Enhanced Rating: S&P "AA"
Unenhanced Rating: S&P "A+"
(See "RATING", "BOND INSURANCE" and "BOND INSURANCE GENERAL RISKS" herein)

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: January 23, 2023

NEW ISSUE: **BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY**

In the opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds (defined below) 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, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

$39,145,000
TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Fannin, Grayson and Collin Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023 (NON-PSF)

Dated Date: February 1, 2023 **Due: February 1, as shown on the inside cover page**

The Trenton Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (Non-PSF) (the "Bonds") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the Trenton Independent School District (the "District") on November 8, 2022 and the order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on January 23, 2023 (the "Bond Order"). The Bonds are payable as to principal and interest from the proceeds of an ad valorem tax levied annually, without legal limit as to rate or amount, against all taxable property located within the District. **The Bonds will not be guaranteed by the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program** (see "THE BONDS – Security").

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Dated Date shown above and will be payable on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing August 1, 2023 until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in principal denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. Principal and interest of the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, which initially is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar"), upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds for payment. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check dated as of the interest payment date and mailed by the Paying Agent/Registrar to the registered owners as shown on the records of the Paying Agent/Registrar on the close of business as of the fifteenth day of the month next preceding each interest payment date.

The District intends to utilize the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Such Book-Entry-Only System will affect the method and timing of payment and the method of transfer of the Bonds. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM").

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring and equipping school facilities in the District including the purchase of necessary sites for school facilities, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose").

The Bonds maturing on and after February 1, 2034 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any multiple thereof, on February 1, 2033 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. In addition, the Term Bonds (hereafter defined) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. (See "THE BONDS - Optional Redemption" and "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").

The scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due will be guaranteed under an insurance policy to be issued concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds by ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP ("AGM").

The bond insurance policy was purchased at the sole discretion of the Underwriters (defined herein). (See "BOND INSURANCE" herein.)

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(On Inside Cover Page)

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the Underwriters identified below (the "Underwriters") subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Dallas, Texas. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about February 21, 2023.

PIPER SANDLER & CO. **JEFFERIES**

$39,145,000
TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Fannin, Grayson and Collin Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023 (NON-PSF)

MATURITY SCHEDULE
BASE CUSIP NO: 895272[1]

$18,140,000 Serial Bonds

Maturity Date 2/1	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP Suffix No.[1]
2027	$115,000	5.00%	2.40%	EQ1
2028	295,000	5.00	2.41	ER9
2029	490,000	5.00	2.45	ES7
2030	690,000	5.00	2.47	ET5
2031	900,000	5.00	2.49	EU2
2032	945,000	5.00	2.53	EV0
2033	990,000	5.00	2.61	EW8
2034	1,045,000	5.00	2.76[2]	EX6
2035	1,100,000	5.00	2.94[2]	EY4
2036	1,195,000	5.00	3.18[2]	EZ1
2037	1,250,000	5.00	3.31[2]	FA5
2038	1,320,000	5.00	3.40[2]	FB3
2039	1,805,000	5.00	3.45[2]	FC1
2040	1,900,000	5.00	3.50[2]	FD9
2041	2,000,000	5.00	3.54[2]	FE7
2042	2,100,000	5.00	3.58[2]	FF4

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

$21,005,000 Term Bonds

$4,480,000 4.00% Term Bond due February 1, 2044 – Price $99.296 (yield 4.05%) CUSIP Suffix No. FG2 [1]
$10,120,000 4.00% Term Bond due February 1, 2048 – Price $97.377 (yield 4.17%) CUSIP Suffix No. FH0 [1]
$6,405,000 4.00% Term Bond due February 1, 2053 – Price $96.607 (yield 4.20%) CUSIP Suffix No. FJ6 [1]

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

[1] CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services ("CGS") is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright(c) 2022 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the District, the Financial Advisor, the Underwriters or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

[2] Yield calculated based on the assumption that the Bonds denoted and sold at a premium will be redeemed February 1, 2033, the first optional call date for such Bonds, at a redemption price of par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Name	Date Initially Elected	Current Term Expires	Occupation
Allen Lambright, President	2020	2023	Civil Servant
Henry Baker, Vice President	2011	2024	Utilities Services Supervisor
Amy Withrow, Secretary	2015	2024	Healthcare Nurse
Austin Barnes, Member	2020	2023	Construction
Tommy Green, Member	2000	2023	Chemical Company Employee
Elisha Stufflebeme, Member	2022	2025	Retail Operations Manager
Max Trusty, Member	2013	2025	Juvenile Detention Officer

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Name	Position	Length of Education Service	Length of Service with District
Jeremy Strickland	Superintendent	16 Years	12 Years
Gayla Holm	Business Manager	15 Years	1 Year

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., Plano, Texas	Financial Advisor
Morgan, Davis, & Company, P.C., Greenville, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

For additional information, contact:

Mr. Jeremy Strickland
Superintendent
Trenton Independent School District
702 South Ballentine
Trenton, Texas 75490
(903) 989-2245

Doug Whitt / Brian Grubbs
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.
5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210
Plano, Texas 75024
(214) 765-1469
(214) 279-8683 (Fax)

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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 Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in the Official Statement pursuant to their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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 is not to be construed as the promise or guarantee of the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters. 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 herein. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the District's undertakings to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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

NONE OF THE DISTRICT, ITS FINANCIAL ADVISOR, OR THE UNDERWRITERS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM DESCRIBED UNDER “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” OR THE BOND INSURER AND ITS MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY DESCRIBED UNDER THE HEADINGS “BOND INSURANCE” AND “BOND INSURANCE GENERAL RISKS”. AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY AND THE BOND INSURER, RESPECTIVELY.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING” STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. SUCH STATEMENTS MAY INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY CAUSE THE ACTUAL RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE DIFFERENT FROM THE FUTURE RESULTS, PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVEMENTS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. INVESTORS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SET FORTH IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

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 purchaser of the Bonds. INVESTORS SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (“AGM”) makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading “BOND INSURANCE” and “APPENDIX E - Specimen Municipal Bond Insurance Policy”.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The selected data 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 page from this Official Statement or to otherwise use it without the entire Official Statement.

The District — The Trenton Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Fannin, Grayson and Collin Counties, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). 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 Bonds — The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of $39,145,000 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District on November 8, 2022 and the order adopted by the Board on January 23, 2023 (the "Bond Order"). Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring and equipping school facilities in the District including the purchase of necessary sites for school facilities, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose")

Paying Agent/Registrar — The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. The District intends to use the Book-Entry-Only System of DTC. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM.")

Security — The Bonds will constitute direct and voted obligations of the District, payable as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount. (See "THE BONDS – Security", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM")

Redemption — The Bonds maturing on and after February 1, 2034 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any multiple thereof, on February 1, 2033 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. In addition, the Term Bonds (hereafter defined) are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption" and "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").

Rating and Bond Insurance — S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") assigned its municipal bond rating of "AA" (stable outlook) to this issue of Bonds with the understanding that upon delivery of the Bonds, a municipal bond insurance policy insuring the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be issued by ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. The District's underlying, unenhanced rating is "A+" by S&P. (See "RATING", "BOND INSURANCE", AND "BOND INSURANCE GENERAL RISKS" herein.)

Tax Matters — In the opinion of Bond Counsel for the District, interest on the Bonds is 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, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations. (See "TAX MATTERS" and Appendix C - "Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel.")

Payment Record — The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

Legal Opinion — Delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the rendering of an opinion as to legality by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel.

Delivery — When issued, anticipated to occur on or about February 21, 2023.

No PSF Guarantee — The Bonds will not be guaranteed by the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (see "THE BONDS – Security").

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement, including Appendices A, B and D, has been prepared by the Trenton Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Fannin, Grayson and Collin Counties, Texas, in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2023 (Non-PSF) (the "Bonds").

All financial and other information presented in this Official Statement has been provided by the District from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information, including tables of receipts from taxes and other sources, is intended to show recent historic information, and is not intended to indicate future or continuing trends in the financial position or other affairs of the District. No representation is made that past experience, as is shown by such financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and the order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") on January 23, 2023 authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Bond Order") and certain other information about 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 upon request by writing the Trenton Independent School District, 702 South Ballentine, Trenton, Texas 75490 and, during the offering period, from the Financial Advisor, SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., 5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210, Plano, Texas 75024, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

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

COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has been characterized as a pandemic (the "Pandemic") by the World Health Organization and is currently affecting many parts of the world, including the United States and Texas. On January 31, 2020, the Secretary of the United States Health and Human Services Department declared a public health emergency for the United States and on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared the outbreak of COVID-19 in the United States a national emergency. Subsequently, the President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention called upon Americans to take actions to slow the spread of COVID-19 in the United States.

On March 13, 2020, the Governor of Texas (the "Governor") declared a state of disaster for all counties in Texas in response to the Pandemic. Pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor has broad authority to respond to disasters, including suspending any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conducting state business or any order or rule of a state agency (including TEA) that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster, and issuing executive orders that have the force and effect of law. The Governor has since issued a number of executive orders relating to COVID-19 preparedness, mitigation and reopening. However, on March 2, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order GA-34 effective March 10, 2021, which supersedes most of the executive orders relating to COVID-19 and provides, generally, for the reopening of the State to 100%, ends the COVID-19 mask mandate, and supersedes any conflicting order issued by local officials in response to COVID-19, among other things and subject to certain limitations. Executive Order GA-34 remains in place until amended, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. On May 18, 2021, Governor Abbott issued Executive Order GA-36, which supersedes Executive Order GA-34 in part. Executive Order GA-36 prohibits governmental entities in Texas, including counties, cities, school districts, public health authorities, and government officials from requiring or mandating any person to wear a face covering and subjects a governmental entity or official to a fine of up to $1,000 for noncompliance, subject to certain exceptions. Notwithstanding the above, Executive Order GA-36 provides for public schools to continue to follow policies regarding the wearing of face coverings to the extent reflected in current guidance by TEA, until June 4, 2021. However, Executive Order GA-36 required TEA to revise its guidance such that, effective 11:59 p.m. on June 4, 2021, no student, teacher, parent, or other staff member or visitor may be required to wear a face covering. TEA has since updated its guidance in accordance with Executive Order GA-36. Executive Order GA-38, issued on July 29, 2021 and Executive Order GA-39, issued on August 25, 2021, further provide that governmental entities cannot require mask mandates, vaccine passports, or mandatory vaccinations. On October 11, 2021, the Governor issued Executive Order GA-40, prohibiting any entity from requiring COVID vaccinations. Various lawsuits have been filed throughout the State related to the foregoing and litigation is expected to continue. Executive orders remain in place until they are amended, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. Additional information regarding executive orders issued by the Governor is accessible on the website of the Governor at https://gov.texas.gov/. Neither the information on (nor accessed through) such website of the Governor is incorporated by reference, either expressly or by implication, into this Official Statement.

The District continues to monitor the spread of COVID-19 and is working with local, state, and national agencies to address the potential impact of the Pandemic upon the District. While the potential impact of the Pandemic on the District cannot be fully quantified at this time, the continued outbreak of COVID-19 could have an adverse effect on the District's operations and financial condition.

The Pandemic has negatively affected travel, commerce, and financial markets globally, and may continue negatively affecting economic growth and financial markets worldwide. In addition, the federal government has taken, and continues to consider additional, action without precedent in effort to counteract or mitigate the Pandemic's economic impact. These conditions and related responses and reactions may reduce or negatively affect property values within the District. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES". The Bonds are secured by an unlimited ad valorem tax, and a reduction in property values may require an increase in the ad valorem tax rate required to pay the Bonds.

Additionally, state funding of District operations and maintenance in future fiscal years could be adversely impacted by the negative effects on economic growth and financial markets resulting from the Pandemic as well as ongoing disruptions in the global oil markets (which markets provide significant revenues to the State, who in turn, use such revenues to satisfy its public school funding obligations). See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM".

The financial and operating data contained in this Official Statement are as of dates and for periods stated herein. Accordingly, they are not indicative of the future prospects of the District. It is unclear at this time what effect, if any, COVID-19 and resulting economic disruption may have on future assessed values or the collection of taxes, either because of delinquencies or collection and valuation relief resulting from the declared emergency.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of $39,145,000 pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), as amended, Texas Education Code, an election held in the District on November 8, 2022 (the "Election") and the Bond Order adopted on January 23, 2023 (the "Bond Order"). Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purpose of (i) designing, constructing, renovating, improving, upgrading, updating, acquiring and equipping school facilities in the District including the purchase of necessary sites for school facilities, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds.

General Description

The Bonds are dated February 1, 2023 (the "Dated Date") and will bear interest from the Dated Date. The Bonds will mature on the dates and in the principal amounts set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds is payable initially on August 1, 2023, and on each February 1 and August 1 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption.

The Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds. The Bonds will be issued in the denominations of $5,000 of principal amount or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. Interest on the Bonds is payable by check mailed on or before each interest payment date by the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially, BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, to the registered owner at the last known address as it appears on the Paying Agent/Registrar's books on the Record Date (as defined herein) or by such other customary banking arrangement acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar and the registered owner to whom interest is to be paid, provided, however, that such person shall bear all risk and expense of such other arrangements. Principal of the Bonds will be payable only upon presentation of such Bonds at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar at stated maturity or prior redemption. So long as the Bonds are registered in the name of CEDE & CO. or other nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), payments of principal and interest of the Bonds will be made as described in "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

If the date for any payment due on any Bond shall be a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day on which banking institutions in the city in which the designated office of 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 day. The payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after February 1, 2034 are subject to redemption at the option of the District in whole or in part in principal amounts of $5,000 or any multiple thereof, on February 1, 2033 or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the amounts and maturities thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to select by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

In addition to the optional redemption provision described above, the Bonds maturing on February 1 in each of the years 2044, 2048 and 2053 (the "Term Bonds") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to their stated maturity, and will be redeemed by the District, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, on the dates and in the principal amounts shown in the following schedule:

Term Bond February 1, 2044		Term Bond February 1, 2048		Term Bond February 1, 2053	
Date (2/1)	Amount	Date (2/1)	Amount	Date (2/1)	Amount
2043	$2,195,000	2045	$2,380,000	2049	$1,180,000
2044*	2,285,000	2046	2,475,000	2050	1,230,000
		2047	2,580,000	2051	1,280,000
		2048*	2,685,000	2052	1,330,000
				2053*	1,385,000

*Stated Maturity

Approximately forty-five (45) days prior to each mandatory redemption date for any Term Bond, the Paying Agent/Registrar shall randomly select by lot or other customary method the numbers of the Term Bonds within the applicable Stated Maturity to be redeemed on the next following February 1 from moneys set aside for that purpose in the Interest and Sinking Fund (as defined in the Bond Order). Any Term Bonds not selected for prior redemption shall be paid on the date of their Stated Maturity.

The principal amount of a Term Bond required to be redeemed pursuant to the operation of such mandatory redemption provisions shall be reduced, at the option of the District, by the principal amount of any Term Bonds of such Stated Maturity which, at least forty-five (45) days prior to the mandatory redemption date (i) shall have been acquired by the District at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase, thereof, and delivered to the Paying Agent/Registrar for cancellation, (ii) shall have been purchased and canceled by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the request of the District at a price not exceeding the principal amount of such Term Bonds plus accrued interest to the date of purchase, or (iii) shall have been redeemed pursuant to the optional redemption provisions set forth above and not theretofore credited against a mandatory redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption and DTC Notices

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 each registered owner of a Bond 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. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER RECEIVED BY THE BONDHOLDER, AND, SUBJECT TO PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF THE REDEMPTION PRICE HAVING BEEN MADE AND THE SATISFACTION OF ANY OTHER CONDITION SPECIFIED IN THE NOTICE, INTEREST ON THE REDEEMED BONDS SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE FROM AND AFTER SUCH REDEMPTION DATE NOTWITHSTANDING THAT A BOND HAS NOT BEEN PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as a Book-Entry-Only System is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Bond Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the beneficial owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on any such notice. Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Bonds held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its Book-Entry-Only System, a redemption of such Bonds held for the account of DTC participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC participants and then DTC participants and indirect participants may implement a redemption of such Bonds from the beneficial owners. Any such selection of Bonds to be redeemed will not be governed by the Bond Order and will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC participants, indirect participants or the persons for whom DTC participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to DTC participants, indirect participants, or beneficial owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Security

The Bonds are direct and voted obligations of the District and are payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes levied annually on all taxable property within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount. (See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM").

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

The Bonds will not be guaranteed under the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, but the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be insured by a municipal bond insurance policy to be issued concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (herein-after defined). (See "BOND INSURANCE" and "BOND INSURANCE GENERAL RISKS" herein.)

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State and McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel. (See "LEGAL MATTERS" and "Appendix C - Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel").

Payment Record

The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

Amendments

In the Bond Order, the District has reserved the right to amend the Bond Order without the consent of any holder for the purpose of amending or supplementing the Bond Order to (i) cure any ambiguity, defect or omission therein that does not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders, (ii) grant additional rights or security for the benefit of the holders, (iii) add events of default as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Bond Order that do not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders, (iv) qualify the Bond Order under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or corresponding provisions of federal laws from time to time in effect or (v) make such other provisions in regard to matters or questions arising under the Bond Order that are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof and which, in the opinion of Bond Counsel for the District, do not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders.

The Bond Order further provides that the holders of the Bonds aggregating in principal amount of at least 51% of the outstanding Bonds shall have the right from time to time to approve any amendment not described above to the Bond Order if it is deemed necessary or desirable by the District; provided, however, that without the consent of 100% of the holders of the then outstanding Bonds so affected, no amendment may be made for the purpose of: (i) making any change in the maturity of any of the outstanding Bonds; (ii) reducing the rate of interest borne by any of the outstanding Bonds; (iii) reducing the amount of the principal of, or redemption premium, if any, payable on any outstanding Bonds; (iv) modifying the terms of payment of principal or interest or redemption premium, if any, on outstanding Bonds or imposing any condition with respect to such payment; or (v) changing the minimum percentage of the principal amount of the Bonds necessary for consent to such amendment. Reference is made to the Bond Order for further provisions relating to the amendment thereof.

Defeasance

The Bond Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when payment of the principal amount of the Bonds plus interest accrued on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of stated maturity, redemption, or otherwise) is provided by irrevocably depositing with a paying agent, or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money in an amount sufficient to make such payment and/or (2) Defeasance Securities, that will 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 financial institution permitted by applicable law) for the payment of such defeased bonds, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure of such paying agent (or other financial institution permitted by applicable law) to receive payment when due on the Defeasance Securities. The District has additionally reserved the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other 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. The Bond Order provides that "Defeasance Securities" means any securities and obligations now or hereafter authorized by State law that are eligible to discharge obligations such as the Bonds. Current State law permits defeasance with the following types of securities: (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) 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, on the date the governing body of the District authorizes the defeasance, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the financial arrangements have been refunded and are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than AAA or its equivalent and (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. Because the Bond Order does not contractually limit such investments, registered owners will be deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities used for defeasance purposes or that for any other Defeasance Security will be maintained at any particular rating category.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. 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 initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, the District has the option, to be exercised at the time of the defeasance of the Bonds, to call for redemption at an earlier date those Bonds which have been defeased to their maturity date, if the District (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, 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 the firm banking and financial arrangements, and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be applied approximately as follows:

Sources		
Par Amount of Bonds	$	39,145,000.00
Net Reoffering Premium		2,162,642.15
Accrued Interest on Bonds		97,066.67
Total Sources of Funds	$	41,404,708.82
Uses		
Deposit to Construction Fund	$	40,000,000.00
Costs of Issuance (including bond insurance premium)		308,811.15
Underwriters' Discount		222,297.67
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund		873,600.00
Total Uses of Funds	$	41,404,708.82

REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES

The Bond Order establishes specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and provides that if the District defaults in the payment of principal or interest on the Bonds when due, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Bond Order, and the continuation thereof for a period of 60 days after notice of default is given by the District by any registered owner, 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 Bonds or the Bond Order covenants 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 Bond 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 Bond 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 ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3rd 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 Bond 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. As a result, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Bond Order covenants. 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. 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. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bond Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial.

