,902
Right-to-Use Leased Asset, Net	65,870	98,806	(32,936)
Construction in Progress	6,165,044	3,256,091	2,908,953
Total Noncurrent Assets	41,738,192	39,876,542	1,861,650
Total Assets	\$ 56,265,216	\$ 53,662,695	\$ 2,602,521
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	853,675	1,425,802	(572,127)
Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	1,364,754	956,568	408,186
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,218,429	2,382,370	(163,941)
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,023,042	\$ 2,594,600	\$ (1,571,558)
Interest Payable	62,695	86,372	(23,677)
Accrued Wages Payable	675,714	468,572	207,142
Due to Fiduciary Funds	-	240	(240)
Due to Other Governments	403,579	486,326	(82,747)
Accrued Expenses	17,675	29,133	(11,458)
Unearned Revenue	571,839	736	571,103
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	2,438,039	2,126,040	311,999
Due in More Than One Year	23,454,077	25,766,680	(2,312,603)
Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	2,456,647	2,855,415	(398,768)
Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	1,803,521	1,238,990	564,531
Total Liabilities	32,906,828	35,653,104	(2,746,276)
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	418,817	565,213	(146,396)
Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	2,288,322	2,763,755	(475,433)
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,707,139	3,328,968	(621,829)
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	15,846,076	11,983,822	3,862,254
Restricted for Federal and State Programs	2,438	119,113	(116,675)
Restricted for Debt Service	2,758,713	2,264,244	494,469
Restricted for Capital Projects	2,102,430	5,230,904	(3,128,474)
Restricted for Other Purposes	70,185	46,954	23,231
Unrestricted	2,089,836	(2,282,025)	4,371,861
Total Net Position	\$ 22,869,678	\$ 17,363,012	\$ 5,506,666

Table II
THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN POSITION

	Governmental Activities 2025	Governmental Activities 2024	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 309,002	\$ 413,142	\$ (104,140)
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,201,614	1,049,132	152,482
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	29,804,683	22,897,118	6,907,565
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	3,254,562	2,165,684	1,088,878
State Aid - Formula Grants	1,323,457	203,666	1,119,791
Grants and Contributions not Restricted	397,217	536,126	(138,909)
Investment Earnings	1,002,803	911,597	91,206
Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue	15,576	51,043	(35,467)
Total Revenue	<u>37,308,914</u>	<u>28,227,508</u>	<u>9,081,406</u>
Expenses:			
Instruction	5,688,007	5,896,977	(208,970)
Instructional Resources and Media Services	128,702	110,465	18,237
Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	11,184	22,227	(11,043)
School Leadership	457,154	443,398	13,756
Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	513,274	369,403	143,871
Social Work Services	5,358	-	5,358
Health Services	75,019	60,923	14,096
Student (Pupil) Transportation	637,344	495,417	141,927
Food Services	595,277	591,166	4,111
Extracurricular Activities	821,123	652,397	168,726
General Administration	775,882	867,382	(91,500)
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,193,127	1,421,228	(228,101)
Security and Monitoring Services	178,071	150,233	27,838
Data Processing Services	300,018	324,966	(24,948)
Community Services	13	7,738	(7,725)
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	1,166,986	510,809	656,177
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	1,300	176,887	(175,587)
Contr. Instr. Svcs Between Public Schools	18,643,099	15,861,497	2,781,602
Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	25,234	27,728	(2,494)
Other Intergovernmental Charges	372,769	423,058	(50,289)
Total Expenses	<u>31,588,941</u>	<u>28,413,899</u>	<u>3,175,042</u>
Change in Net Position	5,719,973	(186,391)	5,906,364
Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>17,363,012</u>	<u>17,549,403</u>	<u>(186,391)</u>
Adjustments and Restatements	(213,307)	-	(213,307)
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 22,869,678</u>	<u>\$ 17,363,012</u>	<u>\$ 5,506,666</u>



As the District completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 16) reported a combined fund balance of \$11,262,501, which represents a net increase of \$1,221,989 over last year's total of \$10,040,512. The increase is due, in part, to the decrease in expenditures in the general fund.

The District's General Fund balance of \$6,346,751 reported on page 57 differs from the General Fund's budgetary fund balance of \$4,503,647 reported in the budgetary comparison schedule, which is a difference of \$1,843,104.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2025, the District had \$41.7 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, construction in progress, buildings, vehicles, and furniture & equipment.

This year's major additions included:

	2025	2024
Land	169,980	\$ 169,980
Construction in Progress	6,165,044	3,256,091
Buildings & Improvements	45,641,268	45,641,268
Furniture and Equipment	4,711,236	4,350,594
Right-to-use lease assets - equipment	164,678	164,678
Totals at Historical Cost	56,852,206	53,582,611
Accumulated Depreciation	(15,114,014)	(13,706,069)
Total Capital Assets (Net)	<u>\$ 41,738,192</u>	<u>\$ 39,876,542</u>

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in Note F (page 38) to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the District had \$25,892,116 in bonds and other long-term debt outstanding, which is a net decrease from the prior year by \$5,000,604.

	2025	2024	Change
Bonds Payable	\$ 20,600,000	\$ 25,210,000	\$ (4,610,000)
Tax Notes Payable	2,150,000	2,400,000	(250,000)
Bond Premiums	2,946,944	3,179,637	(232,693)
Compensated Absences	125,436	-	125,436
Right to Use Asset Payable	69,736	103,083	(33,347)
	<u>\$ 25,892,116</u>	<u>\$ 30,892,720</u>	<u>\$ (5,000,604)</u>

More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note G (page 39) to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Overview of the Economic Climate Economic factors influencing the District's budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year include the impact of flat funding relative to inflation, a continued focus on school safety and security, and the priority of retaining and recruiting quality staff. Additionally, the District is managing ongoing construction projects and addressing student learning loss and discipline. While the District has experienced a decline in enrollment and attendance, the administration and Board of Trustees remain committed to adopting conservative budgets to preserve long-range fund balance projections.

Legislative Impacts and State Funding (HB 2) The 89th Legislative Session concluded on June 2, 2025, with the passage of **House Bill 2 (HB 2)**, which significantly altered the school funding landscape. The most impactful provision of HB 2 for the District is the mandated teacher pay increases:

- Classroom teachers with 3–4 years of experience received a **\$4,000** increase.
- Classroom teachers with 5+ years of experience received an **\$8,000** increase.

The District currently employs 45 teachers with over five years of experience and two teachers with 3–4 years of experience who qualify for these increases. HB 2 also provided an allotment of \$45 per ADA (based on an ADA of 512), totaling approximately **\$23,000–\$25,000** for raises for non-administrative staff, including maintenance, child nutrition, nurses, and counselors.

Overall, the District anticipates receiving approximately **\$422,066** in additional funding via HB 2, which includes increases to the Basic Allotment and the Small and Mid-Size Allotment.

Budgetary Performance and Tax Rates Through proactive fiscal management, the District transitioned from a \$700,000 deficit in the 2024-2025 school year to a **balanced budget** for 2025-2026. While mandated teacher raises cost approximately **\$368,000**, the District implemented a hiring freeze and staffing reductions through attrition that saved **\$352,500**. These internal savings, combined with new state revenue, allowed the District to balance the budget while fulfilling compensation mandates.

The Board of Trustees adopted a 2025-2026 tax rate of **\$0.73945** per \$100 of assessed value, consisting of:

- **Maintenance and Operations (M&O):** \$0.66690
- **Interest and Sinking (I&S):** \$0.07255

Capital Projects and Bond Referendum On November 4, 2025, Three Rivers ISD voters approved a bond package totaling **\$27,183,654.08**. The bond consists of two propositions:

- **Proposition A (\$5,614,914.50):** For the construction, renovation, and equipment of school buildings, including the purchase of school buses.
- **Proposition B (\$21,568,739.58):** For the construction, renovation, and improvement of the football stadium, baseball field, and softball field.

The Board of Trustees maintained the I&S tax rate at \$0.07255, electing to utilize existing fund balances to manage debt service requirements in the near term.

Conclusion Despite the challenges of declining enrollment and inflationary pressures, the financial state of Three Rivers ISD remains strong. The District continues to demonstrate fiscal resilience by aligning local staffing levels with student needs and leveraging new state funding to provide competitive compensation for its dedicated staff.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's business office, at Three Rivers Independent School District, 351 South School Road, Three Rivers, Texas 78071, or by calling (361) 786-3603.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2025

EXHIBIT A-1

Data Control Codes		Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,563,785
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	1,145,348
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(572,674)
1240	Due from Other Governments	1,317,446
1290	Other Receivables, Net	55,103
1410	Prepayments	18,016
	Capital Assets:	
1510	Land	169,980
1520	Buildings, Net	33,728,887
1530	Furniture and Equipment, Net	1,608,411
1550	Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Net	65,870
1580	Construction in Progress	6,165,044
1000	Total Assets	56,265,216
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
1705	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	853,675
1706	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	1,364,754
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,218,429
LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts Payable	1,023,042
2140	Interest Payable	62,695
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	138,835
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	536,879
2180	Due to Other Governments	403,579
2200	Accrued Expenses	17,675
2300	Unearned Revenue	571,839
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	2,438,039
	Due in More than One Year:	
2502	Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	23,454,077
2540	Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	2,456,647
2545	Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	1,803,521
2000	Total Liabilities	32,906,828
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
2605	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	418,817
2606	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	2,288,322
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,707,139
NET POSITION		
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets	15,846,076
	Restricted:	
3820	Restricted for Federal and State Programs	2,438
3850	Restricted for Debt Service	2,758,713
3860	Restricted for Capital Projects	2,102,430
3890	Restricted for Other Purposes	70,185
3900	Unrestricted	2,089,836
3000	Total Net Position	\$ 22,869,678

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Data		Program Revenues			
Control	1	3	4	6	
Codes		Charges for	Operating	Primary Gov.	
	Expenses	Services	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	
Primary Government:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
11	Instruction	\$ 5,688,007	\$ 229,797	\$ 496,174	\$ (4,962,036)
12	Instructional Resources and Media Services	128,702	-	-	(128,702)
13	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	11,184	-	1,964	(9,220)
23	School Leadership	457,154	-	7,755	(449,399)
31	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	513,274	-	109,962	(403,312)
32	Social Work Services	5,358	-	-	(5,358)
33	Health Services	75,019	-	-	(75,019)
34	Student (Pupil) Transportation	637,344	-	15,209	(622,135)
35	Food Services	595,277	22,815	469,992	(102,470)
36	Extracurricular Activities	821,123	56,390	-	(764,733)
41	General Administration	775,882	-	8,943	(766,939)
51	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,193,127	-	7,287	(1,185,840)
52	Security and Monitoring Services	178,071	-	84,328	(93,743)
53	Data Processing Services	300,018	-	-	(300,018)
61	Community Services	13	-	-	(13)
72	Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,166,986	-	-	(1,166,986)
73	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	1,300	-	-	(1,300)
91	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	18,643,099	-	-	(18,643,099)
93	Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	25,234	-	-	(25,234)
99	Other Intergovernmental Charges	372,769	-	-	(372,769)
[TP] TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:		\$ 31,588,941	\$ 309,002	\$ 1,201,614	(30,078,325)

Data Control Codes	General Revenues:	
		Taxes:
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	29,804,683
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	3,254,562
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants	1,323,457
GC	Grants and Contributions not Restricted	397,217
IE	Investment Earnings	1,002,803
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue	15,576
TR	Total General Revenues	35,798,298
CN	Change in Net Position	5,719,973
NB	Net Position - Beginning as Previously Reported	17,363,012
PA	Adjustments and Restatements	(213,307)
	Net Position - Beginning as Restated and Adjusted	17,149,705
NE	Net Position - Ending	\$ 22,869,678

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
ASSETS			
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,348,079	\$ 2,949,758	\$ 2,459,987
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	1,032,323	113,025	-
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(516,161)	(56,513)	-
1240 Due from Other Governments	1,014,228	-	-
1260 Due from Other Funds	295,263	14,704	-
1290 Other Receivables	453	-	-
1410 Prepayments	18,016	-	-
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 8,192,201</u>	<u>\$ 3,020,974</u>	<u>\$ 2,459,987</u>
LIABILITIES			
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 224,500	\$ 205,275	\$ 532,948
2150 Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	138,835	-	-
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	497,122	-	-
2170 Due to Other Funds	48,407	473	-
2180 Due to Other Governments	403,579	-	-
2200 Accrued Expenditures	16,846	-	-
2300 Unearned Revenue	-	-	-
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>1,329,289</u>	<u>205,748</u>	<u>532,948</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	516,161	56,513	-
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>516,161</u>	<u>56,513</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable Fund Balance:			
3430 Prepaid Items	18,016	-	-
Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450 Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	-	-
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	2,758,713	-
3490 Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-
Committed Fund Balance:			
3510 Construction	-	-	1,927,039
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	6,328,735	-	-
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>6,346,751</u>	<u>2,758,713</u>	<u>1,927,039</u>
4000 Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 8,192,201</u>	<u>\$ 3,020,974</u>	<u>\$ 2,459,987</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

