

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: July 21, 2026

NEW ISSUE: BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions existing on the date thereof, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, including the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

\$5,005,000*

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Hunt and Delta Counties, Texas)
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026

Dated Date: August 1, 2026

Due: August 15, as shown on page ii

The Commerce Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act"), as amended, and an order (the "Bond Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted on May 18, 2026 by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Commerce Independent School District (the "District"). As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials (each, a "Pricing Officer") to execute approval of a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the "Pricing Certificate" and together with the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). The Bonds are payable as to principal and interest from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, against all taxable property located within the District. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined) which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Dated Date shown above and will be payable initially on August 25, 2026, a special interest payment date, and semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year thereafter, until stated maturity. The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal 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 last business day of the month next preceding each interest payment date provided, however, with respect to the August 25, 2026 interest payment date, the Record Date (as defines herein) is the Date of Delivery (defined herein).

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 to (i) refund a portion of the District's outstanding bonds for debt service savings and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Authorization and Purpose" and "SCHEDULE I – Schedule of Refunded Bonds").

The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to stated maturity. However, the Underwriter may select two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds to be grouped together to form one or more "Term Bonds" and such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").

MATURITY SCHEDULE
(On Inside Cover)

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the Underwriter identified below (the "Underwriter") 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., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Austin, Texas. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about August 20, 2026 (the "Date of Delivery").

BAIRD

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

\$5,005,000*
COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Hunt and Delta Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

MATURITY SCHEDULE*
Base CUSIP No: 200741 ⁽¹⁾

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP No. Suffix</u> ⁽¹⁾
8/25/2026	\$525,000			
8/15/2027	1,045,000			
8/15/2028	1,080,000			
8/15/2029	1,125,000			
8/15/2030	940,000			
8/15/2031	290,000			

(Interest to accrue from the Dated Date)

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

(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) 2026 CGS. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CGS. 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 Underwriter or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Initially Elected</u>	<u>Current Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Kathleen Hooten, President	2013	2028	Operations of Family Ranch
Dr. LaVelle Hendricks, Vice President	2014	2029	Professor / Dept Chair of Counseling
Wayne "Doc" Pierce, Secretary	2021	2027	Retired
Tamara Beadles, Member	2023	2028	Homemaker
Abbie Harper, Member	2025	2028	Chief Operating Officer
Kristal Jackson, Member	2023	2029	USDA Farm Service Agency
Ann Reel, Member	2022	2027	Self Employed

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Length of Education Service</u>	<u>Length of Service with District</u>
Steve Drummond	Superintendent	37 Years	11 Years
Dr. Patricia Tremmel	Assistant Superintendent	29 Years	9 Years
Barbara Peden	Director of Finance	6 Years	6 Years

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Dallas, Texas	Bond Counsel
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., Plano, Texas	Financial Advisor
Rutherford, Taylor & Company, P.C., Greenville, Texas	Certified Public Accountants

For additional information, contact:

Mr. Steve Drummond
Superintendent
Commerce Independent School District
3315 Washington Street
Commerce, Texas 75428
(903) 886-3755

Brian Grubbs / Doug Whitt
SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc.
5800 Granite Parkway, Suite 210
Plano, Texas 75024
(214) 765-1470
(214) 279-8683 (Fax)

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, Schedule I 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 Underwriter has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in the Official Statement pursuant to their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriter does 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 District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter. 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 "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") and the District, respectively 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 UNDERWRITER 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 UNDERWRITER MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK ("DTC") OR ITS BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM DESCRIBED UNDER "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" OR THE AFFAIRS OF THE TEA DESCRIBED UNDER "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY THE DTC AND THE TEA, 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. SEE "FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS" HEREIN.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT	1	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	7
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT	2	AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES	11
THE BONDS	2	TAX RATE LIMITATIONS	13
Authorization and Purpose	2	THE PROPERTY TAX CODE AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT ..	15
Refunded Bonds	2	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-	
General Description	2	EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	15
No Optional Redemption	2	RATING	15
Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption	3	LEGAL MATTERS	15
Notice of Redemption and DTC Notices	3	TAX MATTERS	16
Security	3	LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC	
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	3	FUNDS IN TEXAS	17
Legality	3	INVESTMENT POLICES	17
Payment Record	3	REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE	19
Amendments	3	CYBERSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT	19
Defeasance	4	FINANCIAL ADVISOR	19
Sources and Uses of Funds	4	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION	20
REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES	4	LITIGATION	21
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	5	FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS	21
REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE	6	UNDERWRITING	21
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM ..	7	CONCLUDING STATEMENT	21
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN			
TEXAS	7		
Schedule of Refunded Bonds		Schedule I	
Financial Information of the District		Appendix A	
General Information Regarding the District and Its Economy		Appendix B	
Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel		Appendix C	
Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025		Appendix D	
The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program		Appendix E	

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 Commerce Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Hunt and Delta 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 \$5,005,000 (preliminary, subject to change) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act"), as amended, and the order (the "Bond Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees on May 18, 2026. As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials, each a "Pricing Officer" to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate and the Bond Order, are collectively referred to herein as the "Order"). Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to (i) refund a portion of the District's outstanding bonds for debt service savings and (ii) pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS - Refunded Bonds" and "Schedule I – Schedule of Refunded Bonds").
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" herein).
Security	The Bonds will constitute direct 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. Payments of principal and interest on the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of Texas. (See "THE BONDS – Security" and "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).
No Optional Redemption	The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to stated maturity. However, the Underwriter may select two or more consecutive maturities of the Bonds to be grouped together to form one or more "Term Bonds" and such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order (see "THE BONDS – Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption").
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").
Rating	The Bonds are rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") based upon the guaranteed repayment thereof under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the Texas Education Agency. The District's current underlying, unenhanced rating, including the Bonds, is "A" by S&P. (See "APPENDIX E – THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "RATING" 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" herein).
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., Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel.
Date of Delivery	When issued, anticipated to be on or about August 20, 2026.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement (the "Official Statement"), which includes the cover page, Schedule I and Appendices A, B and D attached hereto, has been prepared by the Commerce Independent School District (the "District"), a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the "State") located in Hunt and Delta Counties, Texas, in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") identified on page ii hereof.

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 that financial and other information, will necessarily continue or be repeated in the future.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds, the Order (as defined below) 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 by writing the Commerce Independent School District, 3315 Washington Street, Commerce, Texas 75428 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 to 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.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in the principal amount of \$5,005,000 (preliminary, subject to change) pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code (together, the "Act"), as amended, and an order (the "Bond Order") adopted on May 18, 2026 by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Board") which authorizes the issuance of the Bonds. As permitted by the provisions of the Act, the Board, in the Bond Order, delegated the authority to certain District officials each, a "Pricing Officer", to execute a pricing certificate (the "Pricing Certificate") establishing the pricing terms for the Bonds (the Pricing Certificate and the Bond Order are collectively referred to herein as the "Order").

Refunded Bonds

The Bond Order provides that from a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the Bonds to the Underwriter, the District will deposit with BOKF, NA, Dallas, Texas, the escrow agent for the Refunded Bonds (the "Escrow Agent"), an amount, together with other lawfully available funds of the District, if any, which will be sufficient to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds on their redemption date (the "Redemption Date") as shown on Schedule I hereto. Such funds will be held by the Escrow Agent in an escrow account (the "Escrow Fund") in cash or invested in Defeasance Securities authorized by Section 1207.062 Texas Government Code and the bond order authorizing the Refunded Bonds ("Defeasance Securities") until the Redemption Date for the Refunded Bonds. Such maturing principal of and interest on the Defeasance Securities will not be available to pay the Bonds. SAMCO Capital Markets, Inc., in its capacity as Financial Advisor to the District, will certify as to the sufficiency of the amounts initially deposited with the Escrow Agent to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on the Redemption Date (the "Sufficiency Certificate"). Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Fund is irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds.

By the deposit of cash and Defeasance Securities with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effected the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds pursuant to the terms of Chapter 1207 and the bond orders authorizing the issuance of the Refunded Bonds. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel that as a result of such deposit, and in reliance on the Sufficiency Certificate, the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Defeasance Securities and cash held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent, and the Refunded Bonds will not be deemed as being outstanding obligations of the District, payable from the sources and secured in the manner provided in the orders authorizing their issuance or for any other purpose, and the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available in the Escrow Fund for the payment of the Refunded Bonds.

Upon defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, the payment of the Refunded Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of Texas.

General Description

The Bonds will be dated August 1, 2026 (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 page ii of this Official Statement. Interest on the Bonds is payable initially on August 25, 2026, a special interest payment date, and semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year thereafter, until stated maturity.

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 (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. 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.

No Optional Redemption

The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to stated maturity.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption

If two or more serial bonds of consecutive maturities are combined into one or more "Term Bonds" by the Underwriter, such Term Bonds will be subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in accordance with the provisions of the Order and as further set forth in the final Official Statement.

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.

All notices of redemption shall (i) specify the date of redemption for the Bonds, (ii) identify the Bonds to be redeemed and, in the case of a portion of the principal amount to be redeemed, the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, (iii) state the redemption price, (iv) state that the Bonds, or the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, shall become due and payable on the redemption date specified, and the interest thereon, or on the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, and (v) specify that payment of the redemption price for the Bonds, or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed, shall be made at the designated corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof by the registered owner.

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 Order or other notices 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 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.

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless certain prerequisites to such redemption required by the Order have been met and money sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed will have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice will state that said redemption may, at the option of the District, be conditional upon the satisfaction of such prerequisites and receipt of such money by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption or upon any prerequisite set forth in such notice of redemption. If a conditional notice of redemption is given and such prerequisites to the redemption are not fulfilled, such notice will be of no force and effect, the District will not redeem such Bonds, and the Paying Agent/Registrar will give notice in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that the Bonds have not been redeemed.

Security

The Bonds are direct 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. The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the State of Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (hereinafter defined), which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" and "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

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

In the event the District defeases any of the Bonds, the payment of such defeased Bonds will cease to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" and "REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES" 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., Dallas, 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 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 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. The Pricing Officer may restrict such eligible Defeasance Securities as deemed appropriate in connection with the sale of 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, and (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. There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease 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 and will cease to be outstanding obligations secured by the Order or treated as debt of the District for purposes of taxation or applying any limitation on the District's ability to issue debt or for any other purpose.

Defeasance will automatically cancel the Permanent School Fund Guarantee with respect to those defeased Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources	
Par Amount of Bonds	\$
[Net] Reoffering Premium	
Accrued Interest	
Total Sources of Funds	\$ <u> </u>
Uses	
Deposit to Escrow Fund	\$
Costs of Issuance	
Deposit to Interest and Sinking Fund	
Underwriter's Discount	
Total Uses of Funds	\$ <u> </u>

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.3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. 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. Even if a judgment against the District could be obtained, it could not be enforced by direct levy and execution against the District's property. Further, the registered owners cannot themselves foreclose on property within the District or sell property within the

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

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 Underwriter believe the source of such information to be reliable but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

The District and the Underwriter cannot and do not give any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or any other notices to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds) or redemption, or any 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.

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 Underwriter believe to be reliable, but none of the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter 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 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 last business day of the month of the next preceding month provided, however, that the Record Date for the initial interest payment date of August 25, 2026 is the Date of Delivery. 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 last business 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, 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.

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.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

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

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

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following language constitutes only a summary of the Finance System. The information contained under the captions "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" and "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" is subject to change, and only reflects the District's understanding based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. Voter approval of constitutional amendments submitted to the voters at an election held on November 4, 2025 are noted below. See " - 2025 Legislative Session," below. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended. Additionally, prospective investors are encouraged to review the Property Tax Code (as defined herein) for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes and the calculation of the defined tax rates.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each school district's boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a maintenance and operations ("M&O") tax to pay current expenses and an interest and sinking fund ("I&S") tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts are prohibited from levying an M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus in M&O tax revenues to pay the district's debt service. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations" herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize, on a per student basis, local funding generated by a school district's M&O tax rate.

2025 Legislative Session

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") commenced on January 14, 2025 and concluded on June 2, 2025 (the "89th Regular Session"). The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor of Texas (the "Governor") may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda (any such special sessions, together with the 89th Regular Session, are collectively referred to herein as the "2025 Legislative Sessions"). The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025 and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025 and ended on September 4, 2025.

During the 89th Regular Session, the Legislature considered a general appropriations act and legislation affecting the Finance System and ad valorem taxation procedures and exemptions, and investments, among other legislation affecting school districts and the

administrative agencies that oversee school districts. Pursuant to a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, and legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature there is an increase: (1) in the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000, and (3) the exemption for tangible personal property used in the "production of income" from \$2,500 to \$125,000. Additionally, the Legislature passed legislation that authorizes roughly \$8.5 billion in funding for public schools and provides districts with a \$55 per-student increase to their base funding beginning September 1, 2025, as well as providing districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor will create an education savings account program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. The legislation became effective on September 1, 2025, when the state fiscal biennium began, though families will not receive ESA funds until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2026-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. The legislation applies beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires that the amount appropriated for purposes of the program for a state fiscal biennium must be established by the legislature by appropriation for that biennium. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District's attendance based funding.

The District cannot make any representations as to the full impact of such legislation. Further, the District can make no representations or predictions regarding the scope of legislation that may be considered in any special session or the potential impact of such legislation at this time, but it intends to monitor applicable legislation related thereto.

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 2026, the State Compression Percentage is set at 63.22%.

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 two alternative calculations: (1) the school district's current year SCP multiplied by \$1.00; or (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then the MCR is equal to the prior year MCR). However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district's MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district's MCR for the current year, then the school district's MCR is instead equal to the 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. For the 2025-2026 school year, the Legislature reduced the MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 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.

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.

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, other than students in average daily attendance who do not 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 school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the "GYIA") for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. The GYIA is established by October 1 of each even-numbered year for the subsequent biennium. For the 2026-27 biennium, the GYIA is set at \$55. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (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 the district's Basic Allotment, is a school district's measure of students in "Weighted Average Daily Attendance" ("WADA"), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

The fast growth allotment weights are 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 was limited to \$320 million for the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium.

Beginning with the 2026-2027 fiscal biennium, school districts will also receive an annual allotment of \$106 per enrolled student. The funds under this allotment may only be used for specific operational costs related to transportation, hiring retired teachers, providing health insurance and employee benefits and paying for payroll taxes, contributions and other costs related to member contributions under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas, utilities, and property and casualty insurance.

Tier Two

Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.02084. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield on each Golden Penny levied of \$129.52 per student in WADA. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district's Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.008. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.72 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied.

Existing Debt Allotment, Instructional Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment

The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since 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 percent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the 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 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service payments during the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes, except to the extent the bonds of a school district are eligible for hold harmless funding from the State for local tax revenue lost as a result of an increase in the mandatory homestead exemption (see "Tax Rate and Funding Equity" below).

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

Tax Rate and Funding Equity

The 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.

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

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

A school district that has sufficient property wealth per student in ADA to generate local revenues on the school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Copper Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlements (a "Chapter 49 school district"), is subject to the local revenue reduction provisions contained in Chapter 49 of Texas Education Code, as amended ("Chapter 49"). Additionally, in years in which the amount of State funds appropriated specifically excludes the amount necessary to provide the guaranteed yield for Golden Pennies, local revenues generated on a school district's Golden Pennies in excess of the school district's respective funding entitlement are subject to the local revenue reduction provisions of Chapter 49. To reduce local revenue, 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.

A district that enters into an agreement to exercise an option to reduce the district's local revenue level in excess of entitlement under options (3), (4), or (5) for the 2025-2026 school year and that has not previously held an election to exercise said options may request and may receive approval from the Commissioner to delay the date of the election otherwise required to be ordered before September 1. The Commissioner shall set a date by which each district that receives approval to delay an election must order the election and requires the Commissioner, not later than the 2026-2027 school year, to order detachment and annexation of district property or consolidation as necessary to reduce the district's excess local revenue to the level established by law for a district that receives approval to delay an election and subsequently fails to hold the election or does not receive voter approval at the election. A district that receives approval of a request to delay the date of an election shall pay for credit purchased in equal monthly payments as determined by the Commissioner beginning March 15, 2026, and ending August 15, 2026. Alternatively, the district may pay for credit purchased with one lump sum payment made not later than August 15, 2026, provided that the district notifies the Commissioner of the district's election to pay through a lump sum not later than March 15, 2026.

Furthermore, a school district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective local revenue level is at or below the level that would produce its guaranteed entitlement under the Foundation School Program. If a school district fails to exercise a permitted option, the 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.

Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition

For the 2025-2026 school year, the District's local yield per penny per student in weighted average daily attendance is less than state funding entitlement. Accordingly, the District has not been required to reduce its local revenue by one of the permitted wealth reduction options. As a district with local revenue less than 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 district required to reduce its local revenue 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 ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of an annexing district.

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 Hunt County Appraisal District and Delta County 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.

Through December 31, 2026, an appraisal district is prohibited from increasing the appraised value of real property during the 2026 tax year on certain non-homestead properties (the “Subjected Property”) whose appraised values are not more than \$5.32 million dollars (the “maximum property value”) to an amount not to exceed the lesser of: (1) the market value of the Subjected Property for the most recent tax year that the market value was determined by the appraisal office or (2) the sum of: (a) 20 percent of the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; (b) the appraised value of the Subjected Property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the Subjected Property (collectively, the “Appraisal Cap”). The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year’s increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

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

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

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

Local Option Homestead Exemptions

The governing body of a taxing unit, including a city, county, school district, or special district, at its option may grant: (1) an exemption of up to 20% of the appraised value of all homesteads (but not less than \$5,000) and (2) an additional exemption of at least \$3,000 of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the local option homestead exemptions and at what percentage or dollar amount, as applicable. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit. Cities, counties, and school districts are prohibited from repealing or reducing an optional homestead exemption (described in (1) above) that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

The total amount of ad valorem taxes that may be imposed for general elementary and secondary public school purposes on the residence homestead of a person who is sixty-five (65) years old or older or disabled may be adjusted to reflect any statutory reduction from the preceding tax year in the MCR of the M&O taxes imposed for those purposes on the homestead. 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. Legislation passed by the Legislature, signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session and approved by the voters provides a person to an exemption from taxation by a taxing unit of \$125,000 of the appraised value of tangible personal property the person owns that is held or used for the production of income and has taxable situs

at the same location in the taxing unit. A person who leases tangible personal property is also entitled to a tax exemption of \$125,000, regardless of where the property is located in the taxing unit.

Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions

Certain goods that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded outside the State, and are detained in the State for 175 days or 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. Beginning with the 2026 tax year, all intangible personal property is exempt from State taxation.

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

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

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.

Tax Abatement Agreements

Taxing units may also enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under the agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The taxing unit, in turn, agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years.

In the 88th Legislative Session, House Bill 5 ("HB 5" or "The Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology, and Innovation Act") was adopted to create an economic development program, subject to state oversight, which would attract jobs and investment to Texas through school district property tax abatement agreements with businesses. HB5 was codified as Chapter 403, Subchapter T, Texas

Government Code ("Chapter 403") and had an effective date of January 1, 2024. Under Chapter 403, a school district may offer a 50% abatement on taxable value for maintenance and operations property taxes for certain eligible projects, except that projects in a federally designated economic opportunity zone receive a 75% abatement. Chapter 403 also provides a 100% abatement of maintenance and operations taxes for eligible property during a project's construction period. Taxable valuation for purposes of the debt service tax securing a series of bonds cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects must involve manufacturing, dispatchable power generation facilities, technology research/development facilities, or critical infrastructure projects and projects must create and maintain jobs, as well as meet certain minimum investment requirements. The District is still in the process of reviewing Chapter 403 and cannot make any representations as to what impact, if any, Chapter 403 will have on its finances or operations.