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 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, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Underwriters cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption notices 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 notices 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 United States 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 Bond certificate will be issued for each stated maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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 registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity 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 MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All 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, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments, with respect to the Bonds, to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, 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 the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor Securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to bond holders.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters believe to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriters take any responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

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 Direct or Indirect 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 Bond Order will be given only to DTC.

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds is BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas. In the Bond Order, the District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar until the Bonds are duly paid.

Successor Paying Agent/Registrar

Provision is made in the Bond Order for replacing the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the District replaces the Paying Agent/Registrar, such Paying Agent/Registrar shall, promptly upon the appointment of a successor, deliver the Paying Agent/Registrar's records to the successor Paying Agent/Registrar, and the successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District shall be a commercial bank, trust company, financial institution or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District has agreed 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.

Initial Registration

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.

Future Registration

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, the Bonds will be printed and delivered to the beneficial owners thereof and thereafter may be transferred, registered and assigned on the registration books only upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds to the Paying Agent/Registrar, and such registration and transfer 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 and transfer. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Bond or Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar in lieu of the Bond or Bonds being transferred or exchanged at the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the new registered owner. 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 (3) business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled in the exchange or transfer 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 authorized denominations and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer.

Record Date For Interest Payment

The “Record Date” for determining the party to whom the interest payable on a Bond on any interest payment date means the close of business on the fifteenth day of the next 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 (the "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 registered owner of a Bond appearing on the books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the fifteenth day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

The Paying Agent/Registrar shall not be required to make any such transfer, conversion or exchange (i) during the period commencing with the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the opening of business on the next following principal or interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Bond or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date.

Replacement Bonds

If any Bond is mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, a new Bond in the same principal amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be issued. In the case of a mutilated Bond, such new Bond will be delivered only upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond. In the case of any Bond issued in lieu of and substitution for a Bond which has been destroyed, stolen or lost, such new Bond will be delivered only (a) upon filing with the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar a certificate to the effect that such Bond has been destroyed, stolen or lost and proof of the ownership thereof, and (b) upon furnishing the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar with indemnity satisfactory to them. The person requesting the authentication and delivery of a new Bond must pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

BOND INSURANCE

Bond Insurance Policy

Concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. ("AGM") will issue its Municipal Bond Insurance Policy for the Bonds (the "Policy"). The Policy guarantees the scheduled payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds when due as set forth in the form of the Policy included as an appendix to this Official Statement.

The Policy is not covered by any insurance security or guaranty fund established under New York, California, Connecticut or Florida insurance law.

Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.

AGM is a New York domiciled financial guaranty insurance company and an indirect subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Ltd. (“AGL”), a Bermuda-based holding company whose shares are publicly traded and are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “AGO”. AGL, through its operating subsidiaries, provides credit enhancement products to the U.S. and international public finance (including infrastructure) and structured finance markets and asset management services. Neither AGL nor any of its shareholders or affiliates, other than AGM, is obligated to pay any debts of AGM or any claims under any insurance policy issued by AGM.

AGM’s financial strength is rated “AA” (stable outlook) by S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”), “AA+” (stable outlook) by Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. (“KBRA”) and “A1” (stable outlook) by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”). Each rating of AGM should be evaluated independently. An explanation of the significance of the above ratings may be obtained from the applicable rating agency. The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold any security, and such ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies, including withdrawal initiated at the request of AGM in its sole discretion. In addition, the rating agencies may at any time change AGM’s long-term rating outlooks or place such ratings on a watch list for possible downgrade in the near term. Any downward revision or withdrawal of any of the above ratings, the assignment of a negative outlook to such ratings or the placement of such ratings on a negative watch list may have an adverse effect on the market price of any security guaranteed by AGM. AGM only guarantees scheduled principal and scheduled interest payments payable by the issuer of bonds insured by AGM on the date(s) when such amounts were initially scheduled to become due and payable (subject to and in accordance with the terms of the relevant insurance policy), and does not guarantee the market price or liquidity of the securities it insures, nor does it guarantee that the ratings on such securities will not be revised or withdrawn.

Current Financial Strength Ratings

On October 21, 2022, KBRA announced it had affirmed AGM's insurance financial strength rating of "AA+" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that KBRA may take.

On July 8, 2022, S&P announced it had affirmed AGM's financial strength rating of "AA" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that S&P may take.

On March 18, 2022, Moody's announced it had upgraded AGM's insurance financial strength rating to "A1" (stable outlook) from "A2" (stable outlook). AGM can give no assurance as to any further ratings action that Moody's may take.

For more information regarding AGM's financial strength ratings and the risks relating thereto, see AGL's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Capitalization of AGM

At September 30, 2022:

- The policyholders' surplus of AGM was approximately $2,660 million.

- The contingency reserve of AGM was approximately $915 million.

- The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commission income of AGM and its subsidiaries (as described below) were approximately $2,102 million. Such amount includes (i) 100% of the net unearned premium reserve and deferred ceding commission income of AGM, and (ii) the net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGM's wholly owned subsidiaries Assured Guaranty UK Limited ("AGUK") and Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA ("AGE").

The policyholders' surplus of AGM and the contingency reserves, net unearned premium reserves and deferred ceding commission income of AGM were determined in accordance with statutory accounting principles. The net unearned premium reserves and net deferred ceding commissions of AGUK and AGE were determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference

Portions of the following documents filed by AGL with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") that relate to AGM are incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and shall be deemed to be a part hereof:

(i) the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 (filed by AGL with the SEC on February 25, 2022);

(ii) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 (filed by AGL with the SEC on May 6, 2022);

(iii) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2022 (filed by AGL with the SEC on August 4, 2022); and

(iv) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022 (filed by AGL with the SEC on November 8, 2022).

All information relating to AGM included in, or as exhibits to, documents filed by AGL with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, excluding Current Reports or portions thereof "furnished" under Item 2.02 or Item 7.01 of Form 8-K, after the filing of the last document referred to above and before the termination of the offering of the Bonds shall be deemed incorporated by reference into this Official Statement and to be a part hereof from the respective dates of filing such documents. Copies of materials incorporated by reference are available over the internet at the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov, at AGL's website at http://www.assuredguaranty.com, or will be provided upon request to Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.: 1633 Broadway, New York, New York 10019, Attention: Communications Department (telephone (212) 974-0100). Except for the information referred to above, no information available on or through AGL's website shall be deemed to be part of or incorporated in this Official Statement.

Any information regarding AGM included herein under the caption **"BOND INSURANCE – Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp."** or included in a document incorporated by reference herein (collectively, the "AGM Information") shall be modified or superseded to the extent that any subsequently included AGM Information (either directly or through incorporation by reference) modifies or supersedes such previously included AGM Information. Any AGM Information so modified or superseded shall not constitute a part of this Official Statement, except as so modified or superseded.

Miscellaneous Matters

AGM makes no representation regarding the Bonds or the advisability of investing in the Bonds. In addition, AGM has not independently verified, makes no representation regarding, and does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement or any information or disclosure contained herein, or omitted herefrom, other than with respect to the accuracy of the information regarding AGM supplied by AGM and presented under the heading **"BOND INSURANCE"**.

BOND INSURANCE GENERAL RISKS

General

In the event of default of the payment of principal or interest with respect to the Bonds when all or some becomes due, any owner of the Bonds shall have a claim under the Policy for such payments. However, in the event of any acceleration of the due date of such principal by reason of mandatory or optional redemption or acceleration resulting from default or otherwise, other than any advancement of maturity pursuant to a mandatory sinking fund payment, the payments are to be made in such amounts and at such times as such payments would have been due had there not been any such acceleration. The Policy will not insure against redemption premium, if any. The payment of principal and interest in connection with mandatory or optional prepayment of the Bonds by the District which is recovered by the District from the note owner as a voidable preference under applicable bankruptcy law is covered by the insurance policy, however, such payments will be made by the Insurer at such time and in such amounts as would have been due absent such prepayment by the District unless the Insurer chooses to pay such amounts at an earlier date.

Under most circumstances, default of payment of principal and interest does not obligate acceleration of the obligations of the Insurer without appropriate consent. The Insurer may reserve the right to direct and to consent to any remedies available to the holders of the Bonds and the Insurer's consent may be required in connection with amendments to the Bond Order.

In the event the Insurer is unable to make payment of principal and interest as such payments become due under the Policy, the Bonds are payable solely as described in the Bond Order. In the event the Insurer becomes obligated to make payments with respect to the Bonds, no assurance is given that such event will not adversely affect the market price of the Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Bonds.

The long-term ratings on the Bonds are dependent in part on the financial strength of the Insurer and its claim paying ability. The Insurer's financial strength and claims paying ability are predicated upon a number of factors which could change over time. No assurance is given that the long-term ratings of the Insurer and of the ratings on the Bonds insured by the Insurer will not be subject to downgrade and such event could adversely affect the market price of the Bonds or the marketability (liquidity) for the Bonds. See "BOND INSURANCE" herein.

The obligations of the Insurer are general obligations of the Insurer and in an event of default by the Insurer, the remedies available to the Paying Agent/Registrar may be limited by applicable bankruptcy law or other similar laws related to insolvency.

None of the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriters have made independent investigation into the claims paying ability of the Insurer and no assurance or representation regarding the financial strength or projected financial strength of the Insurer is given. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the District to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds and the claims paying ability of the Insurer, particularly over the life of the investment. See "BOND INSURANCE" herein for further information provided by the Insurer and the Policy, which includes further instructions for obtaining current financial information concerning the Insurer.

Claims-Paying Ability and Financial Strength of Municipal Bond Insurers

Moody's Investors Services, Inc., S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (collectively, the "Rating Agencies") have, since 2008, downgraded the claims-paying ability and financial strength of providers of municipal bond insurance on multiple occasions. Additional downgrades or negative change in the rating outlook for these bond insurers is possible. In addition, recent events in the credit markets have had substantial negative effect on the bond insurance business. These developments could be viewed as having a material adverse effect on the claims paying ability of such bond insurers, including the Insurer of the Bonds. Thus, when making an investment decision, potential investors should carefully consider the ability of the Insurer to pay principal and interest on the Bonds and the claims paying ability of the Insurer, particularly over the life of the investment.

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 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 public school finance system as it is currently structured. 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.

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 may not increase their M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus to pay debt service on bonds. Prior to 2006, school districts were authorized to levy their M&O tax at a voter-approved rate, generally up to $1.50 per $100 of taxable value. Since 2006, the State Legislature has enacted various legislation that has compressed the voter-approved M&O tax rate, as described below. 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 local funding generated by a school district's M&O tax rate.

Prior to the 2019 Legislative Session, a school district's maximum M&O tax rate for a given tax year was determined by multiplying that school district's 2005 M&O tax rate levy by an amount equal to a compression percentage set by legislative appropriation or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner"). This compression percentage was historically set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at $1.00 per $100 of taxable value, since most school districts in the State had a voted maximum M&O tax rate of $1.50 per $100 of taxable value (though certain school districts located in Harris County had special M&O tax rate authorizations allowing a higher M&O tax rate). School districts were permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate up to $0.04 above the compressed tax rate or, with voter-approval at a valid election in the school district, up to $0.17 above the compressed tax rate (for most school districts, this equated to an M&O tax rate between $1.04 and $1.17 per $100 of taxable value). School districts received additional State funds in proportion to such taxing effort.

Texas Legislature

On January 10, 2023, the 88th Texas Legislature convened in general session which is scheduled to adjourn on May 29, 2023. Thereafter, the Texas Governor may call one or more additional special sessions. During this time, the Texas Legislature may enact laws that materially change current law as it relates to funding public schools, including the District. The District makes no representation regarding any actions the Texas Legislature may take but intends to monitor proposed legislation for any developments applicable to the District.

2021 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions

The Texas Legislature meets in regular session in odd-numbered years, for 140 days. The 87th Texas Legislature convened on January 12, 2021 and concluded on May 31, 2021 ("87th Regular Session"). During the 87th Regular Session, the Legislature did not make significant changes to the school finance system, State funding of school districts, nor ad valorem taxation procedures affecting school districts.

When the regular Legislature is not in session, the Governor of Texas may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's direction, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. Following the conclusion of the 87th Regular Session, the Texas Governor has called three special sessions of the Legislature. No significant changes were made to the Texas school finance system or property tax systems during the First and Second Special Sessions. Senate Joint Resolution 2, passed during the Third Special Session, proposed a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from $25,000 to $40,000, which was approved by voters at an election held May 7, 2022. The amendment to the Constitution is effective beginning January 1, 2022. As a result of the increased exemption, additional changes to the education finance system will be implemented, including "hold harmless" allotments, to provide funding to school districts who have less revenue (including revenues specifically for debt service and maintenance and operations) due to the implementation of the increased homestead exemption. At this time, the District cannot ascertain the financial impact, if any, the change in homestead exemption will have on the District's finances.

The District can make no representations or predictions regarding any actions the Legislature may take during future legislative sessions concerning the substance or the effect of any legislation that previously passed, or may be passed.

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. 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 (described below). 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 State 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 2022, the State Compression Percentage is set at 91.34%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate

The 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 prior year MCR; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5%; or (3) the product of the State Compression Percentage for the current year multiplied by $1.00. 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 school district's prior year MCR, until TEA determines 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 2021 Legislative Session, a provision of the general appropriations act reduced the maximum MCR for the 2021-2022 school year. It established $0.9134 as the maximum rate and $0.8220 as the floor.

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. 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 actual 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 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 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 current public school 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 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of $1,007,300,000 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 State 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 State Legislature.

Tier One

Tier One funding is the basic level of 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 for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated 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 and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is $6,160 (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) for each student in ADA and is revised downward for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. 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 (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), (iii) a college, career and military readiness allotment to further Texas' 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 retention in disadvantaged or rural school districts. A school district's total Tier One funding, divided by $6,160, is a school district's measure of students in "Weighted Average Daily Attendance" ("WADA"), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

For the 2022-2023 school year, 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 $310 million for the 2022-2023 school year and $315 million for the 2023-2024 school year.

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 greater of (i) the local revenue per student in WADA per cent of tax effort available to a school district at the ninety-sixth (96th) percentile of wealth per student in WADA, or (ii) the Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.016. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of $98.56 per student in WADA for each Golden Penny levied. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.008. For the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of $49.28 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied. For any school year in which the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA exceeds the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA for the preceding school year, a school district is required to reduce its Copper Pennies levied so as to generate no more revenue per student in WADA than was available to the school district for the preceding year.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instruction 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 this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the 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 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 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the State 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 State 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 State Legislature for the 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes.

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. In the 2021 Legislative Session, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of $70,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2022-2023 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity

The 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 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.

Furthermore, "property-wealthy" school districts that received additional State funds under the public school finance system prior to the enactment of the 2019 Legislation are entitled to an equalized wealth transition grant on an annual basis through the 2023-2024 school year in an amount equal to the amount of additional revenue such school district would have received under former Texas Education Code Sections 41.002(e) through (g), as those sections existed on January 1, 2019. This grant is phased out through the 2023-2024 school year as follows: (1) 20% reduction for the 2020-2021 school year, (2) 40% reduction for the 2021-2022 school year, (3) 60% reduction for the 2022-2023 school year, and (4) 80% reduction for the 2023-2024 school year. Additionally, school districts (through the fiscal year ending in 2025) and open-enrollment charter schools (through the fiscal year ending in 2024) are entitled to receive an allotment in the form of a formula transition grant meant to ensure a smooth transition into the funding formulas enacted by the 86th State Legislature. Beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, if the total amount of allotments to which school districts and open enrollment charter schools are entitled for a school year exceeds $400 million, the Commissioner shall proportionately reduce each district's or school's allotment. The reduction in the amount to which a district or school is entitled may not result in an amount that is less than zero.

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, 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 State 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.

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 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 Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring school district's existing debt.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2022-2023 school year, the District was not designated as an "excess local revenue" Chapter 49 school district by TEA. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

A district's "excess local revenues" 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 will be required to exercise one or more of the permitted wealth equalization 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 ration 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 an annexing district.

For a detailed discussion of State funding for school district see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts."

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

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. Reference is made to 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.

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 Fannin Central Appraisal District, Grayson Central Appraisal District and Collin Central Appraisal District (collectively 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.

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 TAX PROCEDURES – District and Taxpayer Remedies").

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a $40,000 exemption (as described below) of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a $10,000 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. On November 2, 2021, the Texas Constitution was amended to provide that the surviving spouse of an individual who received a limitation on the school district property taxes on the person's residence homestead on the basis of disability continued to receive that limitation while the property remained the spouse's residence homestead if the spouse was at least 55 years old. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable to state-mandated homestead exemptions. Senate Joint Resolution 2, passed during the Third Special Session of the 87th Texas Legislature and approved by voters on May 7, 2022 authorized a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from $25,000 to $40,000 beginning January 1, 2022. Senate Bill 1, which was also passed during the Third Special Session of the 87th Texas Legislature makes provisions for additional state aid to hold school districts harmless for tax revenue losses resulting from the increased homestead exemption.

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. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

Except for increases attributable to certain improvements, a school district is prohibited from increasing the total ad valorem tax on the homestead of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older or of disabled persons above the amount of tax imposed in the year such homestead qualified for such exemption. This freeze is transferable to a different homestead if a qualifying taxpayer moves and, under certain circumstances, is also transferable to the surviving spouse of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older, but not the disabled. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable to the freeze on taxes for the elderly and disabled.

Personal Property

Tangible personal property (furniture, machinery, supplies, inventories, etc.) used in the "production of income" is taxed based on the property's market value. Taxable personal property includes income-producing equipment and inventory. Intangibles such as goodwill, accounts receivable, and proprietary processes are not taxable. Tangible personal property not held or used for production of income, such as household goods, automobiles or light trucks, and boats, is exempt from ad valorem taxation unless the governing body of a taxing unit elects to tax such property.

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 less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication ("Freeport Property") are exempt from ad valorem taxation unless a taxing unit took official action to tax Freeport Property before April 1, 1990 and has not subsequently taken official action to exempt Freeport Property. Decisions to continue taxing Freeport Property may be reversed in the future; decisions to exempt Freeport Property are not subject to reversal.

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without 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. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions.

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.

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 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. For tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2022, 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. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, 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. For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the 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"). The 87th Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which is expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

Tax Limitation Agreements

The Texas Economic Development Act (Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, as amended), allowed school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the school district. Generally, during the last eight (8) years of the ten-year term 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 is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district's taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be 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 Texas Legislature did not vote to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see "THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT" herein.

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 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 one 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 $50 million for the 2020 tax year, $50.6 million for the 2021 tax year, $52,978,200 for the 2022 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 TAX PROCEDURES – 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

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 April 24, 1971 under Chapter 20, Texas Education Code (now codified as Section 45.003, Texas Education Code).

The maximum maintenance tax rate per $100 of taxable value that may be adopted by an independent school district is the sum of $0.17 and the school district's MCR. The District's MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the District and the State, and is subject to recalculation annually. For any year, highest possible MCR for an independent school district is $0.93.

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").

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by 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 threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the $0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than $0.50 per $100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of $0.45 per $100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued as "new money bonds" and are subject to the $0.50 threshold tax rate test. In connection with prior bond issues, the District has not used State financial assistance other than EDA or IFA allotment funding and has not used projected property values to satisfy this threshold test. In connection with the Bonds, the District will use approximately $800,000 of Tier One funds to comply with the $0.50 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 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the school district if the school district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c), (c-1), (c-2), and (d), and, if applicable, subsection (i), and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the school district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. A school district that elects to adopt a tax rate before the adoption of a budget for the fiscal year that begins in the current tax year may adopt a tax rate for the current tax year before receipt of the certified appraisal roll, so long as the chief appraiser of the appraisal district in which the school district participates has certified to the assessor for the school district an estimate of the taxable value of property in the school district. If a school district adopts its tax rate prior to the adoption of its budget, both the no-new-revenue tax rate and the Voter-Approval Tax Rate of the school district shall be calculated based on the school district's certified estimate of taxable value. A school district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

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

THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in Fannin, Grayson and Collin Counties, Texas (the "County"). The Appraisal District is governed by a board of directors appointed by members of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions within the County.

Property within the District is assessed as of January 1 of each year, taxes become due October 1 of the same year and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year.

The District does not grant a local option, additional exemption to disabled veterans above the State-mandated exemption.

The District does not tax personal property not used in the production of income, such as personal automobiles.