625 Hellas Lawsuit Prods	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 580,435	\$ 225,526	\$ 12,563,785
-	-	1,145,348
-	-	(572,674)
-	303,218	1,317,446
-	19,997	329,964
-	54,650	55,103
-	-	18,016
\$ 580,435	\$ 603,391	\$ 14,856,988
\$ -	\$ 60,319	\$ 1,023,042
-	-	138,835
-	39,757	536,879
-	281,084	329,964
-	-	403,579
-	829	17,675
571,821	18	571,839
571,821	382,007	3,021,813
-	-	572,674
-	-	572,674
-	-	18,016
-	2,438	2,438
-	-	2,758,713
-	52,169	52,169
8,614	166,777	2,102,430
-	-	6,328,735
8,614	221,384	11,262,501
\$ 580,435	\$ 603,391	\$ 14,856,988

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2025

EXHIBIT C-2

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 11,262,501
1 The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance and printing, to appropriate functions in other funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase net position.	-
2 Capital assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the cost of these assets was \$53,429,611 and the accumulated depreciation was (\$13,706,069). In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation) and long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.	11,897,450
3 Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase net position. Similarly, the principal payments on Right-to-Use Lease Assets and SBITA Assets are not expenses, rather they are decreases in the Right-to-Use Lease Liabilities and the SBITA Liabilities. These payments must be reclassified and shown as reductions to these liabilities increasing Net Position.	5,293,876
4 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$853,675, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$418,817, and a net pension liability in the amount of \$2,456,647. This resulted in an increase (decrease) in net position.	(2,021,789)
5 Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability required by GASB 75. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$1,364,754 a deferred resource inflow in the amount of \$2,288,322, and a net OPEB liability in the amount of \$1,803,521. This resulted in an increase (decrease) in net position.	(2,727,089)
6 The current year depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(1,407,945)
7 Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales as an increase in bonds payable, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to increase(decrease) net position.	572,674
29 Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 22,869,678

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital Projects
REVENUES:			
5700 Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 30,658,408	\$ 3,398,569	\$ 204,596
5800 State Program Revenues	1,905,804	31,084	-
5900 Federal Program Revenues	50,689	-	-
5020 Total Revenues	<u>32,614,901</u>	<u>3,429,653</u>	<u>204,596</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
0011 Instruction	5,339,355	-	-
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	127,555	-	-
0013 Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	8,891	-	-
0023 School Leadership	446,286	-	-
0031 Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	424,449	-	-
0032 Social Work Services	6,127	-	-
0033 Health Services	77,523	-	-
0034 Student (Pupil) Transportation	581,903	-	380,810
0035 Food Services	-	-	-
0036 Extracurricular Activities	834,235	-	-
0041 General Administration	764,055	-	-
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,109,238	-	-
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	90,021	-	-
0053 Data Processing Services	256,529	-	44,689
Debt Service:			
0071 Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	283,347	1,610,000	-
0072 Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	99,472	1,323,884	-
0073 Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	1,300	-
Capital Outlay:			
0081 Facilities Acquisition and Construction	-	-	2,819,697
Intergovernmental:			
0091 Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	17,812,215	-	-
0093 Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	22,644	-	-
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	350,542	-	-
6030 Total Expenditures	<u>28,634,387</u>	<u>2,935,184</u>	<u>3,245,196</u>
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>3,980,514</u>	<u>494,469</u>	<u>(3,040,600)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
7915 Transfers In	-	-	-
8911 Transfers Out (Use)	(13,061)	-	-
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(13,061)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	3,967,453	494,469	(3,040,600)
0100 Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	2,379,298	2,264,244	4,967,639
3000 Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 6,346,751</u>	<u>\$ 2,758,713</u>	<u>\$ 1,927,039</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	625 Hellas Lawsuit Precls	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	8,614	\$ 80,712	\$ 34,350,899
	-	176,857	2,113,745
	-	953,863	1,004,552
	8,614	1,211,432	37,469,196
	-	490,959	5,830,314
	-	-	127,555
	-	1,964	10,855
	-	7,755	454,041
	-	109,962	534,411
	-	-	6,127
	-	-	77,523
	-	15,209	977,922
	-	599,727	599,727
	-	-	834,235
	-	8,943	772,998
	-	113,593	1,222,831
	-	84,328	174,349
	-	-	301,218
	-	-	1,893,347
	-	-	1,423,356
	-	-	1,300
	-	-	2,819,697
	-	-	17,812,215
	-	-	22,644
	-	-	350,542
	-	1,432,440	36,247,207
	8,614	(221,008)	1,221,989
	-	13,061	13,061
	-	-	(13,061)
	-	13,061	-
	8,614	(207,947)	1,221,989
	-	429,331	10,040,512
\$	8,614	\$ 221,384	\$ 11,262,501

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

EXHIBIT C-4

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,221,989
The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance and printing, to appropriate functions in other funds. The net income (loss) of internal service funds are reported with governmental activities. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase(decrease) net position.	-
Current year capital outlays and long-term debt principal payments are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but they should be shown as increases in capital assets and reductions in long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of removing the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to decrease the change net position. Similarly, current year principal payments on Right-to-Use Leases and SIBTAs are also reclassified as reductions to the Right-To-Use Lease Liability and the SBITA liability which will resulat in a decrease in the change in Net Position.	5,507,183
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease the change in net position.	(1,407,945)
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavailable revenue from property taxes as revenue, adjusting current year revenue to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, reclassifying the proceeds of bond sales, and recognizing the liabilities associated with maturing long-term debt and interest. The net effect of these reclassifications and recognitions is to decrease the change in net position.	106,621
GASB 68 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$274,014. Contributions made before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net pension liability. This caused a decrease in the change in net position totaling \$220,237. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS pension expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net pension expense (increased) decreased the change in net position by \$80,740. The net result is an increase (decrease) in the change in net position.	(26,963)
GASB 75 required that certain plan expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. These contributions made after the measurement date of the plan caused the change in ending net position to increase by \$58,859 before the measurement date and during the previous fiscal year were also expended and recorded as a reduction in net OPEB liability. This caused a decrease in the change in net position totaling \$47,086. Finally, the proportionate share of the TRS OPEB expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net OPEB expense (increased) decreased the change in net position by (\$307,315. The net result is an increase (decrease) in the change in net position.	319,088
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 5,719,973

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2025

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 500	\$ 92,746
Total Assets	<u>500</u>	<u>\$ 92,746</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Other Purposes	<u>500</u>	<u>92,746</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 92,746</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Miscellaneous Revenue - Student Activities	\$ -	\$ 221,450
Total Additions	-	221,450
DEDUCTIONS:		
Other Deductions	-	217,912
Total Deductions	-	217,912
Change in Fiduciary Net Position	-	3,538
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	500	89,208
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 500	\$ 92,746

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Board of School Trustees ("Board"), a seven-member group, has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the district. The Board is elected by the public and has the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the district. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the Board, and the TEA may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the Board. The district receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of those funding entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by the GASB in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" and there are no component units included within the reporting entity.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

a. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements: The statement of net assets and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues 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. The district does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the district's funds, with separate statements presented for each fund category. 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 nonmajor funds.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The district reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This is the district's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the district except those required to be accounted for in another.

Debt Service Funds: The district accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds in a debt service fund.

Capital Project Fund: The other major fund is the capital projects fund which accounts for capital expenditure projects.

Hellas Lawsuit Proceeds Fund (Capital Project Fund): The other major fund is the capital projects fund which accounts for capital expenditure projects.

In addition, the district reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds: The district accounts for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by the district or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Most Federal and some State financial assistance is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.

Internal Service Funds: These are used to account for revenues and expenses related to services provided to parties inside the district. These funds facilitate distribution of support costs to the users of support services on a cost-reimbursement basis. Because the principal users of the internal services are the district's governmental activities, this fund type is included in the "Governmental Activities" column of the government-wide financial statements.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds: These funds are used to report trust arrangements under which principal income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments not reported in other fiduciary fund types.

Custodial Funds: The district accounts for resources held for others in a custodial capacity in custodial funds. These funds are used to account for assets held by the district as a custodian for students and other organizations. These funds were previously reported in an agency fund. This change resulted in reporting the details of additions to and deductions from custodial funds causing a change in the fund net position whereas these details were not reported for agency funds. This change is a result of the implementation of GASB 84.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Fiduciary Funds: These funds are reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements. However, because their assets are held in a trustee or custodial capacity and are therefore not available to support District programs, these funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

Other Special Revenue Funds: The District accounts for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by the district or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Most Federal and some State financial assistance is accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project periods.

b. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements: These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund 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. Nonexchange transactions, in which the district gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The district does not consider revenues collected after its year-end to be available in the current period. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When the District incurs an expenditure or expense for which both restricted and unrestricted resources may be used, it is the district's policy to use unrestricted resources first, then restricted resources.

Under GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," all proprietary funds will continue to follow Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") standards issued on or before November 30, 1989. However, from that date forward, proprietary funds will have the option of either 1) choosing not to apply future FASB standards (including amendments of earlier pronouncements), or 2) continue to follow new FASB pronouncements unless they conflict with GASB guidance. The district has chosen to apply future FASB standards.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows for proprietary and similar fund-types, the district considers highly liquid investments to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

b. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1 on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1 for all real and business personal property in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Tax Code. Taxes are due on receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the year following the year in which it was imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period.

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Delinquent Taxes	\$ 1,032,323	\$ 113,025	\$ 1,145,348
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(516,161)	(56,513)	(572,674)
Net Taxes	<u>\$ 516,162</u>	<u>\$ 56,512</u>	<u>\$ 572,674</u>

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General and Debt Service Funds are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the district is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

c. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The district records purchases of supplies as expenditures, utilizing the purchase method of accounting for inventory in accordance with the Resource Guide. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

d. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. A capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is used.

Capital assets are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Building & Improvements	10-50
Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	10

Right-to-use leased assets and SBITA assets are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the respective agreements.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

e. Receivable and Payable Balances

The district believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation. Therefore, no disclosure is provided which disaggregates those balances. There are no significant receivables which are not scheduled for collection within one year of year end.

f. Compensated Absences

The State of Texas (the "State") has created a minimum sick leave program consisting of five days of sick leave per year with no limit on accumulation and transferability among districts for every person regularly employed in Texas public schools. Each district's local Board is required to establish a sick leave plan. Local school districts may provide additional sick leave beyond the state minimum.

g. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity results from loans, service provided, reimbursements or transfers between funds. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers In and Transfers Out are netted and presented as a single "Transfers" line on the government-wide statement of activities. Similarly, interfund receivables and payables are netted and presented as a single "Internal Balances" Line of the government-wide statement of net assets.

h. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates.

i. Data Control Codes

Data Control Codes appear in the rows and above the columns of certain financial statements. The TEA requires the display of these codes in the financial statements filed with TEA in order to insure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

j. Fund Balances

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid insurance) or legally required to remain intact (such as notes receivable or principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted Fund Balance – represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the district's governing board. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the governing board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action. Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the governing board. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Committed fund balance amounts differ from restricted balances in that the constraints of their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which the district intends to use for a specific purpose, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent may be stipulated by the governing board or by an official or body to which the governing board delegates the authority. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type or the fund's primary purpose. Assignments within the general fund convey that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purposes of the district itself.

Unassigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which are unconstrained in that they may be spent for any purpose. Only the general fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the district considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the district considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

k. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities, and additions to/deductions from TRS's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

l. Other Post-Employment Benefits

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) TRS Care Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to post-employment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities, and additions to/deductions from TRS Care's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

m. GASB Statement No. 100

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, was adopted effective July 1, 2023. 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 from making decisions or assessing accountability.

n. Implementation of New Standards

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*

In the current fiscal year, the district implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability for certain types of compensated absences – including parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave – should not be recognized until the leave commences. A liability for specific types of compensated absences should not be recognized until the leave is used.

This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. A liability for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled should be measured at the amount of the cash payment or non-cash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave should also be included in the measurements of the liabilities. With respect to financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this Statement requires that expenditures be recognized for the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

This Statement amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences to allow governments to disclose only the net change in the liability (as long as they identify it as a net change). In addition, governments are no longer required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the liability for compensated absences.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and for all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosure

In the current fiscal year, the district implemented GASB 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 of the financial statements are issued.

If a government determines that those criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, it should disclose information in notes to the financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature of the circumstances disclosed and the government's vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The disclosure should include descriptions of the following:

- The concentration or constraint
- Each event associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact if the event had occurred or had begun to occur prior to the issuance of the financial statements.
- Actions taken by the government prior to the issuance of the financial statements to mitigate the risk.

B. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures," violation of finance-related legal and contractual provisions, if any, are reported below, along with actions taken to address such violations:

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
None reported	Not applicable

2. Deficit Fund Balance or Fund net Assets of Individual Funds

Following are funds having deficit fund balances or fund net assets at year end, if any, along with remarks which address such deficits:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Deficit Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
None reported	Not applicable	Not applicable

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

B. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY(Continued)

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions(Continued)

3. Budgetary Data

The Board of Trustees adopts an "appropriated budget" for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and the Food Service Fund which is included in the Special Revenue Funds. The district is required to present the adopted and final amended budgeted revenues and expenditures for each of these funds. The district compares the final amended budget to actual revenues and expenditures. The General Fund Budget report appears in Exhibit G-1, and the other two reports are in Exhibit J2 and J3.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the general-purpose financial statements:

1. Prior to August 20 the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning September 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. A meeting of the Board is then called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten days public notice of the meeting must be given.
3. Prior to September 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Board. Once a budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the members of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings. Each amendment must have Board approval. As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, several amendments were necessary during the year.
4. Each budget is controlled by the budget coordinator at the revenue and expenditure function/object level. Budgeted amounts are as amended by the Board. All budget appropriations lapse at year end. A reconciliation of fund balances for both appropriated budget and nonappropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

	August 31, 2025 Fund Balance
Nonappropriated Budget Funds	\$ 1,326,134
All Special Revenue Funds	\$ 1,326,134

5. Excess of expenditure over appropriations

The following is a list of the excess of expenditures over appropriations, at the legal control by an individual fund.

Fund	Function	Amount of Excess
General Fund	Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	\$ (7,954)
Debt Service Fund	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	(205,275)
		<u>\$ (213,229)</u>

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The district's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the district's agent bank approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect District funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the depository bank's dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance.

1. Cash Deposits:

At August 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the district's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was \$809,896 and the bank balance was \$900,262. The district's cash deposits at August 31, 2025 and during the year ended August 31, 2025, were entirely covered by the FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the district's agent bank in the district's name.

2. Investments:

The district is required by Government Code Chapter 2256, The Public Funds Investment Act, to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

The Public Funds Investment Act ("Act") requires an annual audit of investment practices. Audit procedures in this area conducted as a part of the audit of the basic financial statements disclosed that in the areas of investment practice, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies, the district adhered to the requirements of the Act. Additionally, investment practices of the district were in accordance with local policies.

The Act determines the types of investments which are allowable for the district. These include, with certain restrictions, 1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, 2) certificates of deposit, 3) certain municipal securities, 4) securities lending program, 5) repurchase agreements, 6) bankers acceptances, 7) mutual funds, 8) investment pools, 9) guaranteed investment contracts, and 10) commercial paper.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS(Continued)

The district's investments at August 31, 2025 are shown below.

<u>Investment or Investment Type</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
TexStar	N/A	\$ 8,550,887
LOGIC	N/A	3,312,653
Total Investments		\$ 11,863,540
Total Investments		<u>\$ 11,863,540</u>

3. Analysis of Specific Deposit and Investment Risks

GASB Statement no. 40 requires a determination as to whether the district was exposed to the following specific investment risks at year end and if so, the reporting of certain related disclosures:

a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The ratings of securities by nationally recognized rating agencies are designed to give an indication of credit risk. At year end the district was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

At August 31, 2025, the District's investments, other than those which are obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, are rated as to credit quality as follows:

	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Rating Agency</u>
LOGIC	AAAm	Standard and Poor's
TexStar	AAAm	Standard and Poor's

b. Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized, collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the district's name.

Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the government, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the district's name.

At year end, the district was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS(Continued)

c. Concentration of Credit Risk

This is the risk that interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the district was not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

d. Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the district was not exposed to interest rate risk.

e. Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the district was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Investment Accounting Policy

The district's general policy is to report money market investments and short-term participating interest-earning investment contracts at amortized cost and to report nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts using a cost-based measure. However, if the fair value of an investment is significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors, it is reported at fair value. All other investments are reported at fair value unless a legal contract exists which guarantees a higher value. The term "short-term" refers to an investment's value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Non-negotiable certificates of deposit are examples of nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.

Public Funds Investment Pools

Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.

The district's investments in Pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

C. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS(Continued)

LOGIC

LOGIC is a local government investment pool organized under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 791, of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, chapter 2256, of the Texas Government Code. The pool was created in April 1994 through a contract among its participating governmental units, and is governed by a board of directors (the board) to provide for the joint investments of participant's public funds and funds under their control.

LOGIC's policy seeks to invest pooled assets in a manner that will provide for safety of principal, liquidity in accordance with the operating requirements of the Participants, and a competitive rate of return by utilizing economies of scale and professional investment expertise.

Since September 2005, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (JPMIM) has served as investment adviser to LOGIC. JPMIM is an SEC registered investment adviser and an affiliate of J.P. Morgan Asset Management (JPMAM), which is the marketing name for the asset management business of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Hilltop Securities Inc. (Hilltop Securities) and JPMIM serve as co-administrators to LOGIC, and Hilltop Securities provides administrative, participant support, and marketing services. Hilltop Securities is a registered broker dealer, member of FINRA/SIPC, which provides financial advisory and investment banking services to governmental entities across the country. JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. provides custodial services.

TexStar

The district invests in the Texas Short Term Asset Reserve Program (TexSTAR), which has been organized in conformity with the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. TexSTAR is managed by a five-member board of directors (Board). In accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, TexSTAR maintains an advisory board composed of participants in TexSTAR and other people who do not have a business relationship with TexSTAR. Advisory board members are appointed and serve at the will of the Board of Directors. J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. (JPMIM) and First Southwest Company (FSC) serve as co-administrators for TexSTAR under an agreement with the Board. JPMIM provides Investment management services, and FSC provides participant services and marketing. Custodial fund accounting and depository services are provided by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and/or its subsidiary J.P. Morgan Investor Services Co. Transfer agency services are provided by Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. The business affairs of TexSTAR are managed by the Board in accordance with its bylaws. The bylaws set forth procedures governing the selection procedures governing the selection of, and action taken by, the Board. Board oversight of TexSTAR is maintained through various reporting requirements. TexSTAR is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's and is not operated in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. All investments are stated at amortized cost, which generally approximates the market value of the securities. The stated objective of TexSTAR is to maintain a stable \$1.00 per unit net asset value; however, the \$1.00 net asset value is not guaranteed or insured.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

D. INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITIES

1. Due To and From Other Funds

Balances due to and due from other funds at August 31, 2025, consisted of the following:

<u>Due To Fund</u>	<u>Due From Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund	General Fund	\$ 13,706	Short-term loans
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	14,704	Short-term loans
Debt Service Fund	General Fund	473	Short-term loans
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	19,997	Short-term loans
Special Revenue Fund	General Fund	281,084	Short-term loans
		<u>\$ 329,964</u>	

2. Transfers To and From Other Funds

Transfers to and Transfers from other funds at August 31, 2025, consisted of the following:

<u>Transfer From</u>	<u>Transfer To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund	National Breakfast and Lunch Program	\$ 13,061	Supplement Other Funds
		<u>\$ 13,061</u>	

E. FUND BALANCES

The district has nonspendable, restricted, committed, and unassigned fund balance as follows.

Nonspendable Fund Balance:	
Prepaid Items	\$ 18,016
Restricted Fund Balances:	
Federal/State Funds Grant Restrictions	2,438
Debt Service	2,758,713
Other	52,169
	<u>2,813,320</u>
Committed: Construction	2,102,430
Unassigned:	<u>6,328,735</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 11,262,501</u>

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

F. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2025, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
<u>Governmental activities:</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 169,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 169,980
Construction In Progress	3,256,091	2,908,953	-	6,165,044
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>3,426,071</u>	<u>2,908,953</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,335,024</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	45,641,268	-	-	45,641,268
Furniture and Equipment	4,350,594	360,642	-	4,711,236
Right-to-use lease assets - Equipment	164,678	-	-	164,678
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>50,156,540</u>	<u>360,642</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,517,182</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(10,863,112)	(1,049,269)	-	(11,912,381)
Furniture and Equipment	(2,777,085)	(325,740)	-	(3,102,825)
Right-to-use lease assets - Equipment	(65,872)	(32,936)	-	(98,808)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,706,069)</u>	<u>(1,407,945)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,114,014)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>36,450,471</u>	<u>(1,047,303)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,403,168</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 39,876,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,861,650</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,738,192</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 280,933
Instructional Resources and Media Services	8,397
Curriculum and Staff Development	329
School Leadership	30,918
Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	19,107
Health Services	2,281
Student (Pupil) Transportation	22,220
Food Services	30,225
Extracurricular Activities	36,278
General Administration	36,637
Plant Maintenance and Operations	70,659
Security and Monitoring Services	4,137
Data Processing Services	10,110
Community Services	13
Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	830,884
Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	2,590
Other Intergovernmental Charges	22,227
	<u>\$ 1,407,945</u>

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

G. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The district has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide Annual Reports and Material Event Notices to the State Information Depository of Texas, which is the Municipal Advisory Council. This information is required under SEC Rule 15c2-12 to enable investors to analyze the financial condition and operations of the district.

1. Long-Term Obligations Activity

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term Obligations, for the year ended August 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, 4.0% to 5.0% Interest	\$ 8,930,000	\$ -	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 1,080,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2021, 3.0% Interest	4,525,000	-	590,000	3,935,000	610,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2024, 4.0% to 5.0% Interest	8,755,000	-	-	8,755,000	195,000
Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2017 1.8% to 3.75% Interest	825,000	-	155,000	670,000	160,000
Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2022 4.26% Interest	1,575,000	-	95,000	1,480,000	95,000
Bond Premiums on Refunding	3,179,637	-	232,693	2,946,944	232,693
Compensated Absences	-	213,307	87,871	125,436	30,174
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 27,789,637	\$ 213,307	\$ 2,180,564	\$ 25,822,380	\$ 2,402,867
 Net Pension Liability	 2,855,415	 -	 398,768	 2,456,647	 -
Net OPEB Liability	1,238,990	564,531	-	1,803,521	-
Total Other Long-Term Debt	4,094,405	564,531	398,768	4,260,168	-
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 31,884,042	\$ 777,838	\$ 2,579,332	\$ 30,082,548	\$ 2,402,867

2. Debt Service Requirements

General Obligation Debt service requirements on long-term debt at August 31, 2025, are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 935,225	\$ 3,075,225
2027	2,000,000	887,840	2,887,840
2028	2,090,000	761,768	2,851,768
2029	2,175,000	671,406	2,846,406
2030	2,095,000	680,083	2,775,083
Thereafter	12,250,000	4,445,668	16,695,668
Totals	\$ 22,750,000	\$ 8,381,990	\$ 31,131,990

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

H. RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE LIABILITIES PAYABLE

The district leases photocopy machines with an agreement having a 5-year term. Average payments of \$3,170 are made monthly which consist of principal and imputed annual interest ranging from 5.34%. No assets were pledged as collateral for these leases.

A summary of Right-To-Use Lease arrangements for the year ended August 31, 2025, is as follows:

	Interest Rate Payable	Original Lease Liability	Current Year Interest	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Xerox Leases, September 2022	5.34%	\$ 164,677	\$ 4,696	\$ 103,083	\$ -	\$ 33,347	\$ 69,736	\$ 35,172
		Total	<u>\$ 4,696</u>	<u>\$ 103,083</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,347</u>	<u>\$ 69,736</u>	<u>\$ 35,172</u>

Future principal and interest payments due to maturity as of the end of the fiscal year are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 35,172	\$ 2,871	\$ 38,043
2027	34,564	3,478	38,042
2028	-	-	-
2029	-	-	-
2030	-	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 69,736</u>	<u>\$ 6,349</u>	<u>\$ 76,085</u>

I. RISK MANAGEMENT

The district is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2025, the district purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. Plan Description

The district participates in a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit pension that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). It is a defined benefit pension plan established and administered in accordance with the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The pension trust fund is a qualified pension trust under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Texas Legislature establishes benefits and contribution rates within the guidelines of the Texas Constitution. The pension's Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms.

All employees of public, state-supported educational institutions in Texas who are employed for one-half or more of the standard workload and who are not exempted from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002 are covered by the system.

B. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications> ; by writing to TRS at attention Finance Division, PO BOX 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling 1-800-223-8778.

C. Benefits Provided

TRS provides service and disability retirement, as well as death and survivor benefits, to eligible employees (and their beneficiaries) of public and higher education in Texas. The pension formula is calculated using 2.3 percent (multiplier) times the average of the five highest annual creditable salaries times years of credited service to arrive at the annual standard annuity except for members who are grandfathered, the three highest annual salaries are used. The normal service retirement is at age 65 with 5 years of credited service or when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals 80 or more years. Early retirement is at age 55 with 5 years of service credit or earlier than 55 with 30 years of service credit. There are additional provisions for early retirement if the sum of the member's age and years of service credit total at least 80, but the member is less than age 60 or 62 depending on date of employment, or if the member was grandfathered under a previous rule. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description in (A) above. Accordingly, the 2023 Texas legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 10 and House Joint Resolution (HJR) 2 to provide eligible retirees with one-time stipend and an ad hoc cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA).