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 (being (i) commercial real and personal property, (ii) real and personal property of utilities, (iii) industrial and manufacturing real and personal property, and (iv) multifamily residential real property) with a taxable value in excess of the current year "minimum eligibility amount", as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of 1.2 million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at \$62,883,169 for the 2026 tax year and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

Except with respect to taxpayers who are 65 years of age or older, at any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property.

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation ("M&O") taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters under Section 45.003(d) of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the next succeeding paragraph. The maximum voted M&O tax rate for the District is \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters at an election held on September 17, 1957 pursuant to Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended.

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

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 ("Chapter 1207"), are not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the 50-cent Test when applied to subsequent bond issues that are subject to the 50-cent Test. The Bonds are issued as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt". In connection with prior bond issues, the District has used State financial assistance other than EDA or IFA allotment funding but has not used projected property values to satisfy this threshold 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."

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

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

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

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 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 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 Hunt County Tax Office.

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 the local option exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

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

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State. 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 June 30, 2025, 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 "F. Defined Benefits 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 "G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans" in the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix D (the "Financial Statements").

As a result of its participation in TRS and the TRS-Care Retired Plan and having no other post-retirement benefit plans, the District has no obligations for other post-employment benefits within the meaning of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 45.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, employees of the District were covered by a fully-insured health insurance plan (the "Health Care Plan"). The District contributed \$250 per month per employee to the Health Care Plan. Employees, at their option, authorize payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. See "I. Risk Management - Health Care" 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

The Bonds are rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") based upon the Texas Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program. (See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein). The District's underlying, unenhanced rating, including the Bonds, is "A" by S&P. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the company furnishing the rating. The rating reflects only the respective view of such organization and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the rating. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the respective rating company, if in the judgment of such company, the circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings, may have an adverse effect on the market price or marketability of the Bonds.

Periodically, rating agencies will evaluate and, on occasion as a result of these evaluations revise, their rating methodologies and criteria for municipal issuers such as the District. A revision in a rating agency's rating methodology could result in a positive or negative change in a rating assigned by that agency, even if the rated entity has experienced no material change in financial condition or operation. Any of the rating agencies at any time while the Bonds remain outstanding could undertake such an evaluation process.

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 approving legal opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel to the District ("Bond Counsel"), to like effect. The form of Bond Counsel's opinion is attached hereto as Appendix C. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by its counsel, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Austin, Texas. The legal fee to be paid to counsel to the Underwriter 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 Underwriter 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 the issuance of the Bonds. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.

also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under the federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in this Official Statement. 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 "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "Payment Record", and "Sources and Uses of Funds" as to which no opinion is 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 thereunder), "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 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., Dallas, Texas, 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 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) the District's federal tax certificate and (b) covenants of the District with respect to arbitrage, the application of the proceeds to be received from the issuance and sale of the Bonds and certain other matters, and (c) the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund. 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 is conditioned on compliance by the District with such requirements, and Bond Counsel 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 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 property financed or refinanced with proceeds of the Bonds or the Refunded Bonds. 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 Internal Revenue Service 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 maturity 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 IRS. 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; (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 and (17) aggregate repurchase agreement transactions entered into by an investing entity in conformity with the provisions of subsections (a-1), (f), and (g) of Section 2256.011 of the Public Funds Investment Act.

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.

As a school district that qualifies as an "issuer" under Chapter 1371, the District is also authorized to purchase, sell, and invest its funds in corporate bonds, but only if the District has formally amended its investment policy to authorize such investments. Texas law defines "corporate bonds" as senior secured debt obligations issued by a domestic business entity and rated not lower than "AA-" or the equivalent by a nationally recognized investment rating firm. The term does not include a bond that is convertible into stocks or shares in the entity issuing the bond (or an affiliate or subsidiary thereof) or any unsecured debt. Corporate bonds must finally mature not later than 3 years from their date of purchase by the school district. A school district may not (1) invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds, reserves, and other funds held for the payment of debt service) in corporate bonds; or (2) invest more than 25% of the funds invested in corporate bonds in any one domestic business entity (including subsidiaries and affiliates thereof). Corporate bonds held by a school district must be sold if they are at any time downgraded below "AA-" (or the equivalent thereof) or, with respect to a corporate bond rated "AA-" (or the equivalent thereof), such corporate bond is placed on negative credit watch.

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 June 30, 2025, the District had approximately \$2,393,978 (audited) invested in Lone Star (which operates as money market equivalents) and \$163,265 (audited) invested at the 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 United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the United States 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 United States Securities and Exchange Commission, nor has the United States Securities and Exchange Commission 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 Underwriter to register or qualify the sale of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction which so requires. The District agrees to cooperate, at the Underwriter's written request and sole expense, in registering or qualifying the Bonds or in obtaining an exemption from registration or qualification in any state where such action is necessary; provided, however, that the District shall not be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or to execute a general or special consent to service of process in any jurisdiction.

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 may be 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 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 EMMA system at www.emma.msrb.org. See "APPENDIX E - THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" for a description of the TEA's continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of certain specified events related to the guarantee, to the MSRB.

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 2026. 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 June 30. Accordingly, the Annual Operating Report must be provided by the last day of December in each year, and the Financial Statements must be provided by June 30 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 with its continuing disclosure undertaking. In the Order, the District will adopt 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 Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (a) any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District. 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 specified events only as described above. The District has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as described above. The District makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The District disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the District to comply with its agreement.

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

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the past five years, to the best of its knowledge, 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 or operations of the District.

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

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 Underwriter has 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 Underwriter's discount of \$_____ plus accrued interest from the Dated Date to the date of delivery. The Underwriter's obligations are subject to certain conditions precedent, and the Underwriter 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 Underwriter.

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

The Underwriter and its 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. Certain of the Underwriter and its 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 Underwriter and its 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.

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 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 Order contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents, and the 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.

The Bond Order authorized the Pricing Officer to approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorized its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Underwriter. This Official Statement will be approved by the Pricing Officer of the District for distribution in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

/s/

Pricing Officer

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule I - Schedule of Refunded Bonds*

Unlimited Tax School Building and Refunding Bonds, Series 2015

Maturities Being Redeemed	Original CUSIP	Principal Amount Outstanding	Interest Rate	Principal Amount Being Refunded	Call Date	Principal Amount Unrefunded
8/15/2027	200741LP9	\$ 520,000.00	4.000%	\$ 520,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2028	200741LQ7	540,000.00	4.000%	540,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2029	200741LR5	560,000.00	4.000%	560,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2030	200741LS3	370,000.00	4.000%	370,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2031	200741LT1	385,000.00	4.000%	385,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2032	200741LU8	400,000.00	3.750%	400,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2033	200741LV6	420,000.00	3.500%	420,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2034	200741LW4	430,000.00	3.500%	430,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2035	200741LX2	445,000.00	3.500%	445,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2036	200741LY0	460,000.00	3.500%	460,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
8/15/2037	200741LZ7	475,000.00	3.500%	475,000.00	August 27, 2026	-
		<u>\$ 5,005,000.00</u>		<u>\$ 5,005,000.00</u>		<u>\$ -</u>

**Preliminary, subject to change.*

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Financial Information

ASSESSED VALUATION ⁽¹⁾

2025/26 Total Valuation.....		\$	1,723,903,316
Less Exemptions & Deductions ⁽²⁾ :			
State Homestead Exemption	\$	211,484,590	
State Over-65 Exemption		27,081,795	
Disabled Exemption		6,054,677	
Veterans Exemption		615,142	
Veterans Surviving Spouse Exemption		418,692	
Freeport Exemption		10,388,870	
Pollution Control Exemption		2,015,290	
Solar / Wind Exemption		862,522	
Productivity Loss		557,459,598	
Homestead Cap Loss		29,889,015	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Loss		6,112,881	
	\$	852,383,072	
2025/26 Net Taxable Valuation		\$	871,520,244
2026/27 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾		\$	929,830,432

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 4, 2025 increased the homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

(2) Excludes the values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers which totaled \$21,913,293 in 2025/26.

(3) Source: Preliminary Values from the Hunt & Delta County Appraisal Districts as of May 2026.

VOTED GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding		\$	78,790,000
Less: The Refunded Bonds ⁽¹⁾			(5,005,000)
Plus: The Bonds ⁽¹⁾			5,005,000
Total Unlimited Tax Bonds ⁽¹⁾			78,790,000
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (As of June 30, 2025) ⁽²⁾			(4,091,220)
Net General Obligation Debt		\$	74,698,780
Ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾			8.03%
2026 Population Estimate ⁽⁴⁾			13,381
Per Capita Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾			\$69,489
Per Capita Net G.O. Debt			\$5,582

(1) Preliminary, subject to change.

(2) Source: Commerce ISD Audited Financial Statements.

(3) Based on the 2026/27 Preliminary Values. The ratio of Net G.O. Debt to Net Taxable Valuation above does not include the Maintenance Tax Notes, which are payable solely from the limited maintenance and operations tax or other lawfully available funds of the District. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM," "DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS" and the "Audited Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025" in this Official Statement for more information relative to the District's obligations.

(4) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Net Taxable Valuation		Tax Rate	% Collections ⁽⁷⁾	
				Current ⁽⁸⁾	Total ⁽⁸⁾
2010/11	\$	439,813,517 ⁽¹⁾	1.5951	95.55%	100.40%
2011/12		434,758,672 ⁽¹⁾	1.5965	95.54%	102.88%
2012/13		437,661,531 ⁽¹⁾	1.5834	95.03%	98.57%
2013/14		431,729,656 ⁽¹⁾	1.5914	96.12%	101.20%
2014/15		414,419,738 ⁽¹⁾	1.6235	96.38%	100.04%
2015/16		397,407,464 ^{(1) (2)}	1.6057	95.94%	99.80%
2016/17		415,970,315 ^{(1) (2)}	1.5436	95.74%	99.78%
2017/18		438,408,890 ^{(1) (2)}	1.5610	96.67%	100.71%
2018/19		482,034,993 ^{(1) (2)}	1.5393	96.60%	99.33%
2019/20		521,870,823 ^{(1) (2)}	1.4433 ⁽⁹⁾	96.02%	99.06%
2020/21		573,085,543 ^{(1) (2)}	1.3598	97.42%	101.91%
2021/22		633,276,455 ^{(1) (2)}	1.3092	96.32%	98.68%
2022/23		767,592,264 ^{(1) (3)}	1.4429	95.72%	98.33%
2023/24		827,136,457 ^{(1) (4)}	1.2575	94.28%	97.98%
2024/25		882,934,237 ^{(1) (4)}	1.2552	95.97%	100.69%
2025/26		871,520,244 ^{(1) (5)}	1.2375	(In Process of Collection)	
2026/27		929,830,432 ^{(5) (6)}			

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division. See the Assessed Valuation section in this Appendix for additional information.

(2) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

(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 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

(5) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 4, 2025 increased the homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

(6) Source: Preliminary Values from the Hunt & Delta County Appraisal Districts as of May 2026.

(7) Source: Commerce ISD Audited Financial Statements.

(8) Excludes penalties and interest.

(9) The decline in the District's Maintenance & Operation Tax from the 2018/19 fiscal year to the 2025/26 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⁾

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Maintenance & Operations ⁽²⁾	\$0.9603	\$0.9429	\$0.7575	\$0.7552	\$0.7375
Debt Service	\$0.3489	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
Total Tax Rate	\$1.3092	\$1.4429	\$1.2575	\$1.2552	\$1.2375

(1) On August 14, 2010, 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 2025/26 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 ⁽¹⁾	Ratio Debt to A.V. ⁽²⁾
2010/11	\$ 439,813,517	\$ 28,316,772	6.44%
2011/12	434,758,672	27,867,473	6.41%
2012/13	437,661,531	27,675,000	6.32%
2013/14	431,729,656	26,790,000	6.21%
2014/15	414,419,738	25,580,000	6.17%
2015/16	397,407,464	24,635,000	6.20%
2016/17	415,970,315	23,335,000	5.61%
2017/18	438,408,890	22,155,000	5.05%
2018/19	482,034,993	21,070,000	4.37%
2019/20	521,870,823	19,940,000	3.82%
2020/21	573,085,543	18,760,000	3.27%
2021/22	633,276,455	59,375,000	9.38%
2022/23	767,592,264	83,275,000	10.85%
2023/24	827,136,457	81,960,000	9.91%
2024/25	882,934,237	80,585,000	9.13%
2025/26	871,520,244	78,265,000 ⁽⁴⁾	8.98%
2026/27	929,830,432 ⁽³⁾	75,865,000 ⁽⁴⁾	8.16%

(1) The Bonds are illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends June 30th. Excludes General Fund Obligations, which are not voted unlimited tax debt.

(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 June 30, 2025" in Appendix D for more information.

(3) Source: Preliminary Values from the Hunt & Delta County Appraisal Districts as of May 2026.

(4) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT STATEMENT

Taxing Body	Amount	Percent Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Commerce, City of	\$ 25,913,687	100.00%	\$ 25,913,687
Delta Co	-	0.86%	-
Hunt Co	8,575,000	10.86%	931,245
Hunt Memorial Hospital Dist	55,525,000	10.86%	6,030,015
Total Overlapping Debt ⁽¹⁾			\$ 32,874,947
Commerce Independent School District ⁽²⁾			74,698,780
Total Direct & Overlapping Debt ^{(1) (4)}			\$ 107,573,727
Ratio of Net Direct & Overlapping Debt to Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾		11.57%	
Per Capita Direct & Overlapping Debt		\$8,039	

(1) Equals gross-debt less self-supporting debt.

(2) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change. Excludes General Fund Obligations, which are not voted unlimited tax debt.

(3) Based on the 2026/27 Preliminary Values.

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 ⁽¹⁾**2025/26 Top Ten Taxpayers**

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Hydro Aluminum Metal Products	Industrial Manufacturing	\$ 33,529,260	3.85%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	29,723,560	3.41%
Spectrum Gulf Coast LLC	Cable/TV/Internet Utility	13,494,640	1.55%
Commerce Redevelopment LLC	Apartments	12,699,440	1.46%
Amos Light Resources LLC	Apartments	12,000,000	1.38%
Amir Rahman	Real Estate	10,251,454	1.18%
Wal-Mart Stores	Retail Store	9,851,540	1.13%
Ben E Keith Co	Wholesale Supplier	9,314,130	1.07%
Aladdin Manufacturing Corp	Industrial Manufacturing	7,977,210	0.92%
Hydro Aluminum Metals USA	Industrial Manufacturing	7,801,940	0.90%
		<u>\$ 146,643,174</u>	<u>16.83%</u>

2024/25 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Hydro Aluminum Metal Products	Industrial Manufacturing	\$ 30,565,240	3.46%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	25,016,930	2.83%
Spectrum Gulf Coast LLC	Cable/TV/Internet Utility	14,276,350	1.62%
Amos Light Resources LLC	Apartments	13,330,980	1.51%
Commerce Redevelopment LLC	Apartments	11,000,001	1.25%
Wal-Mart Stores	Retail Store	10,175,000	1.15%
Amir Rahman	Real Estate	9,126,806	1.03%
Legacy Housing Ltd.	House Manufacturing	9,117,630	1.03%
Ben E Keith Co	Wholesale Supplier	9,004,210	1.02%
Aladdin Manufacturing Corp	Industrial Manufacturing	8,487,120	0.96%
		<u>\$ 140,100,267</u>	<u>15.87%</u>

2023/24 Top Ten Taxpayers

Name of Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Value	% of Net Valuation
Hydro Aluminum Metal Products	Industrial Manufacturing	\$ 35,606,120	4.30%
Oncor Electric Delivery Co.	Electric Utility	21,805,120	2.64%
Amos Light Resources LLC	Apartments	12,931,950	1.56%
Wal-Mart Stores	Retail Store	11,325,510	1.37%
Aladdin Manufacturing Corp	Industrial Manufacturing	9,452,850	1.14%
Commerce Redevelopment LLC	Apartments	9,261,530	1.12%
Amir Rahman	Real Estate	9,095,503	1.10%
Ben E Keith Co	Wholesale Supplier	8,850,840	1.07%
Legacy Housing Ltd.	House Manufacturing	8,071,970	0.98%
Kinder Morgan N Texas Pipeline	Pipeline	8,069,780	0.98%
		<u>\$ 134,471,173</u>	<u>16.26%</u>

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY ⁽¹⁾

Category	2025/26	% of Total	2024/25	% of Total	2023/24	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 311,770,222	18.09%	\$ 305,752,665	18.48%	\$ 266,934,674	17.15%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	96,182,109	5.58%	92,171,252	5.57%	85,058,391	5.46%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	25,717,882	1.49%	25,698,937	1.55%	19,846,027	1.28%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	575,518,027	33.38%	555,721,092	33.59%	531,796,752	34.17%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	349,604,715	20.28%	327,779,353	19.81%	308,260,792	19.80%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	141,300,817	8.20%	139,519,414	8.43%	136,680,487	8.78%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Utilities	67,140,817	3.89%	60,929,440	3.68%	44,821,700	2.88%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	143,250,540	8.31%	135,448,632	8.19%	152,215,386	9.78%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	7,028,280	0.41%	7,700,500	0.47%	6,304,750	0.41%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	2,428,267	0.14%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>3,961,640</u>	<u>0.23%</u>	<u>3,741,980</u>	<u>0.23%</u>	<u>4,591,170</u>	<u>0.29%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 1,723,903,316	100.00%	\$ 1,654,463,265	100.00%	\$ 1,556,510,129	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 29,889,015		\$ 46,697,044		\$ 50,039,824	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	6,112,881		8,657,248		-	
Productivity Loss	557,459,598		536,551,255		510,974,610	
Exemptions	<u>258,921,578</u> ⁽²⁾		<u>179,623,481</u> ⁽³⁾		<u>168,359,238</u> ⁽³⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁶⁾	<u>\$ 852,383,072</u>		<u>\$ 771,529,028</u>		<u>\$ 729,373,672</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 871,520,244		\$ 882,934,237		\$ 827,136,457	

Category	2022/23	% of Total	2021/22	% of Total	2020/21	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$ 231,964,349	18.04%	\$ 191,629,335	20.50%	\$ 162,090,917	19.21%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	76,858,011	5.98%	60,464,084	6.47%	59,434,487	7.04%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts	12,692,010	0.99%	8,764,641	0.94%	6,642,600	0.79%
Real, Qualified Land & Improvements	407,345,684	31.69%	238,238,521	25.48%	206,511,728	24.48%
Real, Non-Qualified Land & Improvements	263,665,488	20.51%	201,158,692	21.52%	177,927,833	21.09%
Real, Commercial & Industrial	117,259,469	9.12%	97,289,278	10.41%	93,034,970	11.03%
Oil & Gas	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Utilities	38,072,220	2.96%	36,159,540	3.87%	34,053,240	4.04%
Tangible Personal, Commercial & Industrial	128,269,911	9.98%	95,130,218	10.18%	98,241,056	11.64%
Tangible Personal, Mobile Homes & Other	4,705,630	0.37%	2,587,840	0.28%	2,527,240	0.30%
Tangible Personal, Residential Inventory	215,630	0.02%	169,720	0.02%	184,140	0.02%
Tangible Personal, Special Inventory	<u>4,484,730</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	<u>3,245,970</u>	<u>0.35%</u>	<u>3,102,140</u>	<u>0.37%</u>
Total Appraised Value	\$ 1,285,533,132	100.00%	\$ 934,837,839	100.00%	\$ 843,750,351	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Cap Adjustment	\$ 43,437,197		\$ 20,646,959		\$ 11,288,987	
Non-Homestead (23.231) Cap Adjustment	-		-		-	
Productivity Loss	387,909,082		224,205,168		193,460,495	
Exemptions	<u>86,594,589</u> ⁽⁴⁾		<u>56,709,257</u> ⁽⁵⁾		<u>65,915,326</u> ⁽⁵⁾	
Total Exemptions/Deductions ⁽⁶⁾	<u>\$ 517,940,868</u>		<u>\$ 301,561,384</u>		<u>\$ 270,664,808</u>	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 767,592,264		\$ 633,276,455		\$ 573,085,543	

(1) Source: Comptroller of Public Accounts - Property Tax Division.