The District does not collect an additional 20% penalty to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes over and above the penalty automatically assessed under the Tax Code.

The District's taxes are collected by the Fannin Central Appraisal District.

The District does not allow split payments and does not give discounts for early payment of taxes.

The District does not participate in a tax increment financing zone. The District has not granted any tax abatements.

The District does not grant any portion of the additional local option exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District has not grated a local option, additional exemption for persons who are 65 years of age or older or disabled above the State-mandated exemption.

The District has not granted the freeport exemption and has not taken action to tax goods-in-transit.

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State of Texas. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"). State contributions are made to cover costs of the TRS retirement plan up to certain statutory limits. The District is obligated for a portion of TRS costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit. Aside from the District's contribution to TRS, the District has no pension fund expenditures or liabilities. For fiscal year ended August 31, 2022, the District made a contribution to TRS on a portion of their employee's salaries that exceeded the statutory minimum. For a discussion of the TRS retirement plan, see "Note L. – Defined Benefit Pension Plan" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

In addition to its participation in TRS, the District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (the "TRS-Care Retired Plan"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan. The TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. For more detailed information concerning the District's funding policy and contributions in connection with the TRS-Care Retired Plan, see "Note M. – Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

During the year ended August 31, 2022, employees of the District were covered by a fully-insured health insurance plan (the "Health Care Plan"). The District contributed $225 per month per employee to the Health Care Plan. Employees, at their option, authorize payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. See "Note K. – Risk Management – Health Care Coverage" of the Financial Statements.

Formal collective bargaining agreements relating directly to wages and other conditions of employment are prohibited by State law, as are strikes by teachers. There are various local, state and national organized employee groups who engage in efforts to better terms and conditions of employment of school employees. Some districts have adopted a policy to consult with employer groups with respect to certain terms and conditions of employment. Some examples of these groups are the Texas State Teachers Association, the Texas Classroom Teachers Association, the Association of Texas Professional Educators and the National Education Association.

RATING

S&P has assigned its municipal bond rating of "AA" (stable outlook) to this issue of Bonds with the understanding that upon delivery of the Bonds, a municipal bond insurance policy insuring the timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be issued and delivered by ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. The District's underlying, unenhanced rating is "A+" by S&P.

An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from S&P. The rating of the Bonds by S&P reflects only the view of said company at the time the rating is given, and the District makes no representations as to the appropriateness of any rating. The rating of the Bonds is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Bonds, and there is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time, or that a rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P, if, in the judgment of S&P, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the market price and marketability of the Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval of the Attorney General of Texas, who will deliver its opinion, to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations 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 approval of certain legal matters by Bond Counsel, which will deliver its opinion to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District and, subject to the qualifications set forth herein under "TAX MATTERS," the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes under existing statutes, published rulings, regulations, and court decisions. The form of Bond Counsel's opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Dallas, Texas. The legal fee to be paid to counsel to the Underwriters for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale of the delivery of the Bonds.

Though it represents the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Except as noted below, Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part in the preparation of this 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 Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the captions or subcaptions "THE BONDS" (except under the subcaptions "Payment Record", "Sources and Uses of Funds", and the third paragraph under "Notice of Redemption and DTC Notices", as to which no opinion will be expressed), "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM","TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations" (first paragraph only), "LEGAL MATTERS" (except for the last two sentences of the first paragraph thereof, as to which no opinion will be expressed), "TAX MATTERS", "LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS", "REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings," as to which no opinion will be expressed) and such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and the Bond Order contained under such captions is a fair and accurate summary of the information purported to be shown and that the information and descriptions contained under such captions relating to the provisions of applicable state and federal laws are correct as to matters of law.

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.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

On the date of initial delivery of the Bonds, McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District, will render its opinion that, in accordance with statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date thereof ("Existing Law"), (1) interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes will be excludable from the "gross income" of the holders thereof and (2) the Bonds will not be treated as "specified private activity bonds" the interest on which would be included as an alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Except as stated above, Bond Counsel to the District will express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. See Appendix C -- Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel.

In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel will rely upon (a) certain information and representations of the District, including information and representations contained in the District's federal tax certificate, and (b) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage and the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the property financed therewith. Failure by the District to observe the aforementioned representations or covenants could cause the interest on the Bonds to become taxable retroactively to the date of issuance.

The Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain a number of requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order for interest on the Bonds to be, and to remain, excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel to the District is conditioned on compliance by the District with the covenants and the requirements described in the preceding paragraph, and Bond Counsel to the District has not been retained to monitor compliance with these requirements subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the reliance on the aforementioned information, representations and covenants. Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result. Existing Law is subject to change by the Congress and to subsequent judicial and administrative interpretation by the courts and the Department of the Treasury. There can be no assurance that such Existing Law or the interpretation thereof will not be changed in a manner which would adversely affect the tax treatment of the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds.

A ruling was not sought from the Internal Revenue Service by the District with respect to the Bonds or the facilities financed with the proceeds of the Bonds. Bond Counsel's opinion represents its legal judgment based upon its review of Existing Law and the representations of the District that it deems relevant to render such opinion and is not a guarantee of a result. No assurances can be given as to whether the Internal Revenue Service will commence an audit of the Bonds, or as to whether the Internal Revenue Service would agree with the opinion of Bond Counsel. If an audit is commenced, under current procedures the Internal Revenue Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer and the Bondholders may have no right to participate in such procedure. No additional interest will be paid upon any determination of taxability.

Federal Income Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The initial public offering price to be paid for one or more maturities of the Bonds may be less than the principal amount thereof or one or more periods for the payment of interest on the Bonds may not be equal to the accrual period or be in excess of one year (the "Original Issue Discount Bonds"). In such event, the difference between (i) the "stated redemption price at maturity" of each Original Issue Discount Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such Original Issue Discount Bond would constitute original issue discount. The "stated redemption price at maturity" means the sum of all payments to be made on the Bonds less the amount of all periodic interest payments. Periodic interest payments are payments which are made during equal accrual periods (or during any unequal period if it is the initial or final period) and which are made during accrual periods which do not exceed one year.

Under Existing Law, any owner who has purchased such Original Issue Discount Bond in the initial public offering is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such Original Issue Discount Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the accrual period. For a discussion of certain collateral federal tax consequences, see the discussion set forth below.

In the event of the redemption, sale or other taxable disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bond prior to stated maturity, however, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Original Issue Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Original Issue Discount Bond was held by such initial owner) is includable in gross income.

Under Existing Law, the original issue discount on each Original Issue Discount Bond is accrued daily to the stated maturity thereof (in amounts calculated as described below for each six-month period ending on the date before the semiannual anniversary dates of the date of the Bonds and ratably within each such six-month period) and the accrued amount is added to an initial owner's basis for such Original Issue Discount Bond for purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss recognized by such owner upon the redemption, sale or other disposition thereof. The amount to be added to basis for each accrual period is equal to (a) the sum of the issue price and the amount of original issue discount accrued in prior periods multiplied by the yield to stated maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) less (b) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Original Issue Discount Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of Original Issue Discount Bonds which are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules which differ from those described above. All owners of Original Issue Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state and local income tax purposes of the treatment of interest accrued upon redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds and with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, redemption, sale or other disposition of such Original Issue Discount Bonds.

Collateral Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a summary of certain collateral federal income tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership or disposition of the Bonds. This discussion is based on Existing Law, which is subject to change or modification, retroactively.

The following discussion is applicable to investors, other than those who are subject to special provisions of the Code, such as financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals allowed an earned income credit, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax, taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase tax-exempt obligations.

THE DISCUSSION CONTAINED HEREIN MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE. INVESTORS, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CODE, SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE THE BONDS.

Under section 6012 of the Code, holders of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be required to disclose interest received or accrued during each taxable year on their returns of federal income taxation.

Interest on the Bonds may be includable in certain corporations' "adjusted financial statement income" determined under section 56A of the Code to calculate the alternative minimum tax imposed by section 55 of the Code.

Section 1276 of the Code provides for ordinary income tax treatment of gain recognized upon the disposition of a tax-exempt obligation, such as the Bonds, if such obligation was acquired at a "market discount" and if the fixed maturity of such obligation is equal to, or exceeds, one year from the date of issue. Such treatment applies to "market discount bonds" to the extent such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount of such bonds; although for this purpose, a de minimis amount of market discount is ignored. A "market discount bond" is one which is acquired by the holder at a purchase price which is less than the stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a bond issued at an original issue discount, the "revised issue price" (i.e., the issue price plus accrued original issue discount). The "accrued market discount" is the amount which bears the same ratio to the market discount as the number of days during which the holder holds the obligation bears to the number of days between the acquisition date and the final maturity date.

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 foreign investors, 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.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Section 1201.041 of the Public Securities Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code, as amended) provides that the Bonds are negotiable instruments, investment securities governed by Chapter 8, Texas Business and Commerce Code, and are legal and authorized investments for insurance companies, fiduciaries, and trustees, and for the sinking funds of municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, as amended (the "PFIA"), requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of not less than "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See "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 Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value.

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.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments

The District invests its funds in investments authorized by Texas law in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board of the District. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change.

Legal Investments

Available District funds are invested as authorized by State law and in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board of Trustees. Both State law and the District's investment policies are subject to change. Under Texas 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 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 are unconditionally 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 (the "FDIC") 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 FDIC or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (the "NCUSIF") or their respective successors; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits, other than those described in clause (7), that (i) are invested through a broker or institution with a main office or branch office in this state and selected by the District in compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Government Code) as amended (the "PFIA"), (ii) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the District's account, (iii) 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 (iv) the District appoints as its custodian of the banking deposits, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (8)(i) above, a bank, or a broker-dealer; (9) certificates of deposit and share certificates meeting the requirements of the PFIA (i) 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), above, or secured in accordance with Chapter 2257, Texas Government Code, or in any other manner and amount provided by law for District deposits, or (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the District through a broker or institution that has a main office or branch office in the State and selected by the District in compliance with the PFIA, (b) the broker or institution arranges for the deposit of the funds 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, in compliance with the PFIA, the institution in clause (9)(ii)(a) above, a bank, or broker-dealer 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 by clause (1) above, clause (12) below, or, if applicable, which are 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 a stated maturity of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank, or of the holding company of which the bank is the largest subsidiary, are rated not less than "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 an equivalent by either (i) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies, or (ii) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the commercial paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a United States or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and complies with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 2a-7; (14) no-load mutual funds that are registered and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that have a weighted maturity of less than two years and either (i) have a duration of one year or more and are invested exclusively in obligations approved in this paragraph, or (ii) have a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset backed securities; (15) guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations described in clause (1), excluding obligations which the District is explicitly prohibited from investing in, and in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract; and (16) securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, including accrued income, (ii) a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time, (iii) a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than "A" or its equivalent, or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) above, clauses (12) through (14) above, or an authorized investment pool, (iv) the terms of a loan made under the program require that the securities being held as collateral 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 designated by the District, (v) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State, and (vi) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

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 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.

Under State law, the District may 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 of 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 has not contracted with, and has no present intention of contracting with, any such investment management firm or the Texas Securities Board to provide such services.

Investment Policies

Under State 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 includes a list of authorized investments for District funds, maximum allowable stated maturity of any individual investment owned by the District and the maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed for pooled fund groups. 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.

State law also requires that District 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 investment officers of the District shall submit an investment report detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, any additions and changes to market value and the ending value of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the beginning and 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 strategy statements and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board.

Additional Provisions

Under State law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies, (2) adopt 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; (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 is dependent on an analysis of the makeup of the District's entire portfolio or requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards), 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.

Current Investments

As of August 31, 2021, the District had approximately $5,117,027 invested at a local bank. The market value of such investments (as determined by the District by reference to published quotations, dealer bids, and comparable information) is approximately 100% of the book value. 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.

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2). The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Official Statement. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or 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 registration or 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 or qualification provisions.

It is the obligation of the Underwriters 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 Underwriters' 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.

CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The District's operations are increasingly dependent on information technologies and services, which are exposed to cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents or attacks. While the District continually assesses and monitors its cybersecurity risks, the District has been (and may be in the future) subject to cyber-attacks from time to time. In response to such assessments and monitoring, the District takes actions it deems appropriate in response to cybersecurity risks, including, but not limited to, implementing cybersecurity training programs, obtaining technology improvements to mitigate cybersecurity risks, and taking other similar measures. To date, the District has not been the victim of any cyber-attack that has had a material adverse effect on its operations or financial condition. However, no assurance can be given that the District will fully prevent or successfully remediate the operational and/or financial impact of any cybersecurity incursions or incidents arising from events wholly or partially beyond the District's control, including electrical telecommunications outages, natural disasters or cyber-attacks initiated by criminal activities of individuals or organizations. Any such occurrence could materially and adversely affect the District's operations and/or financial condition.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc. is employed as Financial Advisor to the District to assist in the issuance of the Bonds. In this capacity, the Financial Advisor has compiled certain data relating to the Bonds that is contained in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has not independently verified any of the data contained herein or conducted a detailed investigation of the affairs of the District to determine the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Because of its limited participation, the Financial Advisor assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of the information contained herein. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds. In the normal course of business, the Financial Advisor may from time to time sell investment securities to the District for the investment of bond proceeds or other funds of the District upon the request of the District.

The Financial Advisor 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.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Bond 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 obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. 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 MSRB. The information provided to the MSRB will be available to the public free of charge via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA) system at www.emma.msrb.org.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement in Appendix A (such information being the "Annual Operating Report"). The District will additionally provide financial statements of the District (the "Financial Statements"), that will be (i) prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Appendix D or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation and shall be in substantially the form included in Appendix D and (ii) audited, if the District commissions an audit of such Financial Statements and the audit is completed within the period during which they must be provided. The District will update and provide the Annual Operating Report within six months after the end of each fiscal year and the Financial Statements within 12 months of the end of each fiscal year, in each case beginning with the fiscal year ending in and after 2023. The District may provide the Financial Statements earlier, including at the time it provides its Annual Operating Report, but if the audit of such Financial Statements is not complete within 12 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District shall file unaudited Financial Statements within such 12-month period and audited Financial Statements for the applicable fiscal year, when and if the audit report on such Financial Statements becomes available.

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 District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the Annual Operating Report must be provided by the last day of February in each year, and the Financial Statements must be provided by August 31 of each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will also provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten business days after the 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 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 trustee or the change of name of a trustee, 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 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 District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In the Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under "Annual Reports". Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, or liquidity enhancement. The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, 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. For the purposes of the above described event notices (15) and (16), the term "financial obligation" means a (i) debt obligation, (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (iii) a guarantee of (i) or (ii); provided however, that a "financial obligation" shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement (as defined in Rule 15c2-12) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12.

Availability of Information

All information and documentation filing required to be made by the District in accordance with its undertaking made for the Bonds will be filed 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 at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The District has agreed to update information and to provide notices of certain 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 has been 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 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, but only if, (1) the agreement, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the initial primary offering 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 (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent or (b) any qualified 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. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions 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 in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District amends its agreement, it has agreed to include with the financial information and operating data next 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 information and operating data so provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the past five years, the District has complied in all material respects with all continuing disclosure agreements made by it in accordance with Rule 15c2-12.

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 Underwriters 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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. It is important to note that the District’s actual results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements 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 would prove to be accurate.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain customary conditions, to purchase the Bonds at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside cover page hereof, less an Underwriters’ discount of $222,297.67 plus accrued interest from the Dated Date to the date of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriters. The Underwriters’ obligations are subject to certain conditions precedent, and the Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds, if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such public offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Piper Sandler & Co., as the senior manager, has entered into a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”) with Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“CS&Co”) for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings including the Bonds, at the original issue prices. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, CS&Co. will purchase Bonds from Piper Sandler & Co. at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any Bonds that CS&Co. sells.

The Underwriters and their respective 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. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various investment banking services for the District for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective 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.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy in any state in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer of solicitation.

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

References to web site addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such web sites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement for purposes of, and as that term is defined in Rule 15c2-12.

The Bond Order authorized the issuance of the Bonds and approved the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment hereto and authorized its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Underwriters. The Board, in the Bond Order, has approved the distribution of the Official Statement in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

/s/ Allen Lambright

President, Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

/s/ Amy Withrow

Secretary, Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

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TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION [1]

2022/23 Total Valuation……		$ 774,698,878
Less Exemptions & Deductions [2]:		
State Homestead Exemption	$ 38,026,139	
State Over-65 Exemption	3,489,677	
Disabled Homestead Exemption Loss	4,843,412	
Veterans Exemption Loss	316,303	
Veterans Survivng Spouse Exemption Loss	597,415	
Pollution Control Exemption Loss	2,028	
Productivity Loss	232,412,959	
Solar / Wind Exemption	126,072	
Homestead Cap Loss	52,534,031	
	$ 332,348,036	
2022/23 Net Taxable Valuation ……		$ 442,350,842

(1) Source: Certified Values from the Fannin, Grayson, and Collin Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2022. The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on May 7, 2022 election increased the homestead exemption from $25,000 to $40,000. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES -- Residential Homestead Exemptions" in this Official Statement.
(2) Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled $17,039,813 in 2021/22.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding		$ 5,535,000
Plus: The Bonds		39,145,000
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds		$ 44,680,000
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of August 31, 2022) [1]		(656,357)
Net General Obligation Debt		$ 44,023,643
Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation [2]	9.95%	
2023 Population Estimate [3]	3,767	
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation	$117,428	
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt	$11,687	

(1) Source: Trenton ISD Audited Financial Statements.
(2) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement and "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" in this appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022" in Appendix D for more information relative to the District's outstanding obligations.
(3) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Tax Rate	% Collections [5] Current [6]	Total [6]
2006/07	$ 104,754,270 [1]	$ 1.4289 [7]	94.79%	98.95%
2007/08	120,563,635 [1]	1.1400 [7]	96.01%	101.82%
2008/09	140,697,140 [1]	1.3400	94.88%	98.07%
2009/10	152,734,578 [1]	1.2840	95.64%	100.80%
2010/11	150,873,719 [1]	1.3340	96.11%	99.72%
2011/12	148,042,649 [1]	1.3700	96.74%	100.31%
2012/13	153,403,263 [1]	1.4600	96.60%	98.55%
2013/14	154,816,976 [1]	1.4400	96.55%	99.91%
2014/15	158,065,621 [1]	1.4514	97.10%	100.28%
2015/16	160,491,713 [1] [3]	1.4600	97.03%	99.98%
2016/17	179,647,592 [1] [3]	1.4600	96.98%	99.04%
2017/18	196,242,926 [1] [3]	1.4600	97.03%	99.45%
2018/19	231,434,077 [1] [3]	1.4200	96.77%	98.62%
2019/20	271,123,981 [1] [3]	1.2684 [8]	96.70%	99.64%
2020/21	302,114,340 [1] [3]	1.1749	97.57%	99.64%
2021/22	350,818,898 [1] [3]	1.1403	97.52%	101.25%
2022/23	442,350,842 [2] [4]	1.1229	(In Process of Collections)	

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.
(2) Source: Certified Values from the Fannin, Grayson, and Collin Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2022.
(3) The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from $15,000 to $25,000.
(4) The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from $25,000 to $40,000.
(5) Source: Trenton ISD Audited Financial Statements.
(6) Excludes penalties and interest.
(7) The declines in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax for the 2006/07 and 2007/08 fiscal years are a function of House Bill 1 adopted by the Texas Legislature in May 2006. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.
(8) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2019/20 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION [1]

	2018/19	2019/20 [2]	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Maintenance & Operations	$1.1700	$1.0684	$0.9949	$0.9603	$0.9429
Debt Service	$0.2500	$0.2000	$0.1800	$0.1800	$0.1800
Total Tax Rate	$1.4200	$1.2684	$1.1749	$1.1403	$1.1229

(1) On November 8, 2011, the District successfully held a tax ratification election at which the voters of the District approved a maintenance and operations tax not to exceed $1.17.
(2) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operations Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2019/20 fiscal year is a function of House Bill 3 adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.