One-Time Stipends

Stipends, regardless of annuity amount, were paid in September 2023 to annuitants who met the qualifying age requirement on or before August 31, 2023:

- A one-time \$7,500 stipend to eligible annuitants who are 75 years of age and older.
- A one-time \$2,400 stipend to eligible annuitants age 70 to 74.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

A cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) was dependent on Texas voters approving a constitutional amendment (Proposition 9) to authorize the COLA. Voters approved the amendment in the November 2023 election, and the following COLA was applied to eligible annuitants' payments beginning with their January 2024 payment:

- 2% COLA for eligible retirees who retired between September 2, 2013 through August 31, 2020.
- 4% COLA for eligible retirees who retired between September 1, 2001 through August 31, 2013.
- 6% COLA for eligible retirees who retired on or before August 31, 2001.

Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if, as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action. Actuarial implications of the funding provided in the manner are determined by the System's actuary.

D. Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the year.

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. The TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) of the 86th Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and increased employee and employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2019 thru 2025.

Contribution Rates		
	2024	2025
Member	8.00%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.00%	8.25%
Employers	8.00%	8.25%
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2025 Employer Contributions		\$ 274,014
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2025 Member Contributions		\$ 482,059
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 344,201

Contributors to the plan include members, employers and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. The State is the employer for senior colleges, medical schools and state agencies including TRS. In each respective role, the State contributes to the plan in accordance with state statutes and the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

As the non-employer contributing entity for public education and junior colleges, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of the pension trust fund during that fiscal year reduced by the amounts described below which are paid by the employers. Employers (public school, junior college, other entities, or the State of Texas as the employer for senior universities and medical schools) are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following instances:

- On the portion of the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members is entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding sources, a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.
- When the employing district is a public junior college or junior college district, the employer shall contribute to the retirement system an amount equal to 50 percent of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees and 100 percent of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is a surcharge an employer is subject to.

- All public schools, charter schools, and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.7 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2024, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.
- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2023 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term Expected Rate	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2022	3.87%. The source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index."
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period	
100 Years	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Income Including Inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The actuarial methods and assumptions are used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2023. For a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2023.

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.00 percent was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members, employers and the non-employer contributing entity will be made at the rates set by the legislature during the 2019 session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 9.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2024 increasing to 9.54 percent in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.00%. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2024 are summarized below:

Asset Class*	Target Allocation %*	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.0%	4.4%	1.00%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0	4.2	0.80
Emerging Markets	9.0	5.2	0.70
Private Equity	14.0	6.7	1.20
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	1.9%	0.40%
Stable Value Hedge	5.0	3.0	0.20
Absolute Return*	0.0	4.0	0.00
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	6.6%	1.20%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.0	5.6	0.40
Commodities	0.0	2.5	0.00
Risk Parity	8.0%	4.0%	0.40%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	1.0%	0.00%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0	1.3	-0.01
Inflation Expectation			2.40%
Volatility Drag****			-0.70%
Total	100.0%		7.90%

* Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

**Target allocations are based on the FY2024 policy model

***Capital Market Assumptions come from 2024 SAA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/2023).

****The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net Pension Liability if the discounted rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (7.00%) in measuring the 2024 Net Pension Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
Three Rivers ISD's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$ 3,923,888	\$ 2,456,647	\$ 1,240,934

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

At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$2,456,647 for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the district. The amount recognized by the district as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the district were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 2,456,647
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	30,954
Total	<u>\$ 2,487,601</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 thru August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0040217411% which was an increase (decrease) of (0.0001351959%) from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

Changes In Assumptions and Benefits since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The actuarial assumptions and methods are the same as used in the determination of the prior year's net pension liability.

The 2023 Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill 10 (SB 10), which provided a stipend payment to certain retirees and variable ad hoc cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) to certain retirees in early fiscal year 2024. Due to its timing, the legislation and payments were not reflected in the August 31, 2023 actuarial valuation. Under the roll forward method, an adjustment was made to reflect the legislation in the rolled forward liabilities for the current measurement year, August 31, 2024. SB 10 and House Joint Resolution 2 (HJR 2) of the 88th Regular Legislative Session appropriated payments of \$1.645 billion for one-time stipends and \$3.355 billion for COLAs.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

J. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Changes In Assumptions and Benefits since the Prior Actuarial Valuation(Continued)

This appropriation is treated as a supplemental contribution and included in other additions. Since the Legislature appropriated funds for this on-time stipend and COLA, there was no impact on the Net Pension Liability of TRS.

The amount of pension expense recognized by the district in the reporting period was \$746,888.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of \$746,888 and revenue of \$445,911 for support provided by the State.

On August 31, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 135,407	\$ 19,180
Changes in actuarial assumptions	126,842	17,005
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	14,933	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	302,479	382,632
Total as of August 31, 2024 measurement date	579,661	418,817
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	274,014	-
Total	\$ 853,675	\$ 418,817

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	Pension Expense Amount
2026	\$ 6,821
2027	278,247
2028	4,425
2029	(128,864)
2030	215
Thereafter	\$ -

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN

A. Plan Description

The district participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) plan that has a special funding situation. The TRS-Care program was established in 1986 by the Texas Legislature.

The TRS Board of Trustees administers the TRS-Care program and the related fund in accordance with Texas Insurance Code Chapter 1575. The Board of Trustees is granted the authority to establish basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants as well as to amend benefit terms as needed under Chapter 1575.052. The Board may adopt rules, plans, procedures, and orders reasonably necessary to administer the program, including minimum benefits and financing standards.

B. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detail information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TRS Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.texas.gov/learning-resources/publications>; by writing to TRS at P.O. Box 149676, Austin, TX, 78714-0185; or by calling (800) 223-8778.

C. Benefits Provided

TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage to retirees from public and charter schools, regional education service centers and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension plan. Optional dependent coverage is available for an additional fee.

Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in TRS-Care Standard, a high-deductible health plan. Eligible Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in the TRS-Care Medicare Advantage Medical Plan and the TRS-Care Medicare Rx prescription drug plan. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs.

The premium rates for retirees are reflected in the following table.

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates		
	Medicare	Non-Medicare
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN (Continued)

D. Contributions

Contribution rates for the TRS-Care plan are established in state statute by the Texas Legislature, and there is no continuing obligation to provide benefits beyond each fiscal year. The TRS-Care plan is currently funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and is subject to change based on available funding. Funding for TRS-Care is provided by retiree premium contributions and contributions from the state, active employees, and school districts are based on active employee compensation. The TRS Board does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is .65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public-school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75 percent of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2024. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates		
	2024	2025
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2025 Employer Contributions	\$	58,859
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2025 Member Contributions	\$	37,981
Three Rivers Independent School District's 2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions	\$	67,630

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (*regardless of whether or not they participate in the TRS Care OPEB program*). When employers hire a TRS retiree, they are required to pay TRS-Care, a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2023. Update procedures were used to roll forward the Total OPEB Liability to August 31, 2024. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions.

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The demographic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are based on an established pattern of practice and are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2023 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024:

Rates of Mortality	Rates of Disability
Rates of Retirement	General Inflation
Rates of Termination	Wage Inflation

The active mortality rates were based on PUB(2010), Amount-Weighted, Below-Median Income, Teacher male, and female tables (with a two-year set forward for males). The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables. The rates were projected on a fully generational basis using the ultimate improvement rates from mortality projection scale MP-2021.

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate	3.87% as of August 31, 2024
Aging Factors	Based on the Society of Actuaries' 2013 study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death".
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

F. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.87 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This was a decrease of 0.26 percent in the discount rate since the previous year.

Because the investments are held in cash and there is no intentional objective to advance fund the benefits, the Single Discount Rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

The source of the municipal bond rate is the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index" as of August 31, 2024, using the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN (Continued)

G. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used in measuring the Net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.87%)	Current Single Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.87%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	\$ 2,142,667	\$ 1,803,521	\$ 1,529,486

H. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs

At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$1,803,521 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB Liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the district. The amount recognized by the district as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the district were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB liability	\$ 1,803,521
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	2,259,787
Total	<u>\$ 4,063,308</u>

The Net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and rolled forward to August 31, 2024 and the Total OPEB Liability used to calculate the Net OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The employer's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2023 thru August 31, 2024.

On August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0059421078%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0003455184% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the health trend rates assumed.

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB liability:	\$ 1,468,700	\$ 1,803,521	\$ 2,239,826

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

K. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN (Continued)

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation – The following were changes to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability (TOL) since the prior measurement period:

- The single discount rate was changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2024, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.
- The tables used to model the impact of aging on the underlying claims were revised.

Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the district in the reporting period was (\$553,960).

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of (\$533,960) and revenue of (\$293,731) for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2025, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 345,674	\$ 900,055
Changes in actuarial assumptions	230,829	588,468
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	5,050
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	729,392	962,714
Total as of August 31, 2024 measurement date	1,305,895	2,288,322
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	58,859	-
Total	\$ 1,364,754	\$ 2,288,322

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	OPEB Expense Amount
2026	\$ (300,286)
2027	(218,603)
2028	(183,674)
2029	(169,488)
2030	(109,405)
Thereafter	\$ (971)

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

L. MEDICARE PART D – ON BEHALF PAYMENTS

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare Part D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. These on-behalf payments must be recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by each reporting entity. The on-behalf payments for Three Rivers Independent School District for 2025, 2024 and 2023 were \$41,334, \$30,112, and \$30,058, respectively.

M. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue at year end consisted of the following:

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Deferred Revenue	\$ 18	\$ 571,821	\$ 571,839
Total Deferred Revenue	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 571,821</u>	<u>\$ 571,839</u>

N. DUE FROM & DUE TO STATE AGENCIES

The district participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the district receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2025, are summarized below. All federal grants shown below are passed through the TEA and are reported on the combined financial statements as Due from State Agencies.

<u>DUE FROM STATE FUND</u>	<u>STATE ENTITLEMENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General	\$ 1,014,228	\$ -	\$ 1,014,228
Special Revenue	<u>303,218</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>303,218</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,317,446</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,446</u>
<u>DUE TO STATE FUND</u>	<u>STATE ENTITLEMENTS</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General	\$ 403,579	\$ -	\$ 403,579
Debt Service Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 403,579</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 403,579</u>

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

O. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

During the current year, revenues from local and intermediate sources consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 29,698,063	\$ -	\$ 3,254,561	\$ -	\$ 32,952,624
Penalties, Interest and Other	78,438	-	8,033	-	86,471
Tax-related Income					
Investment Income	643,801	-	135,974	223,029	1,002,804
Food Sales	-	22,815	-	-	22,815
Co-curricular Student Activities	56,390	-	-	-	56,390
Other	181,717	48,078	-	-	229,795
Total	<u>\$ 30,658,408</u>	<u>\$ 70,893</u>	<u>\$ 3,398,569</u>	<u>\$ 223,029</u>	<u>\$ 34,350,899</u>

P. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Contingencies

The district participates in grant programs which are governed by various rules of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the district has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable may be impaired. In the opinion of the district, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying basic financial statements for such contingencies.

2. Litigation

No reportable litigation was pending against the District at August 31, 2025.

Q. HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

During the year ended August 31, 2025, employees of the district were covered by health insurance plan (the Plan). The district paid premiums of \$250 per month per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a third-party administrator, acting on behalf of the licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Section 21.922, Texas Education Code and was documented by contractual agreement. The contract between the district and the third-party administrator is renewable September 1, 2026, and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

R. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT-HEALTH CARE

For fully insured districts/entities/risk pools, enter the total amount paid by the district for employee health care premiums as reported to TEA per Note L.

a) Total District Premium paid for health care 2024-2025	<u>\$ 167,625</u>
b) Subtract any non-medical expenditures	
Life Insurance	\$ -
Long-Term Disability	-
c) 2024-2025 Maintenance of Effort	<u>\$ 167,625</u>

S. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION POOL

During the year ended August 31, 2025, Three Rivers Independent School District provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the Fund). The Fund was created and operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. The Fund's Unemployment Compensation Program is authorized by Section 22.005 of the Texas Education Code and Chapter 172 of the Texas Local Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that defines the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund meets its quarterly obligation to the Texas Workforce Commission. Expenses are accrued monthly until the quarterly payment has been made. Expenses can be reasonably estimated; therefore, there is no need for specific or aggregate stop loss coverage for the Unemployment Compensation pool. For the year ended August 31, 2025, the Fund anticipates that Three Rivers Independent School District has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligation for payment of contribution. The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each year on August 31. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2024, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

T. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Governmental funds report deferred inflows in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the fund level financial statements, the district has the following deferred inflows of resources:

	General Fund	Debt Service	Total
Property Taxes Receivable	\$ 1,032,323	\$ 113,025	\$ 1,145,348
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(516,161)	(56,513)	(572,674)
Total Exhibit C-1	<u>\$ 516,161</u>	<u>\$ 56,513</u>	<u>\$ 572,674</u>

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pensions is \$853,675 and \$1,364,754, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to other post-employment benefits is \$418,817 and \$2,288,322, respectively See related details of pension plan obligations in Note J and other post-employment benefits in Note K.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

U. GASB 87

The district implemented GASB 87 for reporting leases during the reporting period. A right-to-use lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. To be accounted for as a lease, the lease must meet the definition of a "long term" lease provided in GASB 87 and must meet the capitalization level set by the Board. The right-to-use lease liability is reported in the government-wide statements. The lease liability is calculated as the present value of the reasonably certain expected payments to be made over the term of the lease and the interest included in the lease payment is recorded as an expense.