(2) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 4, 2025 increased the homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

(3) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 7, 2023 increased the homestead exemption from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

(4) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on May 7, 2022 increased the homestead exemption from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

(5) The passage of a Texas constitutional amendment on November 3, 2015 increased the homestead exemption from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

(6) Excludes values on which property taxes are frozen for persons 65 years of age or older and disabled taxpayers.

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Bonds	Less: The Refunded Bonds ⁽²⁾	Plus: The Bonds ⁽²⁾	Total ⁽²⁾	Bonds Unpaid At Year End ⁽²⁾	Percent of Principal Retired
2026	\$ 1,795,000.00	\$ -	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 2,320,000.00	\$ 78,265,000.00	2.88%
2027	1,875,000.00	520,000.00	1,045,000.00	2,400,000.00	75,865,000.00	5.86%
2028	1,950,000.00	540,000.00	1,080,000.00	2,490,000.00	73,375,000.00	8.95%
2029	2,020,000.00	560,000.00	1,125,000.00	2,585,000.00	70,790,000.00	12.15%
2030	2,100,000.00	370,000.00	940,000.00	2,670,000.00	68,120,000.00	15.47%
2031	2,190,000.00	385,000.00	290,000.00	2,095,000.00	66,025,000.00	18.07%
2032	2,285,000.00	400,000.00	-	1,885,000.00	64,140,000.00	20.41%
2033	2,375,000.00	420,000.00	-	1,955,000.00	62,185,000.00	22.83%
2034	2,470,000.00	430,000.00	-	2,040,000.00	60,145,000.00	25.36%
2035	2,565,000.00	445,000.00	-	2,120,000.00	58,025,000.00	28.00%
2036	2,660,000.00	460,000.00	-	2,200,000.00	55,825,000.00	30.73%
2037	2,760,000.00	475,000.00	-	2,285,000.00	53,540,000.00	33.56%
2038	2,860,000.00	-	-	2,860,000.00	50,680,000.00	37.11%
2039	2,960,000.00	-	-	2,960,000.00	47,720,000.00	40.78%
2040	3,060,000.00	-	-	3,060,000.00	44,660,000.00	44.58%
2041	3,145,000.00	-	-	3,145,000.00	41,515,000.00	48.48%
2042	3,235,000.00	-	-	3,235,000.00	38,280,000.00	52.50%
2043	3,325,000.00	-	-	3,325,000.00	34,955,000.00	56.62%
2044	3,420,000.00	-	-	3,420,000.00	31,535,000.00	60.87%
2045	3,520,000.00	-	-	3,520,000.00	28,015,000.00	65.24%
2046	3,625,000.00	-	-	3,625,000.00	24,390,000.00	69.73%
2047	3,745,000.00	-	-	3,745,000.00	20,645,000.00	74.38%
2048	3,875,000.00	-	-	3,875,000.00	16,770,000.00	79.19%
2049	4,005,000.00	-	-	4,005,000.00	12,765,000.00	84.16%
2050	4,125,000.00	-	-	4,125,000.00	8,640,000.00	89.28%
2051	4,255,000.00	-	-	4,255,000.00	4,385,000.00	94.56%
2052	4,385,000.00	-	-	4,385,000.00	-	100.00%
Total	<u>\$ 80,585,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,005,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,005,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 80,585,000.00</u>		

(1) The Bonds are illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends June 30th.

(2) Preliminary, subject to change.

NON-VOTED GENERAL FUND OBLIGATIONS DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	The Maintenance Tax Notes, Series 2026 ⁽¹⁾			Notes Unpaid At Year End ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Principal Retired
	Principal	Interest	Total		
2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,841,000.00	0.00%
2027	175,000.00	50,355.44	225,355.44	1,666,000.00	9.51%
2028	157,000.00	68,639.20	225,639.20	1,509,000.00	18.03%
2029	163,000.00	62,170.80	225,170.80	1,346,000.00	26.89%
2030	170,000.00	55,455.20	225,455.20	1,176,000.00	36.12%
2031	177,000.00	48,451.20	225,451.20	999,000.00	45.74%
2032	184,000.00	41,158.80	225,158.80	815,000.00	55.73%
2033	192,000.00	33,578.00	225,578.00	623,000.00	66.16%
2034	199,000.00	25,667.60	224,667.60	424,000.00	76.97%
2035	208,000.00	17,468.80	225,468.80	216,000.00	88.27%
2036	216,000.00	8,899.20	224,899.20	-	100.00%
	<u>\$ 1,841,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 411,844.24</u>	<u>\$ 2,252,844.24</u>		

(1) General Fund Obligations are payable solely from the limited maintenance and operations tax or other lawfully available funds of the District.

DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ⁽¹⁾

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Outstanding Debt Service	Less:	Plus:			Combined Total ^{(2) (3)}
		Refunded Debt Service ⁽²⁾	The Bonds ⁽²⁾	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 4,489,991.26	\$ -	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 13,346.67	\$ 538,346.67	\$ 5,028,337.93
2027	4,489,266.26	708,050.00	1,045,000.00	174,222.22	1,219,222.22	5,000,438.48
2028	4,490,186.26	707,250.00	1,080,000.00	137,400.00	1,217,400.00	5,000,336.26
2029	4,485,326.26	705,650.00	1,125,000.00	94,200.00	1,219,200.00	4,998,876.26
2030	4,487,251.26	493,250.00	940,000.00	49,200.00	989,200.00	4,983,201.26
2031	4,487,081.26	493,450.00	290,000.00	11,600.00	301,600.00	4,295,231.26
2032	4,487,641.26	493,050.00	-	-	-	3,994,591.26
2033	4,486,856.26	498,050.00	-	-	-	3,988,806.26
2034	4,488,261.26	493,350.00	-	-	-	3,994,911.26
2035	4,485,826.26	493,300.00	-	-	-	3,992,526.26
2036	4,487,071.26	492,725.00	-	-	-	3,994,346.26
2037	4,489,496.26	491,625.00	-	-	-	3,997,871.26
2038	4,488,131.26	-	-	-	-	4,488,131.26
2039	4,488,481.26	-	-	-	-	4,488,481.26
2040	4,489,781.26	-	-	-	-	4,489,781.26
2041	4,488,606.26	-	-	-	-	4,488,606.26
2042	4,489,706.26	-	-	-	-	4,489,706.26
2043	4,488,093.76	-	-	-	-	4,488,093.76
2044	4,485,937.52	-	-	-	-	4,485,937.52
2045	4,485,775.02	-	-	-	-	4,485,775.02
2046	4,487,406.26	-	-	-	-	4,487,406.26
2047	4,485,706.26	-	-	-	-	4,485,706.26
2048	4,489,756.26	-	-	-	-	4,489,756.26
2049	4,489,356.26	-	-	-	-	4,489,356.26
2050	4,486,846.88	-	-	-	-	4,486,846.88
2051	4,489,490.63	-	-	-	-	4,489,490.63
2052	4,487,909.38	-	-	-	-	4,487,909.38
	<u>\$ 121,175,239.65</u>	<u>\$ 6,069,750.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,005,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 479,968.89</u>	<u>\$ 5,484,968.89</u>	<u>\$ 120,590,458.54</u>

(1) Debt service for the Bonds is illustrated on the State of Texas fiscal year end of August 31st, although the District's fiscal year ends on June 30th.

(2) Preliminary, subject to change.

(3) 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 2025/26. 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⁾	\$ 5,028,337.93
Projected State Financial Assistance for Hold Harmless of Increased Homestead Exemption ⁽²⁾	500,000.00
Projected Net Debt Service Requirement	<u>\$ 4,528,337.93</u>
 \$0.49695 Tax Rate @ 98% Collections Produces	 \$ 4,528,337.93
 2026/27 Preliminary Net Taxable Valuation ⁽³⁾	 \$ 929,830,432

(1) Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change.

(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. The District will not receive any Instructional Facilities Allotment nor Existing Debt Allotment state aid in 2025/26, but will receive additional state aid for the increase in the homestead exemption which took effect in 2015/16, 2022/23, 2023/24 and 2025/26.

(3) Source: Preliminary Values from the Hunt & Delta County Appraisal Districts as of May 2026.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

The District has no authorized but unissued ad valorem tax bonds. 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 June 30				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 7,660,300	\$ 7,951,218	\$ 5,658,148	\$ 5,541,720	\$ 5,085,555
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 5,786,047	\$ 5,949,894	\$ 7,069,094	\$ 6,027,536	\$ 6,569,612
State Program Revenues	10,703,391	10,837,514	11,143,045	13,417,563	14,543,754
Federal Sources & Other	260,197	322,731	358,494	494,874	488,808
Total Revenues	\$ 16,749,635	\$ 17,110,139	\$ 18,570,633	\$ 19,939,973	\$ 21,602,174
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$ 8,191,679	\$ 8,623,282	\$ 9,433,121	\$ 10,293,414	\$ 10,916,125
Instructional Resources & Media Services	94,824	95,194	130,825	75,951	86,130
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	223,380	257,255	284,731	309,212	322,358
Instructional Leadership	159,553	189,360	201,095	208,956	235,650
School Leadership	1,169,353	1,092,875	1,239,194	1,283,091	1,352,476
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	393,068	413,507	427,438	441,248	430,844
Social Work Services	3,548	3,252	3,844	3,548	3,546
Health Services	217,598	222,285	250,958	255,533	269,873
Student (Pupil) Transportation	503,982	791,425	749,811	1,528,118	874,144
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	705,406	1,976,597	770,231	1,007,672	1,075,324
General Administration	1,032,944	914,133	973,749	1,001,696	1,036,779
Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,843,920	2,013,661	2,274,717	2,381,404	2,817,725
Security and Monitoring Services	98,575	122,618	329,811	376,764	377,156
Data Processing Services	705,864	681,101	462,858	530,479	579,065
Community Services	20,295	21,899	27,287	25,373	24,232
Debt Service - Principal on Long Term Debt	271,076	184,410	192,920	352,636	333,808
Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	164,527	154,327	147,014	139,882	158,710
Capital Outlay	54,989	1,259,029	135,843	58,944	697,193
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	174,734	218,265	303,366	449,176	459,624
Other Intergovernmental Charges	185,930	168,734	181,011	220,105	223,475
Total Expenditures	\$ 16,215,245	\$ 19,403,209	\$ 18,519,824	\$ 20,943,202	\$ 22,274,237
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	\$ 534,390	\$ (2,293,070)	\$ 50,809	\$ (1,003,229)	\$ (672,063)
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Sale of Real or Personal Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,515	\$ 3,500	\$ 23,845
Direct Borrowing Proceeds	-	-	-	680,911	-
Right of Use Lease Proceeds	-	-	14,520	-	-
Capital Leases	30,240	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out	(273,712)	-	(218,272)	(137,347)	(259,979)
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ (243,472)	\$ -	\$ (167,237)	\$ 547,064	\$ (236,134)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ 290,918	\$ (2,293,070)	\$ (116,428)	\$ (456,165)	\$ (908,197)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 7,951,218	\$ 5,658,148	\$ 5,541,720	\$ 5,085,555	\$ 4,177,358

(1) See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates" in Appendix D hereto for a discussion of the 2025/26 budget and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition" in this Official Statement.

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS ⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 1,039,731	\$ 1,122,261	\$ 1,404,588	\$ 1,978,284	\$ 422,632
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,174,883	5,659,381	6,084,388	7,767,271	7,707,111
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes	5,631,933	5,858,123	6,963,340	5,819,102	6,339,961
Property Taxes Levied for Debt Service	1,928,713	2,115,237	3,672,137	3,841,403	4,186,103
State Aid - Formula Grants	-	-	-	12,362,440	13,577,387
Investment Earnings	43,150	119,950	1,446,543	1,649,230	349,420
Grants and Contributions Not Restricted	10,079,182	10,027,215	10,309,571	-	-
Miscellaneous	36,758	12,618	254,300	112,584	1,608
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 23,934,350</u>	<u>\$ 24,914,785</u>	<u>\$ 30,134,867</u>	<u>\$ 33,530,314</u>	<u>\$ 32,584,222</u>
Expenses:					
Instruction	\$ 12,366,145	\$ 12,435,451	\$ 14,140,677	\$ 15,672,901	\$ 15,525,442
Instruction Resources & Media Services	109,444	98,898	139,708	103,184	100,125
Curriculum & Staff Development	328,988	408,288	460,283	431,171	334,503
Instruction Leadership	654,211	567,433	746,012	801,100	831,387
School Leadership	1,226,518	979,755	1,178,696	1,282,703	1,300,827
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	1,745,689	1,360,444	1,558,414	1,878,450	1,954,712
Social Work Services	7,972	7,769	8,414	15,751	16,811
Health Services	225,591	223,167	245,133	274,755	283,855
Student Transportation	643,012	697,265	871,414	997,998	996,598
Food Service	793,322	1,068,474	1,321,161	1,247,030	1,421,142
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	839,102	995,736	1,058,289	1,447,579	1,862,633
General Administration	1,099,435	877,818	973,734	1,058,334	1,129,178
Plant Maintenance & Operations	1,889,475	2,011,016	2,285,168	2,416,042	2,866,025
Security and Monitoring Services	143,051	143,281	304,666	390,176	425,407
Data Processing Services	758,546	664,990	509,772	528,546	569,950
Community Services	20,789	43,004	31,199	26,127	22,695
Debt Service - Interest on Long-term Debt	828,714	1,175,906	2,064,885	2,727,724	1,375,050
Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	4,550	664,793	405,639	2,700	1,414,646
Capital Outlay	47,284	813,289	454,815	689,522	209,442
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	174,734	218,265	303,366	470,348	459,624
Other Intergovernmental Charges	185,930	168,734	181,011	220,105	223,475
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 24,092,502</u>	<u>\$ 25,623,776</u>	<u>\$ 29,242,456</u>	<u>\$ 32,682,246</u>	<u>\$ 33,323,527</u>
Change in Net Assets	\$ (158,152)	\$ (708,991)	\$ 892,411	\$ 848,068	\$ (739,305)
Beginning Net Assets	\$ (6,312,184)	\$ (6,655,696)	\$ (7,364,687)	\$ (6,472,276)	\$ (5,624,208)
Prior Period Adjustment	\$ (185,360) ⁽²⁾	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Net Assets	<u>\$ (6,655,696)</u>	<u>\$ (7,364,687)</u>	<u>\$ (6,472,276)</u>	<u>\$ (5,624,208)</u>	<u>\$ (6,363,513)</u>

(1) The foregoing information represents government-wide financial information provided in accordance with GASB 34, which the District adopted for the 2002 fiscal year.

(2) The beginning general fund balance in 2020 was decreased to reflect an error in the prior period reducing the amount by \$185,360. The District failed to maintain MOE for the prior year and were required to remit the balance to the TEA.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

General and Economic Information

Commerce Independent School District (the "District") is a fertile agricultural area located in northeast Hunt County with a portion extending into western Delta County. The District includes the City of Commerce, a commercial center located at the intersection of State Highways 50, 11, and 24. The District's current estimated population is 13,381.

Hunt County (the "County") is a northeast Texas county, traversed by Interstate 30, U.S. Highways 67, 69 and 380, State Highways 24, 34, 224, 380 and fifteen farm-to-market roads. Commercial and residential development along Lake Tawakoni contributes to the county's economy. The county seat is Greenville.

Source: Texas Municipal Report for Commerce ISD and Hunt County

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2015	1,554
2016	1,604
2017	1,606
2018	1,514
2019	1,520
2020	1,524
2021	1,442
2022	1,517
2023	1,510
2024	1,552
2025	1,547
Current	1,513

District Staff

Teachers	134
Auxiliary Personnel	35
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	92
Administrators	54
Other Professional Staff	9
Total	324

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Commerce Elementary	PK-2	403	1991
A.C. Williams Elementary	3-5	340	2010
Commerce Middle School	6-8	335	1967
Commerce High School	9-12	435	2001

Principal Employers within the District

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Texas A&M University-Commerce	Higher Education	900
Commerce ISD	Education	324
Wal-Mart Super Center	Retail Sales	218
Legacy Housing, LTD	Manufactured Housing Wholesale	128
Texas Senior Care	Skilled Nursing & Home Health Aides	120
City of Commerce	City Government	85
Ben E Keith	Beverage Distributor	68

Unemployment Rates

	<u>June 2024</u>	<u>June 2025</u>	<u>June 2026</u>
Hunt County	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%
State of Texas	4.5%	4.2%	4.9%

Source: Texas Workforce Commission

APPENDIX C

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Proposed Form of Opinion of Bond Counsel

*An opinion in substantially the following form will be delivered by
McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., Bond Counsel, upon the delivery of the Bonds,
assuming no material changes in facts or law.*

**COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2026
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$ _____**

AS BOND COUNSEL FOR THE ISSUER (the “Issuer”) of the Bonds described above (the “Bonds”), we have examined into the legality and validity of the Bonds, which are payable, bear interest and are subject to further provisions, all in accordance with the terms and conditions stated in the text of the Bonds.

WE HAVE EXAMINED the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, certified copies of the proceedings of the Issuer and other documents authorizing and relating to the issuance of said Bonds, including the executed Bonds.

BASED ON SAID EXAMINATION, IT IS OUR OPINION that said Bonds have been authorized, issued and duly delivered in accordance with law; and that except as may be limited by governmental immunity, bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium liquidation and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted relating to creditor's rights generally or by principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion, the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer; and that ad valorem taxes sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on and principal of said Bonds have been levied and pledged for such purpose, without legal 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 thereof 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 compliance by the Issuer with, certain covenants regarding the use and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the use of the property financed and refinanced therewith, the report or certificate verifying the sufficiency of the amounts deposited in the escrow fund to pay the principal of and interest on the refunded bonds and the certificate with respect to arbitrage by the Commissioner of Education regarding the allocation and investment of certain investments in the Permanent School Fund. We call your attention to the fact that if such representations are determined to be inaccurate or upon failure by the Issuer to comply with such covenants, interest on the Bonds may become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of 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.

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 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 Issuer, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the Issuer for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and 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 Issuer, 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 Issuer as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within the Issuer. Our role in connection with the Issuer's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

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 a result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"). Rather, our 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 as to 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 Issuer as the taxpayer. We observe that the Issuer has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that if taken or omitted, respectively, might result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Respectfully,

APPENDIX D

**AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

RUTHERFORD, TAYLOR & COMPANY, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants
3500 Joe Ramsey Blvd.
Greenville, Texas 75401
(903) 455-6252

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>
INTRODUCTORY SECTION		
Certificate of Board	3	
FINANCIAL SECTION		
<u>Independent Auditor's Reports:</u>		
Report on Basic Financial Statements	5	
Report on Compliance and Internal Controls (<i>Government Auditing Standards</i>).....	8	
Report on Compliance and Internal Controls (Uniform Guidance)	11	
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	12	
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information)	17	
<u>Basic Financial Statements:</u>		
Government-wide Financial Statements:		
Statement of Net Assets	26	A-1
Statement of Activities	27	B-1
Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.....	28	C-1
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds		
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets	29	C-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in		
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	30	C-3
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in		
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	31	C-4
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds.....	32	E-1
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets – Fiduciary Funds.....	33	E-2
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.....	34	
<u>Required Supplementary Information:</u>		
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	60	G-1
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	61	G-2
Schedule of District Pension Contributions	62	G-3
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the OPEB Liability	63	G-4
Schedule of District OPEB Contributions	64	G-5
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	65	
<u>Other Information Section:</u>		
Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable.....	67	J-1
Budgetary Comparison Schedules Required by the Texas Education Agency:		
School Breakfast and National School Lunch Program.....	68	J-3
Debt Service	69	J-4
Schedule of Required Responses to Selected School FIRST Indicators	70	J-5
Schedule of Required Responses to State Mandated Program Requirements.....	71	J-6
FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION		
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	73	K-1
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	74	K-2

CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Commerce Independent School District
Name of School District

Hunt
County

116-903
Co.-Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached auditor's report of the above-named school district was reviewed and
✓ approved/ _____ disapproved for the year ended June 30, 2025, at a meeting of the board of school
trustees of such school district on February 16, 2026.