VALUATION AND FUNDED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation	Bond Debt Outstanding	Ratio Debt to A.V. [1]
2006/07	$104,754,270	$ 4,550,000	4.34%
2007/08	120,563,635	8,090,000	6.71%
2008/09	140,697,140	7,995,841	5.68%
2009/10	152,734,578	7,897,060	5.17%
2010/11	150,873,719	7,808,350	5.18%
2011/12	148,042,649	7,719,421	5.21%
2012/13	153,403,263	7,580,000	4.94%
2013/14	154,816,976	7,400,000	4.78%
2014/15	158,065,621	7,175,000	4.54%
2015/16	160,491,713	6,940,000	4.32%
2016/17	179,647,592	6,725,000	3.74%
2017/18	196,242,926	6,500,000	3.31%
2018/19	231,434,077	6,270,000	2.71%
2019/20	271,123,981	6,035,000	2.23%
2020/21	302,114,340	5,790,000	1.92%
2021/22	350,818,898	5,535,000	1.58%
2022/23	442,350,842 [2]	44,415,000 [3]	10.04%

(1) See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement, "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and "OTHER OBLIGATIONS" in this Appendix and see the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022" in Appendix D for more information.
(2) Source: Certified Values from the Fannin, Grayson, and Collin Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2022. The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendement on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from $25,000 to $40,000.
(3) Includes the Bonds.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Collin County	$543,645,000	0.01%	$ 54,365
Collin County CCD	498,565,000	0.01%	49,857
Fannin County	31,250,000	9.51%	2,971,875
Grayson County	26,005,000	0.07%	18,204
Grayson College	18,945,000	0.07%	13,262
Trenton, City of	3,695,000	94.47%	3,490,667
Total Overlapping Debt [1]			$ 6,598,228
Trenton Independent School District [2]			44,023,643
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt [2]			$ 50,621,871
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation		11.44%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		$13,438	

(1) Equals gross debt less self-supporting debt.
(2) Includes the Bonds.

Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. The District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information (except for the amounts relating to the District), and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS

2022/23 Top Ten Taxpayers [1]

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Bartoo Ready Mix LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	$ 5,233,407	1.18%
Energy Transfer Fuel LP	Pipeline	5,019,624	1.13%
I C Creek Ranch, LLC	Ranch	3,441,432	0.78%
Atmos Energy/Mid-Tex Pipeline	Pipeline	3,032,600	0.69%
Desert Sands Aircraft Leasing	Aircraft	2,715,840	0.61%
Jeri K. & Thomas M. Calle	Personal	2,361,432	0.53%
Chubbs Management LLC	Commercial Building	2,248,370	0.51%
Dallas, Garland and NE Rail Inc.	Railroad	1,985,280	0.45%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	1,885,340	0.43%
PCI Construction	Construction	1,729,302	0.39%
		$ 29,652,627	6.70%

2021/22 Top Ten Taxpayers [2]

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Energy Transfer Fuel LP	Pipeline	$ 4,628,361	1.32%
Atmos Energy/Mid-Tex Pipeline	Pipeline	3,638,200	1.04%
I C Creek Ranch, LLC	Ranch	3,155,690	0.90%
Jeri K. & Thomas M. Calle	Personal	2,156,101	0.61%
Bartoo Ready Mix LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	2,126,488	0.61%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	1,985,830	0.57%
Dallas, Garland and NE Rail Inc.	Railroad	1,804,800	0.51%
Chubbs Management LLC	Commercial Building	1,791,570	0.51%
Texas New Mexico Power Plant	Electric Utility	1,529,180	0.44%
Red River Pipeline Co., LLC	Pipeline	1,457,850	0.42%
		$ 24,274,070	6.92%

2020/21 Top Ten Taxpayers [2]

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Energy Transfer Fuel LP	Pipeline	$ 4,877,728	1.61%
Bartoo Ready Mix LLC	Industrial Manufacturing	4,830,989	1.60%
Atmos Energy/Mid-Tex Pipeline	Pipeline	3,312,330	1.10%
Jeri K. & Thomas M. Calle	Personal	2,191,689	0.73%
I C Creek Ranch, LLC	Ranch	1,992,478	0.66%
Red River Pipeline Co., LLC	Pipeline	1,964,190	0.65%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	1,929,780	0.64%
Dallas, Garland and NE Rail Inc.	Railroad	1,804,800	0.60%
Desert Sands Aircraft Leasing	Aircraft	1,496,080	0.50%
Texas New Mexico Power Plant	Electric Utility	1,396,310	0.46%
		$ 25,796,374	8.54%

(1) Source: Fannin, Grayson, Collin Central Appraisal Districts.
(2) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY

Category	2022/23 (1)	% of Total	2021/22 (2)	% of Total	2020/21 (2)	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	$ 293,178,060	37.84%	$ 208,237,066	38.61%	$ 173,459,007	36.12%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	499,984	0.06%	411,810	0.08%	325,990	0.07%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	12,658,167	1.63%	6,255,597	1.16%	5,122,292	1.07%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	239,109,748	30.86%	149,485,544	27.72%	142,938,252	29.76%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	158,891,691	20.51%	116,598,205	21.62%	105,354,017	21.94%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	25,793,779	3.33%	21,257,305	3.94%	15,819,372	3.29%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Utilities	19,520,542	2.52%	18,674,415	3.46%	18,572,339	3.87%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	18,481,526	2.39%	12,249,571	2.27%	14,560,583	3.03%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	5,576,041	0.72%	4,627,606	0.86%	3,303,396	0.69%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	989,340	0.13%	1,568,920	0.29%	827,550	0.17%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total Appraised Value	$ 774,698,878	100.00%	$ 539,366,039	100.00%	$ 480,282,798	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	$ 52,534,031		$ 12,533,905		$ 7,931,731	
Productivity Loss	232,412,959		144,266,546		138,349,063	
Exemptions	47,401,046 (3)		31,746,690 (4)		31,887,664 (4)	
Total Exemptions/Deductions (5)	$ 332,348,036		$ 188,547,141		$ 178,168,458	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	$ 442,350,842		$ 350,818,898		$ 302,114,340	

Category	2019/20 (2)	% of Total	2018/19 (2)	% of Total	2017/18 (2)	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	$ 151,619,738	34.24%	$ 125,424,181	32.67%	$ 104,337,083	32.96%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	160,090	0.04%	149,390	0.04%	87,650	0.03%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	5,436,635	1.23%	6,002,252	1.56%	4,051,741	1.28%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	136,590,090	30.84%	123,444,822	32.15%	96,304,702	30.42%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	97,431,713	22.00%	83,353,321	21.71%	72,106,889	22.78%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	15,161,126	3.42%	13,778,326	3.59%	12,073,320	3.81%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Utilities	18,325,611	4.14%	17,717,552	4.61%	14,993,318	4.74%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	14,823,580	3.35%	12,519,369	3.26%	11,509,718	3.64%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	3,319,589	0.75%	1,553,277	0.40%	1,088,140	0.34%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	-	0.00%	13,500	0.00%	40,500	0.01%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	2,140	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total Appraised Value	$ 442,870,312	100.00%	$ 383,955,990	100.00%	$ 316,593,061	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	$ 9,578,394		$ 5,887,017		$ 3,327,936	
Productivity Loss	131,815,630		118,576,516		90,807,285	
Exemptions	30,352,307 (4)		28,058,380 (4)		26,214,914 (4)	
Total Exemptions/Deductions (5)	$ 171,746,331		$ 152,521,913		$ 120,350,135	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	$ 271,123,981		$ 231,434,077		$ 196,242,926	

(1) Source: Certified Values from the Fannin, Hunt, and Collin Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2022.
(2) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.
(3) The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from $25,000 to $40,000.
(4) The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from $15,000 to $25,000.
(5) Excludes values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers.

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Bonds	Plus: The Bonds	Total	Bonds Unpaid At Year End	Percent of Principal Retired
2023	$ 265,000.00	$ -	$ 265,000.00	$ 44,415,000.00	0.59%
2024	275,000.00	-	275,000.00	44,140,000.00	1.21%
2025	285,000.00	-	285,000.00	43,855,000.00	1.85%
2026	295,000.00	-	295,000.00	43,560,000.00	2.51%
2027	310,000.00	115,000.00	425,000.00	43,135,000.00	3.46%
2028	320,000.00	295,000.00	615,000.00	42,520,000.00	4.83%
2029	330,000.00	490,000.00	820,000.00	41,700,000.00	6.67%
2030	340,000.00	690,000.00	1,030,000.00	40,670,000.00	8.97%
2031	355,000.00	900,000.00	1,255,000.00	39,415,000.00	11.78%
2032	370,000.00	945,000.00	1,315,000.00	38,100,000.00	14.73%
2033	385,000.00	990,000.00	1,375,000.00	36,725,000.00	17.80%
2034	395,000.00	1,045,000.00	1,440,000.00	35,285,000.00	21.03%
2035	410,000.00	1,100,000.00	1,510,000.00	33,775,000.00	24.41%
2036	385,000.00	1,195,000.00	1,580,000.00	32,195,000.00	27.94%
2037	400,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,650,000.00	30,545,000.00	31.64%
2038	415,000.00	1,320,000.00	1,735,000.00	28,810,000.00	35.52%
2039		1,805,000.00	1,805,000.00	27,005,000.00	39.56%
2040		1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	25,105,000.00	43.81%
2041		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	23,105,000.00	48.29%
2042		2,100,000.00	2,100,000.00	21,005,000.00	52.99%
2043		2,195,000.00	2,195,000.00	18,810,000.00	57.90%
2044		2,285,000.00	2,285,000.00	16,525,000.00	63.01%
2045		2,380,000.00	2,380,000.00	14,145,000.00	68.34%
2046		2,475,000.00	2,475,000.00	11,670,000.00	73.88%
2047		2,580,000.00	2,580,000.00	9,090,000.00	79.66%
2048		2,685,000.00	2,685,000.00	6,405,000.00	85.66%
2049		1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00	5,225,000.00	88.31%
2050		1,230,000.00	1,230,000.00	3,995,000.00	91.06%
2051		1,280,000.00	1,280,000.00	2,715,000.00	93.92%
2052		1,330,000.00	1,330,000.00	1,385,000.00	96.90%
2053		1,385,000.00	1,385,000.00	-	100.00%
Total	$ 5,535,000.00	$ 39,145,000.00	$ 44,680,000.00		

OTHER OBLIGATIONS [(1)]

Fiscal Year	Loans			Leases		
Ending 8/31	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 57,455.00	$ 16,588.00	$ 74,043.00	$ 35,499.00	$ 2,963.00	$ 38,462.00
2024	58,657.00	15,386.00	74,043.00	36,647.00	1,815.00	38,462.00
2025	60,452.00	14,149.00	74,601.00	34,898.00	631.00	35,529.00
2026	62,296.00	12,305.00	74,601.00	2,183.00	26.00	2,209.00
2027	64,196.00	10,405.00	74,601.00	-	-	-
2028-Maturity	276,968.00	21,436.00	298,404.00	-	-	-
Total	$ 580,024.00	$ 90,269.00	$ 670,293.00	$ 109,227.00	$ 5,435.00	$ 114,662.00

(1) See "NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" from the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2022" in Appendix D for more information relative to the District's outstanding obligations.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service	Plus: The Bonds (1) Principal	Interest	Total	Combined Total (1) (2)
2023	$ 475,275.00	$ -	$ 873,600.00	$ 873,600.00	$ 1,348,875.00
2024	475,425.00	-	1,747,200.00	1,747,200.00	2,222,625.00
2025	475,175.00	-	1,747,200.00	1,747,200.00	2,222,375.00
2026	473,700.00	-	1,747,200.00	1,747,200.00	2,220,900.00
2027	476,725.00	115,000.00	1,744,325.00	1,859,325.00	2,336,050.00
2028	475,387.50	295,000.00	1,734,075.00	2,029,075.00	2,504,462.50
2029	473,675.00	490,000.00	1,714,450.00	2,204,450.00	2,678,125.00
2030	471,600.00	690,000.00	1,684,950.00	2,374,950.00	2,846,550.00
2031	474,150.00	900,000.00	1,645,200.00	2,545,200.00	3,019,350.00
2032	475,625.00	945,000.00	1,599,075.00	2,544,075.00	3,019,700.00
2033	476,525.00	990,000.00	1,550,700.00	2,540,700.00	3,017,225.00
2034	471,825.00	1,045,000.00	1,499,825.00	2,544,825.00	3,016,650.00
2035	471,725.00	1,100,000.00	1,446,200.00	2,546,200.00	3,017,925.00
2036	431,075.00	1,195,000.00	1,388,825.00	2,583,825.00	3,014,900.00
2037	432,600.00	1,250,000.00	1,327,700.00	2,577,700.00	3,010,300.00
2038	431,600.00	1,320,000.00	1,263,450.00	2,583,450.00	3,015,050.00
2039		1,805,000.00	1,185,325.00	2,990,325.00	2,990,325.00
2040		1,900,000.00	1,092,700.00	2,992,700.00	2,992,700.00
2041		2,000,000.00	995,200.00	2,995,200.00	2,995,200.00
2042		2,100,000.00	892,700.00	2,992,700.00	2,992,700.00
2043		2,195,000.00	796,300.00	2,991,300.00	2,991,300.00
2044		2,285,000.00	706,700.00	2,991,700.00	2,991,700.00
2045		2,380,000.00	613,400.00	2,993,400.00	2,993,400.00
2046		2,475,000.00	516,300.00	2,991,300.00	2,991,300.00
2047		2,580,000.00	415,200.00	2,995,200.00	2,995,200.00
2048		2,685,000.00	309,900.00	2,994,900.00	2,994,900.00
2049		1,180,000.00	232,600.00	1,412,600.00	1,412,600.00
2050		1,230,000.00	184,400.00	1,414,400.00	1,414,400.00
2051		1,280,000.00	134,200.00	1,414,200.00	1,414,200.00
2052		1,330,000.00	82,000.00	1,412,000.00	1,412,000.00
2053		1,385,000.00	27,700.00	1,412,700.00	1,412,700.00
	$ 7,462,087.50	$ 39,145,000.00	$ 32,898,600.00	$ 72,043,600.00	$ 79,505,687.50

(1) Includes accrued interest in the amount of $97,066.67.
(2) Based on it's wealth per student, the District does not expect to receive state financial assistance for the payment of debt service for the fiscal year 2022/23. The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.

TAX ADEQUACY WITH RESPECT TO THE DISTRICT'S BONDS

Projected Maximum Debt Service Requirement (1)	$ 3,019,700.00
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption in 2022/23 (2)	30,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement (1) (2)	$ 2,989,700.00
$0.689659 Tax Rate @ 98% Collections Produces (3)	$ 2,989,700.00
2022/23 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation (4)	$ 442,350,842

(1) Includes the Bonds.
(2) The amount of state financial assistance for debt service, if any, may differ substantially each year depending on a variety of factors, including the amount, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the state legislature and a school district's wealth per student. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.
(3) The District has utilized State tier one funds to pass the Attorney General's 50-cent Test with respect to bonds issued for new construction purposes. As a result, the District must credit State assistance payments (including any tier one State funding used to demonstrate the District's ability to pass the $0.50 bond issuance test) to the District's interest and sinking fund each year in an amount equal to the amount used by the District to demonstrate its ability to comply with the $0.50 test, and the District may not adopt its annual interest and sinking fund tax rate until such amount of State funding has been credited to the District's interest and sinking fund. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - State Funding for Local School Districts, "DEBT LIMITATIONS" and "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS."
(4) Source: Certified Values from the Fannin, Grayson, and Collin Central Appraisal Districts as of July 2022. The passage of a Texas Constitutional Amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from $25,000 to $40,000.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have $830,000 of authorized but unissued unlimited ad valorem tax bonds from the May 7, 2022 bond election, and $16,225,000 of authorized but unissued unlimited ad valorem tax bonds from the November 8, 2022 bond election. The District may incur other financial obligations payable from its collection of taxes and other sources of revenue, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES [1]

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Beginning Fund Balance	**$ 1,438,256**	**$ 1,892,237**	**$ 2,525,719**	**$ 3,780,714**	**$ 5,807,922**
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 2,256,350	$ 2,602,065	$ 2,811,738	$ 3,059,381	$ 3,392,574
State Sources	3,844,930	4,196,076	5,492,107	5,832,919	5,645,224
Federal Sources & Other	93,186	55,869	95,677	147,123	163,255
Total Revenues	**$ 6,194,466**	**$ 6,854,010**	**$ 8,399,522**	**$ 9,039,423**	**$ 9,201,053**
Expenditures:					
Instruction	$ 2,846,352	$ 3,152,447	$ 3,582,721	$ 3,563,463	$ 3,900,157
Instructional Resources & Media Services	181,733	167,864	181,773	200,301	261,409
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	900	59	2,800	298	10,348
School Leadership	447,756	500,476	561,656	562,371	588,830
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	132,025	128,261	215,374	215,659	228,855
Health Services	91,105	60,407	83,473	85,437	84,248
Student (Pupil) Transportation	199,021	181,793	251,197	164,473	356,067
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	347,727	380,703	401,765	371,705	414,624
General Administration	423,207	471,044	581,912	563,432	593,805
Plant Maintenance and Operations	722,136	731,219	717,258	793,012	923,302
Security and Monitoring Services	26,412	71,189	57,860	52,702	110,862
Debt Service - Principal on Long Term Debt	83,547	52,982	54,053	55,154	91,057
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	23,168	21,060	19,990	18,888	21,417
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	14,239	68,770	114,800	77,521	143,369
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	118,601	138,938	168,407	144,231	164,999
Other Intergovernmental Charges	84,256	93,316	112,721	125,697	136,435
Total Expenditures	**$ 5,742,185**	**$ 6,220,528**	**$ 7,107,760**	**$ 6,994,344**	**$ 8,029,784**
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
over Expenditures	$ 452,281	$ 633,482	$ 1,291,762	$ 2,045,079	$ 1,171,269
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Sale of Real and Personal Property	$ 1,700	$ -	$ -	$ 4,121	$ -
Operating Transfers Out	-	-	(36,767)	(21,992)	-
Total Other Resources (Uses)	**$ 1,700**	**$ -**	**$ (36,767)**	**$ (17,871)**	**$ -**
Excess (Deficiency) of					
Revenues and Other Sources					
over Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 453,981	$ 633,482	$ 1,254,995	$ 2,027,208	$ 1,171,269
Ending Fund Balance	**$ 1,892,237**	**$ 2,525,719**	**$ 3,780,714**	**$ 5,807,922**	**$ 6,979,191**

(1) See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS" in Appendix D and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" in this Official Statement.

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS [(1)]

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	$ 187,329	$ 240,702	$ 247,590	$ 157,755	$ 224,616
Operating Grants and Contributions	(351,564)	802,764	1,114,784	1,086,648	786,791
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	2,164,597	2,557,796	2,748,279	2,858,943	3,177,745
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	536,422	546,702	514,548	517,230	595,851
State Aid - Formula Grants	3,626,876	3,751,554	5,155,611	5,506,238	5,285,174
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	109,828	5,359	221,111	243,066	307,893
Investment Earnings	5,260	6,574	9,608	14,135	19,595
Miscellaneous	48,591	39,174	25,936	162,782	70,438
Special Item - Gain on Asset Sale	1,700	-	-	4,121	-
	$ 6,329,039	$ 7,950,625	$ 10,037,467	$ 10,550,918	$ 10,468,103
Expenses:					
Instruction	$ 1,927,050	$ 3,332,102	$ 4,364,863	$ 4,227,978	$ 3,928,938
Instruction Resources & Media Services	174,074	181,497	204,183	228,282	259,384
Curriculum & Staff Development	900	59	2,800	298	10,348
School Leadership	442,518	546,353	645,260	630,235	587,332
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	125,102	144,786	250,751	246,531	227,764
Health Services	84,939	67,454	93,512	94,897	85,397
Student Transportation	161,213	182,788	185,111	218,762	256,919
Food Service	264,469	343,112	392,753	422,990	380,677
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	354,911	420,787	574,108	472,245	570,395
General Administration	418,005	527,411	657,804	631,710	604,175
Plant Maintenance & Operations	740,872	793,575	775,371	886,219	974,712
Security and Monitoring Services	26,412	75,801	62,637	54,612	83,999
Interest on Long-term Debt	261,428	229,443	219,935	210,121	203,462
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	1,400	900	3,400	3,400	3,400
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	118,601	138,938	168,407	144,231	164,999
Other Intergovernmental Charges	84,256	93,316	112,721	125,697	136,435
Total Expenditures	$ 5,186,150	$ 7,078,322	$ 8,713,616	$ 8,598,208	$ 8,478,336
Change in Net Assets	$ 1,142,889	$ 872,303	$ 1,323,851	$ 1,952,710	$ 1,989,767
Beginning Net Assets	$ 2,354,701	$ 798,605	$ 1,670,908	$ 2,994,759	$ 4,947,469
Prior Period Adjustment	$ (2,698,985) [(2)]	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Ending Net Assets	$ 798,605	$ 1,670,908	$ 2,994,759	$ 4,947,469	$ 6,937,236

(1) The foregoing information represents government-wide financial information provided in accordance with GASB 34, which the District adopted in the 2002 fiscal year.
(2) The prior period adjustment is from the District implementing GASB Statement No. 75 for Other Post-Employment Benefits.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

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TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Trenton Independent School District (the "District") is an agricultural area that is located in southwestern Fannin County with portions extending into Collin and Grayson Counties. Included within the District is the City of Trenton, a retail center located at the intersection of U.S. Highway 69 and State Highway 121. The District's current population estimate is 3,767.