With GASB 87, the initial measure of a new right-to-use lease arrangement is reported in government fund types as another financial source during the current period. Monthly payments are reported as principal and interest payments during the reporting period of the fund level statements.

The right-to-use lease asset capitalization level is determined by the Board of Trustees. The term of the lease must be the noncancelable period during which the District has the right to use the tangible assets of another entity plus any periods in which either the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain the option will be exercised, plus any periods in which either the lessee or the lessor has the sole option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain the option will not be exercised by that party and must not meet the definition of a short-term lease under GASB 87. If the lease is in a governmental fund, the full amount of the lease asset will be reported as an expenditure in the fund level statements the year the agreement is made. This statement had no significant impact to the district.

V. GASB 96

The district implemented GASB 96 for reporting subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) during this reporting period. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control over another entity's IT software as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. To be accounted for as a SBITA, it must meet the definition of a "long-term" SBITA provided in GASB 96. The right-to-use SBITA liability is reported in the government-wide statements. The SBITA liability is calculated as the present value of the reasonably certain expected payments made over the term of the contract and the interest included in the SBITA payments is recorded as an expense. There were no SBITAs material to the financial statements that were recorded during the year audited.

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

W. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The district implemented GASB 101 "Compensated Absences" in the current year which resulted in a restatement of prior year fund balance in the government-wide financial statements.

	8/31/2024 As Previously Reported	Change In Accounting Principle	8/31/2024 As Restated
Net Position: Government-Wide Statements			
Governmental Activities	\$ 17,363,012	\$ (213,307)	\$ 17,149,705
Total Primary Government	<u>17,363,012</u>	<u>(213,307)</u>	<u>17,149,705</u>

X. EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The district has evaluated subsequent events through January 7, 2026, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)	
	Original	Final			
REVENUES:					
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 26,000,645	\$ 30,255,645	\$ 30,658,408	\$ 402,763
5800	State Program Revenues	749,409	920,769	1,905,804	985,035
5900	Federal Program Revenues	145,000	145,000	50,689	(94,311)
5020	Total Revenues	26,895,054	31,321,414	32,614,901	1,293,487
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
0011	Instruction	5,055,341	5,350,000	5,339,355	10,645
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	119,896	140,000	127,555	12,445
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	20,700	20,700	8,891	11,809
0023	School Leadership	370,852	450,000	446,286	3,714
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	405,041	435,000	424,449	10,551
0032	Social Work Services	-	6,203	6,127	76
0033	Health Services	72,511	85,000	77,523	7,477
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	474,207	599,000	581,903	17,097
0036	Extracurricular Activities	810,296	860,000	834,235	25,765
0041	General Administration	744,922	775,000	764,055	10,945
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,120,259	1,320,259	1,109,238	211,021
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	94,500	115,500	90,021	25,479
0053	Data Processing Services	347,525	347,525	256,529	90,996
Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	286,000	286,000	283,347	2,653
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	91,878	91,878	99,472	(7,594)
Intergovernmental:					
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	17,151,540	17,900,000	17,812,215	87,785
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	30,000	30,000	22,644	7,356
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	385,000	385,000	350,542	34,458
6030	Total Expenditures	27,580,468	29,197,065	28,634,387	562,678
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(685,414)	2,124,349	3,980,514	1,856,165
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
8911	Transfers Out (Use)	-	-	(13,061)	(13,061)
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	(685,414)	2,124,349	3,967,453	1,843,104
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	2,379,298	2,379,298	2,379,298	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 1,693,884	\$ 4,503,647	\$ 6,346,751	\$ 1,843,104

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	FY 2025 Plan Year 2024	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.004021741%	0.004156937%	0.005145511%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 2,456,647	\$ 2,855,415	\$ 3,054,758
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	3,730,954	4,190,474	3,538,429
Total	<u>\$ 6,187,601</u>	<u>\$ 7,045,889</u>	<u>\$ 6,593,187</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,649,831	\$ 5,584,642	\$ 5,391,748
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	43.48%	51.13%	56.66%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the information on this schedule be data from the period corresponding with the periods covered as of the measurement dates of August 31, 2024 for year 2025, August 31, 2023 for year 2024, August 31, 2022 for year 2023, August 31, 2021 for year 2022, August 31, 2020 for year 2021, August 31, 2019 for year 2020, August 31, 2018 for year 2019, August 31, 2017 for year 2018, August 31, 2016 for year 2017, and August 31, 2015 for year 2016.

FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019	FY 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	FY 2017 Plan Year 2016	FY 2016 Plan Year 2015
0.003980037%	0.003618153%	0.003915265%	0.004192271%	0.004868988%	0.004790522%	0.0052447%
\$ 1,013,575	\$ 1,937,809	\$ 2,035,277	\$ 2,307,528	\$ 1,556,840	\$ 1,810,267	\$ 1,853,932
1,854,541	4,052,871	3,602,002	4,150,357	2,745,076	3,483,220	3,457,928
\$ 2,868,116	\$ 5,990,680	\$ 5,637,279	\$ 6,457,885	\$ 4,301,916	\$ 5,293,487	\$ 5,311,860
\$ 5,340,022	\$ 5,219,801	\$ 4,808,782	\$ 5,021,829	\$ 5,506,685	\$ 6,282,057	\$ 5,490,687
18.98%	37.12%	42.32%	45.95%	28.27%	28.82%	33.77%
88.79%	75.54%	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	2025	2024	2023
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 274,014	\$ 220,237	\$ 216,137
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(274,014)	(220,237)	(216,137)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
District's Covered Pay roll	\$ 5,843,272	\$ 5,649,831	\$ 5,584,642
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Pay roll	4.69%	3.90%	3.87%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P20.183 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the District's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending August 31 of the preceding year.

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
\$ 228,380	\$ 164,264	\$ 149,869	\$ 137,983	\$ 138,424	\$ 153,825	\$ 204,823
(228,380)	(164,264)	(149,869)	(137,983)	(138,424)	(153,825)	(204,823)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 5,630,853	\$ 5,340,022	\$ 5,219,801	\$ 4,808,782	\$ 5,021,829	\$ 5,506,685	\$ 6,282,057
4.06%	3.08%	2.87%	2.87%	2.76%	2.79%	3.26%

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	FY 2025 Plan Year 2024	FY 2024 Plan Year 2023	FY 2023 Plan Year 2022
District's Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset) for Other Postemployment Benefits	0.005942108%	0.005596589%	0.006592026%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,803,521	\$ 1,238,990	\$ 1,578,395
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	2,259,787	1,495,032	1,925,394
Total	<u>\$ 4,063,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,022</u>	<u>\$ 3,503,789</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,649,831	\$ 5,584,642	\$ 5,391,748
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	31.92%	22.19%	29.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. For example, the amounts for FY 2025 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2024, etc.

This schedule shows only the years for which this information is available. Additional information will be added until 10 years of data are available and reported.

FY 2022 Plan Year 2021		FY 2021 Plan Year 2020		FY 2020 Plan Year 2019		FY 2019 Plan Year 2018		FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	
0.005479713%		0.006155881%		0.0059777964%		0.005605219%		0.006524125%	
\$	2,113,770	\$	2,340,129	\$	2,827,053	\$	2,798,737	\$	2,837,097
2,831,981		3,144,572		3,756,521		4,477,673		4,462,864	
\$	4,945,751	\$	5,484,701	\$	6,583,574	\$	7,276,410	\$	7,299,961
\$	5,340,022	\$	5,219,801	\$	4,808,782	\$	5,021,829	\$	5,506,685
39.58%		44.83%		58.79%		55.73%		51.52%	
6.18%		4.99%		2.66%		1.57%		0.91%	

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	2025	2024	2023
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 58,859	\$ 47,086	\$ 48,904
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(58,859)	(47,086)	(48,904)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 5,843,272	\$ 5,649,831	\$ 5,584,642
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.01%	0.83%	0.88%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 requires that the data in this schedule be presented as of the District's respective fiscal years as opposed to the time periods covered by the measurement dates ending August 31 of the preceding year.

Information in this schedule should be provided only for the years where data is available. Eventually 10 years of data should be presented.

2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
\$ 52,479	\$ 41,770	\$ 46,740	\$ 43,734	\$ 37,664	\$ 30,287
(52,479)	(41,770)	(46,740)	(43,734)	(37,664)	(30,287)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 5,630,853	\$ 5,340,022	\$ 5,219,801	\$ 4,808,782	\$ 5,021,829	\$ 5,506,685
0.93%	0.78%	0.90%	0.91%	0.75%	0.55%

APPENDIX C

FORMS OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION
AND TAX COUNSEL'S OPINION



1100 LOUISIANA ST., SUITE 4300
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
P: +1 713.590.9300
F: +1 713.590.9399
[HTTPS://WWW.FBTGIBBONS.COM](https://www.fbtgibbons.com)



108 Wild Basin Rd, Suite 100
Austin, Texas, 78746
www.plg-law.com

_____, 2026

WE HAVE ACTED as Co-Bond Counsel for THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (the “***District***”), in connection with the issuance of bonds (the “***Bonds***”) described as follows:

THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026, dated _____, 20____, in the principal amount of \$_____ and maturing on February 15 in the years _____ through _____, inclusive, and in the years _____ and _____. The Bonds are issuable in fully-registered form only, in denominations of \$5,000 of the principal amount or integral multiples thereof, bear interest, are subject to redemption prior to maturity, and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Bonds and in the bond order (the “***Order***”) adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District authorizing their issuance. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings so assigned in the Order.

WE HAVE ACTED as Co-Bond Counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion (the “***Opinion***”) with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas. In such capacity, we have participated in the preparation of, and have examined, a transcript of certain certified proceedings pertaining to the issuance of the Bonds, as described in the Order. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the District; certain certifications and representations, and other material facts within the knowledge and control of the District, upon which we rely; and certain other customary documents and instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds. We also have examined executed Bond No. R-1 of this issue. We also have examined such portions of the Constitution and statutes of the State of Texas as we have deemed necessary for the purposes of rendering this Opinion.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN REQUESTED to examine, and have not investigated or verified, any original proceedings, records, data, or other material, but have relied upon the transcript of certified proceedings. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the District or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the District's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

BASED UPON SUCH EXAMINATION, it is our opinion that, under existing law:

(A) The transcript of certified proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently in effect; the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District, enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, except to the extent that the rights and remedies of the owners of the Bonds may be limited by laws heretofore or hereafter enacted relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions, and the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases; and the Bonds have been authorized and delivered in accordance with existing law; and

(B) The Bonds are payable, both as to principal and interest, from the receipts of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon taxable property located within the District, which taxes have been pledged irrevocably to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

OUR OPINION IS BASED ON EXISTING LAW AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, which is subject to change. Such opinion is further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement this Opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention, or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, this Opinion is not a guarantee of result and represents our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinion and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above. We express no opinion as to any matters not specifically covered hereby.

Respectfully submitted,

_____, 2026

WE HAVE ACTED AS SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL (“*Special Tax Counsel*”) to the THREE RIVERS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (the “*District*”) in connection with the issuance by the District of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 in the aggregate principal amount of \$ _____ (the “*Bonds*”). The Bonds are authorized pursuant to an election held November 4, 2025, and a bond order Authorizing the Issuance of Three Rivers Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026, adopted on February 17, 2026, by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “*Bond Order*”).

AS SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL, we have reviewed (1) the applicable and pertinent laws of the United States of America, (2) the opinion of FBT Gibbons LLP and Powell Law Group, L.L.P as co-bond counsel to the District (the “*Bond Counsel*”), (3) customary certifications and opinion of officials of the Issuer, (4) certificates executed by officers of the District relating to the expected use and investment of proceeds of the Bonds and certain other funds of the Issuer and the projects financed thereby and to certain other facts solely within the knowledge and control of the District (the “*Tax Certificate*”), (5) the Bond Order and certain tax covenants therein, and (6) such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinion set forth herein. In such examination, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original copies of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, and the accuracy of the statements and information contained in such certificates.

WE HAVE SERVED AS SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL for the District solely to pass upon the matters set forth in our opinion below for federal income tax purposes and for no other purpose. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified, any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the District. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the District or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the sufficiency of the security for or the marketability of the Bonds or the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of any offering material relating to the Bonds. With respect to the validity of the Bonds, we are relying upon the opinion of Bond Counsel. We express no opinion concerning any effect on the following opinion which may result from changes in law effected after the date hereof.