Wayne "Doc" Reed
Signature of Board Secretary

Kathleen S. Hooper
Signature of Board President

If the auditor's report was checked above as disapproved, the reasons(s) therefore is/are (attached list if necessary):

FINANCIAL SECTION

RUTHERFORD,
TAYLOR &
COMPANY, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

3500 Joe Ramsey Blvd.

Greenville, Texas 75401

(903) 455-6252

Fax (903) 455-6667

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board
Commerce Independent School District

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commerce Independent School District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Commerce Independent School District as of June 30, 2025, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional 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 including 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 judgement, 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, budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and other post-employment benefit activities 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.

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 schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 12, 2026, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rutherdale, Taylor & Company PC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

February 12, 2026
Greenville, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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*

Members of the Board
Commerce Independent School District

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 the Commerce Independent School District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 12, 2026.

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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not 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.

Rutherford, Taylor & Company PC

February 12, 2026
Greenville, Texas

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Members of the Board
Commerce Independent School District

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Commerce Independent School District's (District) 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 the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025. The 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, the District complied, in all material respects, with the type of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion 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 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 generally accepted auditing standards, *Government 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 for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, 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,

Internal Control over Compliance with the Uniform Guidance – Continued

it would influence the judgement 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 generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgement 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Purpose of This Report

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.



February 12, 2026
Greenville, Texas

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Summary of Auditor's Results (Section I)

Financial Statements –

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified Opinion
Internal Control over Financial Reporting:	
Material Weaknesses identified	None
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses	None
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted	None

Federal Awards –

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified	None
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses	None reported
Type of Auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance	None
Identification of Major Programs	Food Service Cluster: School Breakfast Program (10.553) National School Lunch Program (10.555) Supply Chain Grant (10.555) Child & Adult Food Care (10.558) ESSA Title I – Improving Basic Programs (84.010)
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and B programs	\$ 750,000
Entity qualifies as a low-risk auditee	Yes
Pass-through Entity	Texas Education Agency

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Financial Statement Findings (Section II)

NONE

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs (Section III)

NONE

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Prior Year Findings (Section IV)

NONE

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Corrective Action Plan (Section V)

NONE

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

This section of Commerce Independent School District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2025. Please read it in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

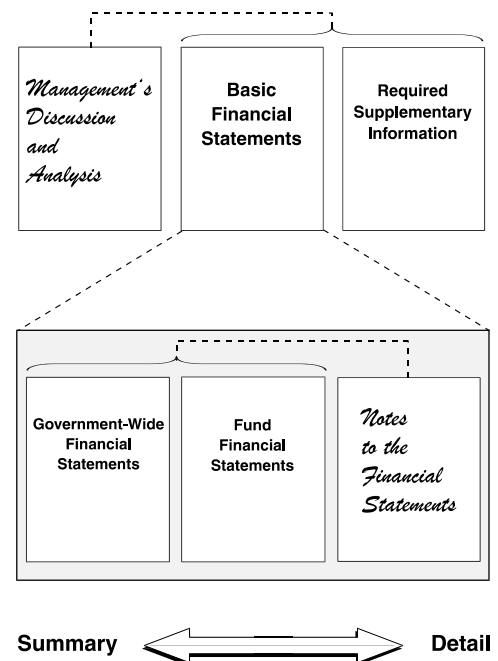
- The District's total combined net position was \$ (6,363,513) at June 30, 2025.
- During the year, the District's expenses were \$ 739,305 more than the \$ 32,584,222 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The total cost of the District's programs increased 1.96% over the prior year while revenues decreased by 2.82%.
- The General Fund reported a fund balance this year of \$ 4,177,358, a decrease of \$ 908,197.
- The District issued no new debt this year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Proprietary fund statements offer short- and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the print shop.
- Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the resources in question belong.

Figure A-1, Required Components of the District's Annual Financial Report



The basic financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the basic financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the basic financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

**COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's basic financial statements, including the portion of the District government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

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

Figure A-2. Major Features of the District's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

<i>Type of Statements</i>	Fund Statements			
	Government-wide	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
<i>Scope</i>	Entire Agency's government (except fiduciary funds) and the Agency's component units	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities the district operates similar to private businesses: self insurance	Instances in which the district is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
<i>Required financial statements</i>	• Statement of net assets	• Balance sheet	• Statement of net assets	• Statement of fiduciary net assets
	• Statement of activities	• Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances	• Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets • Statement of cash flows	• Statement of changes in fiduciary net assets
<i>Accounting basis and measurement focus</i>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
<i>Type of asset/liability information</i>	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the Agency's funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
<i>Type of inflow/outflow information</i>	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

The two government-wide statements report on the District's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets—the difference between the District's assets and liabilities—is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the District, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's tax base and student population.

The government-wide financial statements of the District include the governmental activities. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as instruction, extracurricular activities, curriculum and staff development, health services, and general administration. Property taxes and grants finance most of these activities.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's most significant funds—not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The Board of Trustees establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

The District has the following kinds of funds:

- **Governmental funds**—Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the subsequent page that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

- **Proprietary funds**—Services for which the District charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information. We use internal service funds to report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities.
- **Fiduciary funds**—The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain funds. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net assets. We exclude these activities from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

The District's combined net assets were \$ (6,363,513) at June 30, 2025.

Commerce Independent School District's Net Position			Table A-1
	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change
	2025	2024	2024-2025
Assets			
Cash and Investments	\$ 6,958,976	\$ 22,037,357	-68.42%
Other Assets	8,012,477	8,042,890	-0.38%
Capital Assets less Accumulated Depreciation	84,485,141	76,345,717	10.66%
Total Assets	\$ 99,456,594	\$ 106,425,964	-6.55%
Total Deferred Net Outflow s of Resources	\$ 5,163,623	\$ 6,248,101	-17.36%
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	\$ 4,581,082	\$ 8,735,330	-47.56%
Long-term Liabilities	101,331,862	103,435,754	-2.03%
Total Liabilities	\$ 105,912,944	\$ 112,171,084	-5.58%
Total Deferred Net Inflow s of Resources	\$ 5,070,786	\$ 6,137,836	-17.38%
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ (2,754,976)	\$ (2,759,847)	0.18%
Restricted	3,783,335	3,848,018	-1.68%
Unrestricted	(7,391,872)	(6,712,379)	-10.12%
Total Net Position	\$ (6,363,513)	\$ (5,624,208)	-13.15%

Approximately \$ 3,394,014 of the District's restricted net assets represent funds collected for debt retirement. These funds are restricted for retirement of tax supported debt. The unrestricted net asset represents resources available to fund the programs of the District next year.

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

The District's total revenues were \$ 32,584,222 32% of the District's revenue comes from local property taxes (See Table A-2). 66% comes from state aid and federal grants, while only 2% relates to charges for services and other sources including investment earnings.

The total cost of all programs and services was \$ 33,323,527. 48% of these costs are for instruction and instructional related student services.

The District's current tax collection rate (base tax only – current and delinquent) was 98.85%. The total collection rate (base tax and penalty and interest) was 100.95%.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

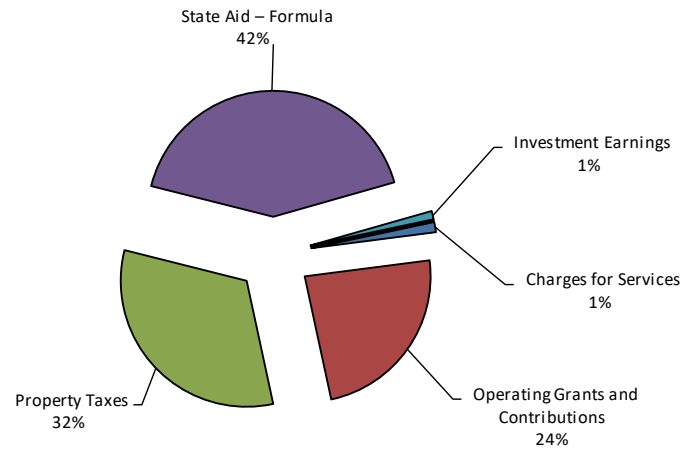
Table A-2

Changes in Commerce Independent School District's Net Position

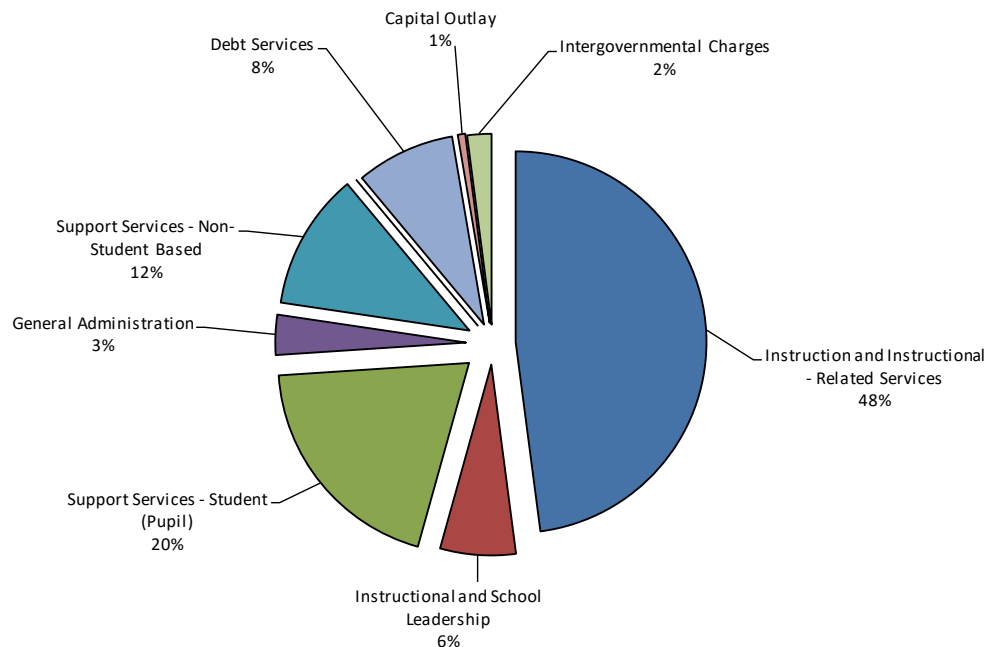
	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change 2024 - 2025
	2025	2024	
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 422,632	\$ 1,978,284	-78.64%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,707,111	7,767,271	-0.77%
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	10,526,064	9,660,505	8.96%
State Aid – Formula	13,577,387	12,362,440	9.83%
Investment Earnings	349,420	1,649,230	-78.81%
Miscellaneous	1,608	112,584	-98.57%
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 32,584,222</u>	<u>\$ 33,530,314</u>	-2.82%
Expenses:			
Instruction	\$ 15,525,442	\$ 15,672,901	-0.94%
Instructional Resources and Media Services	100,125	103,184	-2.96%
Curriculum and Staff Development	334,503	431,171	-22.42%
Instructional Leadership	831,387	801,100	3.78%
School Leadership	1,300,827	1,282,703	1.41%
Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	1,954,712	1,878,450	4.06%
Social Work Services	16,811	15,751	6.73%
Health Services	283,855	274,755	3.31%
Student Transportation	996,598	997,998	-0.14%
Food Services	1,421,142	1,247,030	13.96%
Co-curricular/Extracurricular Activities	1,862,633	1,447,579	28.67%
General Administration	1,129,178	1,058,334	6.69%
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,866,025	2,416,042	18.62%
Security and Monitoring Services	425,407	390,176	9.03%
Data Processing Services	569,950	528,546	7.83%
Community Services	22,695	26,127	-13.14%
Debt Service	2,789,696	2,730,424	2.17%
Capital Outlay	209,442	689,522	-69.63%
Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	459,624	470,348	-2.28%
Other Intergovernmental Charges	223,475	220,105	1.53%
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 33,323,527</u>	<u>\$ 32,682,246</u>	1.96%
Excess (Deficiency) and Transfers	<u>\$ (739,305)</u>	<u>\$ 848,068</u>	-187.18%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	<u>\$ (739,305)</u>	<u>\$ 848,068</u>	-187.18%
Net Position - Beginning (July 1)	<u>(5,624,208)</u>	<u>(6,472,276)</u>	13.10%
Net Position - Ending (June 30)	<u><u>\$ (6,363,513)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (5,624,208)</u></u>	-13.15%

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2025 - See Table A-2



Functional Expenses for Fiscal Year 2025 - See Table A-2



COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

- Table A-3 presents the cost of selected District functions as well as the selected function's net cost (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid). The net cost reflects what was funded by state revenues as well as local tax dollars.
- The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$ 33,323,527.
- However, the amount that our taxpayers paid for these activities through local property taxes was only \$ 10,526,064.
- Some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs \$ 422,632, or
- By grants and contributions \$ 7,707,111.

Table A-3 Commerce Independent School District Net Cost of Selected District Functions						
	Total Cost of Services		%	Net Cost of Services		%
	2025	2024		2025	2024	
Instruction	\$ 15,525,442	\$ 15,672,901	-0.94%	\$ 11,796,814	\$ 9,972,887	18.29%
School Leadership	1,300,827	1,282,703	1.41%	1,272,275	1,225,673	3.80%
General Administration	1,129,178	1,058,334	6.69%	1,105,665	1,022,242	8.16%
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,866,025	2,416,042	18.62%	2,771,006	2,368,131	17.01%
Debt Service	2,789,696	2,730,424	2.17%	2,723,108	2,207,110	23.38%

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Revenues from governmental fund types totaled \$ 33,460,462, which is a \$ 317,302 decrease from the prior year total of \$ 33,777,764. The decrease is generally attributed to federal grants for learning loss that expired in the current year.

Expenditures for governmental fund types totaled \$ 44,404,545, which is a \$ 21,402,708 decrease from the prior year total of \$ 65,807,253. The decrease results from the closing out of bond construction projects in the prior year.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, the District revised its General Fund budget several times. With these adjustments, actual expenditures were \$ 811,382 more than final General Fund budget amounts. The most significant unfavorable variance was in the facilities maintenance and operations functional classification.

Resources available were \$ 1,318,308 above the final General Fund budgeted amount. The favorable variance was the result of better than anticipated state revenue due to the enrollment and attendance numbers. The effects of the state mandated tax compression and increased homestead exemption created a shortfall of local revenues as compared to the final budget.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS

At year end, the District had invested \$ 123,427,108 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, equipment, buildings, and vehicles (See Table A-4).

Commerce Independent School District's Capital Assets			Table A-4
	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change 2024-2025
	2025	2024	
Land	\$ 302,850	\$ 302,850	0.00%
Construction in Progress	-	54,901,366	-100.00%
Buildings and Improvements	117,532,889	51,793,759	126.92%
Vehicles	2,632,062	2,993,095	-12.06%
Equipment	2,944,787	2,727,781	7.96%
Right of Use Lease Assets	14,520	14,520	0.00%
Totals at Historical Cost	\$ 123,427,108	\$ 112,733,371	9.49%
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(38,941,967)	(36,377,007)	7.05%
Net Capital Assets	\$ 84,485,141	\$ 76,356,364	10.65%

DEBT

At year end, the District had \$ 89,045,032 in debt outstanding as shown in Table A-5. More detailed information about the District's debt is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Bond Ratings -
The District's bonds presently carry "AAA" ratings.

Commerce Independent School District's Debt			Table A-5
	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change 2024-2025
	2025	2024	
Bonds Payable	\$ 81,960,000	\$ 83,275,000	-1.58%
Direct Borrowings Payable	3,353,535	3,684,650	-8.99%
Right of Use Lease Payable	8,483	11,176	-24.10%
Other Debt Payable	3,723,014	3,912,075	-4.83%
Total Debt Payable	\$ 89,045,032	\$ 90,882,901	-2.02%

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The District's property valuation has continued to increase as economic conditions have improved in the region. This has provided stable tax revenues to the District. Local property tax rates for maintenance and operations are restricted by statute to \$.97, without local elections. In prior years, the State Legislature passed House Bill 2 (HB2) which included various changes to the property tax rate structure limiting school districts' opportunities for tax modifications and requires compressing the rates charged to taxpayers. During the latest session of the Texas Legislature, the bodies passed Senate Bill 2 (SB2) which provides various increases in the homestead exemption. These changes affecting debt retirement are to be funded with additional state funds. The legislature mandated various levels of compensation increases to teachers beginning in the 2025-2026 fiscal year along with limited funding for the base payroll. Benefits generated from these increases are the responsibility of the district. This and additional changes required under the new legislation could impact on the District's financial operations, including cash flows.

The State has increased funding levels for the 2025 - 2027 biennium, which will affect the revenue levels of the District. The level of funding per attendance credits increased but the continued tax compression rate and expanded homestead exemption level will reduce the local effort for revenues. This reduction is to be supported by the State in its annual foundation support. With these changes in funding, the District anticipates monitoring expenditure levels to ensure financial stability remains strong.

Student population has remained at a steady historical growth rate in the District. The economic outlook for the area is for growth to be fairly stable, as indicated by property value increases in prior years. Housing has begun expanding thus providing additional tax base and student population growth. The District's location is in a geographic position to see further population growth. These economic conditions should allow the District to maintain constant funding and staffing levels in future years but must plan for increased student populations and facility needs.

With the state's failure to provide a meaningful increase in funding for changing economic conditions, increased spending for personnel salaries and other necessary costs will continue to place pressure on the finances of all school districts operating across the state. The District is monitoring these conditions and will continue to seek options to control spending while maintaining educational programs for its student population.