Fannin County (the "County") is located in north Texas, borders Oklahoma, and is traversed by U.S. Highway 69 and 82, State Highways 11, 50, 78, and 121 and eighteen farm-to-market roads. The county seat is Bonham.

Source: Texas Municipal Report for Trenton ISD and Fannin County

Enrollment Statistics

Year Ending 8/31	Enrollment
2011	544
2012	527
2013	536
2014	531
2015	500
2016	510
2017	529
2018	566
2019	599
2020	686
2021	712
2022	734
Current	707

District Staff

Teachers	52
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	14
Auxiliary Personnel	16
Administrators	8
Other (Counselors/Technology)	10
	100

Facilities

Campus	Grades	Current Enrollment	Capacity	Year Built	Year of Addition/ Renovation
Trenton Elementary	PK-5	352	250	1972	1996
Trenton Middle School	6-8	148	170	1985	2005
Trenton High School	9-12	207	250	2006	NA

Principal Employers within the District

Name of Company	Type of Business	Number of Employees
Trenton ISD	Education	100
First National Bank – Trenton	Bank	76
Hayes Specialty Machines	Machine Shop	55
Trenton Plastics	Plastic Molding	28
Chaparral Machine	Machine Shop	26

Unemployment Rates

	October 2020	October 2021	October 2022
Fannin County	4.0%	3.5%	3.7%
State of Texas	6.6%	4.8%	3.8%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

February 21, 2023

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2023
DATED AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 2023
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $39,145,000

AS BOND COUNSEL FOR THE TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (the *District*) in connection with the issuance of the bonds described above (the *Bonds*), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Bonds, which bear interest from the dates specified in the text of the Bonds until maturity or prior redemption at the rates and are payable on the dates as stated in the text of the Bonds, all in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the text of the Bonds.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) one of the executed Bonds (*Bond No. T-1*), and (iii) the District's Federal Tax Certificate of even date herewith.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that the Bonds have been authorized, issued and delivered in accordance with law; that the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the District in accordance with their terms except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, liquidation and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted relating to creditors' rights generally; that the District has the legal authority to issue the Bonds and to repay the Bonds; and that ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of the Bonds, as such interest comes due, and as such principal matures, have been levied and ordered to be levied against all taxable property in the District, and have been pledged for such payment, without limit as to rate or amount.

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION, except as discussed below, that the interest on the Bonds is excludable from the gross income of the owners for federal income tax purposes under the statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions existing on the date of this opinion. We are further of the opinion that the Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" and that, accordingly, interest on the Bonds will not be included as an individual alternative minimum tax preference item under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the *Code*). In expressing the aforementioned opinions, we have relied on and assume continuing compliance with, certain representations contained in the Federal Tax Certificate of the District and covenants set forth in the order adopted by the District to authorize the issuance of the Bonds, relating to, among other matters, the use of the project and the investment and expenditure of the proceeds and certain other amounts used to pay or to secure the payment of debt service on the Bonds, the accuracy of which we have not independently verified. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or if the District fails to comply with such covenants, interest on the Bonds may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds.

EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences of acquiring, carrying, owning or disposing of the Bonds, including the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. Owners of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability of any collateral tax consequences of owning the Bonds.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT that the interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may be includable in a corporation's adjusted financial statement income for purposes of determining the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations by section 55 of the Code.

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions 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, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the *Service*); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions. The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules that relate to whether interest on state or local obligations is includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If an audit is commenced, in accordance with its current published procedures the Service is likely to treat the District as the taxpayer. We observe that the District has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

WE EXPRESS NO OPINION as to any insurance policies issued with respect to the payments due for the principal of and interest on the Bonds, nor as to any such insurance policies issued in the future.

OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is as Bond Counsel for the District, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the District for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, and with respect to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. 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, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Bonds and have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the District as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within, the District. 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.

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

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TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Trenton Independent School District	Fannin	074-912
Name of School District	County	Co.-Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above-named school district were reviewed and (check one) __X__ approved ______ disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2022 at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the __5th__ day of __January__, 2023.

Signature of Board **Secretary**

Signature of Board **President**

If the Board of Trustees disapproved of the auditors' report, the reason(s) for disapproving it is(are):
(attach list as necessary)

Morgan, Davis, & Company, P.C.
Post Office Box 8158
Greenville, Texas 75404

Unmodified Opinions on Basic Financial Statements Accompanied by Required Supplementary Information and Other Supplementary Information

Independent Auditor's Report

Trenton Independent School District
Post Office Box 5
Trenton, Texas 75490

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 Trenton Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022 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 accompanying 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 Trenton Independent School District as of August 31, 2022 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS), 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 District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 to be in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Governmental 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 judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Governmental Auditing Standards*, we

- Exercise professional judgement 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 the Schedules contained in Exhibits G-1 through G-5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in 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.

Other 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 Combining Statements for Nonmajor Governmental Funds contained in Exhibits H-1 & H-2, the Texas Education Agency required schedules contained in Exhibits J-1 through J-4, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards on Exhibit K-1, as required by Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, 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 for Nonmajor Governmental Funds, the Texas Education Agency required schedules, and 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 dated December 20, 2022 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Morgan, Davis & Company, P.C.

Morgan, Davis, & Company, P.C.
Greenville, Texas
December 20, 2022

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report, we, the administrators of Trenton Independent School District, discuss and analyze the District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the District's Basic Financial Statements which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's total combined net position increased by $1,989,767 as a result of this year's operations.
- The District's assets exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $6,937,236, which represents the District's total combined net position. Of this amount, $4,112,909 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.
- As of August 31, 2022, the District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $7,877,105 compared to $6,410,249 for the last fiscal year. The General Fund reported a fund balance of $6,979,191 this fiscal year compared to $5,807,922 the last fiscal year.
- The District's total tax rate for the 2021-2022 school year was $ 1.1403with $ 0.9603 for maintenance & operation and $ 0.1800 for debt service.

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 12 and 13). 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 14) 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 agent for the benefit of those outside of the district.

The notes to the financial statements (starting on page 21) 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 T.E.A. The section labeled Required Texas Education Agency Schedules contains 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 12. 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 non-financial 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, the District has one kind of activity:

· Governmental activities–All 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 14 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 ESSA Title I Part A 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. The District's two kinds of funds–governmental and proprietary–use different accounting approaches.

· Governmental funds–Most of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These funds 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.

· Proprietary funds–The District reports the activities for which it charges users (whether outside customers or other units of the District) in proprietary funds using the same accounting methods employed in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The internal service funds (a category of proprietary funds) report activities that provide services for the District's other programs and activities–such as the District's self-insurance programs.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The District is presenting government-wide financial analysis in the form of current year data and prior year data and the changes in these accounts. Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table I) and changes in net position (Table II) of the District's governmental activities.

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased from $4,947,469 last year to $6,937,236 at August 31, 2022. 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 – increased from $2,893,946 last year to $4,112,909 at August 31, 2022.

Changes in net position of the District's governmental activities were a $1,952,710 increase last year compared to a $1,989,767 increase at August 31, 2022.

Table I
Trenton Independent School District
NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities 8/31/2022	Governmental Activities 8/31/2021	Net Change
Current and other assets	$8,748,965	$7,148,728	$1,600,237
Capital assets	8,660,251	8,412,243	248,008
Total assets	$17,409,216	$15,560,971	$1,848,245
Deferred Outflows	$1,112,937	$1,254,637	($141,700)
Current and other liabilities	$610,447	$419,864	$190,583
Long-term liabilities	6,764,872	7,003,277	(238,405)
Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	654,209	1,380,036	(725,827)
Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	1,674,613	1,655,880	18,733
Total liabilities	$9,704,141	$10,459,057	($754,916)
Deferred Inflows	$1,880,776	$1,409,082	$471,694
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$1,896,715	$1,410,264	$486,451
Restricted	927,612	643,259	284,353
Unrestricted	4,112,909	2,893,946	1,218,963
Total net position	$6,937,236	$4,947,469	$1,989,767

Table II
Trenton Independent School District
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities Yr Ended 8/31/2022	Governmental Activities Yr Ended 8/31/2021	Net Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	$224,616	$157,755	$66,861
Operating grants and contributions	786,791	1,086,648	(299,857)
General Revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	3,177,745	2,858,943	318,802
Debt service taxes	595,851	517,230	78,621
State aid - formula grants	5,285,174	5,506,238	(221,064)
Grants & Contributions not restricted to specific functions	307,893	243,066	64,827
Investment Earnings	19,595	14,135	5,460
Miscellaneous	70,438	162,782	(92,344)
Total Revenue	$10,468,103	$10,546,797	($78,694)
Expenses:			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	$4,198,670	$4,456,558	($257,888)
Instructional and school leadership	587,332	630,235	(42,903)
Student support services	570,080	560,190	9,890
Child nutrition	380,677	422,990	(42,313)
Co curricular activities	570,395	472,245	98,150
General administration	604,175	631,710	(27,535)
Plant maintenance, security & data processing	1,058,711	940,831	117,880
Debt services	206,862	213,521	(6,659)
Payments to fiscal agents	164,999	144,231	20,768
Other intergovernmental charges	136,435	125,697	10,738
Total Expenses	$8,478,336	$8,598,208	($119,872)
Increase in net position before transfers and special items	**$1,989,767**	**$1,948,589**	**$41,178**
Transfers	0	0	0
Special Items - Gain on Asset Sale	0	4,121	(4,121)
Net position at Beginning of Fiscal Year	4,947,469	2,994,759	1,952,710
Net position at End of Fiscal Year	$6,937,236	$4,947,469	$1,989,767

THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in Exhibit C-3 on page 16) reported a combined fund balance of $7,877,105, compared to $6,410,249 for the last fiscal year. The District's General Fund reported a fund balance increase of $1,171,269, ending the year with $6,979,191. The District's Special Revenue Funds reported a combined fund balance increase of $138,685, ending the year with $241,377. The District's Debt Service Fund reported a fund balance increase of $156,902, ending the year with $656,537.

Over the course of the year, the Board of Trustees revised the District's budget several times. These budget amendments included amendments and supplemental appropriations that were approved shortly after the beginning of the year and reflect the actual beginning balances (versus the amounts we estimated in August 2021) and amendments moving funds from programs that did not need all the resources originally appropriated to them to programs with resource needs.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets:

During the year ended August 31, 2022, the District invested $703,918 in capital assets, consisting of various facility improvements, various equipment, a truck, a police car, two new buses and two used buses.

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Land	$220,502	$0	$0	$220,502
Buildings & Improvements	14,592,563	72,639	0	14,665,202
Equipment	1,046,295	299,024	0	1,345,319
Vehicles	758,358	332,255	0	1,090,613
Right-to-use Lease Assets-Equipment	143,996	0	0	143,996
Totals at Historical Cost	16,761,714	703,918	0	17,465,632
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	(7,000,661)	(415,261)	0	(7,415,922)
Equipment	(676,484)	(96,595)	0	(773,079)
Vehicles	(528,330)	(51,820)	0	(580,150)
Right-to-use Lease Assets-Equipment	0	(36,230)	0	(36,230)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,205,475)	(599,906)	0	(8,805,381)
Capital Assets & Right-to-use Assets, Net	$8,556,239	$104,012	$0	$8,660,251

Debt:

At year-end August 31, 2022, the District had $6,075,621 outstanding in bonds compared to $6,366,965 last year. The District also had $580,023 outstanding in loans compared to $636,312 last year, and $109,227 outstanding in right-to-use lease liability compared to $143,996 last year. During the current fiscal year, there were no new borrowings by the District.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The District's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal-year 2023 budget, and tax rates. Several of those factors were the economy, the District's population growth, and unemployment. These factors were taken into account when adopting the General Fund budget for 2023. Amounts available for appropriation in the General Fund budget are $2,399,167. The District has added no major new programs or initiatives to the 2023 budget.

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 Trenton Independent School District, Post Office Box 5, Trenton, Texas.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXHIBIT A-1

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		Primary Government Governmental Activities
	ASSETS	
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 7,934,192
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	237,480
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(5,895)
1240	Due from Other Governments	583,188
	Capital Assets:	
1510	Land	220,502
1520	Buildings, Net	7,249,280
1530	Furniture and Equipment, Net	572,240
1540	Vehicles, Net	510,463
1550	Right-to-Use Leased Assets, Net	107,766
1000	Total Assets	17,409,216
	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1705	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	489,748
1706	Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	623,189
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,112,937
	LIABILITIES	
2110	Accounts Payable	26,540
2140	Interest Payable	25,152
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	79,479
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	424,120
2180	Due to Other Governments	1,639
2200	Accrued Expenses	10,012
2300	Unearned Revenue	43,505
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due Within One Year: Loans, Note, Leases, etc.	357,954
	Due in More than One Year:	
2502	Bonds, Notes, Loans, Leases, etc.	6,406,918
2540	Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	654,209
2545	Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	1,674,613
2000	Total Liabilities	9,704,141
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	707,953
2606	Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	1,172,823
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,880,776
	NET POSITION	
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Lease Assets	1,896,715
	Restricted:	
3820	Restricted for Federal and State Programs	132,780
3850	Restricted for Debt Service	686,235
3870	Restricted for Campus Activities	108,597
3900	Unrestricted	4,112,909
3000	Total Net Position	$ 6,937,236

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

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		1	Program Revenues 3	4	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position 6
		Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities
	Primary Government:				
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
11	Instruction	$ 3,928,938	$ 43,837	$ 351,918	$ (3,533,183)
12	Instructional Resources and Media Services	259,384	-	(3,602)	(262,986)
13	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	10,348	-	(11)	(10,359)
23	School Leadership	587,332	-	(6,017)	(593,349)
31	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	227,764	-	(3,280)	(231,044)
33	Health Services	85,397	-	(1,037)	(86,434)
34	Student (Pupil) Transportation	256,919	-	(1,987)	(258,906)
35	Food Services	380,677	18,451	455,956	93,730
36	Extracurricular Activities	570,395	161,178	(2,113)	(411,330)
41	General Administration	604,175	-	1,755	(602,420)
51	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	974,712	1,150	(3,675)	(977,237)
52	Security and Monitoring Services	83,999	-	(1,116)	(85,115)
72	Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	203,462	-	-	(203,462)
73	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	3,400	-	-	(3,400)
93	Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	164,999	-	-	(164,999)
99	Other Intergovernmental Charges	136,435	-	-	(136,435)
[TP]	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	$ 8,478,336	$ 224,616	$ 786,791	(7,466,929)

Data Control Codes		
	General Revenues:	
	Taxes:	
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes	3,177,745
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service	595,851
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants	5,285,174
GC	Grants and Contributions not Restricted	307,893
IE	Investment Earnings	19,595
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate Revenue	70,438
TR	Total General Revenues	9,456,696
CN	Change in Net Position	1,989,767
NB	Net Position - Beginning	4,947,469
NE	Net Position - Ending	$ 6,937,236

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

EXHIBIT C-1

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		10 General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	ASSETS			
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 7,052,765	$ 856,562	$ 7,909,327
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	197,659	39,821	237,480
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(4,906)	(989)	(5,895)
1240	Due from Other Governments	515,616	67,572	583,188
1000	Total Assets	$ 7,761,134	$ 962,966	$ 8,724,100
	LIABILITIES			
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	$ 79,479	$ -	$ 79,479
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	400,944	23,176	424,120
2170	Due to Other Funds	100,160	-	100,160
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	1,639	1,639
2200	Accrued Expenditures	8,607	1,405	10,012
2300	Unearned Revenue	36,636	6,869	43,505
2000	Total Liabilities	625,826	33,089	658,915
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	156,117	31,963	188,080
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	156,117	31,963	188,080
	FUND BALANCES			
	Restricted Fund Balance:			
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	132,780	132,780
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	656,537	656,537
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	108,597	108,597
	Committed Fund Balance:			
3510	Construction	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
3525	Retirement of Loans or Notes Payable	580,024	-	580,024
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	2,399,167	-	2,399,167
3000	Total Fund Balances	6,979,191	897,914	7,877,105
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	$ 7,761,134	$ 962,966	$ 8,724,100

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$	7,877,105
1 The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance, 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 assets. The net effect of this consolidation is to increase(decrease) net position.		98,485
2 Capital 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 $16,761,714, and the accumulated depreciation was $8,205,475. In addition, long-term liabilities, including bonds payable of $6,366,965, loans payable of $636,312, and right-to-use leases payable of $143,996, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Accrued interest payable on long term debt of $26,488 is not reflected in the fund financial statements, but is shown in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the beginning balances for capital assets (net of depreciation), long-term debt in the governmental activities is to increase (decrease) net position.		1,382,478
3 Current year capital outlays of $703,918, and long-term debt principal payments of $346,057, 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. Amortization of bond premiums of $36,344, and accrued interest payable of $1,336, are not reflected in the fund financial statements, but are recorded in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase (decrease) net position.		1,087,655
4 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 of $188,080 as revenue, eliminating interfund transactions, 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.		188,080
5 The current year depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.		(599,906)
6 The District is required to recognize its proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68 of $654,209, a deferred resource inflow of $707,953, and a deferred resource outflow of $489,748. The net effect of including the net pension liability, deferred resource inflows, and deferred resource outflows, is to increase (decrease) net position.		(872,414)
7 The District is required to recognize its proportionate share of the OPEB liability required by GASB 75 of $1,674,613, a deferred resource inflow of $1,172,823, a deferred resource outflow of $623,189. The net effect of including the net OPEB liability, deferred resource inflows, and deferred resource outflows, is to increase (decrease) net position.		(2,224,247)
19 **Net Position of Governmental Activities**	$	6,937,236

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

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		10 General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	REVENUES:			
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 3,392,574	$ 774,772	$ 4,167,346
5800	State Program Revenues	5,645,224	57,268	5,702,492
5900	Federal Program Revenues	163,255	833,091	996,346
5020	Total Revenues	9,201,053	1,665,131	10,866,184
	EXPENDITURES:			
	Current:			
0011	Instruction	3,900,157	397,683	4,297,840
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	261,409	-	261,409
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	10,348	-	10,348
0023	School Leadership	588,830	-	588,830
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	228,855	-	228,855
0033	Health Services	84,248	-	84,248
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	356,067	-	356,067
0035	Food Services	-	379,725	379,725
0036	Extracurricular Activities	414,624	107,371	521,995
0041	General Administration	593,805	6,640	600,445
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	923,302	-	923,302
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	110,862	-	110,862
	Debt Service:			
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	91,057	255,000	346,057
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	21,417	219,725	241,142
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	3,400	3,400
	Capital Outlay:			
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	143,369	-	143,369
	Intergovernmental:			
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	164,999	-	164,999
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	136,435	-	136,435
6030	Total Expenditures	8,029,784	1,369,544	9,399,328
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	1,171,269	295,587	1,466,856
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	5,807,922	602,327	6,410,249
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ 6,979,191	$ 897,914	$ 7,877,105

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

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, 2022

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$ 1,466,856
The District uses internal service funds to charge the costs of certain activities, such as self-insurance, 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.	20,563
Current year capital outlays of $703,9187, and long-term debt principal payments of $346,057, 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. Amortization of bond premiums of $36,344, and accrued interest payable of $1,336, are not reflected in the fund financial statements, but are recorded in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays and debt principal payments is to increase (decrease) net position.	1,087,655
Various other reclassifications and eliminations are necessary to convert from the modified accrual basis of accounting to accrual basis of accounting. These include recognizing unavilable revenue from property taxes as revenue, adjusting current year revenue by $79,101 to show the revenue earned from the current year's tax levy, eliminating interfund transactions, 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.	(79,101)
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 net position.	(599,906)
Current year changes due to GASB 68 increased revenues in the amount of $216,821, but also increased expenses in the amount of $271,977. The impact of these items is to increase (decrease) the change in net position.	55,156
Current year changes due to GASB 75 increased revenues in the amount of $102,159 but also increased expenses in the amount of $140,703. The impact of these items is to increase (decrease) the change in net position.	38,544
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$ 1,989,767

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

EXHIBIT D-1

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 24,865
Due from Other Funds	100,160
Total Assets	125,025
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	26,540
Total Liabilities	26,540
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted Net Position	98,485
Total Net Position	$ 98,485

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

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 47,632
Total Operating Revenues	47,632
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Other Operating Costs	27,069
Total Operating Expenses	27,069
Operating Income	20,563
Total Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	77,922
Total Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	$ 98,485

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

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

EXHIBIT D-3

		Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from User Charges	$	25,010
Cash Payments for Insurance Claims		(23,094)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		1,916
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,916
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		22,949
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$	24,865
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income:	$	20,563
Effect of Increases and Decreases in Current Assets and Liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in Receivables		(22,622)
Increase (decrease) in Accounts Payable		3,975
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$	1,916

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trenton Independent School District (the "District") is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board") elected by registered voters of the District. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources identified in GASB Statement No. 76, and it complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (the "Resource Guide") and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds.