BASED ON OUR EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that as of the date hereof, and assuming continuing compliance after the date hereof by the Issuer with the provisions of the Bond Order, including the tax covenants therein, and in reliance upon the representations and certifications of the District made in the Tax Certificate that:

Under existing federal statutes, decisions, regulations and rulings existing on this date, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the date hereof (the “*Code*”), and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals; however, such interest on the Bonds may be taken into account for the purpose of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

WE NOTE THAT the Bonds have not been designated as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” under Section 265 of the Code.

WE EXPRESS NO OTHER OPINION with respect to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences under present law or any proposed legislation resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the ownership, acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds.

OUR OPINION IS BASED ON EXISTING LAW AS OF THE DATE HEREOF, which is subject to change. Such opinion is further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement this Opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention, or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, this Opinion is not a guarantee of result and represents our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law that we deem relevant to such opinion and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above. We express no opinion as to any matters not specifically covered hereby.

Respectfully submitted,

FBT Gibbons LLP

APPENDIX D

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

APPENDIX D

This disclosure statement provides information relating to the program (the “Guarantee Program”) administered by the Texas Education Agency (the “TEA”) with respect to the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee of tax-supported bonds issued by Texas school districts and the guarantee of revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of Texas charter districts. The Guarantee Program was authorized by an amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1983 and is governed by Subchapter C of Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended (the “Act”). While the Guarantee Program applies to bonds issued by or for both school districts and charter districts, as described below, the Act and the program rules for the two types of districts have some distinctions. For convenience of description and reference, those aspects of the Guarantee Program that are applicable to school district bonds and to charter district bonds are referred to herein as the “School District Bond Guarantee Program” and the “Charter District Bond Guarantee Program,” respectively.

Some of the information contained in this Section may include projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events or the future financial performance of the Texas Permanent School Fund (the “PSF” or the “Fund”). Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any such projections or forward-looking statements.

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) convened on January 14, 2025, and is scheduled to conclude on June 2, 2025. As of the date of this disclosure, the regular session is underway. The Texas Governor may call one or more special sessions at the conclusion of the regular session. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to the Guarantee Program, the TEA, the State Board of Education (the “SBOE”), the Permanent School Fund Corporation (the “PSF Corporation”), the Act, and Texas school finance generally. No representation is made regarding any actions the Legislature has taken or may take, but the TEA, SBOE, and PSF Corporation monitor and analyze legislation for any developments applicable thereto.

History and Purpose

The PSF supports the State’s public school system in two major ways: distributions to the constitutionally established Available School Fund (the “ASF”), as described below, and the guarantee of school district and charter district issued bonds through the Guarantee Program. The PSF was created in 1845 and received its first significant funding with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Legislature in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas, with the sole purpose of assisting in the funding of public education for present and future generations. The Constitution of 1876 described that the PSF would be “permanent,” and stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF. In 1953, the U.S. Congress passed the Submerged Lands Act that relinquished to coastal states all rights of the U.S. navigable waters within state boundaries. If the State, by law, had set a larger boundary prior to or at the time of admission to the Union, or if the boundary had been approved by Congress, then the larger boundary applied. After three years of litigation (1957-1960), the U.S. Supreme Court on May 31, 1960, affirmed Texas’ historic three marine leagues (10.35 miles) seaward boundary. Texas proved its submerged lands property rights to three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico by citing historic laws and treaties dating back to 1836. All lands lying within that limit belong to the PSF. The proceeds from the sale and the mineral-related rental of these lands, including bonuses, delay rentals and royalty payments, become the corpus of the Fund. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitutional provision under which the Fund was established and administered, which occurred on September 13, 2003 (the “Total Return Constitutional Amendment”), and which is further described below, only the income produced by the PSF could be used to complement taxes in financing public education, which primarily consisted of income from securities, capital gains from securities transactions, and royalties from the sale of oil and natural gas. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that interest and dividends produced by Fund investments will be additional revenue to the PSF.

On November 8, 1983, the voters of the State approved a constitutional amendment that provides for the guarantee by the PSF of bonds issued by school districts. On approval by the State Commissioner of Education (the “Education Commissioner”), bonds properly issued by a school district are fully guaranteed by the PSF. See “The School District Bond Guarantee Program.”

In 2011, legislation was enacted that established the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as a new component of the Guarantee Program. That legislation authorized the use of the PSF to guarantee revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of certain open-enrollment charter schools that are designated as “charter districts” by the Education Commissioner. On approval by the Education Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Guarantee Program are fully guaranteed by the PSF. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective on March 3, 2014. See “The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.”

State law also permits charter schools to be chartered and operated by school districts and other political subdivisions, but bond financing of facilities for school district-operated charter schools is subject to the School District Bond Guarantee Program, not the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

While the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program relate to different types of bonds issued for different types of Texas public schools, and have different program regulations and requirements, a bond guaranteed under either part of the Guarantee Program has the same effect with respect to the guarantee obligation of the Fund thereto, and all guaranteed bonds are aggregated for purposes of determining the capacity of the Guarantee Program (see “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program”). The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as enacted by State law has not been reviewed by any court, nor has the Texas Attorney General (the “Attorney General”) been requested to issue an opinion, with respect to its constitutional validity.

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The Texas School Land Board’s (the “SLB”) land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the “GLO”) that is included in the annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 (“Rule 15c2-12”) of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2024, is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2024, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2024, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2024 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2024 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation’s Investment Policy Statement (the “IPS”), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the “Web Site Materials”) on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (*e.g.*, NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund’s equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation’s web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund’s securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE and the PSF Corporation the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF’s financial assets. The SBOE consists of 15 members who are elected by territorial districts in the State to four-year terms of office. The PSF Corporation is a special-purpose governmental corporation and instrumentality of the State entitled to sovereign immunity, and is governed by a nine-member board of directors (the “PSFC Board”), which consists of five members of the SBOE, the Land Commissioner, and three appointed members who have substantial background and expertise in investments and asset management, with one member being appointed by the Land Commissioner and the other two appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate.

The PSF’s non-financial real assets, including land, mineral and royalty interests, and individual real estate holdings, are held by the GLO and managed by the SLB. The SLB is required to send PSF mineral and royalty revenues to the PSF Corporation for investment, less amounts specified by appropriation to be retained by the SLB.

The Texas Constitution provides that the Fund shall be managed through the exercise of the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of ordinary prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income therefrom as well as the probable safety of their capital (the “Prudent Person Standard”). In accordance with the Texas Constitution, the SBOE views the PSF as a perpetual endowment, and the Fund is managed as an endowment fund with a long-term investment horizon. For a detailed description of the PSFC Board’s investment objectives, as well as a description of the PSFC Boards’ roles and responsibilities in managing and administering the Fund, see the IPS and Board meeting materials (available on the PSF Corporation’s website).

As described below, the Total Return Constitutional Amendment restricts the annual pay-out from the Fund to both (i) 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property, on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, and (ii) the total-return on all investment assets of the Fund over a rolling ten-year period.

By law, the Education Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation, and assists the SBOE, but the Education Commissioner can neither be hired nor dismissed by the SBOE. The PSF Corporation has also engaged outside counsel to advise it as to its duties with respect to the Fund, including specific actions regarding the investment of the PSF to ensure compliance with fiduciary standards, and to provide transactional advice in connection with the investment of Fund assets in non-traditional investments. TEA's General Counsel provides legal advice to the SBOE but will not provide legal advice directly to the PSF Corporation.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment shifted administrative costs of the Fund from the ASF to the PSF, providing that expenses of managing the PSF are to be paid "by appropriation" from the PSF. In January 2005, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0293 (2005), stating that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment does not require the SBOE to pay from such appropriated PSF funds the indirect management costs deducted from the assets of a mutual fund or other investment company in which PSF funds have been invested.

The Act requires that the Education Commissioner prepare, and the SBOE approve, an annual status report on the Guarantee Program (which is included in the Annual Report). The State Auditor or a certified public accountant audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other financial statements of the State. Additionally, not less than once each year, the PSFC Board must submit an audit report to the Legislative Budget Board ("LBB") regarding the operations of the PSF Corporation. The PSF Corporation may contract with a certified public accountant or the State Auditor to conduct an independent audit of the operations of the PSF Corporation, but such authorization does not affect the State Auditor's authority to conduct an audit of the PSF Corporation in accordance with State laws.

For each biennium, beginning with the 2024-2025 State biennium, the PSF Corporation is required to submit a legislative appropriations request ("LAR") to the LBB and the Office of the Governor that details a request for appropriation of funds to enable the PSF Corporation to carry out its responsibilities for the investment management of the Fund. The requested funding, budget structure, and riders are sufficient to fully support all operations of the PSF Corporation in state fiscal years 2026 and 2027. As described therein, the LAR is designed to provide the PSF Corporation with the ability to operate as a stand-alone state entity in the State budget while retaining the flexibility to fulfill its fiduciary duty and provide oversight and transparency to the Legislature and Governor.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a "total-return-based" approach that provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium, in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the SBOE, taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding State fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year Total Return"). In April 2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) ("GA-0707"), with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

In determining the Distribution Rate, the SBOE has adopted the goal of maximizing the amount distributed from the Fund in a manner designed to preserve "intergenerational equity." The definition of intergenerational equity that the SBOE has generally followed is the maintenance of purchasing power to ensure that endowment spending keeps pace with inflation, with the ultimate goal being to ensure that current and future generations are given equal levels of purchasing power in real terms. In making this determination, the SBOE takes into account various considerations, and relies upon PSF Corporation and TEA staff and external investment consultants, which undertake analysis for long-term projection periods that includes certain assumptions. Among the assumptions used in the analysis are a projected rate of growth of student enrollment State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

The Texas Constitution also provides authority to the GLO or another entity (described in statute as the SLB or the PSF Corporation) that has responsibility for the management of revenues derived from land or other properties of the PSF to determine whether to transfer an amount each year to the ASF from the revenue derived during the current year from such land or properties. The Texas Constitution limits the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million in each year from the revenue derived during that year from the PSF from the GLO, the SBOE or another entity to the extent such entity has the responsibility for the management of revenues derived from such land or other properties. Any amount transferred to the ASF pursuant to this constitutional provision is excluded from the 6% Distribution Rate limitation applicable to SBOE transfers.

The following table shows amounts distributed to the ASF from the portions of the Fund administered by the SBOE (the “PSF(SBOE)”), the PSF Corporation (the “PSF(CORP)”), and the SLB (the “PSF(SLB)”).

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023²</u>	<u>2024</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	839	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-
Per Student Distribution	173	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430

¹ In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

² Reflects the first fiscal year in which distributions were made by the PSF Corporation.

³ In September 2020, the SBOE approved a special, one-time transfer of \$300 million from the portion of the PSF managed by the SBOE to the portion of the PSF managed by the SLB, which amount is to be transferred to the ASF by the SLB in fiscal year 2021. In approving the special transfer, the SBOE determined that the transfer was in the best interest of the PSF due to the historic nature of the public health and economic circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the school children of Texas.

In November 2024, the SBOE approved a \$3.6 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2026-2027. In making its determination of the 2026-2027 Distribution Rate, the SBOE took into account the planned distribution to the ASF by the PSF Corporation of \$1.2 billion for the biennium.

Efforts to achieve the intergenerational equity objective, as described above, result in changes in the Distribution Rate for each biennial period. The following table sets forth the Distribution Rates announced by the SBOE in the fall of each even-numbered year to be applicable for the following biennium.

<u>State Fiscal Biennium</u>	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2012-13</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2022-23</u>	<u>2024-25</u>	<u>2026-27</u>
<u>SBOE Distribution Rate¹</u>	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

¹ Includes only distributions made to the ASF by the SBOE; see the immediately preceding table for amounts of direct SLB distributions to the ASF. In addition, the PSF Corp approved transfers of \$600 million per year directly to the ASF for fiscal biennium 2026-27.

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

The PSFC Board sets the asset allocation policy for the Fund, including determining the available asset classes for investment and approving target percentages and ranges for allocation to each asset class, with the goal of delivering a long-term risk adjusted return through all economic and market environments. The IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets (consisting of assets transferred for management to the PSF Corporation from the SBOE and the SLB). The IPS provides that the Fund’s investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain the purchasing power of the Fund, after spending and inflation, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions from the Fund;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support Fund obligations; and
- Maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a nationally recognized securities rating organization.