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 demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Steve Drummond, Superintendent of the District.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	1	Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and Investments	\$ 6,958,976
1225	Property Taxes Receivable, Net	970,646
1240	Due from Other Governments	6,972,978
1250	Accrued Interest	1,344
1290	Other Receivables, Net	40,146
1300	Inventories	24,675
1410	Unrealized Expenses	2,688
	Capital Assets:	
1510	Land	302,850
1520	Buildings and Improvements, Net	82,131,913
1530	Furniture and Equipment, Net	2,042,635
1550	Right of Use Assets, Net	7,743
1000	Total Assets	\$ 99,456,594
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
1701	Deferred Outflows - Undesignated	\$ 663,027
1705	Deferred Outflows - Pensions	2,208,155
1706	Deferred Outflows - OPEB	2,292,441
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 5,163,623
LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ 911,487
2140	Interest Payable	1,111,999
2150	Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	193,321
2160	Accrued Liabilities	1,964,216
2180	Due to Other Governments	409
2300	Unearned Revenues	399,650
	Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501	Due within one year	2,094,004
2502	Due in more than one year	86,951,028
2540	Net Pension Liability	7,404,075
2545	Net OPEB Liability	4,882,755
2000	Total Liabilities	\$ 105,912,944
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
2605	Deferred Inflows - Pensions	\$ 676,657
2606	Deferred Inflows - OPEB	4,394,129
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 5,070,786
NET POSITION		
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ (2,754,976)
	Restricted For:	
3820	Federal and State Programs	12
3850	Debt Service	3,393,014
3890	Other Purposes	390,309
3900	Unrestricted	(7,391,872)
3000	Total Net Position	\$ (6,363,513)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		1	3	4	6
					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Data			Program Revenues		
Control				Operating	
Codes	Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
	Governmental Activities:				
11	Instruction	\$ 15,525,442	\$ 10,930	\$ 3,717,698	\$ (11,796,814)
12	Instructional Resources and Media Services	100,125	-	1,533	(98,592)
13	Curriculum and Staff Development	334,503	-	5,045	(329,458)
21	Instructional Leadership	831,387	-	877,831	46,444
23	School Leadership	1,300,827	-	28,552	(1,272,275)
31	Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	1,954,712	-	1,525,045	(429,667)
32	Social Work Services	16,811	-	25	(16,786)
33	Health Services	283,855	-	5,501	(278,354)
34	Student Transportation	996,598	-	85,453	(911,145)
35	Food Services	1,421,142	37,132	1,073,925	(310,085)
36	Cocurricular / Extracurricular Activities	1,862,633	305,359	19,711	(1,537,563)
41	General Administration	1,129,178	-	23,513	(1,105,665)
51	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,866,025	69,211	25,808	(2,771,006)
52	Security and Monitoring Services	425,407	-	241,450	(183,957)
53	Data Processing	569,950	-	6,072	(563,878)
61	Community Services	22,695	-	578	(22,117)
72	Interest on Long-term Debt	1,375,050	-	66,588	(1,308,462)
73	Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	1,414,646	-	-	(1,414,646)
81	Capital Outlay	209,442	-	-	(209,442)
93	Payments Related to Shared Services Arrangements	459,624	-	2,783	(456,841)
99	Other Intergovernmental Charges	223,475	-	-	(223,475)
TG	Total Governmental Activities	\$ 33,323,527	\$ 422,632	\$ 7,707,111	(25,193,784)
TP	Total Primary Government	\$ 33,323,527	\$ 422,632	\$ 7,707,111	\$ (25,193,784)
General Revenues:					
MT	Property Taxes , Levied for General Purpose				\$ 6,339,961
DT	Property Taxes , Levied for Debt Service				4,186,103
IE	Investment Earnings				349,420
SF	State Aide - Formula Grants				13,577,387
MI	Miscellaneous				1,608
TR	Total General Revenues				\$ 24,454,479
CN	Change in Net Position				\$ (739,305)
NB	Net Position - Beginning (July 1)				(5,624,208)
NE	Net Position - Ending (June 30)				\$ (6,363,513)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

Data	10	50	60	onmf	98
Control	General	Debt	Capital	Other	Total
Codes	Fund	Service	Projects	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
ASSETS					
1110 Cash and Investments	\$ 1,738,971	\$ 4,976,879	\$ 485,742	\$ -	\$ 7,201,592
1225 Taxes Receivable, Net	633,479	337,167	-	-	970,646
1240 Due from Other Governments	5,688,571	-	-	1,284,407	6,972,978
1250 Accrued Interest	-	1,344	-	-	1,344
1260 Due from Other Funds	514,429	-	1,351,173	-	1,865,602
1290 Other Receivables	40,146	-	-	-	40,146
1300 Inventories	-	-	-	24,675	24,675
1410 Unrealized Expenditures	799	-	-	1,889	2,688
1000 Total Assets	\$ 8,616,395	\$ 5,315,390	\$ 1,836,915	\$ 1,310,971	\$ 17,079,671
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 782,476	\$ -	\$ 32,000	\$ 339,627	\$ 1,154,103
2150 Payroll Deductions & Withholdings	148,661	-	-	44,660	193,321
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	1,523,248	-	-	440,968	1,964,216
2170 Due to Other Funds	1,351,173	514,429	-	-	1,865,602
2180 Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	409	409
2300 Unearned Revenues	-	372,574	-	27,076	399,650
2000 Total Liabilities	\$ 3,805,558	\$ 887,003	\$ 32,000	\$ 852,740	\$ 5,577,301
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
2610 Deferred Property Taxes	\$ 633,479	\$ 337,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 970,646
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 633,479	\$ 337,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 970,646
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable Fund Balances:					
3410 Inventories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,185
3430 Prepaid Items	799	-	-	1,889	2,688
Restricted Fund Balances:					
3450 Federal/State Funds Grant Restrictions	-	-	-	(7,173)	(7,173)
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	4,091,220	-	-	4,091,220
3490 Other Restrictions of Fund Balances	-	-	1,804,915	390,309	2,195,224
Committed Fund Balances:					
3545 Other Committed Fund Balances	-	-	-	66,021	66,021
3600 Unassigned	4,176,559	-	-	-	4,176,559
3000 Total Fund Balances	\$ 4,177,358	\$ 4,091,220	\$ 1,804,915	\$ 458,231	\$ 10,531,724
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of					
4000 Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 8,616,395	\$ 5,315,390	\$ 1,836,915	\$ 1,310,971	\$ 17,079,671

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET (GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS)
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2025

Total fund balances - Governmental Funds Balance Sheet	\$ 10,531,724
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position ("SNP") are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	84,477,398
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.	970,646
Payables for bond principal which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(81,960,000)
Payables for right of use leases which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(8,483)
Payable for debt interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(1,111,999)
Payables for direct borrowings which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(3,353,535)
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and are deferred in the funds.	663,027
Recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability is not reported in the funds.	(7,404,075)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	(676,657)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	2,208,155
Bond premiums are amortized in the SNA but not in the funds.	(3,723,014)
Recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability is not reported in the funds.	(4,882,755)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	(4,394,129)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	2,292,441
Right of use lease assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	<u>7,743</u>
Net position of governmental activities - Statement of Net Position	<u>\$ (6,363,513)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	60 Capital projects Fund	onmf Other Governmental Funds	98 Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
5700 Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 6,569,612	\$ 4,269,867	\$ 240,221	\$ 1,847,376	\$ 12,927,076
5800 State Program Revenues	14,543,754	66,588	-	702,316	15,312,658
5900 Federal Program Revenues	488,808	-	-	4,731,920	5,220,728
5020 Total Revenues	\$ 21,602,174	\$ 4,336,455	\$ 240,221	\$ 7,281,612	\$ 33,460,462
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
0011 Instruction	\$ 10,916,125	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,263,194	\$ 14,179,319
0012 Instructional Resources and Media Services	86,130	-	-	-	86,130
0013 Curriculum and Staff Development	322,358	-	-	13,216	335,574
0021 Instructional Leadership	235,650	-	-	616,492	852,142
0023 School Leadership	1,352,476	-	-	-	1,352,476
0031 Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	430,844	-	-	1,586,786	2,017,630
0032 Social Work Services	3,546	-	-	-	3,546
0033 Health Services	269,873	-	-	11,874	281,747
0034 Student Transportation	874,144	-	-	50,520	924,664
0035 Food Services	-	-	-	1,374,371	1,374,371
0036 Cocurricular / Extracurricular Activities	1,075,324	-	-	244,556	1,319,880
0041 General Administration	1,036,779	-	-	136,253	1,173,032
0051 Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,817,725	-	-	17,401	2,835,126
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	377,156	-	-	161,057	538,213
0053 Data Processing Services	579,065	-	-	-	579,065
0061 Community Services	24,232	-	-	-	24,232
0071 Principal on Long-term Debt	333,808	1,315,000	-	-	1,648,808
0072 Interest on Long-term Debt	158,710	2,788,091	-	-	2,946,801
0073 Debt Issuance Costs and Fees	-	7,050	-	-	7,050
0081 Capital Outlay	697,193	-	10,201,996	342,451	11,241,640
0093 Payments to Shared Service Arrangements	459,624	-	-	-	459,624
0099 Other Intergovernmental Charges	223,475	-	-	-	223,475
6030 Total Expenditures	\$ 22,274,237	\$ 4,110,141	\$ 10,201,996	\$ 7,818,171	\$ 44,404,545
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ (672,063)	\$ 226,314	\$ (9,961,775)	\$ (536,559)	\$ (10,944,083)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
7912 Sale of Real or Personal Property	23,845	-	-	-	\$ 23,845
7915 Transfers In	-	-	-	259,979	259,979
8911 Transfers Out	(259,979)	-	-	-	(259,979)
7080 Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (236,134)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 259,979	\$ 23,845
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (908,197)	\$ 226,314	\$ (9,961,775)	\$ (276,580)	\$ (10,920,238)
0100 Fund Balances - Beginning (July 1)	5,085,555	3,864,906	11,766,690	734,811	21,451,962
3000 Fund Balances - Ending (June 30)	\$ 4,177,358	\$ 4,091,220	\$ 1,804,915	\$ 458,231	\$ 10,531,724

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (10,920,238)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities ("SOA") are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	11,224,669
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.	(3,049,598)
The gain or loss on the sale of capital assets is not reported in the funds.	(22,449)
All proceeds from the sale of capital assets are reported in the funds but not in the SOA.	(23,845)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(63,898)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	134,565
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	1,315,000
Repayment of right of use lease principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	2,693
Repayment of direct borrowings principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	331,115
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest expense from beginning of year to end of year.	29,590
Pension contributions in the current year are de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows.	639,814
Pension ccontributions deferred in the prior year are expended in the current period.	(568,806)
Pension expenses relating to GASB 68 were recorded in the SOA but not in the funds.	(439,653)
OPEB contributions in the current year are de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows.	131,308
OPEB contributions deferred in the prior year were expended in the current year.	(122,411)
OPEB expense relating to GASB 75 is recorded in the SOA but not in the funds.	<u>662,839</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities - Statement of Activities	<u>\$ (739,305)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

Data		Custodial
Control		Fund
<u>Codes</u>		<u>Student</u>
		<u>Activity</u>
ASSETS		
1110	Cash and Investments	\$ 11,322
1290	Other Receivables	<u>1,712</u>
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 13,034</u>
LIABILITIES		
2110	Accounts Payable	<u>\$ 400</u>
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 400</u>
NET POSITION		
	Restricted for:	
3800	Student Groups	<u>\$ 13,034</u>
3000	Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 13,034</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Custodial Fund Student Activity</u>
	ADDITIONS	
5700	Fundraising	\$ 64,396
1000	Total Additions	\$ 64,396
	DEDUCTIONS	
6400	Group Activities	\$ 56,735
2000	Total Deductions	\$ 56,735
1300	Changes in Net Position	\$ 7,661
0100	Net Position, Beginning (July 1)	5,373
3000	Net Position, Ending (June 30)	\$ 13,034

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the Commerce Independent School District (District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governmental units in conjunction with the Texas Education Agency's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide (Guide)*. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

1. Reporting Entity

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

The District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities.

2. Basis of Presentation – Basis of Accounting

a. Basis of Presentation

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

The statement of activities (SOA) presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The District does not allocate indirect expenses in the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

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

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The District reports on the following major governmental funds:

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

Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of general long-term Debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Capital Projects Fund- This fund accounts for local funds set aside by the Board and are committed for future construction and improvement projects.

In addition, the District reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds – The District accounts for resources restricted to or designated for specific purposes by the District or a grantor in a special revenue fund. Most Federal and some State financial assistance is accounted for in a special revenue fund, and sometimes unused balances must be returned to the grantor at the close of specified project years. The Board can commit specific types of resources to specific purposes which are included as special revenue funds.

Custodial Funds – These funds are reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements. These funds are used to report student activity funds and other resources held in a custodial capacity. Custodial funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

b. Measurement Focus – Basis of Accounting

Government-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements – These financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available.

The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally measurable until received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital lease are reported as other financing sources.

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

3. Budgetary Data

The official budget was prepared for adoption for the general, food service and debt service funds. The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements:

- a. Prior to June 20 of the preceding fiscal year, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning July 1.
- b. A meeting of the Board is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget with public notice given at least 10 days prior to the meeting.
- c. Prior to the expenditure of funds, the budget is adopted by the Board.

After adoption, the budget may be amended through action by the Board. Budget amendments are approved at the functional expenditure level. All amendments are before the fact and reflected in the official minutes of the Board. Budgets are controlled at the function level by personnel responsible for organizational financial reporting. All budget appropriations lapse at the year end. Budget amendments throughout the year were not significant.

4. Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrances for goods or services purchased are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse at June 30, and encumbrances outstanding at that time are to be either canceled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

End-of-year outstanding encumbrances that were provided for in the subsequent year's budget are:

General Fund	\$	-0-
Special Revenue Fund		-0-
Debt Service Fund		-0-
Total	\$	<u>-0-</u>

5. Financial Statement Amounts

Cash and Investments

The District pools cash resources of its various funds in order to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled accounts is available to meet current operating requirements. Cash in excess of current requirements is invested in various interest-bearing securities and disclosed as a part of the District's cash and temporary investments.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, highly liquid investments are considered to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Fund Balance

Governmental funds utilize a fund balance presentation for equity. Fund balance is categorized as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

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

Restricted fund balance – represents amounts with external constraints placed on the use of these resources (such as debt covenants, grantors, other governments, etc.) or imposed by enabling legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed fund balance – represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board. Committed resources cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specific use by taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assigned fund balance – represents amounts the District intends to use for specific purposes as expressed by the Board or an official delegated the authority. The Board has delegated the authority to assign fund balances to the Superintendent.

Unassigned fund balance – represents the residual classification for the general fund or deficit balances in other funds.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted fund balance, followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly, unassigned fund balance.

The following schedule provides information about the specific fund balance classification by fund:

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Totals
Nonspendable					
Inventory	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,185
Prepaid Item	799	-	-	1,889	2,688
Restricted					
Retirement of Long Term Debt	-	4,091,220	-	-	4,091,220
Scholarship Fund	-	-	-	142,843	142,843
Child Nutrition Program	-	-	-	(7,185)	(7,185)
Capital Acquisition Obligations	-	-	1,804,915	-	1,804,915
NETCAT SSA	-	-	-	87,782	87,782
Laura Bush Literacy	-	-	-	9,037	9,037
Special Education SSA	-	-	-	150,647	150,647
AP Incentive	-	-	-	12	12
Committed					
Campus Activity Funds	-	-	-	66,021	66,021
Unassigned	4,176,559	-	-	-	4,176,559
Totals	<u>\$ 4,177,358</u>	<u>\$ 4,091,220</u>	<u>\$ 1,804,915</u>	<u>\$ 458,231</u>	<u>\$ 10,531,724</u>

Inventories

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at cost using the weighted average method and are expensed when used. On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are valued at cost. For all funds, cost is determined using the weighted average method, and are determined by physical count. Inventory in governmental funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time of purchase. Reported inventories in these funds are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates they do not represent available spendable resources.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect cost applicable to future accounting years and are recorded as prepaid items. Prepaid items are recorded as expenditures when the items are consumed or occur.

Capital Assets

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

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Useful Lives</u>
Buildings and Improvements	15-50
Vehicles	5-10
Other Equipment	3-15

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Right of Use Assets and Liabilities

GASB Statement 87, *Leases* created new financial statement accounts "Right of Use" assets and similar offsetting liabilities. A "right of use" asset accounts for the net present value of future payments attached to a leased asset. Common examples of "Right of Use" assets are copiers, printers, and other types of equipment that the District does not take ownership of but uses under the lease agreement. The assets value will be amortized over the life of the lease using a straight-line method. The liability offsetting the "Right of Use" is presented as lease payable.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

GASB Statement 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* created new financial statement assets and offsetting liabilities. A SBITA asset accounts for the net present value of future payments required for right of use subscription assets. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITA's are based on the standards established by GASB Statement 87, *Leases*. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right of use of another party's information technology (software) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The asset will be amortized over the life of the contract allowing the use of the information technology over a straight line method. The asset is included in the financial statement caption right of use asset with the offsetting liability identified as SBITA payable.

Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues include state funds received but have not been earned in the year. The balance will be earned in the future year and not returned as liabilities.

6. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The District implemented GASB Statement Number 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* and GASB Statement Number 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits and Other Pensions*. In addition to assets and liabilities, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and governmental fund Balance Sheet report separate sections for deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position/fund balance that applies to a future year and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of net position/fund balance that applies to a future year and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District reports certain deferred inflows and outflows related to pensions on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. At the governmental fund level, earned but unavailable revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

The District also implemented GASB Statement Number 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*, which amends the transition provisions of GASB 68. GASB 71 requires that, at transition, governments recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resource for pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning Net Pension Liability. Implementation is reflected in the financial statements and the prior year adjustment.

7. Receivable and Payable Balances

The District believes that sufficient detail of receivable and payable balances is provided in the financial statements to avoid the obscuring of significant components by aggregation. Therefore, no disclosure is provided which disaggregates those balances.

There are no significant receivables which are not scheduled for collection within one year of year end.

8. Interfund Activities

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

9. Vacation, Sick Leave, and Other Compensated Absences

District employees are entitled to certain compensated absences based on their length of employment. Sick leave accrues at various rates established by the State and adopted by the Board of Trustees. Sick leave vests, accumulates, and is recorded as expense as it is incurred. Sick leave is paid upon separation from the District.

The District reimbursed employees who voluntarily retire through the Texas Retirement System, for up to 100 days of accrued local leave at a rate approved by the Board of Trustees. Currently the approved rate is \$ 60 per day.

10. 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. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) and additions to/ deductions from TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

11. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) TRS Care Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expenses, 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 term. There are no investments as this is a pay-as-you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

12. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of management's estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could vary from these estimates.

13. New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued various new accounting standards to better meet the information needed for users of financial statements by improving accounting and financial reporting. The GASB does this by issuing statements that cover various issues identified as needing additional clarification or direction to maintain standardization and comparability of financial information. During the year, the GASB issued no new standards. The following statements with varying effective dates noted are to be implemented in the coming periods:

Statement 103: *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* (Effective FY beginning after June 15, 2025)

14. Data Control Codes

Data control codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by the Agency in the *Guide*. The Agency requires the District to display these codes in its financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

15. Accounting System

In accordance with Texas Education Code, Chapter 44, Subchapter A, the District adopted and implemented an accounting system which at least meets the minimum requirements prescribed by the State Board of Education and approved by the State Auditor. The District's accounting system uses codes, and the code structure is presented in the accounting code section of the *Guide*. Mandatory codes are utilized in the form provided in that section.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

B. Deposits, Securities, and Investments

Cash Deposits

The District's funds are deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract. The contract requires the depository to pledge approved securities in an amount significant to protect the District's day-to-day balances. The pledge is waived only to the extent of the dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance District (FDIC) insurance. At year end, all District cash deposits appear to have been adequately covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District or the depository in the District's name. The District's deposits appear to have been properly secured throughout the year.

Investments

The District's investment policies and types of investments are governed by the Public Funds Investment Act (PFIA). The Act requires specific training reporting and establishment of local policies. The District appears to be in compliance with all the requirements of the Act.

The PFIA (Government Code Chapter 256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires a governmental entity to adopt, implement and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversifications, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk level, (5) expected rates of return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the state maturity date of portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preference for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the District to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) banker's acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The PFIA governs the District's investment policies and types of investments.

The District's management believes that it complies with the requirements of the PFIA and the District's investment policies.

District investments include investments in Lone Star Investment Pool, which is local government investment pools and certificates of deposit at the local depository. All investments are reported at fair value and are presented as cash and investments.