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.

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 resource 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 other 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.

A. Reporting Entity

The Board of Trustees is elected by the public and has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has the primary accountability for fiscal matters. Therefore, the District is a financial reporting entity as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") in its Statement No. 14, *"The Financial Reporting Entity,"* There are no component units included within the reporting entity.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements - The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are government-wide financial statements. They report information on all of the Trenton Independent School District nonfiduciary activities with most of the interfund activities removed. *Governmental activities* include programs supported primarily by taxes, State foundation funds, grants and other intergovernmental revenues.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates how other people or entities that participate in programs the District operates have shared in the payment of the direct costs. The "charges for services" column includes payments made by parties that purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function or segment of the District. Examples include tuition paid by students not residing in the district, school lunch charges, etc. The "grants and contributions" column includes amounts paid by organizations outside the District to help meet the operational or capital requirements of a given function. Examples include grants under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. If a revenue is not a program revenue, it is a general revenue used to support all of the District's functions. Property taxes are always general revenues.

The District reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable within a function. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expense to each function.

Interfund activities between governmental funds appear as due to/due from on the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and as other resources and other uses on the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance. All interfund transactions between governmental funds and internal service funds are eliminated on the government-wide statements.

Interfund activities between governmental funds and fiduciary funds remain as due to/due from on the government-wide Statement of Activities. Since Internal Service Funds support the operations of governmental funds, they are consolidated with the governmental funds in the government-wide financial statements. The expenditures of governmental funds that create the revenues of internal service funds are eliminated to avoid "grossing up" the revenues and expenses of the District as a whole.

Fund Financial Statements - The fund financial statements provide reports on the financial condition and results of operations for two fund categories - governmental, and fiduciary. Since the resources in the fiduciary funds cannot be used for District operations, they are not included in the government-wide statements. The District considers some governmental funds major and reports their financial condition and results of operations in a separate column.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenditures from nonoperating items. Operating revenues result from providing goods and services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations; they usually come from exchange or exchange-like transactions. All other revenues are nonoperating. Operating expenses can be tied specifically to the production of the goods and services, such as materials and labor or direct overhead. Other expenses are nonoperating.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as do the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. All assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the Statement of Net Position. 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.

All governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities and fund balances are included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance report the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with a brief explanation to better identify the relationship between government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements. The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. For this purpose, the District considers revenues available of they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. It recognizes expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on General Long-Term Debt, which is recognized when due. The expenditures related to certain compensated absences and claims and judgements are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Revenues – Exchange Transactions – Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year and are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. Fir the District, the phrase "available for exchange transactions" means expected to be received within 60 days of the year-end.

Revenues – Non-exchange Transactions – Non-exchange transactions in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On the government-wide financial statements, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within 60 days) before it can be recognized in the governmental funds.

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, that is, when they are both measurable and available. The District considers revenues available if they will be collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. 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.

Grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until related and authorized expenditures have been made. If balances have not been expended by the end of the project period, grantors sometimes require the District to refund all or part of the unused amount.

The Proprietary Fund Types and Fiduciary Funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and utilize the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable and expenses in the accounting period in which they are incurred and become measurable. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the fund Statement of Net Position. The net position is segregated into invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted net assets, and unrestricted net assets.

Expenditures/Expenses – On the accrual basis of accounting (government-wide financial statements), expenses are recognized at the time there are incurred. On the modified accrual basis (fund financial statements), expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

D. Fund Accounting

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund – The general fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

Governmental Funds:

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.

Debt Service Fund – 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.

Internal Service Funds – Revenues and expenses related to services provided to organizations inside the District on a cost reimbursement basis are accounted for in an internal service fund. The District's Internal Service Fund is the Workers Comp Self Insurance Fund. This fund is aggregated in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Changes in Net Position.

E. Encumbrance Accounting

The District employs encumbrance accounting, whereby encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders and contracts. An encumbrance represents a commitment of Board appropriation related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. The issuance of a purchase order or the signing of a contract creates an encumbrance but does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend resources. Appropriations lapse at August 31 and encumbrances outstanding at that time are either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget. There were no outstanding encumbrances at August 31, 2022 that were subsequently provided for in the next year's budget for the General Fund.

F. Other Accounting Policies

1. **Cash Equivalents** - For purposes of the statement of cash flows for proprietary funds, the District considers highly liquid investments to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

2. **Inventories** – Inventories of supplies on the balance sheet are stated at FIFO cost and they include consumable maintenance, instructional, and office items. Supplies are recorded as expenditures when they are consumed. Inventories of food commodities are recorded at market values supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services. Although commodities are received at no cost, their fair market value is supplied by the Texas Department of Human Services and initially recorded as an expense. Inventory and expenditures are adjusted periodically subsequent to inventory counts.

3. **Receivables and Payables** – All trade and property tax receivables are shown at face value. The property tax receivable allowance is shown at various rates based upon historical trends of outstanding property taxes receivable as of August 31, 2022.

4. **Long-term Debt** - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Amounts recorded as long-term debt represent obligations that will be met by future revenue resources that are not available as of the current balance sheet date.

   The District implemented **GASB 87** for reporting leases during this reporting period. A right-to-use asset 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 capitalization level set by the District. The right-to-use 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 the governmental funds as other resources during the current period.

5. **Vacation and Sick Leave** – Vacations are to be taken within the same year they are earned, and any unused days at the end of the year are forfeited. Therefore, no liability has been accrued in the accompanying basic financial statements. Employees of the District are entitled to sick leave based on category/class of employment. Sick leave is allowed to be accumulated but does not vest. Therefore, no liability exists for unused sick leave.

6. **Capital Assets** - Capital assets, which include land, buildings, furniture & equipment and right-to-use lease assets are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

   The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

   Buildings, furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Classification	Useful Life
Buildings	15-50 years
Building Improvements	15-50 years
Vehicles & Buses	5-10 years
Equipment	5-7 years

   The District has no restriction on any capital assets.

7. **Due From/Due To Other** Funds – Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded in all affected funds in the period in which transactions are executed in the normal course of operations. See Note III-E for detailed discussion of interfund receivables and payables.

8. **Net Position/Fund Balance:**

   Net position on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* includes the following:

   Net Investment in Capital Assets reports the difference between capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unspent bond proceeds that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those capital assets.

   Restricted for Federal and State Grant Programs is the component of net position restricted to be spent for specific purposes prescribed by federal and state granting agencies.

   Restricted for Debt Service is the component of net position that is restricted for payment of debt service by constraints established by bond covenants.

Restricted for Campus Activities is the component of net position that is restricted for campus activities.

Restricted for Scholarships is the component of net position that is restricted for scholarships.

Unrestricted Net Position is the residual difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows that is not invested in capital assets or restricted for specific purpose.

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflow of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflow of resources. Net investment is capital assets consists of cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislature adopted by the district or through external restrictions imposed by creditor, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. All other net positions are reported as unrestricted.

Fund balances on the governmental funds' *Balance Sheet* include the following:

Non-spendable fund balance is the portion of the gross fund balance that is not expendable because it is either not in spendable form or is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance includes amounts restricted for a specific purpose by the provider (such as grantors, bondholders, and high levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the District's bonded debt and are restricted through debt covenants. Capital projects bond funds are restricted by the bondholders for the specific purpose of capital projects and capital outlays. Federal & State grant resources are restricted pursuant to the mandates of the granting agency.

Committed fund balance is that portion of fund balance that is committed to a specific purpose by the District's Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by Board action. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the constraint by exercising the same type of action originally used to commit the funds.

Unassigned fund balance is the difference between the total fund balance and the total of the non-spendable, restrict, and committed fund balances and can be utilized for any legal purpose. This portion of the total fund balance in the General Fund is available to finance operating expenditures.

9. Control Totals - The Data Control Codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by Texas Education Agency in the *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide*. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with TEA in order to ensure accuracy in building a Statewide data base for policy development and funding plans.

10. Total Columns on Combined Financial Statements – These total columns do not purport to present financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

11. District's Policy as to Defining Operating & Non-operating Revenues of Proprietary Funds – Operating revenues are generally defined as those which originate through the ongoing activities of the fund. In contrast, non-operating revenues include, but are not limited to; capital expenditures, transfers, investing and financing activities.

12. Application of Restricted or Unrestricted Resources - When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When expenditures are incurred for which committed, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first from committed funds, then unassigned funds, as need, unless the Board of Trustees has provided otherwise it its commitment actions.

13. Grant Fund Accounting – The Special Revenue Fund includes programs that are financed on a project grant basis. These projects have grant periods that can range from less than twelve months to in excess of three years. Grants are recorded as revenues when earned, which the District considers to be earned to the extent expenditures have been incurred, the District has met all eligibility requirements, and funds are available.

14. Estimates and Assumptions – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

15. Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources,* represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Certain deferred charges related to TRS pension and other post-employment benefits are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the government-wide statement of net position.

16. Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources,* represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one type of item which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Uncollected property taxes which are assumed collectible are reported in this category on the balance sheet for governmental funds. They are not reported in this category on the government wide statement of net position. Certain deferred charges related to TRS pension and other post-employment benefits are reported as deferred inflows on the government-wide statement of net position.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE & ACCOUNTABILITY

A. 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 in RSI and the other two reports are in Exhibit J-2 and J-3.

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 non-appropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

A reconciliation of fund balances for both appropriated budget & nonappropriated budget special revenue funds is as follows:

Appropriated Budget Funds - Food Service	$132,780
Nonappropriated Budget Funds-High School Campus Activity	87,038
Nonappropriated Budget Funds-Middle School Campus Activity	15,406
Nonappropriated Budget Funds-Elementary Campus Activity	6,153
All Special Revenue Funds	$241,377

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS & ACCOUNT GROUPS

Note A. DEPOSITORY CONTRACT LAW

The funds of the District must be deposited under the terms of a contract, contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. The depository bank places approved pledged securities for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent bank 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 dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance.

At August 31, 2022, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts) was $7,934,192. At August 31, 2022 and during the year then ended, the District's combined deposits **were fully insured** by FDIC insurance or collateralized with securities held by the District's agent bank in the District's name, or by letters of credit.

Depository information required to be reported to the Texas Education Agency is as follows:

a. Depository: Cap Tex Bank, Trenton, Texas

b. The highest combined balance of cash, savings, and time deposits accounts amounted to $8,963,112, and occurred during the month of February 2022.

c. The market value of securities pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was $9,500,000.

d. Total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of the highest combined balance was $504,556.

The District categorizes its fair value measurements with the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the below hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The District's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgement and considers factors specific to each asset.

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of August 31, 2022:

Cash & Cash Equivalents of $7,934,192 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

The District has no investments measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV) per Share or its equivalent.

The **Public Funds Investment Act** (PFIA) (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy, which 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, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, municipal securities, repurchase agreements, and certain other investments. The investments owned at fiscal year-end are held by the District or its agent in the District's name.

In compliance with the PFIA, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy, which address the following risks:

Credit Risk is the risk that a security issuer may default on an interest or principal payment. The District controls and monitors this risk by purchasing quality rated instruments that have been evaluated by nationally recognized agencies such as Standards and Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investor Service.

Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover its deposits, value of its investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The PFIA, the District's investment policy, and Government Code Chapter 2257 "Collateral for Public Funds" contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits and investments. The District's funds are deposited and invested under terms of a depository contract with amounts greater that the FDIC coverage protected by approved pledged securities held on behalf of the District.

Concentration of Credit Risk is the risk associated with holding investments that are not pools and full faith credit securities. These risks are controlled by limiting the percentages if these investments in the District's portfolio.

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that interest rates will rise and an investment in a fixed-income security will decrease in value. Interest rate risk is reduced by diversifying, investing in securities with different durations, and laddering maturity dates. The

District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than one year from the time of purchase.

Foreign Currency Risk is the potential for loss due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The District's policy does not allow for any direct foreign investments, and therefore the District is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Note 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 located in the District 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 imposed. On January 31 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 (1) when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and (2) when they are expected to be collected during a 60-day period after the close of the school fiscal year.

The assessed value of the roll as of the end of the fiscal year was $330,930,089. The tax rates levied for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were $0.9603 and $0.1800 per $100 valuation, respectively, for a total of $1.1403 per $100 valuation. Current year tax collections for the period ended August 31, 2022, were 100.99% of the levy and 100.32% in the prior year.

Note C. DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE

Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General and Debt Service Funds are based on 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.

Note D. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

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 Available School Fund.

Receivables due from other governments as of August 31, 2022 are as follows:

Fund	State Grants	Federal Grants	Other Governments	Totals
General Fund	$498,764	$0	$16,852	$515,616
Debt Service Funds	0	0	3,144	3,144
Special Revenue Funds	21,901	42,527	0	64,428
Totals	$520,665	$42,527	$19,996	$583,188

Note E. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances at August 31, 2022, consisted of the following individual receivables & payables:

Due to Internal Service Fund from:

General Fund	$100,160
Total Due to Internal Service Fund from Other Funds	$100,160

Interfund transfers for the year ended August 31, 2022, consisted of the following individual amounts:

None

Note F. CAPITAL ASSETS & RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets & right-to-use lease assets for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Land	$220,502	$0	$0	$220,502
Buildings & Improvements	14,592,563	72,639	0	14,665,202
Equipment	1,046,295	299,024	0	1,345,319
Vehicles	758,358	332,255	0	1,090,613
Right-to-use Lease Assets-Equipment	143,996	0	0	143,996
Totals at Historical Cost	16,761,714	703,918	0	17,465,632
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	(7,000,661)	(415,261)	0	(7,415,922)
Equipment	(676,484)	(96,595)	0	(773,079)
Vehicles	(528,330)	(51,820)	0	(580,150)
Right-to-use Lease Assets-Equipment	0	(36,230)	0	(36,230)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,205,475)	(599,906)	0	(8,805,381)
Capital Assets & Right-to-use Assets, Net	$8,556,239	$104,012	$0	$8,660,251

Depreciation expense for the current year was charged to governmental functions as follows:

11 Instruction	$257,600
12 Instructional Resources & Media Services	16,443
23 School Leadership	38,366
31 Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	16,443
33 Health Services	5,481
34 Student (Pupil) Transporation	62,782
35 Food Services	27,404
36 Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	71,251
41 General Administration	38,366
51 Plant Maintenance & Operations	60,289
52 Security & Monitoring Services	5,481
Total Depreciation Expense	$599,906

Note G. LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds	$5,790,000	$0	($255,000)	$5,535,000	$265,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums	576,965	0	(36,344)	540,621	
Total Bonds Payable, Government-Wide	6,366,965	0	(291,344)	6,075,621	
Loans Payable	636,312	0	(56,288)	580,024	57,455
Right-to-use Lease Liability	143,996	0	(34,769)	109,227	35,499
Total Governmental Activities	$7,147,273	$0	($382,401)	$6,764,872	$357,954

Bonds

The District has entered into a continuing disclosure undertaking to provide annual reports and material event notices to the State Information Depository of Texas (SID), 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.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the general obligation bond indenture. Management has indicated that the District is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions at August 31, 2022.

A summary of changes in bonds for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

Description	Interest Rates Payable	Amounts of Original Issue	Interest Current Year	Beginning Amounts Outstanding 9/01/21	Issued	Retired	Ending Amounts Outstanding 8/31/22
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds-Series 2014	2.00-4.00%	$3,710,000	$107,775	$2,920,000	$0	($165,000)	$2,755,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds-Series 2016	3.50-5.00%	$3,170,000	111,950	2,870,000	0	(90,000)	2,780,000
Total General Obligation Bonds			$219,725	$5,790,000	$0	($255,000)	$5,535,000
Unamortized Bond Premiums				576,965	0	(36,344)	540,621
Total Bonds Payable, Government-wide Financials				**$6,366,965**	**$0**	**($291,344)**	**$6,075,621**

Debt service requirements for bonds are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Bonds Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2023	$265,000	$210,275	$475,275
2024	275,000	200,425	475,425
2025	285,000	190,175	475,175
2026	295,000	178,700	473,700
2027	310,000	166,725	476,725
2028-2032	1,715,000	655,438	2,370,438
2033-2037	1,975,000	308,750	2,283,750
2038-Maturity	415,000	16,600	431,600
Total Bonds	$5,535,000	$1,927,088	$7,462,088

Loans

A summary of changes in loans for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

Date of Issue/Maturity	Purpose/Lawful Authority	Fund Payable From/Interest Rate	Current Year Interest	Beginning Balance	Amount Issued	Amount Retired	Ending Balance
11/16-11-23	SECO Loan/Title 34, TAC, Part 1, Ch. 19	General/0.25%	148	59,039	0	(19,631)	39,408
03-17-03-31	E3 Lighting Purchase/ LCG271	General/3.05%	17,608	577,273	0	(36,658)	540,615
Totals			$17,756	$636,312	$0	($56,289)	$580,023

Debt service requirements for loans are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Loans Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2023	$57,455	$16,588	$74,043
2024	58,657	15,386	74,043
2025	60,452	14,149	74,601
2026	62,296	12,305	74,601
2027	64,196	10,405	74,601
2028-Maturity	276,968	21,436	298,404
Totals	$580,024	$90,269	$670,293

Right-to-Use Lease Arrangements

On 4/23/2021, the District entered into a 60-month lease for District copy machines. The lease is payable in 60 equal monthly payments of $276 per month. The present value of the leases at inception is $15,343. The effective rate of interest was 3.18%.

On 9/30/2020, the District entered into a 60-month lease for District copy machines. The lease is payable in 60 equal monthly payments of $2,349 per month. The present value of the leases at inception is $132,177. The effective rate of interest was 3.18%.

On 9/30/2020, the District entered into a 60-month lease for District copy machines. The lease is payable in 60 equal monthly payments of $549 per month. The present value of the leases at inception is $30,515. The effective rate of interest was 3.18%.

A summary of the Right-to-Use Lease Arrangements for the year ended August 31, 2022 is as follows:

Description	Discount Rate	Original Lease Liability	Interest Current Year	Beginning Amounts Outstanding 9/01/21	Issued	Retired	Ending Amounts Outstanding 8/31/22
Lease #1 for Copiers	3.18%	$15,343	$376	$14,394	$0	($2,938)	$11,456
Lease #2 for Copiers	3.18%	132,177	2,693	105,294	0	(25,861)	79,433
Lease #3 for Copiers	3.18%	30,515	622	24,308	0	(5,970)	18,338
Total Right-to-Use Lease Liability			$3,691	$143,996	$0	($34,769)	$109,227

Debt service requirements for right-to use lease liabilities are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Right-to-Use Lease Arrangements Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2023	$35,499	$2,963	$38,462
2024	36,647	1,815	38,462
2025	34,898	631	35,529
2026	2,183	26	2,209
2027	0	0	0
2028-Maturity	0	0	0
Totals	$109,227	$5,435	$114,662

Note H. DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

As of August 31, 2022, the District owed $1,639 to Texas Education Agency for 2021-2022 existing debt allotment state revenue settle-up. The Texas Education Agency will deduct this amount from the District's 2022-2023 state revenue.