The table below sets forth the current strategic asset allocation of the Fund that was adopted September 2024 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Strategic Asset Allocation	Range	
		Min	Max
Cash	2.0%	0.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%
High Yield	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Bank Loans	4.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Large Cap Equity	14.0%	9.0%	19.0%
Small/Mid-Cap Equity	6.0%	1.0%	11.0%
Non-US Developed Equity	7.0%	2.0%	12.0%
Absolute Return	3.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Real Estate	12.0%	7.0%	17.0%
Private Equity	20.0%	10.0%	30.0%
Private Credit	8.0%	3.0%	13.0%
Natural Resources	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Infrastructure	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2023 and 2024, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2024 fiscal year. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF(SLB) were generally combined (referred to herein as the PSF(CORP)) for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024 and 2023				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	August 31, 2024	August 31, 2023	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,651.3	\$ 2,975.1	\$ 676.2	22.7%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>8,084.6</u>	<u>7,896.5</u>	<u>188.1</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	11,735.9	10,871.6	864.3	8.0%
International Equity	<u>4,131.1</u>	<u>7,945.5</u>	<u>(3,814.4)</u>	<u>-48.0%</u>
TOTAL EQUITY	15,867.0	18,817.1	(2,950.1)	-15.7%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	5,563.7	-	-
US Treasuries	-	937.5	-	-
Core Bonds	8,151.6	-	-	-
Bank Loans	2,564.1	-	-	-
High Yield Bonds	2,699.5	1,231.6	1,467.9	119.2%
Emerging Market Debt	=	<u>869.7</u>	=	=
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	13,415.2	8,602.5	4,812.7	55.9%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,106.0	3,175.8	(69.8)	-2.2%
Real Estate	6,101.0	6,525.2	(424.2)	-6.5%
Private Equity	8,958.8	8,400.7	558.1	6.6%
Emerging Manager Program	-	134.5	-	-
Real Return	-	1,663.7	-	-
Private Credit	2,257.9	-	-	-
Real Assets	<u>4,648.1</u>	<u>4,712.1</u>	<u>(64.0)</u>	<u>-1.4%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	25,071.8	24,612.0	459.8	1.9%
UNALLOCATED				
CASH	<u>2,583.2</u>	<u>348.2</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>641.9%</u>
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	56,937.2	\$ 52,379.8	\$ 4,557.4	8.7%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2024.

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

<u>Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2024</u>	
Investment Type	As of <u>8-31-24</u>
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 277.47
Discretionary Internal Investments	457.01
Other Lands	153.15
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,540.61</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	<u>5,428.23</u>
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	0
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 5,428.23

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2024 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,730.24; Discretionary Internal Investments \$318,902,420.97; Other Lands \$37,290,818.76; and Minerals \$13,437,063.73.

³ Includes an estimated 1,000,000.00 acres in freshwater rivers.

⁴ Includes an estimated 1,747,600.00 in excess acreage.

⁵ Cash in State Treasury is managed by the Treasury Operations Division of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the State of Texas.

⁶ Future Net Revenues discounted at 10% and then adjusted for risk factors. A mineral reserve report is prepared annually by external third-party petroleum engineers.

The asset allocation of the Fund's financial assets portfolio is subject to change by the PSF Corporation from time to time based upon a number of factors, including recommendations to the PSF Corporation made by internal investment staff and external consultants. Fund performance may also be affected by factors other than asset allocation, including, without limitation, the general performance of the securities markets and other capital markets in the United States and abroad, which may be affected by different levels of economic activity; decisions of political officeholders; significant adverse weather events; development of hostilities in and among nations; cybersecurity threats and events; changes in international trade policies or practices; application of the Prudent Person Standard, which may eliminate certain investment opportunities for the Fund; management fees paid to external managers and embedded management fees for some fund investments; and PSF operational limitations impacted by Texas law or legislative appropriation. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or regulations or the implementation of new accounting standards.

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments as and when may become due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a school district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires the school district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment. Immediately following receipt of such notice, the Education Commissioner must cause to be transferred from the appropriate account in the PSF to the Paying Agent/Registrar an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal and interest, as applicable. Upon receipt of funds for payment of such principal or interest, the Paying Agent/Registrar must pay the amount due and forward the canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "Comptroller"). The Education Commissioner will instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid, plus interest, from the first State money payable to the school district. The amount withheld pursuant to this funding "intercept" feature will be deposited to the credit of the PSF. The Comptroller must hold such canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest on behalf of the PSF. Following full reimbursement of such payment by the school district to the PSF with interest, the Comptroller will cancel the bond or evidence of payment of the interest and forward it to the school district. The Act permits the Education Commissioner to order a school district to set a tax rate sufficient to reimburse the PSF for any payments made with respect to guaranteed bonds, and also sufficient to pay future payments on guaranteed bonds, and provides certain enforcement mechanisms to the Education Commissioner, including the appointment of a board of managers or annexation of a defaulting school district to another school district.

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a school district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed school district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond order provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a school district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

In the event that two or more payments are made from the PSF on behalf of a district, the Education Commissioner shall request the Attorney General to institute legal action to compel the district and its officers, agents and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in respect to the payment of guaranteed bonds.

Generally, the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the "SDBGP Rules") limit guarantees to certain types of notes and bonds, including, with respect to refunding bonds issued by school districts, a requirement that the bonds produce debt service savings. The SDBGP Rules include certain accreditation criteria for districts applying for a guarantee of their bonds, and limit guarantees to districts that have less than the amount of annual debt service per average daily attendance that represents the 90th percentile of annual debt service per average daily attendance for all school districts, but such limitation will not apply to school districts that have enrollment growth of at least 25% over the previous five school years. The SDBGP Rules are codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.6 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective March 3, 2014. The SBOE published final regulations in the Texas Register that provide for the administration of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Rules"). The CDBGP Rules are codified at 19 TAC section 33.7 and are available at <https://tea.texas.gov/finance-and-grants/state-funding/facilities-funding-and-standards/bond-guarantee-program>.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program has been authorized through the enactment of amendments to the Act, which provide that a charter holder may make application to the Education Commissioner for designation as a "charter district" and for a guarantee by the PSF under the Act of bonds issued on behalf of a charter district by a non-profit corporation. If the conditions for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2025 fiscal year, the ratio is 7.86%. At February 27, 2025, there were 188 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,222 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 264 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 958 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

In accordance with the Act, the Education Commissioner may not approve charter district bonds for guarantee if such guarantees will result in lower bond ratings for public school district bonds that are guaranteed under the School District Bond Guarantee Program. To be eligible for a guarantee, the Act provides that a charter district's bonds must be approved by the Attorney General, have an unenhanced investment grade rating from a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and satisfy a limited investigation conducted by the TEA.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a charter district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed charter district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond resolution provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a charter district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in

State law as a “bond enhancement agreement” or a “credit agreement,” unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed charter district bonds will receive all payments as and when they become due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires a charter district to notify the Education Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment and provides that immediately following receipt of notice that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on a guaranteed bond, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the Charter District Reserve Fund to the district's paying agent an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal or interest, as applicable. If money in the Charter District Reserve Fund is insufficient to pay the amount due on a bond for which a notice of default has been received, the Education Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the PSF to the district's paying agent the amount necessary to pay the balance of the unpaid maturing or matured principal or interest, as applicable. If a total of two or more payments are made under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program on charter district bonds and the Education Commissioner determines that the charter district is acting in bad faith under the program, the Education Commissioner may request the Attorney General to institute appropriate legal action to compel the charter district and its officers, agents, and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in regard to the guaranteed bonds. As is the case with the School District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act provides a funding “intercept” feature that obligates the Education Commissioner to instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid with respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, plus interest, from the first State money payable to a charter district that fails to make a guaranteed payment on its bonds. The amount withheld will be deposited, first, to the credit of the PSF, and then to restore any amount drawn from the Charter District Reserve Fund as a result of the non-payment.

The CDBG Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the Attorney General (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

The CDBG Rules provide that an open-enrollment charter holder applying for charter district designation and a guarantee of its bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program satisfy various provisions of the regulations, including the following: It must (i) have operated at least one open-enrollment charter school with enrolled students in the State for at least three years; (ii) agree that the bonded indebtedness for which the guarantee is sought will be undertaken as an obligation of all entities under common control of the open-enrollment charter holder, and that all such entities will be liable for the obligation if the open-enrollment charter holder defaults on the bonded indebtedness, provided, however, that an entity that does not operate a charter school in Texas is subject to this provision only to the extent it has received state funds from the open-enrollment charter holder; (iii) have had completed for the past three years an audit for each such year that included unqualified or unmodified audit opinions; and (iv) have received an investment grade credit rating within the last year. Upon receipt of an application for guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Education Commissioner is required to conduct an investigation into the financial status of the applicant charter district and of the accreditation status of all open-enrollment charter schools operated under the charter, within the scope set forth in the CDBG Rules. Such financial investigation must establish that an applying charter district has a historical debt service coverage ratio, based on annual debt service, of at least 1.1 for the most recently completed fiscal year, and a projected debt service coverage ratio, based on projected revenues and expenses and maximum annual debt service, of at least 1.2. The failure of an open-enrollment charter holder to comply with the Act or the applicable regulations, including by making any material misrepresentations in the charter holder's application for charter district designation or guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, constitutes a material violation of the open-enrollment charter holder's charter.

From time to time, TEA has limited new guarantees under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program to conform to capacity limits specified by the Act. The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program Capacity (the “CDBG Capacity”) is made available from the capacity of the Guarantee Program but is not reserved exclusively for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. See “Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program.” Other factors that could increase the CDBG Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBG Capacity, as described below, changes in State or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

The capacity of the Fund to guarantee bonds under the Guarantee Program is limited to the lesser of that imposed by State law (the “State Capacity Limit”) and that imposed by regulations and a notice issued by the IRS (the “IRS Limit”, with the limit in effect at any given time being the “Capacity Limit”). From 2005 through 2009, the Guarantee Program twice reached capacity under the IRS Limit, and in each instance the Guarantee Program was closed to new bond guarantee applications until relief was obtained from the IRS. The most recent closure of the Guarantee Program commenced in March 2009 and the Guarantee Program reopened in February 2010 after the IRS updated regulations relating to the PSF and similar funds.

Prior to 2007, various legislation was enacted modifying the calculation of the State Capacity limit; however, in 2007, Senate Bill 389 (“SB 389”) was enacted, providing for increases in the capacity of the Guarantee Program, and specifically providing that the SBOE may by rule increase the capacity of the Guarantee Program from two and one-half times the cost value of the PSF to an amount not to exceed five times the cost value of the PSF, provided that the increased limit does not violate federal law and regulations and does not prevent bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program from receiving the highest available credit rating, as determined by the SBOE. SB 389 further provided that the SBOE shall at least annually consider whether to change the capacity of the Guarantee Program. Additionally, on May 21, 2010, the SBOE modified the SDBGP Rules, and increased the State Capacity Limit to an amount equal to three times the cost value of the PSF. Such modified regulations, including the revised capacity rule, became effective on July 1, 2010. The SDBGP Rules provide that the Education Commissioner will estimate the available capacity of the PSF each month and may increase or reduce the State Capacity Limit multiplier to prudently manage fund capacity and maintain the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program but also provide that any changes to the multiplier made by the Education Commissioner are to be ratified or rejected by the SBOE at the next meeting following the change. See “Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds” below.

Since September 2015, the SBOE has periodically voted to change the capacity multiplier as shown in the following table.

<u>Changes in SBOE-determined multiplier for State Capacity Limit</u>	
<u>Date</u>	<u>Multiplier</u>
Prior to May 2010	2.50
May 2010	3.00
September 2015	3.25
February 2017	3.50
September 2017	3.75
February 2018 (current)	3.50

Since December 16, 2009, the IRS Limit was a static limit set at 500% of the total cost value of the assets held by the PSF as of December 16, 2009; however, on May 10, 2023, the IRS released Notice 2023-39 (the “IRS Notice”), stating that the IRS would issue regulations amending the existing regulations to amend the calculation of the IRS limit to 500% of the total cost value of assets held by the PSF as of the date of sale of new bonds, effective as of May 10, 2023.

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of January 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$48,560,433,760 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$242,802,168,800 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of January 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$169,961,518,160, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit for the Fund.

Since July 1991, when the SBOE amended the Guarantee Program Rules to broaden the range of bonds that are eligible for guarantee under the Guarantee Program to encompass most Texas school district bonds, the principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program has increased sharply. In addition, in recent years a number of factors have caused an increase in the amount of bonds issued by school districts in the State. See the table “Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds” below. Effective March 1, 2023, the Act provides that the SBOE may establish a percentage of the Capacity Limit to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds (the “Capacity Reserve”). The SDBGP Rules provide for a maximum Capacity Reserve for the overall Guarantee Program of 5% and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased or decreased by a majority vote of the SBOE based on changes in the cost value, asset allocation, and risk in the portfolio, or may be increased or decreased by the Education Commissioner as necessary to prudently manage fund capacity and preserve the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program (subject to ratification or rejection by the SBOE at the next meeting for which an item can be posted). The CDBGP Rules provide for an additional reserve of CDBGP Capacity determined by calculating an equal percentage as established by the SBOE for the Capacity Reserve, applied to the CDBGP Capacity. Effective March 1, 2023, the Capacity Reserve is 0.25%. The Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org/monthly-disclosures/>, which are also filed with the MSRB.

Based upon historical performance of the Fund, the legal restrictions relating to the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed has generally resulted in a lower ratio of guaranteed bonds to available assets as compared to many other types of credit enhancements that may be available for Texas school district bonds and charter district bonds. However, the ratio of Fund assets to guaranteed bonds and the growth of the Fund in general could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including Fund investment performance, investment objectives of the Fund, an increase in bond issues by school districts in the State or legal restrictions on the Fund, changes in State laws that implement funding decisions for school districts and charter districts, which could adversely affect the credit quality of those districts, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, or significant changes in distributions to the ASF. The issuance of the IRS Notice and the Final IRS Regulations resulted in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

No representation is made as to how the capacity will remain available, and the capacity of the Guarantee Program is subject to change due to a number of factors, including changes in bond issuance volume throughout the State and some bonds receiving guarantee approvals may not close. If the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the State Capacity Limit, the SBOE or Education Commissioner may increase the State Capacity Limit multiplier as discussed above.

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The CDBG Capacity is established by the Act. During the 85th Texas Legislature, which concluded on May 29, 2017, Senate Bill 1480 ("SB 1480") was enacted. SB 1480 amended the Act to modify how the CDBG Capacity is established effective as of September 1, 2017, and made other substantive changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. Prior to the enactment of SB 1480, the CDBG Capacity was calculated as the Capacity Limit less the amount of outstanding bond guarantees under the Guarantee Program multiplied by the percentage of charter district scholastic population relative to the total public school scholastic population. SB 1480 amended the CDBG Capacity calculation so that the Capacity Limit is multiplied by the percentage of charter district scholastic population relative to the total public school scholastic population prior to the subtraction of the outstanding bond guarantees, thereby increasing the CDBG Capacity.

The percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population has grown from 3.53% in September 2012 to 7.86% in February 2025. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

In addition to modifying the manner of determining the CDBG Capacity, SB 1480 provided that the Education Commissioner's investigation of a charter district application for guarantee may include an evaluation of whether the charter district bond security documents provide a security interest in real property pledged as collateral for the bond and the repayment obligation under the proposed guarantee. The Education Commissioner may decline to approve the application if the Education Commissioner determines that sufficient security is not provided. The Act and the CDBG Rules also require the Education Commissioner to make an investigation of the accreditation status and financial status for a charter district applying for a bond guarantee.

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the "Charter District Reserve Fund"). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At January 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$120,355,020, which represented approximately 2.44% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. The Reserve Fund is held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF Corporation staff.

Charter District Risk Factors

Open-enrollment charter schools in the State may not charge tuition and, unlike school districts, charter districts have no taxing power. Funding for charter district operations is largely from amounts appropriated by the Legislature. Additionally, the amount of State payments a charter district receives is based on a variety of factors, including the enrollment at the schools operated by a charter district, and may be affected by the State's economic performance and other budgetary considerations and various political considerations.

Other than credit support for charter district bonds that is provided to qualifying charter districts by the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, State funding for charter district facilities construction is limited to a program established by the Legislature in 2017, which provides \$60 million per year for eligible charter districts with an acceptable performance rating for a variety of

funding purposes, including for lease or purchase payments for instructional facilities. Since State funding for charter facilities is limited, charter schools generally issue revenue bonds to fund facility construction and acquisition, or fund facilities from cash flows of the school. Some charter districts have issued non-guaranteed debt in addition to debt guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, and such non-guaranteed debt is likely to be secured by a deed of trust covering all or part of the charter district's facilities. In March 2017, the TEA began requiring charter districts to provide the TEA with a lien against charter district property as a condition to receiving a guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. However, charter district bonds issued and guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program prior to the implementation of the new requirement did not have the benefit of a security interest in real property, although other existing debts of such charter districts that are not guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program may be secured by real property that could be foreclosed on in the event of a bond default.

As a general rule, the operation of a charter school involves fewer State requirements and regulations for charter holders as compared to other public schools, but the maintenance of a State-granted charter is dependent upon on-going compliance with State law and regulations, which are monitored by TEA. TEA has a broad range of enforcement and remedial actions that it can take as corrective measures, and such actions may include the loss of the State charter, the appointment of a new board of directors to govern a charter district, the assignment of operations to another charter operator, or, as a last resort, the dissolution of an open-enrollment charter school. Charter holders are governed by a private board of directors, as compared to the elected boards of trustees that govern school districts.

As described above, the Act includes a funding "intercept" function that applies to both the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. However, school districts are viewed as the "educator of last resort" for students residing in the geographical territory of the district, which makes it unlikely that State funding for those school districts would be discontinued, although the TEA can require the dissolution and merger into another school district if necessary to ensure sound education and financial management of a school district. That is not the case with a charter district, however, and open-enrollment charter schools in the State have been dissolved by TEA from time to time. If a charter district that has bonds outstanding that are guaranteed by the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program should be dissolved, debt service on guaranteed bonds of the district would continue to be paid to bondholders in accordance with the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, but there would be no funding available for reimbursement of the PSF by the Comptroller for such payments. As described under "The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program," the Act established the Charter District Reserve Fund, to serve as a reimbursement resource for the PSF.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch Ratings, Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF "Aaa," "AAA" and "AAA," respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See the applicable rating section within the offering document to which this is attached for information regarding a district's underlying rating and the enhanced rating applied to a given series of bonds.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Market Value ⁽¹⁾
2020	\$36,642,000,738	\$46,764,059,745
2021	38,699,895,545	55,582,252,097
2022	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757
2023	43,915,792,841	59,020,536,667
2024 ⁽²⁾	46,276,260,013	56,937,188,265

⁽¹⁾ SLB managed assets are included in the market value and book value of the Fund. In determining the market value of the PSF from time to time during a fiscal year, the current, unaudited values for PSF investment portfolios and cash held by the SLB are used. With respect to SLB managed assets shown in the table above, market values of land and mineral interests, internally managed real estate, investments in externally managed real estate funds and cash are based upon information reported to the PSF Corporation by the SLB. The SLB reports that information to the PSF Corporation on a quarterly basis. The valuation of such assets at any point in time is dependent upon a variety of factors, including economic conditions in the State and nation in general, and the values of these assets, and, in particular, the valuation of mineral holdings administered by the SLB, can be volatile and subject to material changes from period to period.

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.2 million, and \$318.9 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,540.6 million, \$277.4 million, \$153.1 million, and \$457.0 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2020	\$90,336,680,245
2021	95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program. The TEA does not maintain records of the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2024 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$196,294,405,488, of which \$70,478,423,885 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2024, there were \$125,815,981,603 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$169,961,518,160 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of January 31, 2025, 7.69% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of January 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 76.33% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). January 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

<u>School District Bonds</u>			<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Fiscal Year Ended	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>	No. of <u>Issues</u>	Principal <u>Amount (\$)</u>
8/31						
2020	3,296	87,800,478,245	64	2,536,202,000	3,360	90,336,680,245
2021	3,346	91,951,175,922	83	3,307,986,000	3,429	95,259,161,922
2022	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024 ⁽²⁾	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603

⁽¹⁾ Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program.

⁽²⁾ At January 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$129,723,799,121 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,437 school district issues, aggregating \$124,794,149,121 in principal amount and 109 charter district issues, aggregating \$4,929,650,000 in principal amount. At January 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$39,780,221,830 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2024, including the Message from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and other schedules contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, as filed with the MSRB, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the PSF Corporation are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(CORP). The Fund's non-financial real assets are managed by the SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2024, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$57.3 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid and illiquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted, and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2024, net of fees, were 10.12%, 7.31%, and 6.32%, respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)" for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2024.

Effective February 1, 2024, Texas PSF transitioned into a new strategic asset allocation. The new allocation of the PSF Corporation updated the strategic asset allocation among public equities, fixed income, and alternative assets, as discussed herein. Alternative assets now include private credit, absolute return, private equity, real estate, natural resources, and infrastructure. For a description of the accrual basis of accounting and more information about performance, including comparisons to established benchmarks for certain periods, please see the 2024 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2024¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	10.12	9.28
Domestic Large Cap Equities	27.30	27.14
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	18.35	18.37
International Equities	18.82	18.08
Private Credit	1.41	0.93
Core Bonds	7.08	7.30
Absolute Return	11.50	8.87
Real Estate	(6.42)	(7.22)
Private Equity	4.62	4.23
High Yield	12.03	12.53
Natural Resources	12.36	6.42
Infrastructure	4.41	3.63
Bank Loans	3.02	3.23
Short Term Investment Portfolio	2.42	2.28

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(CORP) investment assets. Does not include SLB managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2024.

The SLB is responsible for the investment of money in the Real Estate Special Fund Account (RESFA) of the PSF (also referred to herein as the PSF(SLB)). Pursuant to applicable law, money in the PSF(SLB) may be invested in land, mineral and royalty interest, and real property holdings. For more information regarding the investments of the PSF(SLB), please see the 2024 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. In fiscal year 2024, \$2.2 billion was distributed to the ASF, \$600 million of which was distributed by the PSF(CORP) on behalf of the SLB.

Other Events and Disclosures

State ethics laws govern the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. The SBOE code of ethics provides ethical standards for SBOE members, the Education Commissioner, TEA staff, and persons who provide services to the SBOE relating to the Fund. The PSF Corporation developed its own ethics policy that provides basic ethical principles, guidelines, and standards of conduct relating to the management and investment of the Fund in accordance with the requirements of §43.058 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The SBOE code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.4 et seq. and is available on the TEA web site at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>. The PSF Corporation's ethics policy is posted to the PSF Corporation's website at texaspsf.org.

In addition, the SLB and GLO have established processes and controls over the administration of real estate transactions and are subject to provisions of the Texas Natural Resources Code and internal procedures in administering real estate transactions for Fund assets it manages.

As of August 31, 2024, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

As of March 1, 2023, the TEA's undertaking pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 (the "TEA Undertaking") pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program, is codified at 19 TAC 33.8, which relates to the Guarantee Program and is available at <https://tea.texas.gov/sites/default/files/ch033a.pdf>.

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders, and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed

the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA is obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system, and the TEA is required to file its continuing disclosure information using the EMMA system. Investors may access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org, and the continuing disclosure filings of the TEA with respect to the PSF can be found at <https://emma.msrb.org/IssueView/Details/ER355077> or by searching for “Texas Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program” on EMMA.

Annual Reports

The PSF Corporation, on behalf of the TEA, and the TEA will annually provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Guarantee Program and the PSF of the general type included in this offering document under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The information also includes the Annual Report. The PSF Corporation will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA and the PSF Corporation may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly-available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information includes audited financial statements of, or relating to, the State or the PSF, when and if such audits are commissioned and available. In the event audits are not available by the filing deadline, unaudited financial statements will be provided by such deadline, and audited financial statements will be provided when available. Financial statements of the State will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to state governments, as such principles may be changed from time to time, or such other accounting principles as the State Auditor is required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation. The financial statements of the Fund are required to be prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Fund is composed of two primary segments: the financial assets (PSF(CORP)) managed by PSF Corporation, and the non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)) managed by the SLB. Each of these segments is reported separately und different bases of accounting.

The PSF Corporation reports as a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities and reports to the State of Texas as a discretely presented component unit accounted for on an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized in the period they are earned or when the PSF Corporation has a right to receive them. Expenses are recognized in the period they are incurred, and the subsequent amortization of any deferred outflows. Additionally, costs related to capital assets are capitalized and subsequently depreciated over the useful life of the assets. Both current and long-term assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of net position.

The SLB manages the Fund’s non-financial assets (PSF(SLB)), is classified as a governmental permanent fund and accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, amounts are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are available to finance expenditures of the current period and are measurable. Amounts are considered measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized in the period in which the related liability is incurred, if measurable.

The State’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA and the PSF Corporation must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the State changes its fiscal year. If the State changes its fiscal year, the TEA and PSF Corporation will notify the MSRB of the change.

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for

the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States 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 Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing 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 Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, 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, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption, or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.) In addition, the TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

The TEA and the PSF Corporation have agreed to provide the foregoing information only to the MSRB and to transmit such information electronically to the MSRB in such format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. The information is available from the MSRB to the public without charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The TEA and the PSF Corporation have agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA and the PSF Corporation have not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The TEA and the PSF Corporation make no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell bonds at any future date. The TEA and the PSF Corporation disclaim any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the TEA and the PSF Corporation to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement is made only with respect to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The issuer of guaranteed bonds or an obligated person with respect to guaranteed bonds may make a continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to its obligations arising under Rule 15c2-12 pertaining to financial information and operating data concerning such entity and events notices relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in this offering document.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA or the PSF Corporation from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA or the PSF Corporation, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA or the PSF Corporation (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA or the PSF Corporation may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA’s Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and

charter district offering documents. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, the TEA received a letter from the Chief Counsel of the SEC that pertains to the availability of the “small issuer exemption” set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12. The letter provides that Texas school districts which offer municipal securities that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program may undertake to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12 if their offerings otherwise qualify for such exemption, notwithstanding the guarantee of the school district securities under the Guarantee Program. Among other requirements established by Rule 15c2-12, a school district offering may qualify for the small issuer exemption if, upon issuance of the proposed series of securities, the school district will have no more than \$10 million of outstanding municipal securities.