The following table lists the District's investments at year end:

Governmental Activities	Fair Value/ Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Maturity (Days)
Investments:		
CD - Guaranty Bank & Trust	\$ 163,265	N/A
Lone Star Investment Pool	2,393,978	34
Total	<u>\$ 2,557,243</u>	

Lone Star Investment Pool

The Lone Star Investment Pool (Lone Star) is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 791, and the PFIA, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256. Lone Star is administered by First Public, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB), with Standish and American Beacon Advisors managing the investment and reinvestment of Lone Star's assets. State Street Bank provides custody and valuation services to Lone Star. All of the board of trustees' eleven members are Lone Star participants by either being employees or elected officials of a participant. Lone Star has established an advisory board composed of both pool members and non-members. Lone Star is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's. Lone Star has no limitations or restrictions on withdrawals. The District is invested in the Corporate Overnight Plus Fund of Lone Star. Lone Star has 3 different funds: Government Overnight, Corporate Overnight and Corporate Overnight Plus. Government and Corporate Overnight maintain a net asset value of one dollar and the Corporate Overnight Plus maintains a net Asset value of 50 cents. The Government Overnight and Corporate Overnight Funds value all investments at amortized cost and are operated in accordance with GASB 79. The Corporate Overnight Plus Fund values all investments at fair value and is operated in accordance with GASB 72.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

B. Deposits, Securities, and Investments (Continued)

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

a. Credit Risk

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

b. Custodial Credit Risk

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

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

The largest combined balances of cash, saving and time deposit accounts amounted to \$ 7,787,750 and occurred in January 2025. The amount of bond or market value of securities pledged as of the date of the highest combine balance on deposit was \$ 8,022,762. The total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of the highest combined balance was \$ 750,000. Guaranty Bank and Trust of Mt. Pleasant, Texas is the District's depository.

c. Concentration of Credit Risk

This risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. At year end, the District was not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

d. Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. District investments are limited to short term maturities to limit any potential interest rate risk. At year end, the District was not exposed to interest rate risk.

e. Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. State statutes do not allow for foreign investments, thus eliminating foreign currency rate risk. The District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

f. Fair Value Measurements

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 assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or equivalent) as practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value 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 require judgement and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

The fair value of the certificates of deposit at year end was determined based on level 2 inputs. The District estimated the fair value of these investments using inputs such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

The District's investment in the various local government investment pools is not required to be measured at fair value but is measured at amortized cost.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

C. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by October 1, 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 October 1 levy date. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Property taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectible taxes within the General and Debt Service Funds are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Section 33.05, Property Tax Code, requires the tax collector for the District to cancel and remove from the delinquent tax rolls a tax on real property that has been delinquent for more than 20 years or a tax on personal property that has been delinquent for more than 10 years. Delinquent taxes meeting these criteria may not be canceled if litigation concerning these taxes is pending.

The District levied taxes on property within the District at \$ 0.7375 to fund general operations and \$ 0.5000 for the payment of principal and interest on long term debt. The rates were levied on property assessed totaling \$ 847,731,440. The District contracts with a tax attorney for the collection of all delinquent taxes. Delinquent taxes are subject to both penalty and interest plus a 20% delinquent tax attorney collection fee.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activities during the year were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 302,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 302,850
Construction in Progress	54,901,366	8,574,509	63,475,875	-
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	\$ 55,204,216	\$ 8,574,509	\$ 63,475,875	\$ 302,850
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	\$ 51,793,759	\$ 65,739,130	\$ -	\$ 117,532,889
Equipment	2,727,781	217,006	-	2,944,787
Vehicles	2,993,095	169,899	530,932	2,632,062
Right of Use Lease Assets	14,520	-	-	14,520
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	\$ 57,529,155	\$ 66,126,035	\$ 530,932	\$ 123,124,258
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	\$ 32,673,552	\$ 2,727,424	\$ -	\$ 35,400,976
Equipment	1,673,939	172,199	-	1,846,138
Vehicles	2,025,643	147,071	484,638	1,688,076
Right of Use Lease Assets	3,873	2,904	-	6,777
Total Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 36,377,007	\$ 3,049,598	\$ 484,638	\$ 38,941,967
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	\$ 21,152,148	\$ 63,076,437	\$ 46,294	\$ 84,182,291
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 76,356,364	\$ 71,650,946	\$ 63,522,169	\$ 84,485,141

Depreciation and amortization was charged to governmental activities functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 2,039,529
Instructional Resources and Media Services	21,433
Curriculum and Staff Development	13,265
Instructional Leadership	13,265
School Leadership	29,283
Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	14,323
Social Work Services	13,265
Health Services	16,786
Student (Pupil) Transportation	108,719
Food Services	55,741
Co-Curricular/Extracurricular Activities	579,333
General Administration	9,556
Plant Maintenance and Operations	70,179
Security and Monitoring Services	63,879
Data Processing	1,042
Totals	\$ 3,049,598

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

E. Long Term Obligations

Long Term Obligation Activity

Long-term obligation activities during the year were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 83,275,000	\$ -	\$ 1,315,000	\$ 81,960,000	\$ 1,745,000
Right of Use Leases	11,176	-	2,693	8,483	2,946
Direct Borrowings Payable	3,684,650	-	331,115	3,353,535	346,058
Unamortized Premium (Discount)	3,912,075	-	189,061	3,723,014	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 90,882,901</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,837,869</u>	<u>\$ 89,045,032</u>	<u>\$ 2,094,004</u>

Bonds

The District has issued various series of general obligation bonds to fund facility construction and improvements. Bonds mature at various times with varying rates of interest. The bonds issued require the District to levy an ad valorem tax annually to retire the current maturities. The District is required to make annual interest payments along with annual principal payments.

The following bonded debt issues are outstanding at year end:

Description	Interest Rate	Original Issue	Obligations Outstanding
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015	1.5 - 3.5%	\$ 8,810,000	\$ 5,980,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2017	2.7 - 4.0%	9,390,000	6,195,000
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2018	2.63%	3,620,000	2,340,000
Unlimited Tax School Building & Refunding Bonds, Series 2022	2.53%	42,775,000	42,280,000
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds Series 2023	3.8122%	25,165,000	25,165,000
Total			<u>\$ 81,960,000</u>

Maturity requirements on bonded debt at year end are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 1,745,000	\$ 2,732,616	\$ 4,477,616
2027	1,930,000	2,656,316	4,586,316
2028	1,900,000	2,577,539	4,477,539
2029	1,970,000	2,503,006	4,473,006
2030	2,055,000	2,426,726	4,481,726
2031-2035	11,580,000	10,785,883	22,365,883
2036-2040	14,010,000	8,388,671	22,398,671
2041-2045	16,390,000	6,027,170	22,417,170
2046-2050	19,030,000	3,369,076	22,399,076
2051-2055	11,350,000	503,732	11,853,732
Totals	<u>\$ 81,960,000</u>	<u>\$ 41,970,735</u>	<u>\$ 123,930,735</u>

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the general obligation bond indentures. The District appears to be in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions as of year-end.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

E. Long Term Obligations (Continued)

Direct Borrowings

The District issued various agreements identified here as direct borrowings. Direct borrowings include loans, leases that transfer ownership, maintenance tax notes, and other financing arrangements.

The following schedule lists personal property acquired through direct borrowings:

Description	Interest Rate	Date of Agreement	Original Property Value	Outstanding Balance
Government Capital, Electric Retrofit 7227	4.07%	11/16/2015	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 969,257
Government Capital, Electric Retrofit 7300	4.17%	11/16/2015	3,060,426	1,976,417
US Bancorp - School Buses	5.15%	9/14/2023	680,911	407,861
Totals				<u>\$ 3,353,535</u>

The terms included in the agreements require annual payments of interest and principal. Interest on the agreements is implied at the rate identified above. The final payment will be made in the 2036 fiscal period.

Maturity requirements on the direct borrowings at year end are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 346,058	\$ 142,870	\$ 488,928
2027	361,683	127,245	488,928
2028	378,022	110,906	488,928
2029	244,917	93,820	338,737
2030	255,049	83,688	338,737
2031-2035	1,442,526	251,160	1,693,686
2036-2040	325,280	13,457	338,737
Totals	<u>\$ 3,353,535</u>	<u>\$ 823,146</u>	<u>\$ 4,176,681</u>

Right of Use Leases

The District executed various agreements identified here as leases. Leases represent an obligation that represents the net present value of the obligations to be paid over a specified term with no transfer of ownership.

The District executed an agreement for the use of copiers and postage machines at various locations throughout the District. The various agreements require monthly payments over the term of the agreement. The lease obligations incur an implicit rate of interest as noted below. The detailed schedule of the life and outstanding lease obligations is below:

Description	Term	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Original Amount	Outstanding Balance
LEAF Capital Funding - Copier	60 mo	3/1/2028	9.0%	\$ 14,519	\$ 8,483

Maturity requirements on the right of use lease liabilities at year end are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2026	\$ 2,946	\$ 644	\$ 3,590
2027	3,222	368	3,590
2028	2,315	79	2,394
Totals	<u>\$ 8,483</u>	<u>\$ 1,091</u>	<u>\$ 9,574</u>

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

F. Defined Benefits Pension Plan

1. *Plan Description*

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

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

2. *Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position*

Detailed information about the System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report(ACFR) that includes financial statements and required information. That report may be obtained on the internet at <http://www.trs.texas.gov/pages/about/publications.aspx>; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592. The information provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements in the 2024 ACFR for TRS provides the following information regarding the Pension Plan fiduciary net position as of August 31, 2024, and 2023.

Net Pension Liability	2024	2023
Total Pension Liability	\$ 271,627,434,294	\$ 255,860,886,500
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(210,543,258,495)	(187,170,535,558)
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 61,084,175,799</u>	<u>\$ 68,690,350,942</u>
Net Position as percentage of Total Pension Liability	77.51%	73.15%

3. *Benefits Provided*

TRS provides service and disability retirement, as well as death and survivor benefits, to eligible employees (and their beneficiaries) of public and higher education in Texas. The pension formula is calculated using 2.3 percent (multiplier) times the average of the five highest annual creditable salaries times years of credited service to arrive at the annual standard annuity except for members who are grandfathered, the three highest annual salaries are used. The normal service retirement is at age 65 with 5 years of credited service or when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals 80 or more years. Early retirement is at age 55 with 5 years of service credit or earlier than 55 with 30 years of service credit. There are additional provisions for early retirement if the sum of the member's age and years of service credit total at least 80, but the member is less than age 60 or 62 depending on date of employment, or if the member was grandfathered in under a previous rule. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic cost-of-living adjustments (COLA). Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description in (1) above.

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

4. *Contributions*

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

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

F. Defined Benefits Pension Plan (Continued)

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code, Section 825.402. The TRS Pension Reform Bill (Senate Bill 12) of the 86th Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code Section 825.402 for member contributions and increased employee and employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2020 thru 2025.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Member	8.25%	8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%	8.25%
Employers	8.25%	8.25%
Current Year Employer Contributions		\$ 754,076
Current Year Member Contributions		\$ 1,357,249
Measurement Period NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 822,692

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

As the non-employer contributing entity for public education, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system an amount equal to the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all participating members of the pension trust fund during that fiscal year reduced by the amounts described below which are paid by the employers. Employers, 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, a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there are two additional surcharges an employer is subject to:

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System, the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.
- A Public Education Employer contribution surcharge of 1.7% of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2024, gradually increasing to 2% in fiscal year 2025 on all covered payroll.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

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, 2023. For full description of these assumption please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 22, 2022 and located at <https://www.trs.texas.gov>.

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term Expected Investment Rate	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate - August 31, 2022	3.87% - The source for the rate is the Bond Buyers 20 Index which represents the estimated yield of a portfolio of 20 general obligation bonds maturing in 20 years based on a survey of municipal bond traders.
Projection Period Ending August 31 in projection Period (100 years)	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

F. Defined Benefits Pension Plan (Continued)

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 7.00% was used to measure the total pension liability. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single 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 9.54% of payroll in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. This includes all employer and state contributions for active and rehired retirees.

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

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

Asset Class*	Target Allocation %**	Long -Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return***	Expected Contribution to Long Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.00%	4.4%	1.0%
Non-US Developed	13.00%	4.2%	0.8%
Emerging Markets	9.00%	5.2%	0.7%
Private Equity*	14.00%	6.7%	1.2%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.00%	1.9%	0.4%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.00%	3.0%	0.2%
Absolute Return*	0.00%	4.0%	0.0%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.00%	6.6%	1.2%
Energy, Natural Resources & Infrastructure	6.00%	5.6%	0.4%
Commodities	0.00%	2.5%	0.0%
Risk Parity	8.00%	4.0%	0.4%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.00%	1.0%	0.0%
Asset Allocation Leverage	(6.00%)	1.3%	-0.1%
Inflation Expectation			2.4%
Volatility Drag****			0.7%
Expected Return	<u>100%</u>		<u>7.9%</u>

* Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.

** Target allocations are based on the FY2024 policy model.

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

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

F. Defined Benefits Pension Plan (Continued)

6. *Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis*

The following presents the District's share of the net pension liability of the plan using the discount rate of 7.00% as well as what the District's share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 – percentage point lower (6.00%) or 1 – percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,826,184	\$ 7,404,075	\$ 3,740,044

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

At year end, the District reported a liability of \$ 7,404,075 for its proportionate share of the System's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 7,404,075
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>8,917,539</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,321,614</u>

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

At August 31, 2024, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0121211021%, which was a decrease of 0.0007934106% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The actuarial assumptions and methods are the same as used in the determination of the prior year's Net Pension Liability.

Changes in Benefit Provisions Since Prior Measurement Date

The Texas 2023 Legislature passed legislation that provides a one-time stipend to certain retired teachers. The stipend was paid to retirees beginning in September of 2023. The Legislature appropriated funds to pay for this one-time stipend so there will be no impact on the Net Pension Liability of TRS. In addition, the legislature also provided for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) to retirees which was approved during the November 2023 election which was paid in January 2024. Therefore, this contingent liability was not reflected as of August 31, 2023.

Pension Expense

For the current year, the District recognized pension expense of \$ 2,074,254 and revenue of \$ 1,065,795 for support provided by the State.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

F. Defined Benefits Pension Plan (Continued)

The District reported its proportionate share of the system's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources at year end:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences	\$ 408,103	\$ 57,807
Changes of actuarial assumptions	382,288	51,252
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	45,007	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>732,943</u>	<u>567,598</u>
Total as of August 31, 2024 measurement date	\$ 1,568,341	\$ 676,657
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	<u>639,814</u>	<u>-</u>
Total at fiscal year end	<u>\$ 2,208,155</u>	<u>\$ 676,657</u>

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

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Pension Expense Amount</u>
2026	\$ 124,698
2027	840,734
2028	147,414
2029	(198,800)
2030	(22,362)
Thereafter	-

G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans

1. *Plan Description*

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

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

2. *OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position*

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

The components of the Net OPEB Liability of the TRS-Care plan as of August 31, 2024, and 2023 are as follows:

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 35,168,178,563	\$ 26,028,070,267
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>(4,816,646,311)</u>	<u>(3,889,765,203)</u>
Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 30,351,532,252</u>	<u>\$ 22,138,305,064</u>
Net Position as percentage of Net OPEB Liability	13.70%	14.94%

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

3 *Benefits Provided*

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

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

4. *Contributions*

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

Texas Insurance Code, Section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.65% of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer (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 employer contribution rate is prescribed by the State Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The following table shows contribution rates and amounts provided to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates		
	2024	2025
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
Current year Employer Contributions		\$ 155,027
Current year Member Contributions		\$ 106,938
Measurement year NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 183,098

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, employers are required to pay TRS-Care a monthly surcharge of \$ 535 per retiree.

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

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

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

5. *Actuarial Assumptions*

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2023. Updated procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to August 31, 2024.

The actuarial valuation of TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. All of the demographic assumptions, rates of retirement, termination, and disability including general inflation and salary increases are identical to those used in the respective TRS Pension valuation. These assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the measurement period ended August 31, 2021. The following assumptions used for members of TRS are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2023 TRS annual pension actuarial valuation:

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

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

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

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

Health Care Trend Rates

The initial medical trend rates were 7.75% for Medicare retirees and 7.00% for Non-Medicare retirees. There was an initial prescription drug trend rate of 7.75% for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 12 years.

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.87% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was a decrease of 0.26% in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate.

6. *Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis*

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if the discount rate used was 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.87%) in measuring the net OPEB liability as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate of 1% less than the rate used.

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 5,800,941	\$ 4,882,755	\$ 4,140,847

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

7. *Healthcare Cost Trend Rates Sensitivity Analysis*

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate (8.25%), 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	\$ 3,976,279	\$ 4,882,755	\$ 6,063,983

8. *OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB*

At year end, the District reported a liability of \$ 4,882,755 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 4,882,755
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	<u>6,118,025</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,000,780</u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2023 and rolled forward to August 31, 2024 and the total OPEB Liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District'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, 2023 thru August 31, 2024.

At August 31, 2024, the District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0160873416%, which was a decrease of 0.0005436901% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

Change Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

The following were changed to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the Total OPEB liability since the prior measurement period:

- The discount rate changed from 4.13% as of August 31, 2023 to 3.87% as of August 31, 2024, accompanied by revised demographic and economic assumptions based on the TRS experience study.

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

OPEB Expense

The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period was \$ (1,335,658) and revenue \$ (795,230) for support provided by the State.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

G. Other Post-Employment Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

At year end, the District reported its proportionate share of TRS-Care's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources at year:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual actuarial experiences	\$ 935,860	\$ 2,436,759
Changes in actuarial assumptions	624,935	1,593,186
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	-	13,673
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	<u>600,338</u>	<u>350,511</u>
Total as of August 31, 2024 measurement date	\$ 2,161,133	\$ 4,394,129
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	<u>131,308</u>	<u>-</u>
Total at year end	<u>\$ 2,292,441</u>	<u>\$ 4,394,129</u>

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

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>OPEB Expense Amount</u>
2026	\$ (643,801)
2027	(422,654)
2028	(475,877)
2029	(378,314)
2030	(256,646)
Thereafter	(55,704)

H. Medicare Part D Coverage

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. Under Medicare Part D, TRS-Care receives retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. For the years ended June 30, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District were \$ 120,165, \$ 83,294, and \$ 82,774, respectively. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statement of the District.

I. Risk Management

Health Care

During the year, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan (the Plan). The District paid premiums of \$ 250 per month per employee and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to provide dependents coverage under the Plan. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

The contract between the Commerce Independent School District and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas is renewable September 1 of each year and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

Latest financial statements for Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas are available for the year ended December 31, 2024, and have been filed with the Texas State Board of Insurance, Austin, Texas, and are public records.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

I. Risk Management (Continued)

Workers Compensation

During the year end, the District met its statutory worker's compensation obligations through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the Fund). The Fund was created and operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas government Code. The Fund's 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 District participates in the Fund's Fully Funded Worker's Compensation Program. As such the Fund is responsible for claims and payments while the District pays an annual Estimated Contribution based on the Estimated Payroll for the year. The District agrees to use the fund's contractors for services related to the administration of claims and to follow the Fund's election under Section 504.053 of the Labor Code to direct care through the Political Subdivision Worker's Compensation Alliance.

The fund and its members are protected against higher than expected claims costs 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 service of an independent actuary to determine reserve adequacy and fully funds the reserves. As of August 31, 2024, the Fund carries a discount reserve of \$ 50,247,590 for future development on reported claims and claims that have been insured but not yet reported. For the current year, 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 plan year on August 31. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2024, are available at the TASB offices and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

Unemployment Compensation Pool

During the current year, the District provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the 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 Unemployment Compensation Program is authorized by Section 22.005 of the Texas Education Code and Chapter 172 of the Texas Local Government Code. All members participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund meets its quarterly obligation to the Texas Workforce Commission. Expenses are accrued each month until the quarterly payment has been made. Expenses can be reasonably estimated; therefore, there is no need for specific or aggregate stop loss coverage for Unemployment Compensation pool.

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each plan year on August 31. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2024, are available at the TASB offices and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

Auto, Liability and Property Programs

During the year, the District participated in the following TASB Risk Management Fund (the Fund) programs:

Auto Liability and Physical Damage	General and School Board Liability
Privacy & Information Security	Cyber Security
Property & Casualty	

The Fund was created and is operated under the provision 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 the 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 current year, the Fund anticipates that the District has no additional liability beyond the contractual obligations for payment of contributions.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

II. Risk Management (Continued)

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct a financial audit after the close of each year on August 31. The audit is accepted by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2024, are available on the TASB Risk Management Fund website and have been filed with the Texas Department of Insurance in Austin.

Other 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 fiscal year 2025, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover these liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year, and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

J. Litigation

The District appears to have no pending litigation as of June 30, 2025.

K. Commitments and Contingencies

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 adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the District has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, if any, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at year end, may be impaired. In the opinion of the District, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

L. Shared Service Arrangements

The District participates in cooperative programs with other local districts. The District does not account for revenue or expenditures of these programs and does not disclose them in these financial statements.