Note I. UNEARNED REVENUE & UNAVAILABLE REVENUE

Unearned revenue is that portion of the net revenue receivable which is expected to be collected within the first 60 days following the fiscal year end. Unavailable revenue is that portion of the net revenue receivable which is not expected to be collected within the first 60 days following the fiscal year end.

Unearned revenue and Unavailable revenue at August 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Totals
Unearned Revenue:				
Property Tax Revenue	$36,636	$0	$6,869	$43,505
Total Unearned Revenue	$36,636	$0	$6,869	$43,505
Unavailable Revenue:				
Property Tax Revenue	$156,117	$0	$31,963	$188,080
Total Unavailable Revenue	$156,117	$0	$31,963	$188,080

Note J. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Fund	Totals
Property Taxes	$3,207,589	$0	$603,245	$3,810,834
Penalties, Interest, & Other Tax Related Income	77,840	0	16,350	94,190
Investment Income	17,199	55	2,311	19,565
Tuition	32,700	0	0	32,700
Gifts & Bequests	24,566	0	0	24,566
Food Service Sales	0	18,451	0	18,451
Athletics	26,817	0	0	26,817
Co-curricular	0	134,360	0	134,360
Other	5,863	0	0	5,863
Totals	$3,392,574	$152,866	$621,906	$4,167,346

Note K. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the current fiscal year, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There are 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.

Health Care Coverage

The District offers all employees health care coverage under the TRS Active Care insurance plan, which is a statewide health coverage program for public education employees established by the 77th Texas Legislature. The District contributed $225 per month per enrolled employee to the Plan, and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay the additional cost of premiums for themselves and dependents.

CAS Workers Compensation Coverage

The District was self-funded for workers compensation insurance and has an interlocal agreement with Claims Administration Services, Inc. (CAS) to serve as the District's third-party administrator. Transactions related to the plan are accounted for in the Workers Compensation Self Insurance Fund, an internal service fund of the District. The District makes all contributions to the fund. Claims Administrative Services, Inc. obtained excess loss insurance, which limited annual claims paid from the entire fund for the year ended August 31, 2022, to $350,000 for any individual participant. At August 31, 2022, the District's unpaid claims totaled $26,540, which includes incurred but not reported claims. The liability is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information obtained prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Because actual claim liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing the claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors.

Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during the past two years are as follows:

	Year Ended August 31, 2021	Year Ended August 31, 2022
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	$19,795	$22,565
Incurred claims (including IBNR's)	25,824	27,069
Claim payments	(23,054)	(23,094)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	$22,565	$26,540

TASB Workers Compensation Coverage

During the year ended August 31, 2022, Trenton ISD met its statutory workers compensation obligations through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund. The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. The Fund's Workers Compensation Program is authorized by Chapter 504, Texas

Labor Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties. The Fund provides statutory workers compensation benefits to its members' injured employees.

The Fund and its members are protected against higher-than-expected claims cost through the purchase of stop loss coverage for any claim in excess of the Fund's self-insured retention of $2 million. The Fund uses the services of an independent actuary to determine reserve adequacy and fully funds those reserves. As of August 31, 2021, the Fund carries a discounted reserve of $44,985,187 for future development on reported claims and claims that have been incurred but not reported. For the year-ended August 31, 2022, the Fund anticipates no additional liability to members beyond their contractual obligations for payment of contributions.

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, 2021, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

TASB Auto, Liability, & Property Programs

During the year ended August 31, 2022, Trenton ISD participated in the following Risk Management Fund Programs:

Auto Liability, Auto Physical Damage, Privacy & Information Security, Property, and School Liability

The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund purchases stop-loss coverage for protection against catastrophic and larger than anticipated claims for its Auto, Liability, and Property programs. The terms and limits of stop-loss program vary by line of coverage. The Fund uses the services of an independent actuary to determine the adequacy of reserves and fully funds those reserves. For the year ended August 31, 2022, the Fund anticipates that Trenton ISD has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligations for payment of contributions.

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, 2021, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

Litigation and Contingencies

The District may be subjected to loss contingencies arising principally in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of the administration, the outcome of any lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements and accordingly no provision for losses has been recorded.

State and Federal Programs

The District participates in numerous state and federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustments 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 at August 31, 2022 may be impaired. In the opinion of the District, there are no significant contingent liabilities related to compliance with rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for such contingencies.

Note L. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Trenton Independent School District participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered by the Board of Trustees of 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.

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at http://www.trs.texas.gov; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

Benefits Provided. TRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Membership in the plan includes all employees of public, state-supported educational institutions in Texas who are employed for one-half or more of the standard work load and who are not exempt from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002. The pension benefits are established or amended under the authority of the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and by the Legislature in the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefits.

State law requires the plan to be actuarially sound in order for the Legislature to consider a benefit enhancement, such as supplemental payment to the retirees. The pension became actuarily sound in May 2019 when the 86th Texas Legislature approved the TRS Pension Reform Bill (SB12) that provided gradual contribution increases from the state, participating employers, and active employees for the fiscal years 2019 through 2024.

Contributions. Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to the following state laws:

- Article 16, Section 67 of the Texas Constitution requires the Texas Legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6 percent of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6 percent and not more than 10 percent of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the System during the fiscal year.

- Texas Government Code Section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements if it increases the amortization period of TRS' unfunded actuarial liability to greater than 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 this manner are determined by the System's actuary.

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 plan during the fiscal year reduced by the employer contributions. Employers (including public 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 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 or a privately sponsored source.

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, employers are required to pay surcharges in the following cases:

- All public schools, charter schools and regional education service centers must contribute 1.6 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2021, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025. The surcharge for fiscal year 2022 is 1.7 percent.

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay an amount equal to the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

The following table shows contribution rates by type of contributor for the fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Contribution Rates

	2021	2022
Member	7.7%	8.00%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity	7.5%	7.75%
Employers	7.5%	7.50%

District's 2022 FY Employer Contributions	$ 128,386
District's 2022 FY Member Contributions	$ 363,081
Measurement Year NECE On-Behalf Cont.	$ 273,592

Contributors to the plan include members, employers and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. The State contributes to the plan in accordance with state statutes and the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

Net Pension Liability

Components of the net pension liability of the plan as of August 31, 2021 are disclosed below: (From TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report 2021, p. 86.)

Table 11.E.1: Net Pension Liability	
Components of Liability	**Amount**
Total Pension Liability	$ 227,273,463,630
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(201,807,002,496)
Net Pension Liability	**$ 25,466,461,134**
Net Position as Percentage of Total Pension Liability	**88.79 %**

Actuarial Assumptions.

Roll Forward - The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2020. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2021.

The total pension liability is determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions were selected by the Board of Trustees based upon analysis and recommendations by the System's actuary. The Board of Trustees has sole authority to determine the actuarial assumptions used for the plan. The actuarial methods and assumptions were primarily based on a study of actual experience for the three-year period ending August 31, 2017 and were adopted in July 2018.

The post-retirement mortality rates were based on the 2018 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality Tables with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale ("U-MP"). The active mortality rates were based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables for males and females, also with full generational mortality.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.25 percent. The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. 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.

The following table discloses the assumptions that were applied to this measurement period. (From TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report 2021, p. 87.)

Table 11.F.1: Actuarial Methods and Assumptions	
Component	**Result**
Valuation Date	August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.25%
Long-term Expected Rate	7.25%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2020	1.95% - 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)	2120
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	3.05% to 9.05% including inflation
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability are the same assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2020. For a full description of these assumptions please see the TRS actuarial valuation report dated November 9, 2020.

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 7.25 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 7.25 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 legislative session. It is assumed that future employer and state contributions will be 8.50 percent of payroll in fiscal year 2020 gradually increasing to 9.55 percent of payroll over the next several years. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected 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.

Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the System's target asset allocation as of August 31, 2021, are presented in the following table from the TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for 2021, p. 53.

Table 3.A.1: Asset Allocations

Asset Class*	Target Allocation %**	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long-Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.0 %	3.6 %	0.94 %
Non-US Developed	13.0	4.4	0.83
Emerging Markets	9.0	4.6	0.74
Private Equity	14.0	6.3	1.36
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0 %	(0.2)%	0.01 %
Absolute Return	0.0	1.1	0.00
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0	2.2	0.12
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0 %	4.5 %	1.00 %
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.0	4.7	0.35
Commodities	0.0	1.7	0.00
Risk Parity	8.0 %	2.8 %	0.28 %
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0 %	(0.7)%	(0.01)%
Asset Allocation Leverage	(6.0)	(0.5)	0.03
Inflation Expectation			2.20 %
Volatility Drag****			(0.95)%
Expected Return	**100.0 %**		**6.90 %**

*Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

**Target allocations are based on the FY2021 policy model.

***Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 8/31/2021).

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

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis. The following table presents the District's net pension liability of the plan using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.25%)	Current Single Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.25%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	$ 1,429,551	$ 654,209	$ 25,172

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2022, Trenton Independent School District reported a liability of $654,209 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to Trenton Independent School District. The amount recognized by Trenton Independent School 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 Trenton Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 654,209
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	1,632,680
Total	$2,286,889

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021. 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, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2021 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was .000025689056% compared to .0000257671595% as of August 31, 2020.

Changes In Actuarial Assumptions Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation – There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

Changes in Benefits - There were no changes in benefits.

For the year ended August 31, 2022, Trenton Independent School District recognized pension expense of $6,527 and revenue of $6,527 for support provided by the State in the Government Wide Statement of Activities

At August 31, 2022, Trenton Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources: (The amounts shown below will be he cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined.)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experience	$ 1,095	$ 46,057
Changes in actuarial assumptions	231,250	100,805
Net Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	0	548,546
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	129,017	12,545
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date [to be calculated by employer]	128,386	
Total	$ 489,748	$ 707,953

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows (not including the deferred contribution paid subsequent to the measurement date) of resources related to pensions will be recognized by the district in pension expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	Pension Expense Amount
2023	$ (50,957)
2024	(45,120)
2025	(98,749)
2026	(149,221)
2027	(1,112)
Thereafter	(1,433)

Note M. DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Plan Description. The Trenton Independent School 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 plan is administered through a trust by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Board of Trustees. It is established and administered in accordance with the 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.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately-issued TRS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at http://www.trs.texas.gov; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

Components of the net OPEB liability of the TRS-Care plan as of August 31, 2021 as presented in the TRS 2021 ACFR (p. 76) are as follows:

Table 9.E.1: Net OPEB Liability	
Components of Liability	**Amount**
Total OPEB Liability	$ 41,113,711,083
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(2,539,242,470)
Net OPEB Liability	**$ 38,574,468,613**
Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	**6.18 %**

Benefits Provided. TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage to retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional education service centers, and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension system. Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may pay premiums to participate in the high-deductible health plans. 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.

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 86th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS Care premiums at their current level through 2021. The 86th Legislature also passed SB 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at $271,311,000 as of August 31, 2021. The premium rates for retirees are presented 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

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 participating employers based on active employee compensation. The TRS Board of Trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

At the inception of the plan, funding was projected to last 10 years through fiscal year 1995. The original funding was sufficient to maintain the solvency of the fund through fiscal year 2000. Since that time, appropriations and contributions have been established to fund the benefits for each successive biennium.

Texas Insurance Code, Section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.65% of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public-school contribution rate of not less than 0.25% or not more than 0.75% 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% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2021. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates

	2021	2022
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%
District's 2022 FY Employer Contributions		$ 37,378
District's 2022 FY Member Contributions		$ 29,500
Measurement Year NECE On-Behalf Contributions		$ 45,439

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 to TRS-Care, a monthly surcharge of $535 per retiree.

A supplemental appropriation was authorized by Senate Bill 1264 of the 86th Texas Legislature to provide $2,208,137 for fiscal year 2020 and $3,312,206 for fiscal year 2021, for consumer protections against medical and health care billing by certain out-of-network provides. Funding was in fiscal year 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions. The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2020. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2021.

In addition to the demographic assumptions: salary increases and inflation rates used for members of TRS are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2021 annual pension actuarial valuation.

The rates of mortality, retirement, termination, and disability incidence are identical to the assumptions used to value the pension liability of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.

The active mortality rates were based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Employee Mortality tables for males and females, with full generational mortality using Scale BB. The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2018 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-2018.

Election Rates for Normal retirement - 65 percent participation rate prior to age 65 and 40 percent participation rate after age 65. Election Rates for pre-65 Retirees - 25 percent are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.

Table 9.F.1: Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Component	Result
Valuation Date	August 31, 2020 rolled forward to August 31, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry-Age Normal
Inflation	2.30 %
Single Discount Rate	1.95 % as of August 31, 2021
Aging Factors	Based on plan specific experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Salary Increases	3.05 % to 9.05 %, including inflation
Ad Hoc Post-Employment Benefit Changes	None

The initial medical trend rates were 8.50 percent for Medicare retirees and 7.10 percent for non-Medicare retirees. There was an initial prescription drug trend rate of 8.50 percent for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25 percent over a period of 12 years.
Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 1.95 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This was a decrease of .38 percent in the discount rate since the previous year. The Discount Rate can be found in the 2021 TRS ACFR on page 77. Because the plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability:

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis. The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (1.95%) in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (.95%)	Current Single Discount Rate (1.95%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (2.95%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 2,019,969	$ 1,674,613	$ 1,402,807

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis - The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one-percentage point lower or one-percentage point higher than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 1,356,381	$ 1,674,613	$ 2,101,601

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEBs. At June 30, 2022, Trenton Independent School District reported a liability of $1,674,613 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 Trenton Independent School District were as follows:

District's Proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	$ 1,674,613
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	2,243,608
Total	$3,918,221

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2021 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 plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2020 thru August 31, 2021.

At August 31, 2021 the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was .000043412472% compared to .000043559153% as of August 31, 2020.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation – The discount rate changed from 2.33 percent as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95 percent as of August 31, 2021. This change increased the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Benefit Terms: There were no changes in benefit terms since the prior measurement date.

For the year ended August 31, 2022, Trenton Independent School District recognized OPEB expense of $(82,806) and revenue of $(82,806) for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2022, Trenton Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experience	$ 72,100	$ 810,630
Changes in actuarial assumptions	185,483	354,150
Net Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	1,819	0
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	326,409	8,043
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date [to be calculated by employer]	37,378	
Total	$623,189	$ 1,172,823

The net amounts of the employer's balances of deferred outflows and inflows (not including the deferred contribution paid subsequent to the measurement date) of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized by the district in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended August 31:	OPEB Expense Amount
2023	$ (121,604)
2024	(121,645)
2025	(121,634)
2026	(77,553)
2027	(17,875)
Thereafter	(126,701)

Note N. MEDICARE PART D

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. The allocation of these on-behalf payments is based on the ratio of a reporting entity's covered payroll to the entire payroll reported by all reporting entities. State Contributions for Medicare Part D made on behalf of Trenton Independent School District's employees were $19,241, $19,154, and $17,980, respectively for fiscal years ended August 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Note O. JOINT VENTURES – SHARED SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

The District participates in shared services arrangements for Special Education Services, with other school districts. The District does not account for revenues or expenditures in this program and does not disclose them in these financial statements. The District neither has a joint ownership interest in fixed assets purchased by the fiscal agent, nor does the district have a net equity interest in the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent is neither accumulating significant financial resources nor fiscal exigencies that would give rise to a future additional benefit or burden to Trenton Independent School District. The fiscal agent manager is responsible for all financial activities of the shared services arrangement.

Note P. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In reviewing its financial statements, management has evaluated events subsequent to the balance sheet date through December 20, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 3,102,711	$ 3,102,711	$ 3,392,574	$ 289,863
5800	State Program Revenues	5,442,074	5,442,074	5,645,224	203,150
5900	Federal Program Revenues	125,000	125,000	163,255	38,255
5020	Total Revenues	8,669,785	8,669,785	9,201,053	531,268
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	4,125,976	4,172,042	3,900,157	271,885
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	268,829	268,829	261,409	7,420
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff Development	2,000	18,500	10,348	8,152
0023	School Leadership	557,588	588,830	588,830	-
0031	Guidance, Counseling, and Evaluation Services	203,217	228,855	228,855	-
0033	Health Services	73,966	84,248	84,248	-
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	450,384	356,067	356,067	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	407,750	449,683	414,624	35,059
0041	General Administration	648,984	652,984	593,805	59,179
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,140,243	1,025,468	923,302	102,166
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	119,600	119,600	110,862	8,738
	Debt Service:				
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	57,000	91,057	91,057	-
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	18,500	21,417	21,417	-
	Capital Outlay:				
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	209,500	209,500	143,369	66,131
	Intergovernmental:				
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	182,500	182,500	164,999	17,501
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	130,000	136,435	136,435	-
6030	Total Expenditures	8,596,037	8,606,015	8,029,784	576,231
1100	Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	73,748	63,770	1,171,269	1,107,499
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
8911	Transfers Out (Use)	(58,000)	-	-	-
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	15,748	63,770	1,171,269	1,107,499
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	5,807,922	5,807,922	5,807,922	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ 5,823,670	$ 5,871,692	$ 6,979,191	$ 1,107,499

TRENTON 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, 2022

	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.000025689%	0.000025767%	0.000023893%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 654,209	$ 1,380,036	$ 1,242,012
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	1,632,680	3,446,891	3,164,634
Total	$ 2,286,889	$ 4,826,927	$ 4,406,646
District's Covered Payroll	$ 4,298,835	$ 4,233,700	$ 3,716,060
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	15.22%	32.60%	33.42%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	88.79%	75.54%	75.24%

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, 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, August 31, 2015 for year 2016 and August 31, 2014 for year 2015.

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 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017	FY 2017 Plan Year 2016	FY 2016 Plan Year 2015	FY 2015 Plan Year 2014
0.000022452%	0.000019698%	0.000019009%	0.00002226%	0.000016463%
$ 1,235,811	$ 629,840	$ 718,317	$ 786,861	439,750
3,235,935	1,920,759	2,176,419	2,170,046	1,825,865
$ 4,471,746	$ 2,550,599	$ 2,894,736	$ 2,956,907	$ 2,265,615
$ 3,395,413	$ 3,168,054	$ 2,925,205	$ 2,957,585	2,966,735
36.40%	19.88%	24.56%	26.60%	14.82%
73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%	83.25%

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 128,386	$ 109,600	$ 106,322
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	128,386	109,600	106,322
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$ 4,538,507	$ 4,298,835	$ 4,233,700
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	2.83%	2.55%	2.51%

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.

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.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 83,576	$ 75,615	$ 82,961	$ 77,464	$ 83,192
83,576	75,615	82,961	77,464	83,192
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 3,716,060	$ 3,395,413	$ 3,168,054	$ 2,925,205	$ 2,957,585
2.25%	2.23%	2.62%	2.65%	2.81%

TRENTON 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, 2022

	FY 2022 Plan Year 2021	FY 2021 Plan Year 2020	FY 2020 Plan Year 2019
District's Proportion of the Net Liability (Asset) for Other Postemployment Benefits	0.000043412%	0.000043559%	0.00004196%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 1,674,613	$ 1,655,880	$ 1,984,341
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Associated with the District	2,243,608	2,225,106	2,636,745
Total	$ 3,918,221	$ 3,880,986	$ 4,621,086
District's Covered Payroll	$ 4,298,835	$ 4,233,700	$ 3,716,060
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	38.96%	39.11%	53.40%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	6.18%	4.99%	2.66%

Note: GASB Codification, Vol. 2, P50.238 states that the information on this schedule should be determined as of the measurement date. The amounts reported for FY 2022 are for measurement date August 31, 2021. The amounts reported for FY 2021 are for the measurement date of August 31, 2020. The amounts for FY 2020 are for the measurement date August 31, 2019. The amounts for FY 2019 are for the measurement date August 31, 2018. The amounts for FY 2018 are based on the August 31, 2017 measurement date.

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 2019 Plan Year 2018	FY 2018 Plan Year 2017
	0.000038838%	0.000035395%
	$ 1,939,241	$ 1,539,204
	2,981,729	2,554,042
	$ 4,920,970	$ 4,093,246
	$ 3,395,413	$ 3,168,054
	57.11%	48.59%
	1.57%	0.91%

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022

	2022	2021	2020
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 37,378	$ 33,826	$ 33,107
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	37,378	33,826	33,107
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's Covered Payroll	$ 4,538,507	$ 4,298,835	$ 4,233,700
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.82%	0.79%	0.78%

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.

	2019		2018
$	29,334	$	26,793
	29,334		26,793
$	-	$	-
$	3,716,060	$	3,395,413
	0.79%		0.79%

A. Notes to Schedules for the TRS Pension

Changes of Benefit terms.

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

Changes of Assumptions.

There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date.

B. Notes to Schedules for the TRS OPEB Plan

Changes in Benefits.

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

Changes in Assumptions.

The single discount rate changed from 2.33 percent as of August 31, 2020 to 1.95 percent as of August 31, 2021. This change increased the total OPEB liability.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING STATEMENTS

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		211 ESSA I, A Improving Basic Program	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	255 ESSA II, A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ 128,791	$ -	$ -
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	-	-	-	-
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	-	-	-	-
1240	Due from Other Governments	5,193	17,093	-	-
1000	Total Assets	$ 5,193	$ 145,884	$ -	$ -
	LIABILITIES				
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	$ 4,660	$ 12,878	$ -	$ -
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	533	226	-	-
2300	Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-
2000	Total Liabilities	5,193	13,104	-	-
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	-	-
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-
	FUND BALANCES				
	Restricted Fund Balance:				
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	132,780	-	-
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	-
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	-	132,780	-	-
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	$ 5,193	$ 145,884	$ -	$ -

266 ESSER I Emergency Relief Grant	270 ESSA VI, Pt B Rural & Low Income	281 ESSER II Emergency Relief Grant	282 ESSER III Emergency Relief Grant	289 ESSA Title IV Part A	410 Instructional Materials Allotment	480 High School Campus Activity	481 Middle School Campus Activity
$ (995)	$ -	$ (295)	$ (12,667)	$ -	$ (21,901)	$ 87,038	$ 15,406
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
995	-	295	18,951	-	21,901	-	-
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,284	$ -	$ -	$ 87,038	$ 15,406
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,638	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	646	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	6,284	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	87,038	15,406
-	-	-	-	-	-	87,038	15,406
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,284	$ -	$ -	$ 87,038	$ 15,406

EXHIBIT H-1

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		482 Elementary Campus Activity	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	599 Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 6,153	$ 201,530	$ 655,032	$ 856,562
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	-	-	39,821	39,821
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	-	-	(989)	(989)
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	64,428	3,144	67,572
1000	Total Assets	$ 6,153	$ 265,958	$ 697,008	$ 962,966
	LIABILITIES				
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	$ -	$ 23,176	$ -	$ 23,176
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	-	1,639	1,639
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	1,405	-	1,405
2300	Unearned Revenue	-	-	6,869	6,869
2000	Total Liabilities	-	24,581	8,508	33,089
	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	31,963	31,963
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	31,963	31,963
	FUND BALANCES				
	Restricted Fund Balance:				
3450	Federal or State Funds Grant Restriction	-	132,780	-	132,780
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	-	656,537	656,537
3490	Other Restricted Fund Balance	6,153	108,597	-	108,597
3000	Total Fund Balances	6,153	241,377	656,537	897,914
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows & Fund Balances	$ 6,153	$ 265,958	$ 697,008	$ 962,966

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TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		211 ESSA I, A Improving Basic Program	240 National Breakfast and Lunch Program	255 ESSA II, A Training and Recruiting	263 Title III, A English Lang. Acquisition
	REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ -	$ 18,451	$ -	$ -
5800	State Program Revenues	-	20,119	-	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	75,541	452,796	7,843	1,190
5020	Total Revenues	75,541	491,366	7,843	1,190
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	75,541	-	7,843	1,190
0035	Food Services	-	379,725	-	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	-	-	-	-
0041	General Administration	-	-	-	-
	Debt Service:				
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	75,541	379,725	7,843	1,190
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	-	111,641	-	-
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	21,139	-	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ -	$ 132,780	$ -	$ -

266 ESSER I Emergency Relief Grant	270 ESSA VI, Pt B Rural & Low Income	281 ESSER II Emergency Relief Grant	282 ESSER III Emergency Relief Grant	289 ESSA Title IV Part A	410 Instructional Materials Allotment	480 High School Campus Activity	481 Middle School Campus Activity
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 104,093	$ 15,247
-	-	-	-	-	24,028	-	-
1,672	4,084	154,627	128,031	7,307	-	-	-
1,672	4,084	154,627	128,031	7,307	24,028	104,093	15,247
1,672	4,084	154,627	121,391	7,307	24,028	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	81,360	13,088
-	-	-	6,640	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,672	4,084	154,627	128,031	7,307	24,028	81,360	13,088
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,733	2,159
-	-	-	-	-	-	64,305	13,247
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 87,038	$ 15,406

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		482 Elementary Campus Activity	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	599 Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 15,075	$ 152,866	$ 621,906	$ 774,772
5800	State Program Revenues	-	44,147	13,121	57,268
5900	Federal Program Revenues	-	833,091	-	833,091
5020	Total Revenues	15,075	1,030,104	635,027	1,665,131
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	397,683	-	397,683
0035	Food Services	-	379,725	-	379,725
0036	Extracurricular Activities	12,923	107,371	-	107,371
0041	General Administration	-	6,640	-	6,640
	Debt Service:				
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	255,000	255,000
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	219,725	219,725
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	-	3,400	3,400
6030	Total Expenditures	12,923	891,419	478,125	1,369,544
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	2,152	138,685	156,902	295,587
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	4,001	102,692	499,635	602,327
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ 6,153	$ 241,377	$ 656,537	$ 897,914

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY SCHEDULES

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Last 10 Years Ended August 31	Tax Rates		Assessed/Appraised Value for School Tax Purposes
	Maintenance	Debt Service	
2013 and prior years	$ 1.170000	$ 0.290000	$ 146,735,262
2014	1.170000	0.270000	147,494,779
2015	1.170000	0.281400	151,023,361
2016	1.170000	0.290000	153,444,875
2017	1.170000	0.290000	171,183,095
2018	1.170000	0.290000	185,001,334
2019	1.170000	0.250000	218,626,644
2020	1.068350	0.200000	257,249,717
2021	0.994900	0.180000	287,358,323
2022 (School year under audit)	0.960300	0.180000	330,930,089
1000 TOTALS			

(10) Beginning Balance 9/1/2021	(20) Current Year's Total Levy	(31) Maintenance Collections	(32) Debt Service Collections	(40) Entire Year's Adjustments	(50) Ending Balance 8/31/2022
$ 27,590	$ -	$ 7,883	$ 1,954	$ 1	$ 17,754
7,372	-	1,854	428	-	5,090
8,609	-	2,079	500	1	6,031
10,488	-	2,726	676	(3)	7,083
14,756	-	3,896	966	(1)	9,893
23,829	-	9,772	2,422	(109)	11,526
42,619	-	20,945	4,475	(1,749)	15,450
67,291	-	30,244	5,662	(2,733)	28,652
81,959	-	29,154	5,274	(5,202)	42,329
-	3,773,596	3,099,036	580,888	-	93,672
$ 284,513	$ 3,773,596	$ 3,207,589	$ 603,245	$ (9,795)	$ 237,480

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts (GAAP BASIS)	Variance With Final Budget Positive or (Negative)
	REVENUES:				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 18,451	$ 8,451
5800	State Program Revenues	2,500	2,500	20,119	17,619
5900	Federal Program Revenues	308,000	467,516	452,796	(14,720)
5020	Total Revenues	320,500	480,016	491,366	11,350
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Current:				
0035	Food Services	376,928	399,444	379,725	19,719
6030	Total Expenditures	376,928	399,444	379,725	19,719
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(56,428)	80,572	111,641	31,069
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
7915	Transfers In	58,000	-	-	-
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	1,572	80,572	111,641	31,069
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	21,139	21,139	21,139	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ 22,711	$ 101,711	$ 132,780	$ 31,069

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

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	$ 501,801	$ 601,801	$ 621,906	$ 20,105
5800	State Program Revenues	-	13,306	13,121	(185)
5020	Total Revenues	501,801	615,107	635,027	19,920
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Debt Service:				
0071	Principal on Long-Term Liabilities	245,000	255,000	255,000	-
0072	Interest on Long-Term Liabilities	230,000	219,725	219,725	-
0073	Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	3,500	3,500	3,400	100
6030	Total Expenditures	478,500	478,225	478,125	100
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	23,301	136,882	156,902	20,020
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	499,635	499,635	499,635	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	$ 522,936	$ 636,517	$ 656,537	$ 20,020

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATE COMPENSATORY EDUCATION AND BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Section A: Compensatory Education Programs

AP1	Did your LEA expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
AP2	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
AP3	List the total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	216,755
AP4	List the actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	206,389

Section B: Bilingual Education Programs

AP5	Did your LEA expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the LEA's fiscal year?	Yes
AP6	Does the LEA have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
AP7	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year.	51,497
AP8	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the LEA's fiscal year. (PICs 25,35)	70,006

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

Morgan, Davis, & Company, P.C.
Post Office Box 8158
Greenville, Texas 75404

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditor's Report

Trenton Independent School District
Post Office Box 5
Trenton, Texas 75490

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Trenton Independent School District, as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Morgan, Davis & Company, P.C.

Morgan, Davis, & Company, P.C.
Greenville, Texas
December 20, 2022

Morgan, Davis & Company, P.C.
Post Office Box 8158
Greenville, Texas 75404

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

Trenton Independent School District
Post Office Box 5
Trenton, Texas 75490

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Trenton Independent School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Trenton Independent School District's major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2022. Trenton Independent School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Trenton Independent School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (GAS); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibility under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements related to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Governmental Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during or audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that have not been identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Trenton Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Trenton Independent School District's basic financial statements. We issued or report thereon, dated December 20, 2022, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements 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 schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Morgan, Davis & Company, P.C.

Morgan, Davis & Company, P.C.
Greenville, Texas
December 20, 2022

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

Summary of Auditor's Results:

The type of report we issued on whether the financial statements of Trenton Independent School District were prepared in accordance with GAAP as an unmodified opinion.

With respect to internal control over financial reporting, we identified no material weaknesses and we reported no significant deficiencies.

We noted no noncompliance material to the financial statements,

With respect to internal control over major federal programs, we identified no material weaknesses and we reported no significant deficiencies.

The type of report we issued on compliance for major programs was an unmodified opinion.

We disclosed no audit findings which the auditor is required to report in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a).

We identified the following major programs:

COVID-19 Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief Funds (ESSER), Assistance Listing #84.425

Child Nutrition Cluster:
School Breakfast Program, Assistance Listing # 10.553
National School Lunch Program, Assistance Listing # 10.555
Supply Chain Assistance Grant, Assistance Listing # 10.555

The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs was $750,000.

The auditee does not qualify as a low-risk auditee.

Financial Statements Findings:

There are no findings related to financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards.*

Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs:

There are no findings or questioned costs related to federal awards which are required to be reported by 2 CFR 200.516(a).

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

(Prepared by the District's Administration)

There were no prior audit findings which required corrective action.

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

(Prepared by the District's Administration)

There were no corrective actions necessary for the year ended August 31, 2022.

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

(1) FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM or CLUSTER TITLE	(2) Federal Assistance Listing No.	(3) Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	(4) Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Passed Through Texas Education Agency			
ESSA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	21610101057950	$ 2,260
ESSA, Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	84.010A	22610101057950	73,281
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.010			75,541
ESSA, Title VI, Part B - Rural & Low Income Prog.	84.358A	S358A203056	4,084
Title III, Part A - English Language Acquisition	84.365A	22615002057950	1,190
ESSA, Title II, Part A, Teacher Principal Training	84.367A	22694501057950	7,843
ESSA, Title IV, Part A	84.424A	22680101057950	7,307
COVID19 - ESSER I Grant	84.425D	20521001057950	1,672
COVID19 - ESSER II - CRRSA Grant	84.425D	21521001057950	154,627
COVID19 - ESSER III - ARP Grant	84.425D	21528001057950	128,031
Total Assistance Listing Number 84.425			284,330
Total Passed Through Texas Education Agency			380,295
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			380,295
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			
*School Breakfast Program	10.553	71402201	132,193
*National School Lunch Program - Cash Assistance	10.555	71302201	275,472
*National School Lunch Prog. - Non-Cash Assistance	10.555	N/A	26,079
*Supply Chain Assistance Grant	10.555	N/A	19,052
Total Assistance Listing Number 10.555			320,603
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			452,796
Total Passed Through the Texas Department of Agriculture			452,796
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			452,796
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			$ 833,091

*Clustered Programs

See Accompanying Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

TRENTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES ON ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2022

1. For all federal programs, the District uses the fund types specified in Texas Education Agency's ***Financial Accountability System Resource Guide***. Special revenue funds are used to account for resources restricted to, or designated for, specific purposes by a grantor. Federal and state financial assistance is generally accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund.

2. The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The Governmental Fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. All Federal grant funds were accounted for in a Special Revenue Fund or, in some instances, in the General Fund which are Governmental Fund type funds. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities and the fund balance are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases and decreases in net current assets. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used for the Governmental Fund types. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available, and expenditures in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on General Long-Term Debt, which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Federal grant funds are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant, and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned.

3. The District must submit to the pass-through entity no later than 90 calendar days (or an earlier date as agreed upon by the pass-through entity and the District) after the end date of the period of performance, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may approve extension when requested and justified by the non-Federal entity, as applicable (2 CFR 200.344(a)). Unless the Federal awarding agency of pass-through entity authorizes an extension, a non-Federal entity must liquidate all financial obligations incurred under the Federal award no later than 120 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance as specified in the terms and conditions of the Federal award. (2 CFR 200.344(b)).

4. Indirect cost reimbursement for federal programs for this fiscal year was received in the amount of $0.

5. Assistance Listing numbers for commodity assistance are the Assistance Listing numbers of the programs under which USDA donated the commodities.

6. Reconciliation Information:

Amount reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal awards	$ 833,091
SHARS Revenue reported in the General Fund	163,255
Federal Program Revenue Reported on Exhibit C-3	$ 996,346

APPENDIX E

SPECIMEN MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

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MUNICIPAL BOND INSURANCE POLICY

ISSUER:

BONDS: $ in aggregate principal amount of

Policy No: -N

Effective Date:

Premium: $

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. ("AGM"), for consideration received, hereby UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY agrees to pay to the trustee (the "Trustee") or paying agent (the "Paying Agent") (as set forth in the documentation providing for the issuance of and securing the Bonds) for the Bonds, for the benefit of the Owners or, at the election of AGM, directly to each Owner, subject only to the terms of this Policy (which includes each endorsement hereto), that portion of the principal of and interest on the Bonds that shall become Due for Payment but shall be unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer.

On the later of the day on which such principal and interest becomes Due for Payment or the Business Day next following the Business Day on which AGM shall have received Notice of Nonpayment, AGM will disburse to or for the benefit of each Owner of a Bond the face amount of principal of and interest on the Bond that is then Due for Payment but is then unpaid by reason of Nonpayment by the Issuer, but only upon receipt by AGM, in a form reasonably satisfactory to it, of (a) evidence of the Owner's right to receive payment of the principal or interest then Due for Payment and (b) evidence, including any appropriate instruments of assignment, that all of the Owner's rights with respect to payment of such principal or interest that is Due for Payment shall thereupon vest in AGM. A Notice of Nonpayment will be deemed received on a given Business Day if it is received prior to 1:00 p.m. (New York time) on such Business Day; otherwise, it will be deemed received on the next Business Day. If any Notice of Nonpayment received by AGM is incomplete, it shall be deemed not to have been received by AGM for purposes of the preceding sentence and AGM shall promptly so advise the Trustee, Paying Agent or Owner, as appropriate, who may submit an amended Notice of Nonpayment. Upon disbursement in respect of a Bond, AGM shall become the owner of the Bond, any appurtenant coupon to the Bond or right to receipt of payment of principal of or interest on the Bond and shall be fully subrogated to the rights of the Owner, including the Owner's right to receive payments under the Bond, to the extent of any payment by AGM hereunder. Payment by AGM to the Trustee or Paying Agent for the benefit of the Owners shall, to the extent thereof, discharge the obligation of AGM under this Policy.

Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, the following terms shall have the meanings specified for all purposes of this Policy. "Business Day" means any day other than (a) a Saturday or Sunday or (b) a day on which banking institutions in the State of New York or the Insurer's Fiscal Agent are authorized or required by law or executive order to remain closed. "Due for Payment" means (a) when referring to the principal of a Bond, payable on the stated maturity date thereof or the date on which the same shall have been duly called for mandatory sinking fund redemption and does not refer to any earlier date on which payment is due by reason of call for redemption (other than by mandatory sinking fund redemption), acceleration or other advancement of maturity unless AGM shall elect, in its sole discretion, to pay such principal due upon such acceleration together with any accrued interest to the date of acceleration and (b) when referring to interest on a Bond, payable on the stated date for payment of interest. "Nonpayment" means, in respect of a Bond, the failure of the Issuer to have provided sufficient funds to the Trustee or, if there is no Trustee, to the Paying Agent for payment in full of all principal and interest that is Due for Payment on such Bond. "Nonpayment" shall also include, in respect of a Bond, any payment of principal or interest that is Due for Payment made to an Owner by or on behalf of the Issuer which has been recovered from such Owner pursuant to the

United States Bankruptcy Code by a trustee in bankruptcy in accordance with a final, nonappealable order of a court having competent jurisdiction. "Notice" means telephonic or telecopied notice, subsequently confirmed in a signed writing, or written notice by registered or certified mail, from an Owner, the Trustee or the Paying Agent to AGM which notice shall specify (a) the person or entity making the claim, (b) the Policy Number, (c) the claimed amount and (d) the date such claimed amount became Due for Payment. "Owner" means, in respect of a Bond, the person or entity who, at the time of Nonpayment, is entitled under the terms of such Bond to payment thereof, except that "Owner" shall not include the Issuer or any person or entity whose direct or indirect obligation constitutes the underlying security for the Bonds.

AGM may appoint a fiscal agent (the "Insurer's Fiscal Agent") for purposes of this Policy by giving written notice to the Trustee and the Paying Agent specifying the name and notice address of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent. From and after the date of receipt of such notice by the Trustee and the Paying Agent, (a) copies of all notices required to be delivered to AGM pursuant to this Policy shall be simultaneously delivered to the Insurer's Fiscal Agent and to AGM and shall not be deemed received until received by both and (b) all payments required to be made by AGM under this Policy may be made directly by AGM or by the Insurer's Fiscal Agent on behalf of AGM. The Insurer's Fiscal Agent is the agent of AGM only and the Insurer's Fiscal Agent shall in no event be liable to any Owner for any act of the Insurer's Fiscal Agent or any failure of AGM to deposit or cause to be deposited sufficient funds to make payments due under this Policy.

To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, AGM agrees not to assert, and hereby waives, only for the benefit of each Owner, all rights (whether by counterclaim, setoff or otherwise) and defenses (including, without limitation, the defense of fraud), whether acquired by subrogation, assignment or otherwise, to the extent that such rights and defenses may be available to AGM to avoid payment of its obligations under this Policy in accordance with the express provisions of this Policy.

This Policy sets forth in full the undertaking of AGM, and shall not be modified, altered or affected by any other agreement or instrument, including any modification or amendment thereto. Except to the extent expressly modified by an endorsement hereto, (a) any premium paid in respect of this Policy is nonrefundable for any reason whatsoever, including payment, or provision being made for payment, of the Bonds prior to maturity and (b) this Policy may not be canceled or revoked. THIS POLICY IS NOT COVERED BY THE PROPERTY/CASUALTY INSURANCE SECURITY FUND SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 76 OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE LAW.

In witness whereof, ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP. has caused this Policy to be executed on its behalf by its Authorized Officer.

ASSURED GUARANTY MUNICIPAL CORP.

By ________________________________
Authorized Officer

A subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Municipal Holdings Inc.
1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 974-0100

Financial Advisory Services
Provided By:

SAMCO Capital