Member Districts	County District Number	Fund 313 IDEA-B Formula	Fund 314 IDEA-B Preschool	Fund 437 Tri County Sp Ed Coop
Bland ISD	116915	\$ 179,671	\$ 4,110	\$ 231,514
Boles ISD	116916	141,064	1,217	181,767
Campbell ISD	116910	114,336	1,607	147,327
Celeste ISD	116902	158,883	1,263	204,727
Commerce ISD	116903	411,314	4,179	529,994
Cooper ISD	060902	160,368	6,590	206,640
Cumby ISD	112905	118,791	2,135	153,067
Lone Oak ISD	116906	200,460	1,859	258,300
Totals		\$ 1,484,887	\$ 22,960	\$ 1,913,336

Member Districts	County District Number	Fund 331 Voc Ed Basic Grant	Fund 458 NetCAT Voc Coop
Bland ISD	116915	\$ 9,173	\$ 2,051
Boles ISD	116916	5,573	1,887
Caddo Mills ISD	116901	14,978	3,445
Campbell ISD	116910	4,180	1,367
Celeste ISD	116902	6,038	1,887
Commerce ISD	116903	20,319	3,472
Cooper ISD	060902	11,843	1,832
Cumby ISD	112905	5,573	1,504
Fannindel ISD	060914	3,134	1,184
Honey Grove ISD	074907	8,360	2,105
Leonard ISD	074909	8,940	2,194
Lone Oak ISD	116906	10,334	2,387
Wolfe City ISD	116909	7,663	2,026
Totals		\$ 116,108	\$ 27,341

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

M. Revenue from Local and Intermediate Sources

During the year, the District received revenue from local and intermediate in the District's major funds and aggregate non major funds consisting of the following:

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total
Property Tax Collections	\$ 6,387,947	\$ 4,202,016	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,589,963
Investment Income	14,475	67,851	240,221	26,874	349,421
Tuition and Fees	4,320	-	-	-	4,320
Food Service Income	-	-	-	32,467	32,467
Gifts and Bequests	38,973	-	-	5,000	43,973
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	49,498	-	-	255,860	305,358
Facilities Rental	22,953	-	-	-	22,953
Shared Service Fees	-	-	-	1,516,245	1,516,245
Insurance Recovery	46,258	-	-	-	46,258
Other Revenues	5,188	-	-	10,930	16,118
Total	\$ 6,569,612	\$ 4,269,867	\$ 240,221	\$ 1,847,376	\$ 12,927,076

N. Receivables

Receivables at year end for the District's individual major funds and aggregate nonmajor funds, including any applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Other Governmental	Total
Due from Other Governments	\$ 5,688,571	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,284,407	\$ 6,972,978
Property Taxes	703,866	374,630	-	-	1,078,496
Less Allowance for Uncollectible					
Property Taxes	(70,387)	(37,463)	-	-	(107,850)
Other Receivables	40,146	1,344	-	-	41,490
Net Receivables	\$ 6,362,196	\$ 338,511	\$ -	\$ 1,284,407	\$ 7,985,114

O. State Aid Reconciliation

The State provides various types of funding for local school districts as provided for in state statute. The following reconciliation presents funding earned by the District in each category presented. Because of the State's delay in reconciling the funding to local districts, the summary below represents an estimate of earnings. The settle up with the State will occur some 9 to 10 months following the fiscal year end.

Funding is earned for: 1) Available – annual allocation based on prior year enrollment; 2) Foundation – annual allocation based on student attendance, property tax collections and valuations, and special student population; 3) Instructional Facilities Allotment – based on property wealth; and 4) Existing Debt Allotment – based on eligible debt, student attendance, and property wealth. Various other sources are received but not reconciled here as these are the major sources of funding.

	Available	Foundation	IFA	EDA
Current Year Earnings (SOF)	\$ 862,957	\$ 12,054,427	Not	\$ -
Prior Years Settle Up	-	660,003	Eligible	66,588
Financial Statement Earnings	\$ 862,957	\$ 12,714,430	\$ -	\$ 66,588
Financial Statement Amounts				
SOF Receivable (Overpayment)	\$ -	\$ 2,295,150	\$ -	\$ (372,574)
Scheduled Payments	185,318	2,979,485	-	-

* Overpayments are represented in the financial statements as Unearned Revenue in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

P. Compliance, Stewardship, and Accountability

Expenditures over Appropriations

The following individual funds incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations at functional expenditure levels:

	Budget	Actual	Excess
General Fund:			
Instruction	\$ 10,775,485	\$ 10,916,125	\$ 140,640
Instructional Leadership	232,910	235,650	2,740
Health Services	263,052	269,873	6,821
Student Transportation	807,644	874,144	66,500
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	891,643	1,075,324	183,681
General Administration	1,035,474	1,036,779	1,305
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	2,562,114	2,817,725	255,611
Security and Monitoring Services	358,540	377,156	18,616
Data Processing Services	363,792	579,065	215,273
Debt Service	488,928	492,518	3,590
Capital Outlay	679,316	697,193	17,877
Payments to Shared Services Arrangements	449,759	459,624	9,865
Other Intergovernmental Charges	223,474	223,475	1
Child Nutrition Fund:			
Food Service	1,018,640	1,374,371	355,731

Q. Interfund Balances and Activities

Transfer to and from Other Funds

Transfers to and from other funds during the year consisted of the following:

Transfer From	Transfer To	Amount	Purpose
General Fund	Child Nutrition Fund	\$ 259,979	Annual Support

Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances at year-end is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	\$ 514,429
General Fund	Payroll Clearing Fund	167,836
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	1,351,173
Campus Activity Fund	Child Nutrition Fund	1,215
	Total	<u>\$ 2,034,653</u>

R. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after June 30, 2025, up through February 12, 2026, the date the financial statements were issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Data Control Codes	1		2	3	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		
	Original	Final			
REVENUES					
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 6,790,709	\$ 6,841,967	\$ 6,569,612	\$ (272,355)
5800	State Program Revenues	12,510,452	13,104,899	14,543,754	1,438,855
5900	Federal Program Revenues	337,000	337,000	488,808	151,808
5020	Total Revenues	\$ 19,638,161	\$ 20,283,866	\$ 21,602,174	\$ 1,318,308
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction and Instructional Related Services:					
0011	Instruction	\$ 10,729,227	\$ 10,775,485	\$ 10,916,125	\$ (140,640)
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	116,061	116,061	86,130	29,931
0013	Curriculum and Staff Development	333,923	333,923	322,358	11,565
	Total Instruction and Instr. Related Services	\$ 11,179,211	\$ 11,225,469	\$ 11,324,613	\$ (99,144)
Instructional and School Leadership:					
0021	Instructional Leadership	\$ 232,910	\$ 232,910	\$ 235,650	\$ (2,740)
0023	School Leadership	1,361,467	1,361,467	1,352,476	8,991
	Total Instructional and School Leadership	\$ 1,594,377	\$ 1,594,377	\$ 1,588,126	\$ 6,251
Support Services - Student (Pupil):					
0031	Guidance, Counseling and Evaluation Services	\$ 489,915	\$ 489,915	\$ 430,844	\$ 59,071
0032	Social Work Services	3,551	3,551	3,546	5
0033	Health Services	263,052	263,052	269,873	(6,821)
0034	Student Transportation	805,509	807,644	874,144	(66,500)
0036	Cocurricular / Extracurricular Activities	815,386	891,643	1,075,324	(183,681)
	Total Support Services - Student (Pupil)	\$ 2,377,413	\$ 2,455,805	\$ 2,653,731	\$ (197,926)
Administrative Support Services:					
0041	General Administration	\$ 1,035,474	\$ 1,035,474	\$ 1,036,779	\$ (1,305)
	Total Administrative Support Services	\$ 1,035,474	\$ 1,035,474	\$ 1,036,779	\$ (1,305)
Support Services - Nonstudent Based:					
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	\$ 2,164,293	\$ 2,562,114	\$ 2,817,725	\$ (255,611)
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	358,540	358,540	377,156	(18,616)
0053	Data Processing Services	301,328	363,792	579,065	(215,273)
	Total Support Services - Nonstudent Based	\$ 2,824,161	\$ 3,284,446	\$ 3,773,946	\$ (489,500)
Ancillary Services:					
0061	Community Services	\$ 25,807	\$ 25,807	\$ 24,232	\$ 1,575
	Total Community Services	\$ 25,807	\$ 25,807	\$ 24,232	\$ 1,575
Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on Long-term Debt	\$ 223,447	\$ 358,447	\$ 333,808	\$ 24,639
0072	Interest on Long-term Debt	130,481	130,481	158,710	(28,229)
	Total Debt Service	\$ 353,928	\$ 488,928	\$ 492,518	\$ (3,590)
Capital Outlay:					
0081	Capital Outlay	\$ 57,433	\$ 679,316	\$ 697,193	\$ (17,877)
	Total Capital Outlay	\$ 57,433	\$ 679,316	\$ 697,193	\$ (17,877)
Intergovernmental Changes:					
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Dist. - SSA	\$ 300,000	\$ 449,759	\$ 459,624	\$ (9,865)
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	150,000	223,474	223,475	(1)
	Total Intergovernmental Charges	\$ 450,000	\$ 673,233	\$ 683,099	\$ (9,866)
6030	Total Expenditures	\$ 19,897,804	\$ 21,462,855	\$ 22,274,237	\$ (811,382)
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ (259,643)	\$ (1,178,989)	\$ (672,063)	\$ 506,926
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
7912	Sale of Real or Personal Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,845	\$ 23,845
8911	Transfers Out	-	-	(259,979)	(259,979)
7080	Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (236,134)	\$ (236,134)
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (259,643)	\$ (1,178,989)	\$ (908,197)	\$ 270,792
0100	Fund Balance - Beginning (July 1)	5,085,555	5,085,555	5,085,555	-
3000	Fund Balance - Ending (June 30)	\$ 4,825,912	\$ 3,906,566	\$ 4,177,358	\$ 270,792

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULES OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2024*	2023*	2022*	2021*	2020*
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0121211021%	0.0129145127%	0.01177191069%	0.0102803126%	0.0115841695%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,404,075	\$ 8,871,024	\$ 6,957,332	\$ 2,618,032	\$ 6,204,245
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	8,917,539	10,109,597	8,741,653	4,444,286	8,371,156
Total	<u>\$ 16,321,614</u>	<u>\$ 18,980,621</u>	<u>\$ 15,698,985</u>	<u>\$ 7,062,318</u>	<u>\$ 14,575,401</u>
District's covered-employee payroll (for Measurement Year)	\$ 15,380,573	\$ 15,191,589	\$ 13,604,657	\$ 13,249,674	\$ 12,830,003
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	48.14%	58.39%	51.14%	19.76%	48.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	77.51%	73.15%	75.62%	88.79%	75.54%
	2019*	2018*	2017*	2016*	2015*
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0106649185%	0.0108602100%	0.0109274487%	0.0106514332%	0.0111733000%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 5,543,958	\$ 5,977,723	\$ 3,494,009	\$ 4,025,018	\$ 3,949,613
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	7,276,262	7,732,400	4,738,834	5,465,058	5,287,441
Total	<u>\$ 12,820,220</u>	<u>\$ 13,710,123</u>	<u>\$ 8,232,843</u>	<u>\$ 9,490,076</u>	<u>\$ 9,237,054</u>
District's covered-employee payroll (for Measurement Year)	\$ 10,843,187	\$ 10,502,285	\$ 10,428,505	\$ 9,702,350	\$ 9,492,432
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	51.13%	56.92%	33.50%	41.48%	41.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.24%	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%

* The years above present data for the measurement period ending date. The measurement period represents the period for which the pension plan prepares its reports which provides a 10 month delay for financial reporting in accordance with GASB 68

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually required contributions	\$ 754,076	\$ 667,811	\$ 653,696	\$ 532,264	\$ 441,503
Contributions in relations to the contractual required contributions	(754,076)	(667,811)	(653,696)	(532,264)	(441,503)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered employee payroll	\$ 16,460,052	\$ 15,235,742	\$ 14,970,952	\$ 13,566,199	\$ 13,231,586
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	4.58%	4.38%	4.37%	3.92%	3.34%
Contractually required contributions	\$ 469,664	\$ 368,700	\$ 359,702	\$ 355,634	\$ 337,155
Contributions in relations to the contractual required contributions	(469,664)	(368,700)	(359,702)	(355,634)	(337,155)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered employee payroll	\$ 12,500,837	\$ 10,765,476	\$ 10,463,295	\$ 10,297,025	\$ 9,695,291
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	3.76%	3.42%	3.44%	3.45%	3.48%

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULES OF THE DISTRICTS PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2024*	2023*	2022*	2021*
District's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.01608734 16%	0.0166310317%	0.0160362173%	0.0161026157%
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 4,882,755	\$ 3,681,829	\$ 3,839,713	\$ 6,211,498
State's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) associated with the District	6,118,025	4,442,692	4,683,846	8,322,024
Total	<u>\$ 11,000,780</u>	<u>\$ 8,124,521</u>	<u>\$ 8,523,559</u>	<u>\$ 14,533,522</u>
District's covered-employee payroll (for Measurement Year)	\$ 15,380,573	\$ 15,191,589	\$ 13,604,657	\$ 13,249,674
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	31.75%	24.24%	28.22%	46.88%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	13.70%	14.94%	11.52%	6.18%
District's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.0162369283%	0.0150515020%	0.0150209376%	0.0152557856%
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 6,172,390	\$ 7,118,041	\$ 7,500,092	\$ 6,634,169
State's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) associated with the District	8,294,212	9,458,283	7,773,088	7,115,288
Total	<u>\$ 14,466,602</u>	<u>\$ 16,576,324</u>	<u>\$ 15,273,180</u>	<u>\$ 13,749,457</u>
District's covered-employee payroll (for Measurement Year)	\$ 12,830,003	\$ 10,843,187	\$ 10,502,285	\$ 10,428,505
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of it's covered-employee payroll	48.11%	65.65%	71.41%	63.62%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	4.99%	2.66%	1.57%	0.91%

Note: Only eight years of data is presented in accordance with GASB 75 paragraph 245. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

* The years above present data for the measurement period ending date. The measurement period represents the period for which the pension plan prepares its reports which provides a 10 month delay for financial reporting in accordance with GASB 75

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contributions	\$ 155,027	\$ 144,836	\$ 142,818	\$ 131,407
Contributions in relations to the contractual required contributions	(155,027)	(144,836)	(142,818)	(131,407)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered employee payroll	\$ 16,460,052	\$ 15,235,742	\$ 14,970,952	\$ 13,566,199
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	0.94%	0.95%	0.95%	0.97%
Contractually required contributions	\$ 126,013	\$ 120,139	\$ 105,988	\$ 97,780
Contributions in relations to the contractual required contributions	(126,013)	(120,139)	(105,988)	(97,780)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
District's covered employee payroll	\$ 13,231,586	\$ 12,500,837	\$ 10,765,476	\$ 10,463,295
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	0.95%	0.96%	0.98%	0.93%

Note: Only eight years of data is presented in accordance with GASB 75, paragraph 245. "The information for all periods for the 10-year schedules that are required to be presented as required supplementary information may not be available initially. In these cases, during the transition period, that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The schedules should not include information that is not measured in accordance with the requirements of this Statement."

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Budget

The official budget was prepared for adoption for all Government Fund Types. The budget was prepared in accordance with accounting practices generally accepted in the United States of America. The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements:

1. Prior to June 20 of the preceding fiscal year, the District prepares a budget for the next succeeding fiscal year beginning July 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 after ten days' public notice of the meeting has been given.
3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution by the Board.

Once a budget is approved, it can be amended at function and fund level only 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. Such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end as required by law.

Each amendment 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.

Encumbrances for goods or services purchased are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Under Texas law, appropriations lapse on June 30, and encumbrances outstanding at the time are to be either cancelled or appropriately provided for in the subsequent year's budget. There were no end-of-year outstanding encumbrances that were provided for in the subsequent year's budget.

B. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

1. Changes of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

No actuarial assumptions and methods have been modified since the determination of the prior year net pension liability.

2. Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total pension liability during the measurement period.

C. OPEB Healthcare Plan

1. Changes of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

The single discount rate changed from 4.13% as of last year to 3.87% at August 31, 2024.

2. Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		1	2	3	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts			
		Original	Final	Actual	
REVENUES					
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 78,829	\$ 78,829	\$ 33,774	\$ (45,055)
5800	State Program Revenues	5,600	5,600	7,330	1,730
5900	Federal Program Revenues	885,254	945,254	1,073,288	128,034
5020	Total Revenues	<u>\$ 969,683</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,683</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,392</u>	<u>\$ 84,709</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Support Services - Student (Pupil):					
0035	Food Service	<u>\$ 958,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,374,371</u>	<u>\$ (355,731)</u>
	Total Support Services - Student (Pupil)	<u>\$ 958,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,374,371</u>	<u>\$ (355,731)</u>
6030	Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 958,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,374,371</u>	<u>\$ (355,731)</u>
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>\$ 11,043</u>	<u>\$ 11,043</u>	<u>\$ (259,979)</u>	<u>\$ (271,022)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
7915	Transfers In	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 259,979</u>	<u>\$ 259,979</u>
7080	Net Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 259,979</u>	<u>\$ 259,979</u>
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 11,043	\$ 11,043	\$ -	\$ (11,043)
0100	Fund Balance - Beginning (July 1)	-	-	-	-
3000	Fund Balance - Ending (June 30)	<u>\$ 11,043</u>	<u>\$ 11,043</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (11,043)</u>

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEBT SERVICE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		1	2	3	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual	
		Original	Final		
REVENUES					
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,269,867	\$ (23,723)
5800	State Program Revenues	-	-	66,588	66,588
5020	Total Revenues	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,336,455	\$ 42,865
EXPENDITURES					
Debt Service:					
0071	Principal on Long-term Debt	\$ 1,315,000	\$ 1,315,000	\$ 1,315,000	\$ -
0072	Interest on Long-term Debt	2,788,091	2,788,091	2,788,091	-
0073	Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	190,499	190,499	7,050	183,449
	Total Debt Service	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,110,141	# \$ 183,449
6030	Total Expenditures	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,293,590	\$ 4,110,141	\$ 183,449
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 226,314	\$ 226,314
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 226,314	\$ 226,314
0100	Fund Balance - Beginning (July 1)	3,864,906	3,864,906	3,864,906	-
3000	Fund Balance - Ending (June 30)	\$ 3,864,906	\$ 3,864,906	\$ 4,091,220	\$ 226,314

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Response</u>
SF1	Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report on the financial statements as a whole?	Yes
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning nonpayment of any terms of any debt agreement at fiscal year end?	No
SF3	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teacher Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies? Payments to the TRS and TWC are considered timely if a warrant hold that was issued in connection to the untimely payment was cleared within 30 days from the date the warrant hold was issued. Payments to the IRS are considered timely if a penalty or delinquent payment notice was cleared within 30 days from the date the notice was issued.	Yes
SF4	Was the school district issued a warrant hold? Even if the issue surrounding the initial hold was resolved and cleared within 30 days, the school district is considered to have been issued a warrant hold.	No
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal funds?	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state or federal funds?	No
SF7	Did the school post the required financial information on its website in accordance with Government Code, Local Government Code, Texas Administrative Code and other statutes, laws and rules that were in effect at the school district's fiscal year-end?	Yes
SF8	Did the school board members discuss the school district's property value at a board meeting within 120 days before the school district adopted its budget? ☐	Yes
SF9	Total accumulated accretion on CABs included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year-end.	\$ -0-

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED RESPONSES TO
STATE MANDATED PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

<u>Data Control Codes</u>		<u>Response</u>
<u>Section A: Compensatory Education Programs</u>		
<u>AP1</u>	Did your District expend any state compensatory education program state allotment funds during the district's fiscal year?	Yes
<u>AP2</u>	Does the District have written policies and procedures for its state compensatory education program?	Yes
<u>AP3</u>	List the total state allotment funds received for state compensatory education programs during the district's fiscal year.	\$ 1,773,464
<u>AP4</u>	List the actual direct program expenditures for state compensatory education programs during the District's fiscal year. (PICs 24, 26, 28, 29, 30)	\$ 972,531
<u>Section B: Bilingual Education Programs</u>		
<u>AP5</u>	Did your District expend any bilingual education program state allotment funds during the District's	Yes
<u>AP6</u>	Does the District have written policies and procedures for its bilingual education program?	Yes
<u>AP7</u>	List the total state allotment funds received for bilingual education programs during the District's fiscal year.	\$ 117,877
<u>AP8</u>	List the actual direct program expenditures for bilingual education programs during the District's fiscal year. (PIC's 25)	\$ 29,492

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Federal Grantor/ Pass Through Grantor/ Program Title	(02) Federal ALN Number	(02A) Pass-Through Grantor's Number	(03) Expenditures, Indirect Costs and Refunds
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>			
Passed through the Texas Education Agency:			
ESSA Title I Part A - Improving Basic Programs*	84.010a	25610101116903	\$ 717,535
Total ALN 84.010			717,535
IDEA-B Formula - B	84.027a	246600011169036000	55,000
IDEA-B Formula - B	84.027a	256600011169036000	1,554,633
Total ALN 84.027			1,609,633
IDEA-B Preschool - B	84.173a	256610011169036000	22,961
Total ALN 84.173			22,961
Elementary & Secondary Schools Emergency Relief - II - D*	84.425d	21528001116903	970,731
Total ALN 84.425			970,731
Carl Perkins- Perkins V: Strengthening	84.048	24420006116903	3,874
Carl Perkins- Perkins V: Strengthening	84.048	25420006116903	120,906
Total ALN 84.048			124,780
ESSA Title II Part A -Supporting Effective Education	84.367a	24694501116903	409
ESSA Title II Part A -Supporting Effective Education	84.367a	25694501116903	69,426
Total ALN 84.367			69,835
ESSA Title IV Part A -Student Support & Academic Achievement	84.424a	25680101116903	70,096
Total ALN 84.424			70,096
ESSA Title V Part B - Rural & Low Income	84.358b	24696001116903	5,063
Total ALN 84.58			5,063
Summer School LEP	84.369	69552302	1,363
Total ALN 84.369			1,363
Total passed through Texas Education Agency			3,591,997
Passed through Education Service Center, Region X:			
ESSA Title III - English Lanuaage Acquisition	84.365a	25671001057950	17,617
Total ALN 84.365			17,617
Passed through Boles Independent School District:			
21st Century Grant	84.287	246950267110007	20,254
21st Century Grant	84.287	256950267110007	382,520
Total ALN 84.287			402,774
Total Department of Education			4,012,388
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>			
Passed through Greenville Independent School District:			
Head Start	93.600	87CH6997/122	155,312
Total Department of Health and Human Services			155,312
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
Passed through the Texas Department of Agriculture:			
School Breakfast Program-A*	10.553	00621	240,937
National School Lunch Program - A*	10.555	00621	525,643
TDA - OEBT Administrative Expense Reimbursement*	10.555	00621	1,918
USDA Commodity Food Distribution	10.565	00621	91,675
NSLP Supply Chain Grant - A*	10.555	00621	85,277
Child and Adult Care Food Program - A*	10.558	00621	127,837
Total Department of Agriculture			1,073,287
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 5,240,987

* Indicates Major Program

A - Child Nutrition Cluster - Total Cluster \$ 981,612

B - Special Education Cluster - Total Cluster \$ 1,507,849

The accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this statement.

COMMERCE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Schedule) includes the federal activity of the Commerce Independent School District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which a fund liability occurs. Funds are considered earned to the extent of expenditures made.

The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of the District. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 expenditures were accounted for in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds which are governmental fund types. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance; wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Federal grants are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant.

C. Food Distribution

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the Schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and used. No provision has been made for amounts on hand on June 30, 2025.

D. Indirect Cost

The District has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

E. Reconciliation of Federal Revenue with Financial Statements

The District records amounts received from the federal government or other recipients of federal grant as federal revenue in the financial statements. This reconciliation identifies the difference between the financial statement revenues and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards:

Total Federal Expenditures (Exhibit K-1)	\$ 5,240,987
School Health and Resource Refunds	<u>(20,259)</u>
Federal Revenue (Exhibit C-3)	<u>\$ 5,220,728</u>

APPENDIX E

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

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

The regular session of the 89th Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") convened on January 14, 2025, and concluded on June 2, 2025. The Legislature meets in regular session in odd numbered years for 140 days. When the Legislature is not in session, the Governor may call one or more special sessions, at the Governor's discretion, each lasting no more than 30 days, and for which the Governor sets the agenda. The Governor called a first special session, which began on July 21, 2025, and ended on August 15, 2025. The Governor called a second special session, which began on August 15, 2025, and ended on September 4, 2025 (the regular session together with the special sessions may hereinafter be referred to as the "89th Legislative Session"). The TEA, the State Board of Education (the "SBOE"), and the Texas Permanent School Fund Corporation (the "PSF Corporation") are in the process of monitoring the implementation of legislation signed by the Governor and make no representation regarding any actions taken by the Legislature in the 89th Legislative Session that may materially impact themselves, the Guarantee Program, the Act, and Texas school finance in general.

History and Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Corporation's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the "Annual Report"), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The Texas School Land Board's (the "SLB") land and real assets investment operations, which are part of the PSF as described below, are also included in the annual financial report of the Texas General Land Office (the "GLO") that is included in the annual comprehensive report of the State of Texas. The Annual Report includes the Message From the Chief Executive Officer of the PSF Corporation (the "Message") and the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2025, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12") of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2025, is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report as it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2025, and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2025, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2025 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the PSF Corporation has not obligated itself to update the 2025 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The PSF Corporation posts (i) each Annual Report,

which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, (ii) the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, (iii) the PSF Corporation's Investment Policy Statement (the "IPS"), and (iv) monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the "Web Site Materials") on the PSF Corporation's web site at <https://texaspsf.org> and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund's holdings of securities as required by Section 13(f), are available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar. A list of the Fund's equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the PSF Corporation's web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund's securities lending program. Such list, as filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

Management and Administration of the Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

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

average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

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

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

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

Annual Distributions to the Available School Fund¹

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023²</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
PSF(CORP) Distribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,076	\$2,156	\$2,156
PSF(SBOE) Distribution	1,056	1,056	1,236	1,236	1,102	1,102	1,731	-	-	-
PSF(SLB) Distribution	-	-	-	300	600	600 ³	415	115	-	-
Per Student Distribution	215	212	247	306	347	341	432	440	430	428

1 In millions of dollars. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PSF Corporation Strategic Asset Allocation

The PSFC Board sets the asset allocation policy for the Fund, including determining the available asset classes for investment and approving target percentages and ranges for allocation to each asset class, with the goal of delivering a long-term risk adjusted return through all economic and market environments. The IPS includes a combined asset allocation for all Fund assets and allows for the use of derivatives and other leverage. The IPS provides that the Fund's investment objectives are as follows:

- Generate continuous distributions for the benefit of public schools in Texas;
- Maintain purchasing power, after spending, inflation, and student population growth, in order to maintain intergenerational equity with respect to distributions;
- Provide a maximum level of return consistent with prudent risk levels, while maintaining sufficient liquidity needed to support distributions and BGP obligations; and
- Strive to maintain a AAA credit rating, as assigned by a Nationally Recognized Securities Rating Organization.

The table below sets forth the current strategic asset allocation of the Fund that was adopted, effective January 1, 2026 (which is subject to change from time to time):

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Range ¹
Cash Equivalent	3.0%	n/a
Core Bonds	9.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (High Yield)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-Core Bonds (Bank Loans)	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Large Cap U.S. Equity	15.0%	+/- 5.0%
Small/Mid-Cap U.S. Equity	3.0%	+/- 5.0%
Non-U.S. Developed Equity	8.0%	+/- 5.0%
Absolute Return	6.0%	+/- 5.0%
Private Debt (Liquid Substitute)	9.5%	+/- 5.0%
Private Equity (Liquid Substitute)	20.0%	+/- 10.0%
Real Estate	10.5%	+/- 5.0%
Natural Resources	4.0%	+/- 5.0%
Infrastructure	6.0%	+/- 5.0%

The table below sets forth the comparative investments of the PSF for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2024 and 2025, as set forth in the Annual Report for the 2025 fiscal year. As of January 1, 2023, the assets of the PSF(SBOE) and the PSF(SLB) were generally combined (referred to herein as the PSF(CORP)) for investment management and accounting purposes.

Comparative Investment Schedule – PSF(CORP)

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025 and 2024				
ASSET CLASS	August 31, 2025	August 31, 2024	Amount of Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,732.4	\$ 3,651.3	\$81.1	2.2%
Domestic Large Cap	7,860.0	8,084.6	(224.6)	-2.7%
Total Domestic Equity	11,592.4	11,735.9	(143.5)	-1.2%
International Equity	5,093.7	4,131.1	962.6	23.3%
TOTAL EQUITY	16,686.1	15,867.0	819.1	5.2%
FIXED INCOME				
Domestic Fixed Income	-	-	-	-
US Treasuries	-	-	-	-
Core Bonds	5,464.4	8,151.6	(2,687.2)	-33.0%
Bank Loans	3,908.4	2,564.1	1,344.3	52.4%
High Yield Bonds	1,569.2	2,699.5	(1,130.3)	-41.9%
Emerging Market Debt	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FIXED INCOME	10,942.0	13,415.2	(2,473.2)	-18.4%
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS				
Absolute Return	3,247.4	3,106.0	141.4	4.6%
Real Estate	6,300.8	6,101.0	199.8	3.3%
Private Equity	12,170.5	8,958.8	3,211.7	35.9%
Emerging Manager Program	-	-	-	-
Real Return	-	-	-	-
Private Credit	3,884.3	2,257.9	1,626.4	72.0%
Real Assets	5,525.2	4,648.1	877.1	18.9%
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	31,128.2	25,071.8	6,056.4	24.2%
UNALLOCATED CASH	1,335.0	2,583.2	(1,248.2)	-48.3%
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	\$ 60,091.3	\$ 56,937.2	\$ 3,154.1	5.5%

Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

The table below sets forth the investments of the PSF(SLB) for the year ended August 31, 2025.

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025

	As of <u>8-31-25</u>
Investment Type	
Investments in Real Assets	
Sovereign Lands	\$ 279.84
Discretionary Internal Investments	989.22
Other Lands	153.17
Minerals ^{(2), (3)}	<u>4,872.77</u> ⁽⁶⁾
Total Investments ⁽⁴⁾	\$6,294.99
Cash in State Treasury ⁽⁵⁾	575.70
Total Investments & Cash in State Treasury	\$ 6,870.70

¹ Unaudited figures from Table 5 in the FY 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

² Historical Cost of investments at August 31, 2025 was: Sovereign Lands \$838,676.44; Discretionary Internal Investments \$830,739,719.64; Other Lands \$37,306,005.32; and Minerals \$13,437,552.03.

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

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

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

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

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

The School District Bond Guarantee Program requires an application be made by a school district to the Education Commissioner for a guarantee of its bonds. If the conditions for the School District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

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

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

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

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

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

Pursuant to the CDBGP Rules, the Education Commissioner annually determines the ratio of charter district students to total public school students, for the 2026 fiscal year, the ratio is 8.17%. At February 23, 2026, there were 182 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 1,027 charter school campuses authorized under such charters, though as of such date, 41 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons; therefore, there are 986 charter school campuses actively serving students in Texas. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, limits the number of charters that the Education Commissioner may grant to a total number of 305 charters. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." The Act provides that the Education Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

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

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

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

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

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

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of December 31, 2025 the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$51,913,224,643 (unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of \$259,566,123,215 in principal amount of guaranteed bonds outstanding.

As of December 31, 2025, the estimated State Capacity Limit is \$181,696,286,251, which is lower than the IRS Limit, making the State Capacity Limit the current Capacity Limit for the Fund.

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

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

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

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

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

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

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

Since the initial authorization of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act has established a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the "Charter District Reserve Fund"). Formerly, the Act provided that each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on its bonds due to the guarantee by the PSF. SB 1480 modified the Act insofar as it pertains to the Charter District Reserve Fund. Effective September 1, 2017, the Act provides that a charter district that has a bond guaranteed must remit to the Education Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20% of the savings to the charter district that is a result of the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The amount due shall be paid on receipt by the charter district of the bond proceeds. However, the deposit requirement will not apply if the balance of the Charter District Reserve Fund is at least equal to 3.00% of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. At December 31, 2025, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$153,914,605, which represented approximately 2.61% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. The Reserve Fund is held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF Corporation staff.

Charter District Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

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

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

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

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value⁽¹⁾	Market Value⁽¹⁾
2021	\$38,699,895,545	\$55,582,252,097
2022	42,511,350,050	56,754,515,757
2023	43,915,792,841	59,020,536,667
2024	47,047,688,784	62,766,382,537
2025 ⁽²⁾	50,832,583,937	66,549,781,438

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2025, mineral assets, sovereign lands, other lands, and discretionary internal investments, had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$0.8 million, \$37.3 million, and \$830.7 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$4,872.7 million, \$279.8 million, \$153.1 million, and \$989.2 million, respectively.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
<u>At 8/31</u>	<u>Principal Amount⁽¹⁾</u>
2021	\$95,259,161,922
2022	103,239,495,929
2023	115,730,826,682
2024	125,815,981,603
2025	143,940,955,098 ⁽²⁾

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

⁽²⁾ At August 31, 2025 (the most recent date for which such data is available), the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts and charter districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program was \$230,761,751,555, of which \$86,820,796,457 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2025, there were \$143,940,955,098 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the State Capacity Limit of \$181,696,286,251 (the State Capacity Limit is currently the Capacity Limit), net of the Capacity Reserve, as of December 31, 2025, 7.86% of the Guarantee Program's capacity was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. As of December 31, 2025, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 79.16% of the Capacity Limit (which is currently the State Capacity Limit). December 31, 2025 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

<u>Fiscal Year Ended 8/31</u>	<u>School District Bonds</u>		<u>Charter District Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>	<u>No. of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount (\$)</u>
2021	3,346	\$91,951,175,922	83	\$3,307,986,000	3,429	\$95,259,161,922
2022	3,348	99,528,099,929	94	3,711,396,000	3,442	103,239,495,929
2023	3,339	111,647,914,682	102	4,082,912,000	3,441	115,730,826,682
2024	3,330	121,046,871,603	103	4,769,110,000	3,433	125,815,981,603
2025 ⁽²⁾	3,444	138,140,381,098	113	5,800,574,000	3,557	143,940,955,098

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

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2025 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$143,822,038,077 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,456 school district issues, aggregating \$137,938,824,077 in principal amount and 114 charter district issues, aggregating \$5,883,214,000 in principal amount. At December 31, 2025 the projected guarantee capacity available was \$32,174,623,697 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2025

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2025, including the Message from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund, the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and other schedules contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, as filed with the MSRB, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the PSF Corporation are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(CORP). The Fund's non-financial real assets are managed by the SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets.

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the PSF(CORP) net position was \$60.6 billion. During the year, the PSF(CORP) continued updating and implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the investment mix to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation aims to pursue the objectives of the Fund at an acceptable risk level. The PSF(CORP) is invested in global markets and liquid and illiquid assets experience volatility commensurate with the related indices. The PSF(CORP) is broadly diversified and benefits from the cost structure of its investment program. Changes continue to be researched, crafted, and implemented to make the cost structure more effective and efficient. The PSF(CORP) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2025, net of fees, were 8.20%, 7.95%, and 7.40%, respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). See "Comparative Investment Schedule - PSF(CORP)" for the PSF(CORP) holdings as of August 31, 2025.

Effective February 1, 2024, Texas PSF transitioned into a new strategic asset allocation. The new allocation of the PSF Corporation updated the strategic asset allocation among public equities, fixed income, and alternative assets, as discussed herein. Alternative assets now include private credit, absolute return, private equity, real estate, natural resources, and infrastructure. For a description of the accrual basis of accounting and more information about performance, including comparisons to established benchmarks for certain periods, please see the 2025 Annual Report which is included by reference herein.

PSF Returns Fiscal Year Ended 8-31-2025¹

<u>Portfolio</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Benchmark Return²</u>
Total PSF(CORP) Portfolio	8.20	7.78
Domestic Large Cap Equities	14.50	15.88
Domestic Small/Mid Cap Equities	7.64	5.80
International Equities	16.16	14.89
Private Credit	6.87	9.26
Core Bonds	4.02	3.14
Absolute Return	14.98	6.90
Real Estate	0.14	0.97
Private Equity	8.17	8.61
High Yield	8.18	8.26
Natural Resources	2.31	0.39
Infrastructure	15.06	8.79
Bank Loans	7.76	7.36
Short Term Investment Portfolio	6.06	4.51

¹ Time weighted rates of return adjusted for cash flows for the PSF(CORP) investment assets. Does not include SLB managed real estate or real assets. Returns are net of fees. Source: Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

² Benchmarks are as set forth in the Annual Report for year ended August 31, 2025.

The SLB is responsible for the investment of money in the Real Estate Special Fund Account (RESFA) of the PSF (also referred to herein as the PSF(SLB)). Pursuant to applicable law, money in the PSF(SLB) may be invested in land, mineral and royalty interest, and real property holdings. For more information regarding the investments of the PSF(SLB), please see the 2025 Unaudited Annual Financial Report of the Texas General Land Office and Veterans Land Board.

The Fund directly supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. In fiscal year 2025, \$2.2 billion was distributed to the ASF, \$600 million of which was distributed by the PSF(CORP) on behalf of the SLB.

Other Events and Disclosures

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

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

As of August 31, 2025, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

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

Through the codification of the TEA Undertaking and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the TEA has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders, and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Undertaking obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Undertaking pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c2-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA Undertaking, the TEA is obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

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

Annual Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

Event Notices

The TEA and the PSF Corporation will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes of the Guarantee Program; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (15) the incurrence of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the Guarantee Program, any of which reflect financial difficulties. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption, or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.)

In addition, the TEA or the PSF Corporation will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA or the PSF Corporation to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

Availability of Information

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

Limitations and Amendments

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

The continuing disclosure agreement is made only with respect to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The issuer of guaranteed bonds or an obligated person with respect to guaranteed bonds may make a continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to its obligations arising under Rule 15c2-12 pertaining to financial information and operating data concerning such entity and events notices relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in this offering document.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA or the PSF Corporation from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA or the PSF Corporation, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA or the PSF Corporation (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA or the PSF Corporation may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

Except as stated below, during the last five years, the TEA and the PSF Corporation have not failed to substantially comply with their previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12. On April 28, 2022, TEA became aware that it had not timely filed its 2021 Annual Report with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA took corrective action and filed the 2021 Annual Report with EMMA on April 28, 2022, followed by a notice of late filing made with EMMA on April 29, 2022. TEA notes that the 2021 Annual Report was timely filed on the TEA website by the required filing date and that website posting has been incorporated by reference into TEA's Bond Guarantee Program disclosures that are included in school district and charter district offering documents. On March 31, 2025, the TEA and the PSF Corporation became aware that the 2022 operating data was not timely filed with EMMA due to an administrative oversight. TEA and PSF Corporation took corrective action and filed a notice of late filing with EMMA on April 4, 2025. The annual operating data was previously posted to EMMA on March 31, 2023.

SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, the TEA received a letter from the Chief Counsel of the SEC that pertains to the availability of the “small issuer exemption” set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12. The letter provides that Texas school districts which offer municipal securities that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program may undertake to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12 if their offerings otherwise qualify for such exemption, notwithstanding the guarantee of the school district securities under the Guarantee Program. Among other requirements established by Rule 15c2-12, a school district offering may qualify for the small issuer exemption if, upon issuance of the proposed series of securities, the school district will have no more than \$10 million of outstanding municipal securities.

(this page intentionally left blank)

Financial Advisory Services
Provided By:

