

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT
August 10, 2026

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is (i) excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and (ii) not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals. See "TAX MATTERS" herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.

THE DISTRICT WILL DESIGNATE THE BONDS AS QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

\$2,000,000*

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in McLennan and Coryell Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

Dated Date: August 1, 2026 (interest will accrue from the Delivery Date)

Due: February 15, as shown on page ii

The Crawford Independent School District (the "District") is issuing its \$2,000,000* Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") in accordance with the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including, particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an order to be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Order") authorizing the issuance of the Bonds, and an election held within the District on November 8, 2022 (the "Election"). The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District and 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, as provided in the Order.

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Delivery Date (defined herein), and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 each year, commencing February 15, 2027 until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. Interest accruing on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. (See "THE BONDS – General Description.")

The District has submitted an application and received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

The District intends to utilize the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), but reserves the right on its behalf or on behalf of DTC to discontinue such system. The principal of, and interest on the Bonds will be payable to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, by U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas, as the initial Paying Agent/Registrar (the "Paying Agent/Registrar") for the Bonds. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof. Such Book-Entry-Only System will affect the method and timing of payment and the method of transfer. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM").

The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 2037, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions").

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipment of school buildings in the District, including equipment for school security purposes, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Authorization and Purpose").

MATURITY SCHEDULE ON INSIDE COVER, PAGE ii

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued, and received by the initial purchaser thereof at a competitive sale (the "Initial Purchaser"), subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Bracewell LLP, Dallas Texas, Bond Counsel. The Bonds are expected to be available for initial delivery through the services of DTC on or about September 15, 2026 (the "Delivery Date").

SEALED BIDS TO BE SUBMITTED: 11:00 A.M. CENTRAL TIME
August 17, 2026

*Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$2,000,000*

UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

Base CUSIP No: 225111⁽¹⁾

Maturity					Maturity				
Date	Principal	Interest	Initial	CUSIP	Date	Principal	Interest	Initial	CUSIP
<u>(2/15)</u>	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Suffix No.</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>(2/15)</u>	<u>Amount*</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Suffix No.</u> ⁽¹⁾
2027	\$ 45,000				2040	\$ 80,000			
2028	45,000				2041	85,000			
2029	45,000				2042	85,000			
2030	50,000				2043	90,000			
2031	50,000				2044	95,000			
2032	55,000				2045	100,000			
2033	55,000				2046	105,000			
2034	60,000				2047	110,000			
2035	60,000				2048	115,000			
2036	65,000				2049	125,000			
2037	70,000				2050	130,000			
2038	70,000				2051	135,000			
2039	75,000								

(Interest to accrue from the Delivery Date)

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS.... The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 2037, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See “THE BONDS –Redemption Provisions”).

* Preliminary, subject to change.

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP numbers have been assigned to the Bonds by CUSIP Global Services, managed by FactSet Research Systems Inc. on behalf of The American Bankers Association and are included solely for the convenience of owners of the Bonds. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CUSIP services. None of the District, the Municipal Advisor, or the Initial Purchaser shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

**CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS**

ELECTED OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	Term Expires <u>(May)</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Mr. Chad Lewis, President	2028	President, Non-Technologies
Dr. Amy Maddox, Vice President	2028	Senior Lecturer – Baylor University
Mr. Jared Griffin, Secretary	2027	Neonatal Nurse
Mr. Jesse Bolgiano	2029	President/ CEO, Leon River Mercantile
Dr. Laura Irvin	2029	Orthopedic Physician
Mrs. Christy Murphy	2028	Retired Teacher
Mr. Chad Talbert	2027	Director of IT Enterprises

CERTAIN DISTRICT OFFICIALS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	Years in Current <u>Position</u>	Years of <u>Experience</u>
Dr. Kenneth Hall	Superintendent of Schools	17	40
Ms. Karlie Collins	Business Manager	4	7

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Auditors.....	Singleton, Clark & Company, PC Cedar Park, Texas
Bond Counsel.....	Bracewell LLP Dallas, Texas
Municipal Advisor.....	RBC Capital Markets, LLC San Antonio, Texas

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

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Superintendent
Crawford Independent School District
200 Pirate Drive
Crawford, Texas 76638
(254) 486-2381

R. Dustin Traylor
RBC Capital Markets, LLC
303 Pearl Parkway, Suite 220
San Antonio, Texas 78215
Phone: (210) 805-1117

USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

For purposes of compliance with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities Exchange Commission, as amended (“Rule 15c2-12”), this document constitutes an “official statement” of the District with respect to the Bonds that has been “deemed final” by the District as of its date except for the omission of no more than the information permitted by Rule 15c2-12.

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, and 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 as having been authorized by the District, or the Municipal Advisor.

This Official Statement contains, in part, estimates and matters of opinion and certain forward-looking statements 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.

Certain information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources which are believed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and it is not to be construed as a representation by Bond Counsel or the Municipal Advisor.

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 since the date hereof. See “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 (the “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 INITIAL PURCHASER 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.

Neither District nor the Municipal Advisor make any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its Book-Entry-Only System or the affairs of the TEA described under “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” as such information has been provided by DTC and TEA, respectively.

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

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING” STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES AND 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MATURITY SCHEDULE -----	ii	Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds -----	12
ELECTED OFFICIALS -----	iii	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM -----	13
CERTAIN DISTRICT OFFICIALS -----	iii	Overview -----	13
CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS -----	iii	2025 Legislative Session -----	13
USE OF INFORMATION IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT -----	iv	Local Funding for School Districts -----	14
TABLE OF CONTENTS -----	v	State Funding for School Districts -----	14
SELECTED DATA FROM THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT -----	vi	Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement -----	16
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT -----	1	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS	
THE BONDS -----	1	APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT -----	17
Authorization and Purpose -----	1	TAX RATE LIMITATIONS -----	18
General Description -----	1	M&O Tax Rate Limitations -----	18
Redemption Provisions -----	2	I&S Tax Rate Limitations -----	18
Security -----	3	Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate -----	18
Permanent School Fund Guarantee -----	3	THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	
Legality -----	3	PROGRAM -----	19
Payment Record -----	3	EMPLOYEES BENEFIT PLAN -----	19
Defeasance of Bonds -----	3	RATINGS -----	20
Amendments -----	4	LEGAL MATTERS -----	20
Sources and Uses of Funds -----	4	Legal Opinions -----	20
REGISTERED OWNERS' REMEDIES -----	4	Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in	
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM -----	5	Texas -----	20
Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official		Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale -----	21
Statement -----	6	TAX MATTERS -----	21
REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE -----	6	Tax Exemption -----	21
Paying Agent/Registrar -----	6	Purchase of Tax-Exempt Obligations by Financial	
Future Registration -----	7	Institutions -----	22
Record Date For Interest Payment -----	7	Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations -----	22
Limitation on Transfer of Bonds -----	7	Collateral Tax Consequences -----	22
Replacement Bonds -----	7	Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Premium -----	23
AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION -----	7	Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount -----	23
Valuation of Taxable Property -----	8	Tax Legislative Changes -----	24
State Mandated Homestead Exemptions -----	8	INVESTMENT POLICIES -----	24
Local Option Homestead Exemptions -----	8	Investments -----	24
State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes -----	8	Legal Investments -----	24
Personal Property -----	9	Investment Policies -----	25
Freeport and Goods-In-Transit Exemptions -----	9	CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION -----	26
Other Exempt Property -----	9	Annual Report -----	26
Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a		Notice of Certain Events -----	26
Disaster -----	9	Availability of Information -----	27
Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones -----	9	Limitations and Amendments -----	27
Tax Limitation Agreements -----	10	Compliance with Prior Undertakings -----	27
Tax Abatement Agreements -----	10	LITIGATION -----	28
District and Taxpayer Remedies -----	10	MUNICIPAL ADVISOR -----	28
Levy and Collection of Taxes -----	11	OFFICIAL STATEMENT -----	28
District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies -----	11	Certification of the Official Statement -----	28
District Application of the Tax Code -----	11	WINNING BIDDER -----	28
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN		FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS -----	28
TEXAS -----	12	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER RISK	
Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance		FACTORS -----	29
System -----	12	WEATHER EVENTS -----	29
Current Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance		CONCLUDING STATEMENT -----	29
System -----	12	MISCELLANEOUS -----	29

Financial Information Regarding the District
General Information Regarding the District and Its Economy
Audited Financial Statement for the Year Ended August 31, 2025
Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel
The Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program

Appendix A
Appendix B
Appendix C
Appendix D
Appendix E

The cover page hereof, the section entitled "Selected Data from the Official Statement," this Table of Contents and the Appendices attached hereto are part of this Official Statement.

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 Crawford Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) located in McLennan and Coryell 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. For more information regarding the District, see “Appendix A – Financial Information Regarding the District” and “Appendix B – General Information Regarding the District and Its Economy.”
Authority for Issuance and Use of Proceeds	The District’s \$2,000,000* Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”) are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including, particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an order to be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Order”) authorizing the issuance of the Bonds, and an election held within the District on November 8, 2022 (the “Election”). Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipment of school buildings in the District, including equipment for school security purposes, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See “THE BONDS – Authorization and Purpose”).
Payment of Interest	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Delivery Date, and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 each year, commencing February 15, 2027 until stated maturity or prior redemption. (See “THE BONDS – General Description”).
Paying Agent/Registrar	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds is U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas (see “REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE – Paying Agent/Registrar” herein). Initially, the District intends to use the Book-Entry-Only System of The Depository Trust Company. (See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM”).
Security	The Bonds will constitute direct obligations of the District payable as to principal and interest from a continuing and direct ad valorem tax levied by the District against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount. (See “THE BONDS - Security”). Also see “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS” and “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” for a discussion of recent developments in State law affecting the financing of school districts in Texas.
Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program	In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District made application to the Texas Education Agency and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas under the Guarantee Program for School District Bonds (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code, as amended). (See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
Redemption Provisions	The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on and after February 15, 2037, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on February 15, 2036 or any date thereafter, at par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See “THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions.”)
Ratings	It is anticipated that the Bonds will be rated “AAA” by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) by virtue of the Guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas, as S&P generally rates all bond issues guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas “AAA”. The presently outstanding unenhanced tax-supported debt of the District is rated “A+” by S&P. (See “RATINGS” and “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

Tax Matters	In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is (i) excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and (ii) not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals. See “TAX MATTERS” herein, including information regarding potential alternative minimum tax consequences for corporations.
The Bonds as Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations	The District will designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for financial institutions (see “TAX MATTERS – Purchase of Tax-Exempt Obligations by Financial Institutions”).
Book-Entry-Only System	The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 in principal amount or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the purchasers thereof (the “Beneficial Owners”). The principal of and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. (See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM”).
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 approval of certain legal matters by Bracewell LLP, Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel. (See “LEGAL MATTERS” and “Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel” attached hereto as Appendix D).
Delivery	When issued, anticipated on or about September 15, 2026.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT RELATING TO
\$2,000,000*
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in McLennan and Coryell Counties, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This Official Statement, including Appendices A, B and C hereto, has been prepared by the Crawford Independent School District located in McLennan and Coryell Counties, Texas (the “District”) in connection with the offering by the District of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”) identified on the cover page 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. (See “FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS”).

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and the Order (as defined herein), and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained upon request by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges by writing the Crawford Independent School District, 200 Pirate Drive, Crawford, Texas 76638, and, during the offering period, from the District’s Municipal Advisor, RBC Capital Markets LLC, 303 Pearl Parkway, Suite 220, San Antonio, Texas 78215, by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable handling, mailing and delivery charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date and the information contained herein is subject to change. A copy of the Official Statement will be submitted to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system. See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM - PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE INFORMATION” for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency (the “TEA”) and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

THE BONDS

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds are being issued in accordance with the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including, particularly, Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an order to be adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Order”) authorizing the issuance of the Bonds, and an election held within the District on November 8, 2022 (the “Election”). Capitalized terms used herein have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the Order, except as otherwise indicated.

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used for the purposes of (i) the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipment of school buildings in the District, including equipment for school security purposes, and (ii) paying the costs of issuing the Bonds.

General Description

The Bonds will be dated August 15, 2026. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the Delivery Date, will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 each year, commencing February 15, 2027 until stated maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds mature on the dates and in the principal amounts shown on the inside cover, page ii hereof. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. The paying agent/registrar for the Bonds is initially U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas (the “Paying Agent/Registrar”).

Initially, the Bonds will be registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners. Principal of, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will distribute

the amounts paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a more complete description of such system.

In the event the Bonds are no longer held in the Book-Entry-Only System, interest on the Bonds shall be payable to the registered owner whose name appears on the bond registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined) and such accrued interest will be paid by (i) check sent United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner appearing on such registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. If the date for any payment on the Bonds shall be a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday or a day when banking institutions in the city where the designated corporate office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located is authorized by law or executive order to close, then the date for such payment shall be the next succeeding day which is not such a Saturday, Sunday, legal holiday, or day when banking institutions are authorized to close; and payment on such date shall have the same force and effect as if made on the original date payment was due. The principal of the Bonds is payable at maturity or, upon prior redemption, upon their presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar; provided, however, that so long as Cede & Co. (or other DTC nominee) is the registered owner of the Bonds, all payments will be made as described under "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Redemption Provisions

Optional Redemption of Bonds . . . The District reserves the right, at its sole option, to redeem Bonds having stated maturities on or after February 15, 2037, in whole or in part thereof, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof on February 15, 2036, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption . . . If less than all the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the maturities and the principal amount to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to call by lot or any other customary random selection method. If a Bond (or any portion of the principal sum thereof) shall have been called for redemption and notice of such redemption shall have been given, such Bond (or the principal amount thereof to be redeemed) shall become due and payable on such redemption date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue from and after the redemption date, provided funds for the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest thereon are held by the Paying Agent/Registrar on the redemption date.

Notice of Redemption . . . Not less than thirty (30) days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the registered owners of the Bonds to be redeemed 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 SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN AND THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

With respect to any optional redemption of the Bonds, unless moneys sufficient to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds to be redeemed shall have been received by the Paying Agent/Registrar prior to the giving of such notice of redemption, such notice may state that said redemption is conditional upon the receipt of such moneys by the Paying Agent/Registrar on or prior to the date fixed for such redemption, or upon the satisfaction of any prerequisites set forth in such notice of redemption; and, if sufficient moneys are not received or such prerequisites are not satisfied, such notice shall be of no force and effect, the District shall not redeem such Bonds and the Paying Agent/Registrar shall give notice, in the manner in which the notice of redemption was given, to the effect that the Bonds have not been redeemed.

DTC Redemption Provisions . . . The Paying Agent/Registrar, so long as a book-entry system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC (or any successor securities depository for the Bonds). Any failure by DTC to advise any Direct Participant (defined herein), or of any Direct Participant or Indirect Participant (defined herein) to notify the Beneficial Owner (defined herein), will 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 Direct Participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with Direct Participants and then Direct 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 Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or the persons for whom Direct Participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or Beneficial Owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).

Security

The Bonds are direct obligations of the District and are payable as to principal and interest from a direct and continuing ad valorem tax levied annually on all taxable property within the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, as provided in the Order. Additionally, the District has made application and has received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of State of Texas. (See “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS”, “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education for the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program (Chapter 45, Subchapter C of the Texas Education Code). Subject to satisfying certain conditions discussed under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein, the Bonds will be absolutely and unconditionally guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas.

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued, and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinion of Bracewell LLP, Dallas, Texas, Bond Counsel. (See “LEGAL MATTERS” and “Appendix D – Form of Legal Opinion of Bond Counsel”).

Payment Record

The District has never defaulted with respect to the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

Defeasance of Bonds

The Order provides that the District may discharge its obligations to the registered owners of any or all of the Bonds in any manner permitted by law. Under current Texas law, such discharge may be accomplished either: (i) by depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or other lawfully authorized entity a sum of money equal to the principal and all interest to accrue on the Bonds, and/or (ii) by depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or other lawfully authorized entity amounts sufficient, together with the investments earnings thereon, to provide for the payment of such Bonds; provided that such deposits may be invested and reinvested only in (a) direct non-callable 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, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding obligations, 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 have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the District adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding obligations to refund the Bonds, as applicable, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent; or (iii) any combination of (i) and (ii) above. The District may limit these eligible securities as deemed necessary in connection with the sale of the Bonds. In the event the District restricts such eligible securities, the Order and the final Official Statement will reflect the new authorized eligible securities. After such deposit has been made, 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 securities used for defeasance purposes. The foregoing obligations may be in book-entry form, and shall mature and/or bear interest payable at such times and in such amounts as will be sufficient to provide for the scheduled payment of the Bonds. 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 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.

The District has the right, subject to satisfying the requirements of (i) and (ii) above, to substitute other obligations described above for the obligations 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. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the defeasance of the Bonds have been made as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or to take any action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, that

the right to call the Bonds for redemption is not extinguished if the District: (i) in the proceedings providing for the defeasance of the Bonds, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption; (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of such banking and financial arrangements; and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Upon defeasance, such defeased Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid and such defeased Bonds will no longer be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund.

Amendments

In the Order, the District has reserved the right, without the consent of or notice to any Beneficial Owners, from time to time and at any time, to amend the Order in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the Owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, manifest error, or formal defect or omission therein.

In addition, the District may, with the consent of Beneficial Owners who own a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding affected thereby, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Order; provided that, without the consent of all Beneficial Owners of Bonds affected, no such amendment, addition, or rescission shall (i) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, (ii) reduce the principal amount thereof, the redemption price, or the rate of interest thereon, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the Bonds, (iii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (iv) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held by Beneficial Owners for consent to any such amendment, addition, or rescission.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources:	Principal Amount of the Bonds	\$
	[Net] Original Issue Reoffering Premium/Discount on the Bonds	
	Total Source of Funds	<u>\$</u>
Uses:	Deposit to the Project Fund	\$
	Costs of Issuance and Initial Purchaser’s Discount	
	Total Uses of Funds	<u>\$</u>

REGISTERED OWNERS’ REMEDIES

The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interests of the holders of the Bonds upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order or upon any other condition and, in the event of any such failure to perform, the registered owners would be responsible for the initiation and cost of any legal action to enforce performance of the Order. Furthermore, the Order does not establish specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and, under State law, there is no right to the acceleration of maturity of the Bonds upon the failure of the District to observe any covenant under the Order. A registered owner of the Bonds could seek a judgment against the District if a default occurred in the payment of principal of or interest on any such Bond; however, such judgment could not be satisfied by execution against any property of the District and a suit for monetary damages could be vulnerable to the defense of governmental immunity. A registered owner’s only practical remedy, if a default occurs, is a mandamus or mandatory injunction proceeding to compel the District to levy, assess and collect an annual ad valorem tax sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as it becomes due or perform other material terms and covenants contained in the Order. However, the enforcement of any such remedy may be difficult and time consuming and a registered owner could be required to enforce such remedy on a periodic basis.

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. Chapter 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code ("Chapter 1371"), which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. The District is not utilizing Chapter 1371 in connection with the issuance of the Bonds and has not waived the defense of sovereign immunity with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Texas Legislature has effectively waived the District’s sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages outside of Chapter 1371, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants in the absence of District action. 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. The opinion of Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors.

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

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered Bonds 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, 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 an S&P Global Ratings rating of "AA+". The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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 the Bonds ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may

wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices relating to the Bonds shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the Record Date (hereinafter defined). 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 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 nor its nominee, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of interest and principal to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/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 securities 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, the Bonds are required to be printed and delivered. The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District, the Municipal Advisor and the Initial Purchaser believe to be reliable, but the District, the Municipal Advisor and the Initial Purchaser take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, the District will have no obligation or responsibility to the DTC, Participants or Indirect Participants, or the persons for which they act as nominees, with respect to payment to or providing of notice to such Participants, or the persons for which they act as nominees.

The District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bonds will be printed and delivered in accordance with the Order.

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 Book-Entry-Only form, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the Participant acquires an interest in the Bonds, but (i) all rights of ownership must be exercised through DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System, and (ii) except as described above, payment or 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

U.S. Bank National Association, Houston, Texas, has been named to serve as initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace 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; a trust company

organized under the applicable law; 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 agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

Future Registration

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System is discontinued, printed Bond certificates will be delivered to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred, registered and assigned on the registration books only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates 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. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. A new Bond or Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar in lieu of the Bond being transferred or exchanged at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States registered mail to the new Registered Owner at the Registered Owner's request, risk and expense. 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 kind and aggregate principal amount as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to the ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Record Date For Interest Payment

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the party to whom the interest on a Bond is payable on any interest payment date for the Bonds means the close of business on the last business day of the month next preceding such interest payment date. In the event of a nonpayment 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

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar are required to transfer or exchange any Bond called for redemption within 45 days of the date fixed for redemption; provided however, that such limitation of transfer is not applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

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 in 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 of satisfactory evidence 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 taxes, governmental charges and other expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION

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

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 McLennan County Appraisal District and the Coryell 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. The maximum property value may be increased or decreased by the product of the preceding state fiscal year’s increase or decrease in the consumer price index, as applicable, to the maximum property value.

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

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

State Mandated Homestead Exemptions

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. Voters approved at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025 legislation passed by both houses of the Legislature to increase: (1) the State mandated general homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000, and (2) the additional exemption on the residence homesteads of those at least sixty-five (65) years of age or disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000.

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 clause (1) above that was granted in tax year 2022 through December 31, 2027.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

Except for increases attributable to certain improvements, a school district is prohibited from increasing the total ad valorem tax on the homestead of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older or of disabled persons above the amount of tax imposed in the

year such homestead qualified for such exemption. This freeze is transferable to a different homestead if a qualifying taxpayer moves and, under certain circumstances, is also transferable to the surviving spouse of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older, but not the 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.

Voters approved at a Statewide election held on November 4, 2025, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 89th Regular Session to provide 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. The increased exemption became effective January 1, 2026.

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

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

Other Exempt Property

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

Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster

The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the Governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent physically damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. The governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the governor declares the area to be a disaster area. The Texas Legislature recently amended Section 11.35, Tax Code to clarify that “damage” for 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 was not subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement (see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts”). The 87th Texas Legislature did not take action to extend this program, which expired by its terms effective December 31, 2022.

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.

During the 88th Regular Session, House Bill 5 (codified as Chapter 403, Texas Government Code, Subchapter T. Texas Jobs, Energy, Technology and Innovation Act (“Chapter 403”)) was enacted into law. Chapter 403 is intended as a replacement of former Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code, but it contains significantly different provisions than the prior program under Chapter 313, Texas Tax Code. The effective date of Chapter 403 was 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 services taxes securing the Obligations cannot be abated under Chapter 403. Eligible projects must relate to manufacturing, provision of utility services, dispatchable electric generation (such as non-renewable energy), development of natural resources, critical infrastructure, or research and development for high-tech equipment or technology, and projects must create and maintain jobs and meet certain minimum investment requirements.

For a discussion of how the various exemptions described above are applied by the District, see “ – District Application of the Property Tax Code” below.

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 generally 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, which additional penalty may only be used to pay the fees of a delinquent tax collection attorney. The delinquent tax also accrues interest at a rate of one percent (1%) for each month or portion of a month it remains unpaid. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes for certain taxpayers. Furthermore, the District may provide, on a local option basis, for the split payment, partial payment, and discounts for early payment of taxes under certain circumstances. The Property Tax Code permits taxpayers owning homes or certain businesses located in a disaster area and damaged as a direct result of the declared disaster to pay taxes imposed in the year following the disaster in four equal installments without penalty or interest, commencing on February 1 and ending on August 1. See “AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAXATION – Temporary Exemption for Qualified Property Damaged by a Disaster” for further information related to a discussion of the applicability of this section of the Property Tax Code.

District’s Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

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

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

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

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

District Application of the Tax Code

The Appraisal Districts have the responsibility for appraising property in the District. The Appraisal Districts are governed by a board of directors appointed by voters of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions in the respective counties.

The District grants a state mandated \$140,000 general homestead exemption.

The District grants a state mandated \$60,000 residence homestead exemption for persons 65 years of age or older or the disabled.

The District grants a State mandated property tax exemption for disabled veterans.

The District has not granted a local option, additional exemption for disabled veterans above the amount of the state-mandated exemption.

The District has not granted any part of the local option, additional exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads.

The District does not tax non-business personal property.

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

The District does not grant a freeport exemption; and, the District has taken action to tax goods-in-transit.

The District does not offer tax abatements.

The District does not currently participate in a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone.

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 “State Legislature”) from time to time (i) met the requirements of article VII, section 1 of the Texas Constitution, which requires the State 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 State 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 I*”). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the Finance System, as modified by the State 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.

Current Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

On July 22, 2026, Midland Independent School District filed a suit in a district court of Travis County, Texas, styled *Midland Independent School District, et al. v. Mike Morath, Commissioner of Education, et al.* (Cause No. D-1-GN-26-006002), against Mike Morath, in his official capacity as Commissioner of Education, and the State of Texas (“*Morath II*”). The suit is an original action for declaratory judgment and challenges the constitutionality of the Finance System.

The District is not a party to this litigation, and at this time, the District is still in the process of obtaining documentation regarding this litigation and reviewing the same. The District can make no representations or predictions concerning the outcome of this litigation or the effect, if any, that this litigation may have on the Finance System, or on the District’s financial condition, revenues, or operations. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” herein.

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

The Court’s decision in *Morath I* upheld the constitutionality of the Finance System but noted that the Finance System was “undeniably imperfect”. While not compelled by the *Morath I* 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 *Morath II* or any 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 public school finance system as it is currently structured. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended.

Local funding for school districts 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: (i) a maintenance and operations (“M&O”) tax to pay current expenses and (ii) 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. School districts are required 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 subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize local funding generated by a school district’s M&O tax rate.

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 has called and the Legislature has concluded two special sessions since the conclusion of the 89th Regular Session.

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, both houses of the Legislature passed and the Governor signed 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, as well as provide districts with additional funding for teacher and staff salaries, educator preparation, special education, safety requirements and early childhood learning. Finally, legislation passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor created an education savings account program (commonly referred to as vouchers) for students that attend private schools or home school. The legislation became effective September 1, 2025, though families will not receive ESA funds until the 2026-2027 school year. The amount spent for purposes of the program for the 2025-2027 biennium may not exceed \$1 billion. Beginning on September 1, 2027, the legislation requires the Legislature to re-appropriate funds for the program for each subsequent State fiscal biennium. Such program could impact attendance in the District by incentivizing students to homeschool or attend private schools, which could negatively affect the District’s attendance based funding.

The District is still in the process of reviewing legislation passed during the 2025 Legislative Sessions. At this time, 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. The formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) are designed to compress M&O tax rates in response to year-over-year increases in property values across the State and within a school district, respectively. The discussion in this subcaption "Local Funding For School Districts" is generally intended to describe funding provisions applicable to all school districts; however, there are distinctions in the funding formulas for school districts that generate local M&O tax revenues in excess of the school districts' funding entitlements, as further discussed under the subcaption "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Revenue Level In Excess of Entitlement" herein.

State Compression Percentage. The "State Compression Percentage" is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 that is used to determine a school district's Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (described below). The State Compression Percentage is the least 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 "State Compression Percentage" (as discussed above) multiplied by \$1.00; or, (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5% (if the increase in property value is less than 2.5%, then MCR is equal to the prior year's 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 maximum MCR, establishing \$0.6322 as the maximum rate and \$0.5689 as the floor; provided, however, that MCRs for such year may be adjusted as set forth in the next two paragraphs.

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

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

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

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

State Funding for School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the two-tiered Foundation School Program, which guarantees certain levels of funding for school districts in the State. School districts are entitled to a legislatively appropriated guaranteed yield on their Tier

One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate. When a school district's Tier One Tax Rate and Enrichment Tax Rate generate tax revenues at a level below the respective entitlement, the State will provide "Tier One" funding or "Tier Two" funding, respectively, to fund the difference between the school district's entitlements and the 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 to increase or decrease its Enrichment Tax Rate to supplement Tier One funding at a level of the school district's own choice. While Tier One funding may be used for the payment of debt service (except for school districts subject to the recapture provisions of Chapter 49 of the Texas Education Code, as 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 Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,072,511,740 for the EDA, IFA, and NIFA.

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

Tier One. Tier One funding is the basic level of funding guaranteed to a school district, consisting of a State-appropriated baseline level of funding (the "Basic Allotment") for each student in "Average Daily Attendance" (being generally calculated as the sum of student attendance for each State-mandated day of instruction divided by the number of State-mandated days of instruction, defined herein as "ADA"). The Basic Allotment is revised downward if a school district's Tier One Tax Rate is less than the State-determined threshold. The Basic Allotment is supplemented by additional State funds, allotted based upon the unique school district characteristics and demographics of students in ADA, to make up most of a school district's Tier One entitlement under the Foundation School Program.

The Basic Allotment for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district's MCR, is \$6,160 plus the guaranteed yield increment adjustment (the "GYIA") for each student in ADA and is revised downward for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district's MCR. The 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), and (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 is limited to \$320 million for each year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium.

Tier Two. Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district's Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the Basic Allotment multiplied by 0.0284. 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 per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium, the 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 Legislature). In general, a school district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the school district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium, or (ii) the school district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A school district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the school district receives IFA funding.

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

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. During the 2025 Legislative Session, the Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$150,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2026-2027 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity. The 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 school year, school districts will be held harmless and entitled to additional state aid to the extent that state and local revenue used to service eligible debt is less than the state and local revenue that would have been available to the district under state law providing for state aid to districts to account for increases in the general residence homestead exemption and the elderly or disabled tax ceiling, the increases passed during the 2025 Legislative Session to the residence homestead exemption under the Texas Constitution, and any additional limitation on tax increases under the elderly or disabled tax ceiling had not occurred.

Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement

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

revenue in excess of entitlement, Chapter 49 school districts are generally subject to a process known as “recapture”, which requires a Chapter 49 school district to exercise certain options to remit local M&O tax revenues collected in excess of the Chapter 49 school district’s funding entitlements to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or otherwise expending the respective M&O tax revenues for the benefit of students in school districts that are not Chapter 49 school districts, as described in the subcaption “Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement”. Chapter 49 school districts receive their allocable share of funds distributed from the constitutionally-prescribed Available School Fund, but are generally not eligible to receive State aid under the Foundation School Program, although they may continue to receive State funds for certain competitive grants and certain programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program.

Recapture is measured by the “local revenue level” (being the M&O tax revenues generated in a school district) in excess of the entitlements appropriated by the State Legislature each fiscal biennium. Therefore, school districts are 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 (6) 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.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2025-26 fiscal year, the District was not designated as an “excess local revenue” district by the TEA. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the wealth equalization options permitted under applicable State law. As a district with local revenue less than the maximum permitted level, the District may benefit in the future by agreeing to accept taxable property or funding assistance from, or agreeing to consolidate with, a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level.

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

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

The District is authorized to levy an M&O tax rate pursuant to the approval of the voters of the District at an election held on May 9, 1970 pursuant to Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, as amended (“Article 2784e-1”).

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 (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate” and “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – Local Funding for School Districts” herein).

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

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

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, 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 for school building purposes pursuant to Chapter 45, Texas Education Code as new debt and are, therefore, subject to the 50-cent Test. In connection with the issuance of the Bonds, the District does not expect to use State assistance or 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”, as described below.

A school district is required to adopt its annual tax rate before the later of September 30 or the sixtieth (60th) day after the date the certified appraisal roll is received by the taxing unit, except that a tax rate that exceeds the Voter-Approval Tax Rate must be adopted not later than the seventy-first (71st) day before the next occurring November uniform election date. A school district’s failure to adopt a tax rate equal to or less than the Voter-Approval Tax Rate by September 30 or the sixtieth (60th) day after receipt of the certified appraisal roll, will result in the tax rate for such school district for the tax year to be the lower of the “no-

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE 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.

The information in Appendix E concerning the Texas Permanent School Fund and the Guarantee Program has been provided by the TEA and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and should not be construed as a representation by, the District, the Municipal Advisor or the Initial Purchaser.

EMPLOYEES BENEFIT PLAN

The District’s employees participate in a retirement plan (the “Plan”) with the State of Texas. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (“TRS”). State contributions are made to cover costs of the TRS retirement plan up to certain

statutory limits. The District is obligated for a portion of TRS costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit. For the year ended August 31, 2025, the State contributed \$330,958 and the District paid additional contributions of \$149,216 on the portion of the employees' salaries that exceeded the statutory minimum. As a result of its participation in TRS and having no other postretirement benefit plans, the District has no obligations for other post-employment benefits within the meaning of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45.

In addition to the TRS retirement plan, the District provides health care coverage for its employees. For a discussion of the TRS retirement plan and the District's medical benefit plan, see Notes 10 and 11 to the audited financial statements of the District that are attached hereto as Appendix C.

Formal collective bargaining agreements relating directly to wages and other conditions of employment are prohibited by Texas law, as are strikes by teachers. There are various local, state and national organized employee groups who engage in efforts to improve the 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.

RATINGS

It is anticipated that the Bonds will be rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") by virtue of the Guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas, as S&P generally rates all bond issues guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas "AAA". The presently outstanding unenhanced tax-supported debt of the District is rated "A+" by S&P (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").

An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from S&P. The rating of the Bonds by S&P reflects only the views of said company at the time the ratings are given, and the District makes no representations as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time, or that the ratings will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by S&P if, in the judgment of S&P, circumstances so warrant.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal Opinions

The District will furnish to the Initial Purchaser a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas approving the initial Bond and to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District and, based upon examination of such transcripts of proceedings, the approving legal opinions of Bond Counsel, to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. The customary closing papers, including a certificate of the District as described under "OFFICIAL STATEMENT - Certification of the Official Statement" will also be furnished to the Initial Purchaser. Though it represents the Municipal Advisor and investment banking firms such as the Initial Purchaser from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Bond Counsel was not requested to participate, and did not take part, in the preparation of the Official Notices of Sale and Bidding Instructions, the Official Bid Forms and the Official Statement, and such firm has not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained therein, except that, in its capacity as Bond Counsel, such firm has reviewed the information describing the Bonds in the Official Statement to verify that such description conforms to the provisions of the Order.

The legal opinion of Bond Counsel will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System.

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.

Legal Investment and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

Section 1201.041 of the Public Security Procedures Act (Chapter 1201, Texas Government Code) 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. 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. In accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, the Bonds must be rated at least “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency in order for most municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas to invest in the Bonds, except for purchases of interest and sinking funds of such entities. See “RATINGS” herein. Moreover, municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State of Texas that have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act may have other, more stringent requirements for purchasing securities, including the Bonds. 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.

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2). The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor has the 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 Initial Purchaser 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 Initial Purchaser’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.

TAX MATTERS

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

Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Bracewell LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is (i) excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals.

The Code imposes a number of requirements that must be satisfied for interest on state or local obligations, such as the Bonds, to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These requirements include limitations on the use of bond proceeds and the source of repayment of bonds, limitations on the investment of bond proceeds prior to expenditure, a requirement that excess arbitrage earned on the investment of bond proceeds be paid periodically to the United States and a requirement that the issuer file an information report with Internal Revenue Service (the “Service”). The District has covenanted in the Order that it will comply with these requirements.

Bond Counsel’s opinion will assume continuing compliance with the covenants of the Order pertaining to those sections of the Code that affect the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and, in addition, will rely on representations by the District, and other parties with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District, and such other parties, which Bond Counsel has not independently verified. If the District fails to comply with the covenants in the Order or if the foregoing representations are determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income from the date of delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Except as stated above, Bond Counsel will express no opinion as to the amount of interest on the Bonds or any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or acquisition, ownership or disposition of, the Bonds. Certain actions may be taken or omitted subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Order upon the advice or with the approving opinion of Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel will express no opinion with respect to Bond Counsel's ability to render an opinion that such actions, if taken or omitted, will not adversely affect the excludability of interest of the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel's opinions are based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on Bond Counsel's knowledge of facts as of the date thereof. Bond Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Bond Counsel's attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Bond Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Service; rather, such opinions represent Bond Counsel's legal judgment based upon its review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that it deems 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 District as the taxpayer, and the Owners may not have a right to participate in such audit. Public awareness of any future audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the audit.

Purchase of Tax-Exempt Obligations by Financial Institutions

Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in general, that a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations is disallowed. Section 265(b) of the Code provides a specific complete disallowance of any deduction by a financial institution of its pro rata interest expense to reflect such financial institution's investment in tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986. Section 265(b) of the Code also provides an exception for financial institutions for tax-exempt obligations that are properly designated or deemed designated by an issuer as "qualified tax-exempt obligations."

The Bonds have been designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" based, in part, on the District's representation that the amount of the Bonds, when added to the amount of all other tax-exempt obligations (not including private activity bonds other than "qualified 501(c)(3) bonds" or any obligations issued to currently refund any obligation to the extent the amount of the refunding obligation did not exceed the outstanding amount of the refunded obligation) issued or reasonably anticipated to be issued by or on behalf of the District during calendar year 2026, is not expected to exceed \$10,000,000. Further, the District and entities aggregated with the District under the Code have not designated more than \$10,000,000 in "qualified tax-exempt obligations" (including the Bonds) during calendar year 2026.

Notwithstanding the designation of the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" under this exception, financial institutions acquiring the Bonds will be subject to a 20% disallowance of allocable interest expense.

Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations

Collateral Tax Consequences

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences, including but not limited to those noted below. Therefore, prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Bonds.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, an "applicable corporation" (as defined in section 59(k) of the Code) may be subject to a 15% alternative minimum tax imposed under section 55 of the Code on its "adjusted financial statement income" (as defined in section 56A of the Code) for such taxable year. Because interest on tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, is included in a corporation's "adjusted financial statement income," ownership of the Bonds could subject certain corporations to alternative minimum tax consequences.

Ownership of tax-exempt obligations also may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to financial institutions, life insurance and property and casualty insurance companies, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, low and middle income taxpayers otherwise qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit and individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit. In addition, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States may be subject to the "branch profits tax" on their effectively connected earnings and profits, including tax-exempt interest such as interest on the Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also be aware that, under the Code, taxpayers are required to report on their returns the amount of tax-exempt interest, such as interest on the Bonds, received or accrued during the year.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Premium

The issue price of all or a portion of the Bonds may exceed the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds. Such Bonds (the “Premium Bonds”) are considered for federal income tax purposes to have “bond premium” equal to the amount of such excess. The basis of a Premium Bond in the hands of an initial owner is reduced by the amount of such excess that is amortized during the period such initial owner holds such Premium Bond in determining gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. This reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain or decrease the amount of any loss recognized for federal income tax purposes on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond by the initial owner. No corresponding deduction is allowed for federal income tax purposes for the reduction in basis resulting from amortizable bond premium. The amount of bond premium on a Premium Bond that is amortizable each year (or shorter period in the event of a sale or disposition of a Premium Bond) is determined using the yield to maturity on the Premium Bond based on the initial offering price of such Premium Bond.

The federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and redemption, sale or other disposition of Premium Bonds that are not purchased in the initial offering at the initial offering price may be determined according to rules that differ from those described above. All owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal, state, and local income tax purposes of amortized bond premium upon the redemption, sale or other disposition of a Premium Bond and with respect to the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and sale, redemption or other disposition of such Premium Bonds.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Original Issue Discount

The issue price of all or a portion of the Bonds may be less than the stated redemption price payable at maturity of such Bonds (the “OID Bonds”). In such case, the difference between (i) the amount payable at the maturity of each OID Bond, and (ii) the initial offering price to the public of such OID Bond constitutes original issue discount with respect to such OID Bond in the hands of any owner who has purchased such OID Bond in the initial public offering of the Bonds. Generally, such initial owner is entitled to exclude from gross income (as defined in Section 61 of the Code) an amount of income with respect to such OID Bond equal to that portion of the amount of such original issue discount allocable to the period that such OID Bond continues to be owned by such owner. Because original issue discount is treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, the discussions regarding interest on the Bonds under the captions “TAX MATTERS – Tax Exemption” and “TAX MATTERS – Additional Federal Income Tax Considerations – Collateral Tax Consequences” and “—Tax Legislative Changes” generally apply and should be considered in connection with the discussion in this portion of the Official Statement.

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

The foregoing discussion assumes that (i) the Initial Purchaser has purchased the Bonds for contemporaneous sale to the public and (ii) all of the OID Bonds have been initially offered, and a substantial amount of each maturity thereof has been sold, to the general public in arm’s-length transactions for a price (and with no other consideration being included) not more than the initial offering prices thereof stated on the inside cover page of this Official Statement. Neither the District nor Bond Counsel has made any investigation or offers any comfort that the OID Bonds will be offered and sold in accordance with such assumptions.

Under existing law, the original issue discount on each OID Bond accrues 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 OID 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 (i) 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 (ii) the amounts payable as current interest during such accrual period on such Bond.

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

Tax Legislative Changes

Current law may change so as to directly or indirectly reduce or eliminate the benefit of the excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation, whether or not enacted, could also affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any recently-enacted, proposed, pending or future legislation.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

Investments

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

Legal Investments

Under State law, the District is authorized to make investments meeting the requirements of the PFIA, which currently include (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this State that the District selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in the State that the District selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the District's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the District appoints as the District's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates meeting the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) (the "PFIA") that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or the NCUSIF, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State that is selected by the District, (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) above, clause (12) below, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.); and (14) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that

have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or a third party selected and approved by the District.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than “AAA” or “AAAm” or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution. The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than ten (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.

Political subdivisions such as the District are authorized to implement securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are 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; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District’s name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) 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 (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

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

Under State law, the District’s investments must be made “with judgment and care, under prevailing circumstances, that a person of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person’s own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment considering the probable safety of capital and the probable income to be derived.” At least quarterly the District’s investment officers must submit an investment report to the Board detailing: (1) the investment position of the District, (2) that all investment officers jointly prepared and signed the report, (3) the beginning market value, the ending market value and the fully accrued interest for the reporting period of each pooled fund group, (4) the book value and market value of each separately listed asset at the end of the reporting period, (5) the maturity date of each separately invested asset, (6) the account or fund or pooled fund group for which each individual investment was acquired, and (7) the compliance of the investment portfolio as it relates to: (a) adopted investment strategies and (b) State law. No person may invest District funds without express written authority from the Board.

Under State law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies; (2) adopt by written instrument a rule, order, ordinance or resolution stating that it has reviewed its investment policy and investment strategies and records any changes made to either its investment policy or investment strategy in the respective rule, order, ordinance or resolution; (3) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or relatives with firms seeking to sell securities to the District 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 entity's entire portfolio, requires an interpretation of subjective investment standards or relates to investment transactions of the entity that are not made through accounts or other contractual arrangements over which the business organization has accepted discretionary investment authority), and (c) deliver a written statement in a form acceptable to the District and the business organization attesting to these requirements; (5) in conjunction with its annual financial audit, perform a compliance 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.

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 Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system where it will be available to the general public, free of charge at www.emma.msrb.com. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" for a description of the continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State of Texas as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of specified events related to the guarantee to the MSRB.

Annual Report

The District will provide updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually via EMMA. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement in Tables 1, 2 and 4 through 13 of Appendix A and in Appendix C which consists of excerpts from the District's audited financial statements. The District will update and provide information of the general type appearing in the numbered tables within six months after the end of each fiscal year ending in and after 2026. The District will additionally provide audited financial statements when and if available, and in any event within 12 months after the end of each fiscal year, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed within 12 months after the end of each fiscal year. If audited financial statements are not available within 12 months after the end of the fiscal year, the District will provide such financial statements on an unaudited basis within such 12-month period, and audited financial statements when and if they become available. Financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the Order or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference other publicly available documents, as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule").

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the District must provide updated information included in the above-referenced tables by the last day of February in each year, and audited financial statements for the preceding fiscal year (or unaudited financial statements if the audited financial statements are not yet available) must be provided by August 31 in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will file notice of the change (and of the date of the new fiscal year end) with the MSRB prior to the next date by which the District otherwise would be required to provide financial information and operating data as set forth above.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will file with the MSRB notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds in a timely manner (and not more than 10 business days after occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults; (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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax determinations with respect to 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 sale of substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to

undertake such action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) appointment of a successor or additional Paying Agent/Registrar or the change of name of a Paying Agent/Registrar, if material; (15) incurrence of a financial obligation of the District, if material, or an 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 the financial obligation of the District or obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except with respect to the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports”. The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB.

For these purposes, (A) any event described in clause (12) of the immediately preceding paragraph (is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers of the District in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District and (B) the District intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018.

Availability of Information

The District has agreed to provide the foregoing information only as described above. Investors will be able to access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB free of charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

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

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the District from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 to the date of such amendment as well as such changed circumstances, and (2) either (a) the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount (or any greater amount required by any other provision of the Order that authorizes such an amendment) of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the registered owners and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, and the District also may amend the provisions of this continuing disclosure agreement in its discretion in any other manner or circumstance, but in any case only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not have prevented an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds, giving effect to (a) such provisions as so amended and (b) any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12. If the District amends its agreement, it must 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 type of information and data provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the past five years, the District believes it has complied in all material respects with its continuing disclosure agreements made in accordance with the Rule.

LITIGATION

The District is not a party to any litigation or other proceeding pending or to its 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 statements or operations of the District. At the time of the initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Initial Purchaser with a certificate to the effect that 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.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

RBC Capital Markets, LLC is employed as Municipal Advisor to the District. The fee paid to the Municipal Advisor for services rendered in connection with the issuance and sale of the Bonds is based on the amount of Bonds actually issued, sold and delivered, and therefore such fee is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

The Municipal Advisor is not obligated to undertake, and has not undertaken to make, an independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information in this Official Statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Certification of the Official Statement

At the time of payment for and delivery of the Bonds, the Initial Purchaser will be furnished a certificate, executed by the proper District officials, acting in their official capacity, to the effect that to the best of their knowledge and belief: (a) the descriptions and statements of or pertaining to the District contained in this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, on the date of such Official Statement, on the date of sale of the Bonds and the receipt of bids, and on the date of delivery, were and are true and correct in all material respects; (b) insofar as the District and its affairs, including its financial affairs, are concerned, such Official Statement did not and does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; (c) insofar as the descriptions and statements, including financial data, of, or pertaining to, entities other than the District and its activities contained in such Official Statement are concerned, such statements and data have been obtained from sources which the District believes to be reliable and that the District has no reason to believe that they are untrue in any material respect; and (d) there has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the District since August 31, 2025, the date of the last audited financial statements of the District.

WINNING BIDDER

After requesting competitive bids for the Bonds, the District accepted the bid of _____ (the “Purchaser” or the “Initial Purchaser”) to purchase the Bonds at the interest rates shown on page ii of this Official Statement at a price of par, plus a cash premium of \$_____, and no accrued interest. The District can give no assurance that any trading market will be developed for the Bonds after their sale by the District to the Purchaser. The District has no control over the price at which the Bonds are subsequently sold and the initial yield at which the Bonds will be priced and reoffered will be established by and will be the responsibility of the Purchaser.

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.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER RISK FACTORS

The District depends upon information and computing technology to conduct general business operations. These systems may be subject to disruptions or security breaches that could materially disrupt the District's operations, cause reputational damage and/or give rise to losses or legal liability. The District's information technology department continually monitors these threats and has implemented practices, policies, security systems, and design features to protect the security of its information technology systems and data. However, no assurance can be given that such measures will fully prevent potential business continuity or cybersecurity risks arising from events wholly or partially beyond the District's control, including electrical telecommunications outages, natural disasters, or cyber-attacks, or larger scale political events, including terrorist attacks. Any such occurrence could materially and adversely affect the District's operations and reputation, which could lead to decreased financial performance that insurance may not cover and may require the District to expend significant resources to correct the failure or disruption.

WEATHER EVENTS

The District is located in central Texas. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, tornadoes, fires and arid conditions. If a future weather event significantly damages all or part of the properties comprising the tax base within the District, the assessed value of property within the District could be substantially reduced, which could result in a decrease in tax revenue and/or necessitate an increase in the District's tax rate. Under certain conditions, State law allows school districts to increase property tax rates without voter approval upon the occurrence of certain disasters such as a tornado, flooding or extreme drought and upon gubernatorial or presidential declaration of disaster (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate"). There can be no assurance that a casualty loss to taxable property within the District will be covered by insurance (or that property owners will carry flood or the appropriate, applicable other casualty insurance), that any insurance company will fulfill its obligation to provide insurance proceeds or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repay any damaged improvements within the District or be sufficient for such purposes. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a lengthy period in which assessed values within the District could be adversely affected.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements and other sources which are considered by the District 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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, SEC Rule 15c2-12.

The Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds will also approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorize its further use in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Initial Purchaser in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission's rule codified at 17 C.F.R. §240.15c2 12, as amended.

President, Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

Secretary, Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A
FINANCIAL INFORMATION
REGARDING CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

**FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**Table 1^(A)
ASSESSED VALUATION**

2025/26 Total Assessed Valuation.....	\$ 851,954,116
2025/26 Taxable Assessed Valuation.....	\$ 363,464,768
<u>Exemption</u>	<u>Total</u>
Residential Homestead (\$140,000)	\$ 110,897,625
Over 65/Disabled Exemption.....	17,378,620
Disabled Vets/Survivors.....	6,788,955
Productivity Loss.....	303,817,978
Non-Residential Cap.....	889,886
10% Residential Cap.....	48,716,284
Total (57.34% of Total Assessed Valuation).....	<u><u>\$ 488,489,348</u></u>

(A) Valuation includes the increase to the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and the increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. See “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Session.” The District's certified Taxable Assessed Valuation for 2026/27 is \$346,591,850, as provided by the Appraisal District.

**Table 2
VOTED UNLIMITED TAX DEBT OUTSTANDING**

Unlimited Tax Bonds Outstanding (as of August 1, 2026).....	\$ 10,825,000
The Bonds.....	2,000,000 ^(A)
Less: Interest & Sinking Fund Balance (as of August 31, 2025).....	<u>450,528</u>
NET UNLIMITED TAX DEBT	<u><u>\$ 12,374,472</u></u>
Estimated District Population	2,885
2025/26 Enrollment	585
Area (square miles)	114.06
Per Capita Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$ 125,984
Per Capita Total Assessed Valuation	\$ 295,305
Per Capita Net Debt	\$ 4,289

(A) Preliminary, subject to change.

Table 4
PROPERTY TAX RATES AND COLLECTIONS

Tax Year	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Percent Collections		F/Y Ended
			Current	Total ^(A)	
2015	\$ 162,468,233	\$1.23050	97.60%	98.97%	8-31-16
2016	178,122,736	1.23050	97.77%	99.70%	8-31-17
2017	197,040,119	1.23050	97.82%	99.16%	8-31-18
2018	216,876,837	1.23050	97.44%	98.54%	8-31-19
2019	238,047,354	1.29316	97.98%	99.31%	8-31-20
2020	260,941,334	1.20737	98.52%	99.79%	8-31-21
2021	291,903,674	1.16308	100.01%	100.91%	8-31-22
2022	352,310,338	1.14570	99.27%	99.78%	8-31-23
2023	354,793,343	1.09660	98.39%	98.92%	8-31-24
2024	382,497,114	1.06992	98.74%	100.49%	8-31-25
2025	363,464,768	0.97955	(In Process of Collection)		8-31-26

^(A) Excludes Penalties and Interest.

Source: District's Audited Financial Statements.

Table 5
TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

	<u>2025/26^(A)</u>	<u>2024/25^(A)</u>	<u>2023/24^(A)</u>	<u>2022/23^(A)</u>	<u>2021/22^(A)</u>
Local Maintenance	\$0.7552	\$0.7552	\$0.7608	\$0.9429	\$0.9603
Interest & Sinking	0.2243	0.3147	0.3358	0.2028	0.2028
	<u>\$0.9795</u>	<u>\$1.0699</u>	<u>\$1.0966</u>	<u>\$1.1457</u>	<u>\$1.1631</u>

Source: District's Audited Financial Statements and District's Records.

^(A) The reduction in the District's maintenance and operations rate is a function of House Bill 3, adopted by the Texas Legislature in June 2019.

Table 6
VALUATION AND FUNDED DEBT HISTORY

F.Y.E.	Taxable Assessed	Percent Valuation Increase/(Decrease)	Voted Bond Debt	Ratio
				Debt to Taxable Assessed
<u>8-31</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Over Prior Year</u>	<u>Outstanding^(A)</u>	<u>Valuation^(A)</u>
2017	\$ 178,122,736	9.64%	\$ 4,405,180	2.47%
2018	197,040,119	10.62%	4,175,180	2.12%
2019	216,876,837	10.07%	5,930,068	2.73%
2020	238,047,354	9.76%	5,795,000	2.43%
2021	260,941,334	9.62%	5,490,000	2.10%
2022	291,903,674	11.87%	5,170,000	1.77%
2023	352,310,338	20.69%	12,300,000	3.49%
2024	354,793,343	0.70%	11,850,000	3.34%
2025	382,497,114	7.81%	11,355,000	2.97%
2026 ^(B)	363,464,768	-4.98%(C)	12,825,000	3.53%

^(A) Does not include any limited tax debt obligations payable from the Maintenance and Operations tax rate of the District.

^(B) Includes the Bonds. Preliminary, subject to change. The reduction in taxable assessed valuation in fiscal year 2026 is primarily attributable to the increases in the homestead exemption effective January 1, 2025. See "CURRENT OUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2025 Legislative Session."

Table 7
HISTORICAL TOP TEN TAXPAYERS

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS AND THEIR 2025/26 TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS

<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent T.A.V.</u>
Lhoist North America of Texas, Ltd	Minerals	\$ 13,740,958	3.78%
Prairie Chapel Ranch LP	Real Estate	5,881,270	1.62%
Magellan Pipeline Co.	Oil & Gas	5,682,459	1.56%
BNSF Railway Co	Railroad Company	5,494,240	1.51%
Texas-New Mexico Power Co.	Utility	2,302,300	0.63%
Chapman Maria S	Real Estate	1,726,949	0.48%
Bass James Et Al	Real Estate	1,709,470	0.47%
Spanos Dorothy Living Trust	Real Estate	1,606,110	0.44%
Lowrey Leslie Ann	Real Estate	1,527,480	0.42%
Smith John C	Real Estate	1,441,448	0.40%
Total.....		\$ 41,112,684	11.31%

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS AND THEIR 2024/25 TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS

<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent T.A.V.</u>
Lhoist North America of Texas, Ltd	Minerals	\$ 12,140,342	3.17%
Prairie Chapel Ranch LP	Real Estate	5,852,510	1.53%
BNSF Railway Co	Railroad Company	5,665,660	1.48%
Magellan Pipeline Co.	Oil & Gas	5,479,399	1.43%
Texas-New Mexico Power Co.	Utility	2,329,450	0.61%
RD Bass Delmar Ranch LP	Real Estate	2,129,530	0.56%
Even Money Partners LLC	Real Estate	1,743,972	0.46%
Chapman Maria S	Real Estate	1,613,538	0.42%
Tillery Samie Teresa	Real Estate	1,598,397	0.42%
Lowrey Leslie Ann	Real Estate	1,526,140	0.40%
Total.....		\$ 40,078,938	10.48%

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS AND THEIR 2023/24 TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS

<u>Name of Taxpayer</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Percent T.A.V.</u>
Lhoist North America of Texas, Ltd	Minerals	\$ 11,934,412	3.12%
Prairie Chapel Ranch LP	Real Estate	5,945,410	1.55%
BNSF Railway Co	Railroad Company	5,918,250	1.55%
Magellan Pipeline Co.	Oil & Gas	4,697,449	1.23%
RD Bass Delmar Ranch LP	Real Estate	2,316,940	0.61%
Texas-New Mexico Power Co.	Utility	2,249,050	0.59%
Lowrey Leslie Ann	Real Estate	1,602,300	0.42%
Chapman Maria S	Real Estate	1,535,484	0.40%
Tillery Samie Teresa	Real Estate	1,507,654	0.39%
S&S Ranch Holdings LLC	Real Estate	1,478,240	0.39%
Total.....		\$ 39,185,189	10.24%

Source: McLennan County Appraisal District and State Property Tax Reports.

Table 8
CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION BY USE CATEGORY

<u>Property Use Category</u>	<u>Total Tax Roll for Fiscal Years</u>				
	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Real Property					
Single-Family Residential	\$ 265,169,724	\$ 254,800,883	\$ 245,745,181	\$ 213,982,411	\$ 156,182,940
Multi-Family Residential	850,000	850,000	850,000	800,000	548,998
Vacant Lots/Tracts	6,855,970	8,256,950	9,590,550	9,642,210	3,191,950
Acreage (Land Only)	324,529,693	298,940,874	298,182,708	276,135,251	239,887,146
Farm and Ranch Improvements	207,920,199	204,505,951	200,429,694	179,034,820	112,262,894
Commercial and Industrial	9,061,611	9,268,839	10,074,814	9,194,279	7,204,592
Minerals	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible Personal Property					
Commercial	13,777,689	12,787,866	12,300,760	11,043,474	3,690,460
Industrial	3,670,280	3,191,830	2,573,850	2,207,650	9,067,350
Mobile Homes/Other	2,241,350	2,181,960	1,960,275	1,957,120	1,156,790
Real & Tangible Personal Property					
Utilities	17,817,600	17,766,540	17,040,350	17,070,270	18,233,280
Total Real & Tang. Per. Prop.	\$ 851,954,116	\$ 812,611,693	\$ 798,808,182	\$ 721,127,485	\$ 551,486,400
Less Exemptions:					
Residential Homestead Exemption	\$ 110,897,625	\$ 79,648,332	\$ 76,405,370	\$ 29,684,783	\$ 18,289,194
Over 65/Disabled Exemptions	17,378,620	3,203,086	2,967,536	3,183,199	3,166,848
Disabled/Deceased Veterans	6,788,955	7,526,084	7,080,048	5,735,132	5,063,486
Productivity Loss/Other	303,817,978	279,428,687	278,784,540	256,889,402	224,454,302
Value lost to Non-Residential Cap	889,886	431,274	-	-	-
Value lost to 10% Residential Cap	48,716,284	59,877,116	78,777,345	73,324,631	8,608,896
Total Exemptions	\$ 488,489,348	\$ 430,114,579	\$ 444,014,839	\$ 368,817,147	\$ 259,582,726
Taxable Assessed Valuation^(A)	\$ 363,464,768	\$ 382,497,114	\$ 354,793,343	\$ 352,310,338	\$ 291,903,674

Source: McLennan County Appraisal District and State Property Tax Reports.

⁽¹⁾ Valuation includes the increase to the general State mandated homestead exemption from \$100,000 to \$140,000 and the increase in the State mandated homestead exemption of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled from \$10,000 to \$60,000. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2025 Legislative Session." The District's certified Taxable Assessed Valuation for 2026/27 is \$346,591,850, as provided by the Appraisal District.

PERCENTAGE TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION BY CATEGORY

<u>Property Use Category</u>	<u>Percent of Total Tax Roll for Fiscal Years</u>				
	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Real Property					
Single-Family Residential	31.12%	31.36%	30.76%	29.67%	28.32%
Multi-Family Residential	0.10%	0.10%	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%
Vacant Lots/Tracts	0.80%	1.02%	1.20%	1.34%	0.58%
Acreage (Land Only)	38.09%	36.79%	37.33%	38.29%	43.50%
Farm and Ranch Improvements	24.41%	25.17%	25.09%	24.83%	20.36%
Commercial and Industrial	1.06%	1.14%	1.26%	1.27%	1.31%
Minerals	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Inventory	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tangible Personal Property					
Commercial	1.62%	1.57%	1.54%	1.53%	0.67%
Industrial	0.43%	0.39%	0.32%	0.31%	1.64%
Mobile Homes/Other	0.26%	0.27%	0.25%	0.27%	0.21%
Real & Tangible Personal Property					
Utilities	2.09%	2.19%	2.13%	2.37%	3.31%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 9
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
OUTSTANDING UNLIMITED TAX DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending	Outstanding Unlimited Tax Debt Service	The Bonds^(A)			Total Outstanding Unlimited Tax Debt Service
		Principal	Interest	Total	
8/31					
2026	\$ 994,800				\$ 994,800
2027	1,002,175	\$ 45,000	\$ 96,931	\$ 141,931	1,144,106
2028	1,003,400	45,000	96,625	141,625	1,145,025
2029	1,009,400	45,000	94,375	139,375	1,148,775
2030	872,025	50,000	92,000	142,000	1,014,025
2031	796,925	50,000	89,500	139,500	936,425
2032	802,225	55,000	86,875	141,875	944,100
2033	806,788	55,000	84,125	139,125	945,913
2034	800,788	60,000	81,250	141,250	942,038
2035	803,875	60,000	78,250	138,250	942,125
2036	801,013	65,000	75,125	140,125	941,138
2037	797,275	70,000	71,750	141,750	939,025
2038	802,413	70,000	68,250	138,250	940,663
2039	644,150	75,000	64,625	139,625	783,775
2040	519,525	80,000	60,750	140,750	660,275
2041	515,900	85,000	56,625	141,625	657,525
2042	518,400	85,000	52,375	137,375	655,775
2043	517,100	90,000	48,000	138,000	655,100
2044	515,200	95,000	43,375	138,375	653,575
2045	517,600	100,000	38,500	138,500	656,100
2046	519,200	105,000	33,375	138,375	657,575
2047	520,000	110,000	28,000	138,000	658,000
2048	515,100	115,000	22,375	137,375	652,475
2049	-	125,000	16,375	141,375	141,375
2050	-	130,000	10,000	140,000	140,000
2051	-	135,000	3,375	138,375	138,375
TOTAL	\$ 16,595,275	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,492,806	\$ 3,492,806	\$ 20,088,081

Note: Does not include any potential funding from the State of Texas the District may potentially receive for the payment of debt service. The amount of State aid for debt service, if any, may substantially differ from year to year, depending on a number of factors, including amounts, if any, appropriated for that purpose by the Texas Legislature from time to time and the District's wealth per student.

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

Table 10
INTEREST & SINKING FUND BUDGET INFORMATION

Estimated Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending 8-31-26	\$	994,800
Interest and Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-25.....	\$	450,528
Additional State Aid for Homestead Exemption (ASAHE)		224,133
Estimated Local Taxes.....		712,685
		<u>\$ 1,387,346</u>
Projected Interest and Sinking Fund Balance at 8-31-26.....	\$	<u>392,546</u>

Table 11
AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED BONDS

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have no authorized but unissued unlimited tax bonds.

Table 10
COMBINED GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET

	Fiscal Years Ending August 31,				
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets:					
Cash and Temporary Investments	\$ 5,038,201	\$ 5,594,773	\$ 5,018,079	\$ 4,590,839	\$ 4,151,503
Receivables:					
Property Taxes - Delinquent	80,199	100,165	48,806	47,636	126,141
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(16,040)	(20,034)	(15,760)	(9,527)	(25,228)
Due from Other Governments	301,383	254,681	97,426	67,732	273,342
Due from Other Funds	33,352	74,139	114,722	113,015	25,758
Other Receivables	-	-	-	4,402	4,402
Prepayments	-	-	-	49,402	42,581
Deferred Expenditures	98,519	91,338	64,652	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,535,614</u>	<u>\$ 6,095,062</u>	<u>\$ 5,327,925</u>	<u>\$ 4,863,499</u>	<u>\$ 4,598,499</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity:					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 16,802	\$ 9,194	\$ 11,687	\$ 51,503	\$ 15,126
Accrued Wages Payable	381,284	392,537	329,650	272,369	251,854
Payroll Deductions & Withholding Payable	-	47,524	791	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	247,863	18,863
Accrued Expenditures/Expenses	8,133	8,756	6,919	6,683	7,304
Deferred Revenues	64,159	80,131	63,046	1,376	102,289
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 470,378</u>	<u>\$ 538,142</u>	<u>\$ 412,093</u>	<u>\$ 579,794</u>	<u>\$ 395,436</u>
Fund Equity:					
Designated Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	-	-	38,109	-
Prepaid Items	98,519	91,338	64,652	49,402	42,581
Undesignated, Unreserved Fund Balance	4,966,717	5,465,582	4,881,180	4,196,194	4,160,482
Total Fund Equity	<u>\$ 5,065,236</u>	<u>\$ 5,556,920</u>	<u>\$ 4,945,832</u>	<u>\$ 4,283,705</u>	<u>\$ 4,203,063</u>
Total Liabilities & Fund Equity	<u>\$ 5,535,614</u>	<u>\$ 6,095,062</u>	<u>\$ 5,357,925</u>	<u>\$ 4,863,499</u>	<u>\$ 4,598,499</u>

Source: District's Audited Financial Statements and District Records.

Table 11
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Years Ending August 31,				
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 5,556,920	\$ 4,945,832	\$ 4,245,596	\$ 4,203,063	\$ 2,829,923
<u>Revenues:</u>					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 2,930,119	\$ 2,767,168	\$ 3,363,353	\$ 3,722,425	\$ 2,734,528
State Sources	5,649,543	5,660,116	4,482,981	4,708,120	4,928,777
Federal Sources	19,614	33,695	40,642	25,411	36,756
Total Revenues	\$ 8,599,276	\$ 8,460,979	\$ 7,886,976	\$ 8,455,956	\$ 7,700,061
<u>Expenditures:</u>					
Instruction	\$ 4,240,739	\$ 4,119,725	\$ 3,759,569	\$ 3,664,295	\$ 3,518,552
Instructional Resources & Media Services	139,726	126,439	109,698	77,111	102,418
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	675	-	1,425	-	2,162
School Leadership	356,013	362,108	355,908	422,573	304,943
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	135,391	180,245	160,672	170,403	156,823
Attendance & Social Work	-	-	-	-	-
Health Services	89,515	83,041	85,862	80,082	72,346
Student (Pupil) Transportation	446,709	168,514	137,107	246,313	122,950
Co-Curricular/Activities	723,982	636,444	585,318	440,511	427,034
General Administration	525,714	530,718	533,412	448,617	407,733
Plant Maintenance & Operations	1,226,791	1,059,987	1,065,788	1,037,787	722,460
Community Services	-	21,300	-	-	-
Data Processing	293,665	248,126	236,861	236,619	193,123
Capital Outlay	737,128	20,914	10,965	1,441,635	39,647
Debt Service	150,270	77,700	78,675	75,928	60,622
Intergovernmental Charges	357,607	224,435	-	234,825	61,255
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,423,925	\$ 7,859,696	\$ 7,121,260	\$ 8,576,699	\$ 6,192,068
Other Resources and (Uses):					
Other Resources	332,965	9,805	-	163,276	-
Other Uses	-	-	-	-	(134,852)
Total Other Resources (Uses)	\$ 332,965	\$ 9,805	\$ -	\$ 163,276	\$ (134,852)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	\$ (491,684)	\$ 611,088	\$ 765,716	\$ 42,533	\$ 1,373,141
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	(65,480)	-	(1)
Ending Fund Balance - August 31	\$ 5,065,236	\$ 5,556,920	\$ 4,945,832	\$ 4,245,596	\$ 4,203,063

Source: District's Audited Financial Statements and District Records.

Note: the District's anticipated General Fund balance for the Fiscal Year Ending on August 31, 2026 is \$5,315,000.

APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY

Crawford Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in the central portion of Texas, approximately 20 miles west of Waco, and roughly half-way between Austin and Dallas. The District is primarily located in McLennan County with a small portion extending into Coryell County. The district is bordered by the Waco, China Spring, McGregor, Ogelsby, Gatesville, and Valley Mills school district. Located within the District is the Texas home of former president George W. Bush. The District encompasses an area of approximately 110 square miles and includes all of the City of Crawford.

The District is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The Board of Trustees serve three-year staggered terms with at large elections being held every year. Board policy and decisions are decided by a majority vote of the Board. The Superintendent of Schools is selected by the Board; other District officials are employed as a result of action by the Superintendent and the Board.

The District owns and operates 2 instructional facilities which are fully accredited by the Texas Education Agency. Students attend classes in air conditioned schools complete with cafeterias and gymnasiums. The number and types of instructional facilities are as follows:

Elementary Schools	1
High Schools	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>2</u>

In addition, the District owns and operates additional facilities, which include an administration building, a transportation/maintenance service center, and an athletic complex.

Education Program

While the District is recognized as a leader in teaching the fundamentals of reading, writing and mathematics, a comprehensive educational program including fine arts, career technology, special education, and gifted and advanced level programs are available to meet the individual needs of students. Student performance exceeds state, regional and national norms on all evaluative tests.

DISTRICT ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

Scholastic Enrollment History

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Increase/(Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2016/17	546	(15)	(2.6%)
2017/18	547	1	0.2%
2018/19	585	38	10.9%
2019/20	581	(4)	(0.68%)
2020/21	561	(20)	(3.44%)
2021/22	558	(3)	(0.53%)
2022/23	593	35	6.27%
2023/24	599	6	1.01%
2024/25	596	(3)	(0.50%)
2025/26	585	(11)	(1.85%)

PRESENT SCHOOL FACILITIES

<u>Location</u>	<u>Grades Served</u>	<u>Present Enrollment</u>
Crawford High School	7 - 12	<u>307</u>
High School Total		<u>307</u>
Crawford Elementary School	PK – 6	<u>278</u>
Elementary School Total		<u>278</u>
Total		<u>585</u>

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING MCLENNAN COUNTY

McLennan County was created and organized in 1850. The County's economy is based primarily on manufacturing and agriculture, with higher education also making a significant impact on the economy. The County is traversed by Interstate Highway 35; U.S. Highways 77, 81, and 84; State Highways 6, 31, and 317; and 29 farm-to-market and park roads. The County economy has experienced a growth trend from new industry, expansions of existing industry and new commercial investment that is generating service sector and manufacturing jobs. The Texas Almanac designates cattle, poultry, corn, wheat, oats, hay, grain sorghum, soybeans, and dairy as principal sources of agricultural income. The county seat is the City of Waco.

Higher Education

The County is a major center for higher education. Baylor University, the world's largest Southern Baptist University, with an enrollment of over 20,600 is located in the City of Waco. Also located in the County are McLennan Community College and the Texas State Technical College - James Connally Campus.

Recreation and Tourism

Waco has many attractions and museums. They include, but are not limited to, the following: Armstrong-Browning Library, The Art Center, Cameron Park, Cameron Park Zoo, Dr. Pepper Museum & Free Enterprise Institute, Gov. Bill & Vara Daniel Historic Village, Historic Waco Foundation Homes, Strecker Museum, Texas Ranger Hall of Fame & Museum and the Texas Sports Hall of Fame. Waco also has many recreational facilities, including 7 public golf courses, a disc golf course, 3 hiking & biking trails, 2 family fun centers, a water park, softball complex and camping facilities at Lake Waco. Other activities of interest include the Brazos River Festival, the Heart O'Texas Fair & Rodeo, the Central Texas Fair, the Texas Playhouse, symphony orchestra, civic theater, college and university events, and the President George W. Bush ranch.

MCLENNAN COUNTY LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Labor Force History

	<u>2026^(a)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Labor Force	131,950	131,769	130,631	128,692	127,001
Employed	126,723	126,547	125,646	123,825	122,457
Unemployed	5,227	5,222	4,985	4,867	4,544
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%

Source: Labor Market Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission.

^(a) As of May 2026.

Comparative Unemployment Rates

	<u>2026^(a)</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
McLennan County	4.0%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
State of Texas	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
United States of America	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.6

Source: Labor Market Information Department, Texas Workforce Commission.

^(a) As of May 2026.

APPENDIX C

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025**

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND
COMPLIANCE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
AUGUST 31, 2025



SINGLETON, CLARK
& COMPANY, PC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Exhibit</u>		<u>Page</u>
	CERTIFICATE OF BOARD	1
	FINANCIAL SECTION	
	Independent Auditor's Report	5
	Management's Discussion and Analysis	9
	Basic Financial Statements:	
	Government-wide Financial Statements:	
A-1	Statement of Net Position	18
B-1	Statement of Activities	19
	Governmental Fund Financial Statements:	
C-1	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	22
C-2	Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	23
C-3	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	24
C-4	Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	27
G-1	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	29
	Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements:	
E-1	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	30
E-2	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds	31
	Notes to the Financial Statements	33
	Required Supplementary Information:	
G-2	Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Teacher Retirement System	62
G-3	Schedule of District Pension Contributions – Teacher Retirement System	64
G-4	Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Plan	66
G-5	Schedule of District OPEB Contributions – Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Plan	68
	Notes to Required Supplementary Information	71
	Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
H-1	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	74
H-2	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	76

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(Continued)

FINANCIAL SECTION (Continued)

J1-12	Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules (Continued): Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable	78
J-2	Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Child Nutrition Fund	80
J-3	Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Debt Service Fund	81
J-4	Use of Funds Report – Select State Allotment Programs	83
L-1	Schedule of Required Responses to Selected School First Indicators	85

FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

	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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	89
K-2	Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Part 1) – Summary of Auditor’s Results	93
K-3	Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Part 2) – Financial Statement Findings and Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs	95

CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Crawford Independent School District
Name of School District

McLennan
County

161-901
Co.-Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above named school district were reviewed and (check one) ☒ approved _____ disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2025, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 17 day of December, 2025.


Signature of Board Secretary


Signature of Board President

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

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of
Crawford Independent School District

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of August 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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 judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis section which precedes the basic financial statements and the pension and other post-employment benefits liabilities related schedules following the notes to the financial statements 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

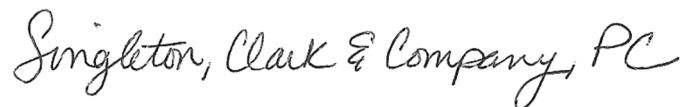
Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included within the annual report. The other information comprises exhibits required by the Texas Education Agency which present property tax collection and receivable information, budget-to-actual comparisons for the Child Nutrition Fund and Debt Service Fund, and information related to expenditure levels of selected state funding allotments. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover this 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 November 14, 2025 on our consideration of Crawford Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 cursive script that reads "Singleton, Clark & Company, PC".

Singleton, Clark & Company, PC
Cedar Park, Texas

November 14, 2025

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CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section of the Annual Financial and Compliance Report, we, the managers of Crawford Independent School District (the "District") discuss and analyze the financial performance of the District for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025. Please read this information in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's net position for governmental activities increased by \$481,971 as a result of this year's current operations, to end at \$3,642,837.
- Total governmental funds of the District (the General Fund plus all Special Revenue Funds, the Capital Projects Fund, and the Debt Service Fund) reported an overall fund balance decrease of \$1,270,054, to end at \$10,032,544.
- The General Fund of the District reported a fund balance decrease of \$491,684 for the year, to end at \$5,065,236.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SECTION

The Financial Section is the most substantial part of this Annual Financial and Compliance Report. It consists of the independent auditor's report, management's discussion and analysis (this section), a set of basic financial statements with required note disclosures, and finally, required supplementary information and other supporting statements and schedules as applicable.

Independent Auditor's Report

State law requires the District's financial statements to be audited by an independent certified public accountant each year. The primary purpose of the annual audit is for the auditor to express an opinion as to whether the financial statements of the District appear to be free from material misstatement. The audit is required to be conducted 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. The District received an *Unmodified* opinion on its financial statements this year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section of the report is intended to introduce the financial statements and to provide discussion and analysis regarding the financial performance of the District during the year. The MD&A is written by management of the District and provides for a less formal presentation of the financial activities of the District than is found within the basic financial statements themselves.

Basic Financial Statements

The Basic Financial Statements consist of a series of financial statements and required note disclosures. These statements include government-wide financial statements which present the District in a consolidated and long-term manner using full-accrual accounting similar to that of a business enterprise, and fund financial statements which present a more detailed view of the District using a more short-term view and traditional modified-accrual governmental accounting. These financial statements are followed with detailed notes which provide narrative explanations and additional data for full disclosure of information.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Required Supplementary Information

The previously discussed Management's Discussion and Analysis section is considered to be required supplementary information, however, the governmental reporting framework requires that it be presented before the financial statements. When applicable, additional required supplementary information must follow the financial statements. Within this financial report, the District presents required schedules related to its participation in the Teacher Retirement System of Texas and the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Plan.

Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules

The combining statements provide detailed information about the District's nonmajor funds. While the primary financial statements present the nonmajor funds in a consolidated manner, the combining statements list all of the nonmajor funds separately, each in its own column. In addition, this section also includes schedules required by the Texas Education Agency to report tax collection information and budget to actual information for the District's child nutrition and debt service functions.

OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL AWARDS SECTION

Report on Internal Controls and Compliance

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, the auditor is required to consider the internal controls the District has in place over financial reporting and whether any noncompliance with rules, laws, and regulations was noted during the audit. This report describes the scope of the testing of internal control and compliance, however, it does not provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control or on compliance.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

The Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs provides an overall summary of auditor results, including identification of the type of opinion on the financial statements, whether any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal controls were observed by the audit firm, and whether any material noncompliance was noted.

Reporting the District as a Whole

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The analysis of the District's overall financial condition and operations begins with the government-wide financial statements which immediately follow this section. The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The primary purpose of these financial statements is to show whether the District is better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities. The Statement of Net Position includes all the District's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows at the end of the year while the Statement of Activities includes all the revenues and expenses generated by the District's operations during the year. These apply the accrual basis of accounting which is the basis used by private sector companies.

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

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

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, school districts divide up their financial activities as follows:

- Governmental activities – School districts report basic services here, including the instruction of students, counseling, co-curricular activities, child nutrition services, transportation, maintenance, community services, and general administration. Property taxes, state block grants based on student attendance and demographics, and other state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities – School districts may charge a fee to "customers" to help it cover all or most of the cost of services it provides for child care programs or other activities that closely model a business venture.

Our school district reported governmental activities this year, however, we did not engage in business-type activities.

Reporting the District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements follow the government-wide statements and provide detailed information about the most significant funds of the District, not the District as a whole. Laws and regulations require the District to establish separate funds, such as for grants received from the state and federal government, money received from bond issues for capital projects, or for money raised specifically for debt service purposes, in order to clearly display financial accountability for use of these funds.

School districts use two different kinds of funds for operations, governmental funds and proprietary funds, which use different accounting approaches.

- A school district will use *governmental funds* to account for basic services. These use modified accrual accounting (a method that measures the receipt and disbursement of cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash) and report balances that are available for future spending. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general operations and the basic services it provides. We describe the differences between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation schedules following each of the fund financial statements.
- A school district will use *proprietary funds* to account for the activities for which it charges users (whether outside customers or other units of the District). Proprietary funds use the same accounting methods employed in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, when a district utilizes enterprise funds, (one category of proprietary funds) these are the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements but they contain more detail and additional information, such as cash flows. Internal service funds (the other category of proprietary funds) report activities that provide supplies and services for a district's other programs and activities, such as a district's self-insurance programs.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Our District reported several governmental funds this year, however, we did not utilize proprietary funds.

The District as Trustee

Reporting the District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for money raised by student activities and alumni scholarship programs. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on pages that follow the governmental fund and proprietary fund financial statements. We exclude these resources from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is however responsible for applying sound financial internal controls over these funds and for ensuring that these resources are used for their intended purposes.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following analysis focuses on the net position (Table I) and changes in net position (Table II) of the District's governmental activities.

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased from \$3,160,866 (as restated) to \$3,642,837. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was \$523,701 at August 31, 2025.

Table I
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities 2025	(Restated) Governmental Activities 2024	Change
Current & Other Assets	\$ 10,884,446	\$ 12,028,579	\$ (1,144,133)
Capital Assets	10,769,408	9,295,400	1,474,008
Total Assets	21,653,854	21,323,979	329,875
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,698,731	1,962,438	(263,707)
Current Liabilities	791,626	649,293	142,333
Long-Term Liabilities	16,599,298	16,764,381	(165,083)
Total Liabilities	17,390,924	17,413,674	(22,750)
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,318,824	2,711,877	(393,053)
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,648,898	1,851,094	797,804
Restricted	470,238	260,367	209,871
Unrestricted	523,701	1,049,405	(525,704)
Total Net Position	\$ 3,642,837	\$ 3,160,866	\$ 481,971

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Table II
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities 2025	(Restated) Governmental Activities 2024	Change
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 386,043	\$ 277,371	\$ 108,672
Operating Grants & Contributions	627,136	874,400	(247,264)
General Revenues:			
Maintenance & Operations Taxes	2,548,774	2,352,610	196,164
Debt Service Taxes	1,050,478	1,035,969	14,509
State Aid - Formula Grants	5,237,159	5,275,672	(38,513)
Grants & Contributions not Restricted	201,346	215,776	(14,430)
Investment Earnings	453,810	477,025	(23,215)
Miscellaneous	94,427	173,584	(79,157)
Total Revenue	10,599,173	10,682,407	(83,234)
Expenses:			
Instruction	4,762,126	5,254,598	(492,472)
Instructional Resources & Media Services	166,332	188,629	(22,297)
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	747	-	747
School Leadership	380,790	443,420	(62,630)
Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	144,379	220,273	(75,894)
Health Services	96,843	101,516	(4,673)
Student Transportation	230,888	206,481	24,407
Food Services	369,836	416,912	(47,076)
Extracurricular Activities	912,650	831,709	80,941
General Administration	574,703	652,796	(78,093)
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,344,395	1,275,179	69,216
Security and Monitoring Services	23,237	30,733	(7,496)
Data Processing Services	308,713	303,672	5,041
Community Services	-	26,145	(26,145)
Debt Service	443,956	609,350	(165,394)
Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	357,607	322,690	34,917
Total Expenses	10,117,202	10,884,103	(766,901)
Change in Net Position	481,971	(201,696)	683,667
Net Position at 9/1/24 and 9/1/23	3,160,866	3,362,562	(201,696)
Net Position at 8/31/25 and 8/31/24	\$ 3,642,837	\$ 3,160,866	\$ 481,971

**CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025**

THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed this annual period, the General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$5,065,236, which is \$491,684 less than last year's total of \$5,556,920. This decrease in fund balance is mainly attributable to greater than originally anticipated expenditures in Facilities Acquisition & Construction.

The District's Debt Service Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$450,528 which is \$218,731 greater than last year's total of \$231,797. This increase in fund balance is attributable to greater than originally anticipated Local & Intermediate Sources and State Program Revenues. The purpose of the Debt Service Fund is to provide for the payment of bond principal and interest payments as it becomes due.

The District's Capital Projects Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$4,455,232 which is \$1,028,665 less than last year's total of \$5,483,897. This decrease is the result of the District utilizing its Series 2023 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds to fund various construction projects throughout the District.

The District's other governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$61,548. This combined balance is \$31,564 more than the previous year. The primary reason for this change in the combined fund balance was greater than originally anticipated local and intermediate source revenues in the Campus Activity Fund.

Over the course of the year, the Board of Trustees generally revises the District's budget based on financial updates provided by management of the District. These amendments involve moving funds from programs that did not need all the resources originally appropriated to them to programs with resource needs, or to react to originally unforeseen circumstances, such as unanticipated new revenues or unavoidable new costs. Budget amendments made during the year to the Student Transportation, Extracurricular Activities, Facilities Maintenance & Operations, and Facilities Acquisition & Construction Functions in the General Fund were considered significant.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of August 31, 2025, the District had \$10,769,408 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including facilities and equipment for instruction, transportation, athletics, administration, and maintenance.

A summary of the ending balances of capital assets by major category for both 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Governmental Activities 2025	Governmental Activities 2024	Change
Land	\$ 269,185	\$ 269,185	\$ -
Construction in Progress	888,893	851,303	37,590
Buildings	19,831,008	17,741,737	2,089,271
Furniture and Equipment	2,674,094	2,668,873	5,221
Right to Use Lease Assets	392,363	59,398	332,965
Total	24,055,543	21,590,496	2,465,047
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(13,286,135)	(12,295,096)	(991,039)
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 10,769,408	\$ 9,295,400	\$ 1,474,008

**CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025**

Debt

At year-end, the District had \$12,575,742 in bonds and other long-term debt outstanding versus \$12,928,203 last year. The decrease is attributable to the District making scheduled payments on its long-term debt during the year.

A summary of the ending balances of long-term debt by type for both 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Governmental Activities 2025	Governmental Activities 2024	Change
Bonds Payable	\$ 12,192,094	\$ 12,742,918	\$ (550,824)
Notes Payable	120,092	177,500	(57,408)
Right to Use Lease Assets Payable	263,556	7,785	255,771
Total	<u>\$ 12,575,742</u>	<u>\$ 12,928,203</u>	<u>\$ (352,461)</u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The District's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2025- 2026 budget and tax rates. Those factors include property values, changes in enrollment, the economy, projections of future budget years, and legislative mandates. The District has adopted a General Fund budget of \$8.8 million for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. This reflects an approximate increase of \$677,000 in budgeted expenditures from the fiscal year 2024-2025 adopted budget to fiscal year 2025-2026.

For the 2025-2026 budget year, the District has held constant its maintenance and operations tax rate at \$0.75520 per hundred of taxable value. The District adopted a debt service tax rate of \$0.224347 for the 2025-2026 budget year in order to fund required debt payments in the coming year. The combined tax rate of the District for the 2025-2026 budget year is \$0.979547 per hundred of taxable value.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's Business Office, at Crawford Independent School District, 200 Pirate Dr., Crawford, Texas 76638, or by calling (254) 486-2381.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	Primary Government 1 Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 10,358,875
1225 Property Taxes Receivable, net	81,423
1240 Due from Other Governments	345,629
1410 Deferred Expenditures or Expenses	98,519
Capital Assets:	
1510 Land Purchases and Improvements	269,185
1520 Buildings and Improvements, net	9,120,804
1530 Furniture and Equipment, net	191,960
1550 Right to Use Assets, net	298,566
1580 Construction in Progress	888,893
1000 Total Assets	<u>21,653,854</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
1705 Deferred Outflows-Pension	762,555
1706 Deferred Outflows-OPEB	936,176
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,698,731</u>
LIABILITIES	
2110 Accounts Payable	340,133
2140 Interest Payable	21,147
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	397,986
2180 Due to Other Governments	1,574
2200 Accrued Expenses	30,786
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year	955,506
2502 Due in More Than One Year	12,840,572
2540 Net Pension Liability	1,631,324
2545 Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability	1,171,896
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>17,390,924</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
2605 Deferred Inflows-Pension	485,038
2606 Deferred Inflows-OPEB	1,833,786
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,318,824</u>
NET POSITION	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,648,898
Restricted for:	
3820 Federal & State Programs	2,446
3850 Debt Service	467,792
3900 Unrestricted	523,701
3000 Total Net Position	<u>\$ 3,642,837</u>

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

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

Data Control Codes	1	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Rev. & Changes in Net Position	
		3	4	6	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Gov. Governmental Activities	
Primary Government:					
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
11	Instruction	\$ 4,762,126	\$ -	\$ 262,965	\$ (4,499,161)
12	Instructional Resources & Media Services	166,332	-	18,874	(147,458)
13	Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	747	-	-	(747)
23	School Leadership	380,790	-	10,932	(369,858)
31	Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	144,379	-	4,444	(139,935)
33	Health Services	96,843	-	2,611	(94,232)
34	Student Transportation	230,888	-	3,012	(227,876)
35	Food Services	369,836	175,539	154,343	(39,954)
36	Extracurricular Activities	912,650	201,339	11,108	(700,203)
41	General Administration	574,703	9,165	11,397	(554,141)
51	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,344,395	-	12,381	(1,332,014)
52	Security and Monitoring Services	23,237	-	129,438	106,201
53	Data Processing Services	308,713	-	5,631	(303,082)
72	Interest on Long-Term Debt	441,856	-	-	(441,856)
73	Bond Issuance Cost & Fees	2,100	-	-	(2,100)
93	Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	357,607	-	-	(357,607)
TG	Total Governmental Activities:	<u>10,117,202</u>	<u>386,043</u>	<u>627,136</u>	<u>(9,104,023)</u>
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:	<u>\$ 10,117,202</u>	<u>\$ 386,043</u>	<u>\$ 627,136</u>	<u>(9,104,023)</u>
General Revenues:					
Taxes:					
MT	Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes				2,548,774
DT	Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service				1,050,478
SF	State Aid - Formula Grants				5,237,159
GC	Grants and Contributions, not Restricted				201,346
IE	Investment Earnings				453,810
MI	Miscellaneous				94,427
	Total General Revenues				<u>9,585,994</u>
CN	Change in Net Position				481,971
NB	Net Position -- Beginning (as Restated)				3,160,866
NE	Net Position -- Ending				<u>\$ 3,642,837</u>

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2025

		10	50	60
Data				
Control		General	Debt	Capital
Codes		Fund	Service Fund	Projects Fund
ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,038,201	\$ 453,099	\$ 4,798,811
1220	Property Taxes - Delinquent	80,199	21,581	-
1230	Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes (Credit)	(16,040)	(4,317)	-
1240	Due from Other Governments	301,383	-	-
1260	Due from Other Funds	33,352	-	-
1410	Deferred Expenditures	98,519	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,535,614</u>	<u>\$ 470,363</u>	<u>\$ 4,798,811</u>
LIABILITIES				
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ 16,802	\$ -	\$ 321,793
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	381,284	-	-
2170	Due to Other Funds	-	997	-
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	1,574	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	8,133	-	21,786
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>406,219</u>	<u>2,571</u>	<u>343,579</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
2600	Deferred Inflows-Unavailable Revenues	64,159	17,264	-
	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>64,159</u>	<u>17,264</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES				
	Nonspendable:			
3430	Prepaid Items	98,519	-	-
	Restricted for:			
3450	Federal or State Funds Restricted	-	-	-
3470	Capital Acq. and Contractual Oblig.	-	-	4,455,232
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	450,528	-
	Committed for:			
3545	Other Committed Fund Balance	-	-	-
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	4,966,717	-	-
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>5,065,236</u>	<u>450,528</u>	<u>4,455,232</u>
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 5,535,614</u>	<u>\$ 470,363</u>	<u>\$ 4,798,811</u>

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

		98	
Other		Total	
Funds		Governmental	
		Funds	
\$	68,764	\$	10,358,875
	-		101,780
	-		(20,357)
	44,246		345,629
	-		33,352
	-		98,519
\$	113,010	\$	10,917,798
\$	1,538	\$	340,133
	16,702		397,986
	32,355		33,352
	-		1,574
	867		30,786
	51,462		803,831
	-		81,423
	-		81,423
	-		98,519
	2,446		2,446
	-		4,455,232
	-		450,528
	59,102		59,102
	-		4,966,717
	61,548		10,032,544
\$	113,010	\$	10,917,798

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

		1	
3000C1	Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 10,032,544
1	Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
	Governmental capital assets	\$ 24,055,543	
	Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,286,135)</u>	10,769,408
2	Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
	Bonds payable, including unamortized premiums	(12,192,094)	
	Loans payable	(120,092)	
	Right to use lease assets payable	(263,556)	
	Compensated absences	(1,220,336)	
	Net pension liability	(1,631,324)	
	Net OPEB liability	<u>(1,171,896)</u>	(16,599,298)
3	Accrued interest on long-term debt related to governmental fund activities is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.		(21,147)
4	Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and other post-employment benefits are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
	Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	762,555	
	Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(485,038)	
	Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	936,176	
	Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(1,833,786)</u>	(620,093)
5	Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the governmental funds when collected, but recognized on the Statement of Activities in the year levied. Therefore, property taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts, is added to the Statement of Net Position for governmental activities.		81,423
3000A1	Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 3,642,837</u></u>

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

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

		10	50	60
Data				
Control		General	Debt	Capital
Codes		Fund	Service Fund	Projects Fund
REVENUES				
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 2,930,119	\$ 1,055,531	\$ 238,157
5800	State Program Revenues	5,649,543	146,375	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	19,614	-	-
5020	Total Revenues	8,599,276	1,201,906	238,157
EXPENDITURES				
0011	Instruction	4,240,739	-	-
0012	Instructional Resources & Media Services	139,726	-	-
0013	Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	675	-	-
0023	School Leadership	356,013	-	-
0031	Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	135,391	-	-
0033	Health Services	89,515	-	-
0034	Student Transportation	446,709	-	-
0035	Food Services	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular Activities	723,982	-	-
0041	General Administration	525,714	-	6,527
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,226,791	-	-
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	8,500	-	-
0053	Data Processing Services	285,165	-	-
0071	Debt Service - Principal	134,602	495,000	-
0072	Debt Service - Interest	15,668	486,075	-
0073	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Costs	-	2,100	-
0081	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	737,128	-	1,260,295
0093	Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	357,607	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	9,423,925	983,175	1,266,822
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(824,649)	218,731	(1,028,665)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
7913	Proceeds from Right to Use Lease Assets	332,965	-	-
7080	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	332,965	-	-
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	(491,684)	218,731	(1,028,665)
0100	Fund Balance - Beginning	5,556,920	231,797	5,483,897
3000	Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 5,065,236	\$ 450,528	\$ 4,455,232

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

		98	
		Total	
Other		Governmental	
Funds		Funds	
\$	330,200	\$	4,554,007
	175,270		5,971,188
	258,843		278,457
	764,313		10,803,652
	128,936		4,369,675
	15,025		154,751
	-		675
	-		356,013
	-		135,391
	-		89,515
	-		446,709
	340,767		340,767
	118,583		842,565
	-		532,241
	-		1,226,791
	129,438		137,938
	-		285,165
	-		629,602
	-		501,743
	-		2,100
	-		1,997,423
	-		357,607
	732,749		12,406,671
	31,564		(1,603,019)
	-		332,965
	-		332,965
	31,564		(1,270,054)
	29,984		11,302,598
\$	61,548	\$	10,032,544

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

1200C3 Total Net Change in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds		\$ (1,270,054)
1	Governmental funds report the portion of capital outlay for capitalized assets as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as	
	Expenditures for capitalized assets	\$ 2,465,047
	Less current year depreciation	<u>(991,039)</u> 1,474,008
2	Repayment of principal on bonds, notes, leases and SBITA is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but this expenditure is removed from the Statement of Activities and these repayments instead reduce long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.	629,602
3	Issuance of long-term debt increases current financial resources to governmental funds, but this increase is not shown on the Statement of Activities and instead increases long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Position.	(332,965)
4	Since long-term debt is not recorded in governmental funds, amortization of related issuance premiums and discounts is also not recorded.	55,824
5	The change in accrued interest due on long-term debt issued for governmental activities does not affect current financial resources and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds.	4,063
6	Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the governmental funds when collected but recognized on the Statement of Activities in the year levied. Therefore the uncollected amount of the current year levy is added to current year property tax revenue on the Statement of Activities.	(20,475)
7	Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, pension contributions are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position if made after the net pension liability measurement date. In addition, the change in the net pension liability, adjusted for changes in deferred pension items, is reported as pension expense in the Statement of Activities.	(64,782)
8	Governmental funds report OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, OPEB contributions are reported as deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position if made after the net OPEB liability measurement date. In addition, the change in the net OPEB liability, adjusted for changes in deferred OPEB items, is reported as OPEB expense in the Statement of Activities.	124,709
9	The increase in compensated absences does not affect current financial resources and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds.	(117,959)
CNB1 Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 481,971</u>

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

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CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Data Control Codes	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance With
	Original	Final	(GAAP BASIS)	Final Budget
REVENUES				
5700 Local & Intermediate Sources	\$ 8,128,654	\$ 2,664,879	\$ 2,930,119	\$ 265,240
5800 State Program Revenues	-	5,464,686	5,649,543	184,857
5900 Federal Program Revenues	-	15,000	19,614	4,614
5020 Total Revenues	8,128,654	8,144,565	8,599,276	454,711
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
0011 Instruction	4,266,493	4,246,493	4,240,739	5,754
0012 Instructional Resources & Media Services	120,649	145,649	139,726	5,923
0013 Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	2,000	2,000	675	1,325
0023 School Leadership	372,700	367,700	356,013	11,687
0031 Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	185,600	140,600	135,391	5,209
0033 Health Services	85,365	85,365	89,515	(4,150)
0034 Student Transportation	182,200	457,200	446,709	10,491
0036 Extracurricular Activities	597,908	728,818	723,982	4,836
0041 General Administration	522,066	532,066	525,714	6,352
0051 Facilities Maintenance & Operations	1,022,500	1,272,500	1,226,791	45,709
0052 Security and Monitoring Services	10,000	10,000	8,500	1,500
0053 Data Processing Services	267,554	287,554	285,165	2,389
Debt Service:				
0071 Principal on Long Term Debt	138,500	134,602	134,602	-
0072 Interest on Long Term Debt	-	15,668	15,668	-
Capital Outlay:				
0081 Facilities Acquisition & Construction	-	800,000	737,128	62,872
Intergovernmental:				
0093 Payments to Fiscal Agent of SSA	357,607	357,607	357,607	-
6030 Total Expenditures	8,131,142	9,583,822	9,423,925	159,897
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,488)	(1,439,257)	(824,649)	614,608
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
7913 Proceeds from Right to Use Lease Assets	-	-	332,965	332,965
8911 Transfers Out	-	(35,000)	-	(35,000)
7080 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	(35,000)	332,965	297,965
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,488)	(1,474,257)	(491,684)	982,573
0100 Fund Balance-September 1 (Beginning)	5,556,920	5,556,920	5,556,920	-
3000 Fund Balance-August 31 (Ending)	\$ 5,554,432	\$ 4,082,663	\$ 5,065,236	\$ 982,573

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

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

		829	865
		Private Purpose	Custodial
		Trust Fund	Fund
		Scholarship	Student
		Fund	Activity Fund
Data			
Control			
Codes			
ASSETS			
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 173,069	\$ 37,093
1000	Total Assets	<u>173,069</u>	<u>37,093</u>
NET POSITION			
Restricted for:			
3800	Individuals and Organizations	<u>173,069</u>	<u>37,093</u>
3000	Total Net Position	<u>\$ 173,069</u>	<u>\$ 37,093</u>

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

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

Data Control Codes		829	865
		Private Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund
		Scholarship Fund	Student Activity Fund
ADDITIONS			
	Contributions:		
5744	Foundations, Gifts, and Bequests	\$ 50,150	\$ -
5750	Fundraising Activities	-	66,777
5020	Total Contributions	<u>50,150</u>	<u>66,777</u>
	Investment Earnings:		
5742	Interest, Dividends, and Other	<u>2,562</u>	<u>-</u>
	Total Additions	<u>52,712</u>	<u>66,777</u>
DEDUCTIONS			
6400	Other Operating Costs	<u>59,700</u>	<u>60,532</u>
6030	Total Deductions	<u>59,700</u>	<u>60,532</u>
1200	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position	(6,988)	6,245
0100	Net Position - Beginning	<u>180,057</u>	<u>30,848</u>
3000	Net Position - Ending	<u><u>\$ 173,069</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,093</u></u>

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

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CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Financial Reporting Entity

This report includes those activities, organizations and functions related to Crawford Independent School District (the “District”), which are controlled by or dependent upon the District’s governing body, the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The Board, a seven member group, is the level of government having governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary school education within the jurisdiction of the District. Since the District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources, it must comply with the requirements of the entities providing those funds. However, the District is not included in any other governmental “reporting entity” as defined by Statement No. 14 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), since Board members are elected by the public and have decision making authority. Furthermore, there are no legally separate organizations, known as “component units”, included within the reporting entity.

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for support. Currently however, the District has no business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Custodial funds have no measurement focus. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided and 2) operating grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

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

Major revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include state and federal program revenues and property taxes. No accrual for property taxes collected within sixty days of year end has been made as such amounts are deemed immaterial; delinquent property taxes at year end are reported as deferred inflows of resources within the governmental fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Major Funds and Fund Types

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the construction, improvement and renovation of school buildings in the District along with the acquisition of land and equipment. This fund is budgeted on a project basis rather than annually.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Budgetary Information

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

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

Investments - The District's investment policies and types of investments are governed by Section 2256 of the Texas Government Code ("Public Funds Investment Act"). The types of investments allowed under the Public Funds Investment Act are detailed in Note 2 - Deposits and Investments. The District's management believes that it complied with the requirements of the Public Funds Investment Act and the District's investment policies. The District accrues interest on temporary investments based on the terms and effective interest rates of the specific investments. Temporary investments throughout the year consisted of investments in external investment pools, which are recognized at amortized cost, and money market accounts.

Inventories - Inventories are generally not recorded in the General Fund or Child Nutrition Fund due to amounts of expendable supplies held or purchased food not being deemed material. When inventories are recorded, they are charged to expenditures when consumed. Amounts recorded are offset by a fund balance classification titled "nonspendable" which indicates that the inventory does not represent "available expendable resources."

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, construction in progress, furniture and equipment, and vehicles are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of at least \$5,000 and a useful life of greater than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost, if purchased, or estimated fair value at the date of donation, if donated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Capital assets (other than land and construction in progress) are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives: buildings and improvements - fifteen to thirty years, furniture and equipment - three to twenty years, and vehicles - five to ten years.

Prepaid Items - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are charged to expenditures when consumed. When prepaid items are recorded, they are charged to expenditures when the value represented by the prepaid item has been used. Amounts recorded are offset by a fund balance classification titled "nonspendable" which indicates that the prepaid item amount does not represent "available expendable resources."

Ad Valorem Property Taxes - Delinquent taxes, when received, are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on rates adopted for the year of the levy. Allowances for uncollectibles within the General and Debt Service Funds are based upon historical experience in collecting property taxes. Uncollectible personal property taxes are periodically reviewed and written off, but the District is prohibited from writing off real property taxes without specific statutory authority from the Texas Legislature.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

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

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits - The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas TRS Care Plan (TRS-Care) 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 other post-employment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS Care’s fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. There are no investments as this is a pay-as-you-go plan and all cash is held in a cash account.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources - The District complies with GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, which provides guidance for reporting the financial statement elements of deferred outflows of resources, which represent a consumption of the District’s net position that is applicable to a future reporting period, and deferred inflows of resources, which represent the District’s acquisition of net position applicable to a future reporting period.

The District complies with GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, which establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities.

Fund Balance/Deficit - The District complies with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

Statement of Cash Flows - For purposes of the statement of cash flows when Proprietary Funds are used, cash and cash equivalents include demand deposits.

Fair Value Measurements - The District adopted GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction. Fair value accounting requires characterization of the inputs used to measure fair value into a three-level fair value hierarchy as follows on the next page:

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

- Level 1 inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market the entity has the ability to access
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent from the entity
- Level 3 are unobservable inputs that reflect the entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available

There are three general valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value:

- Market approach - uses prices generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities
- Cost approach - uses the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost)
- Income approach - uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to present amounts based on current market expectations

Data Control Codes

The Data Control Codes shown on the financial statements refer to the account code structure prescribed by the FASRG. TEA requires school districts to display these codes in their financial statements to ensure accuracy in building a state-wide data base for policy development and funding plans.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Public Funds Investment Act authorizes the District to invest in funds under a written investment policy, which is approved annually by the Board. The primary objectives of the District's investment strategy for operating and custodial funds, in order of priority, are safety, investment liquidity, and maturity sufficient to meet anticipated cash flow requirements. The primary objective of the District's investment strategy for Debt Service and Capital Projects Funds is sufficient investment liquidity to meet related obligations.

The District is authorized to invest in the following investment instruments provided that they meet the guidelines established in the investment policy:

- Obligations of, or guaranteed by, governmental entities
- Certificates of deposit and share certificates
- Fully collateralized repurchase agreements
- Securities lending programs
- Banker's acceptances
- Commercial paper
- No-load money market mutual funds and no-load mutual funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts as an investment vehicle for bond proceeds
- Public funds investment pools

The District's funds are required to be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract pursuant to the School Depository Act. The depository bank deposits for safekeeping and trust with the District's agent approved pledged securities in an amount sufficient to protect District funds on a day-to-day basis during the period of the contract. The pledge of approved securities is waived only to the extent of the dollar amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance. Therefore the District is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Under the depository contract, the District, at its own discretion, may invest funds in time deposits and certificates of deposit provided by the depository bank at interest rates approximating United States Treasury Bill rates.

At August 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$10,569,037 and the bank balance was \$10,595,402. The District's deposits with financial institutions at August 31, 2025 and during the year ended August 31, 2025 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name. The deposits were collateralized in accordance with Texas law and the District maintains copies of all safekeeping receipts in the name of the District.

The District maintains a cash pool consisting of demand deposits. The combined pool is available for use by most Special Revenue Funds. If a fund overdraws its share of the pool, the overdraft is reported as an interfund payable in that fund. The offsetting interfund receivable is reported in the General Fund.

The following is disclosed regarding coverage of combined balances on the date of highest deposit:

- a) Name of depository bank: Security Bank of Crawford, Texas
- b) The amount of bond and/or security pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was \$12,000,000.
- c) The largest cash, savings and time deposit combined account balance amounted to \$11,818,560 and occurred during the month of December 2024.
- d) Total amount of FDIC coverage at the time of highest combined balance was \$250,000

As of August 31, 2025, the District had \$4,056,836 in certificates of deposit with a weighted average maturity of 180 days. Given the short term nature of these certificates and their liquidity, the District has classified these balances as Cash and Cash Equivalents in the District's financial statements.

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 August 31, 2025, did not have any balances reported as investments.

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 credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the District, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the District's name. At August 31, 2025, the District was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments in a single issuer. Information regarding investments in any one issuer that represents five percent or more of the District's total investments must be disclosed under GASB Statement No. 40, excluding investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. At August 31, 2025, the District did not have any balances reported as investments.

Interest Rate Risk - As a means of minimizing risk of loss due to interest rate fluctuations, the District's investment policy requires that maturities will not exceed the weighted average maturity of 180 days for any internally created pool fund group and one year from the time of purchase for any other individual investment. The Board may specifically authorize a longer maturity for a given investment, within legal limits. The District considers the holdings in the local governmental investment pools to have a one day weighted average maturity due to the fact that the share position can usually be redeemed each day at the discretion of the shareholders, unless there has been a significant change in value.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

3. PROPERTY TAXES

The Texas Legislature in 1979 adopted a comprehensive Property Tax Code (the “Code”) which established a county-wide appraisal district and an appraisal review board in each county in the State. The McClennan Central Appraisal District (the “Appraisal District”) is responsible for the recording and appraisal of all property in the District. Under the Code, the school board sets the tax rates on property and the McClennan County Tax Assessor/Collector provides tax collection services. The Appraisal District is required under the Code to assess property at 100% of its appraised value.

Further, real property must be reappraised at least every three years. Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units, including the District, may challenge orders of the Appraisal Review Board through various appeals and, if necessary, legal action.

Property taxes are levied as of 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 year in which imposed. On January 1 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes and penalties and interest that are ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period, including those property taxes expected to be collected during a 60 day period after the end of the District’s fiscal year. The assessed value at January 1, 2024, upon which the October 2024 levy was based was \$331,559,649. The District levied taxes based on a combined tax rate of \$1.06992 per \$100 of assessed valuation for local maintenance (general governmental services) and debt service.

4. DUE FROM/TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully fund certain activities. The District also receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capita Programs. Grants and entitlements are recorded as revenue when earned, therefore at year end amounts earned but not yet received in cash may be recorded as due from the grantor government. Amounts already received in cash but not yet earned are recorded as due to the grantor government.

A summary of amounts recorded as Due From/Due To Other Governments in the basic financial statements as of August 31, 2025 are summarized below:

Due From Other Governments:	Non-Major		
	General Fund	Governmental Funds	Total
Governmental Activities:			
Foundation & Per Capita Entitlements	\$ 284,253	\$ -	\$ 284,253
State Grants	-	32,355	32,355
Federal Grants	17,130	11,891	29,021
Total - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 301,383</u>	<u>\$ 44,246</u>	<u>\$ 345,629</u>

Due To Other Governments:

	Debt Service Fund
Governmental Activities:	
State Grants	1,574
Total - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,574</u>

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

5. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

During the course of operations, the individual funds of the District may engage in temporary borrowings of money between one another to meet liquidity needs. These interfund receivables and payables are recorded on the balance sheet of the loaning fund as “Due from Other Funds” and on the balance sheet of the borrowing fund as “Due to Other Funds”. Amounts are repaid when funds are available in the borrowing fund.

Individual funds may also make payments between one another which are intended to be permanent and therefore not repaid. These transactions are recorded on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance as “Transfers Out” for the paying fund and “Transfers In” for the receiving fund.

During the year, the District did not make any interfund transfers.

The composition of interfund balances as of August 31, 2025 was as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	\$ 32,355
	Debt Service Fund	997
Total General Fund		33,352
Grand Total		\$ 33,352

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balance 9/1/24	Additions	Retirements	Adjustments	Ending Balance 8/31/25
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 269,185	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,185
Construction in Progress	851,303	1,589,759	-	(1,552,169)	888,893
Total Capital Assets, not Being Depreciated	1,120,488	1,589,759	-	(1,552,169)	1,158,078
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	17,741,737	537,102	-	1,552,169	19,831,008
Furniture and Equipment	2,668,873	5,221	-	-	2,674,094
Right to Use Lease Assets	59,398	332,965	-	-	392,363
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	20,470,008	875,288	-	1,552,169	22,897,465
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	(9,867,762)	(842,442)	-	-	(10,710,204)
Furniture and Equipment	(2,380,376)	(101,758)	-	-	(2,482,134)
Right to Use Lease Assets	(46,958)	(46,839)	-	-	(93,797)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(12,295,096)	(991,039)	-	-	(13,286,135)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 9,295,400	\$ 1,474,008	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,769,408

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions of the District as follows:

Function	Depreciation Allocation
Instruction	\$ 505,070
Instructional Resources & Media Services	16,534
Curriculum & Instructional Staff Development	72
School Leadership	38,037
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	13,994
Health Services	10,507
Student Transportation	47,255
Food Services	36,408
Extracurricular Activities	90,021
General Administration	56,865
Facilities Maintenance and Operations	131,072
Security and Monitoring Services	14,737
Data Processing Services	30,467
Totals	<u>\$ 991,039</u>

7. BONDS, NOTES, AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Governmental activities long-term debt obligations at August 31, 2025 consisted of the following:

General Long-Term Debt Description	Outstanding at August 31, 2025
\$2,440,000 Series 2014 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds due in remaining annual installments of \$85,000 to \$225,000 through February 15, 2030; interest at 3.500% to 4.000%.	\$ 915,000
\$2,160,000 Series 2017 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds due in remaining annual installments of \$95,000 to \$155,000 through February 15, 2038; interest at 3.500% to 4.000%.	1,650,000
\$1,830,000 Series 2019 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds due in remaining annual installments of \$80,000 to \$125,000 through February 15, 2039; interest at 3.000% to 3.700%.	1,430,000
\$7,605,000 Series 2023 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds due in remaining annual installments of \$160,000 to \$505,000 through February 15, 2048; interest at 4.000% to 5.000%.	7,360,000
\$255,595 Loan Payable - Simmons Bank, issued 2019, due in remaining annual installments of \$38,859 through 2027; interest at 3.800%.	78,978
\$98,867 Loan Payable - Government Capital Corporation, issued 2021, due in remaining annual installments of \$20,290 through 2027; interest at 2.631%.	41,114
\$3,201 Right to Use Lease Asset Payable - Pitney Bowes for Postage Machines due in remaining monthly installments of \$60 through 2027; interest at 5.000%.	1,044
\$73,225 Right to Use Lease Asset Payable - CTWP for Copier Machines due in remaining monthly installments of \$1,350 through 2030; interest at 4.05%.	64,296
\$259,740 Right to Use Lease Asset Payable - Wilson Scott, LLC for two Blue Bird Buses due in remaining monthly installments of \$2,906 each through 2027; interest at 3.55%.	198,216
Total General Long-Term Debt	<u>\$ 11,738,648</u>

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended August 31, 2025:

Type	Outstanding 9/1/24	Additions	Deletions	Outstanding 8/31/25	Due in One Year
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation & Refunding Bonds	\$ 11,850,000	\$ -	\$ (495,000)	\$ 11,355,000	\$ 530,000
Premium on Issuance of Bonds	892,918	-	(55,824)	837,094	-
Total Bonds Payable	12,742,918	-	(550,824)	12,192,094	530,000
Other Long-Term Liabilities:					
Loans Payable	177,500	-	(57,408)	120,092	59,149
Right to Use Lease Assets Payable	7,785	332,965	(77,194)	263,556	78,286
Compensated Absences*	1,102,377	117,959	-	1,220,336	288,071
Total Other Long-Term Liabilities	1,287,662	450,924	(134,602)	1,603,984	425,506
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 14,030,580	\$ 450,924	\$ (685,426)	\$ 13,796,078	\$ 955,506

* The change in compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

For the general obligation bonds, the District has pledged as collateral the proceeds of a continuing, direct annual tax levied against taxable property within the District. The Texas Education Code generally limits issuance of additional ad valorem tax bonds if the tax rate needed to pay aggregate principal and interest amounts of the District's tax bond indebtedness would exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property within the District.

Annual principal installments for outstanding bonds vary each year. The debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds as of August 31, 2025 are as follows:

Year Ended August 31,	Bonds Payable		Total Requirements
	Principal	Interest	
2026	\$ 530,000	\$ 464,800	\$ 994,800
2027	560,000	442,175	1,002,175
2028	585,000	418,400	1,003,400
2029	615,000	394,400	1,009,400
2030	500,000	372,025	872,025
2031-2035	2,455,000	1,555,601	4,010,601
2036-2040	2,570,000	994,374	3,564,374
2041-2045	2,075,000	509,200	2,584,200
2046-2048	1,465,000	89,300	1,554,300
Total	\$ 11,355,000	\$ 5,240,275	\$ 16,595,275

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The debt service requirements for loans payable as of August 31, 2025 are as follows:

Year Ended August 31,	Loans Payable		Total Requirements
	Principal	Interest	
2026	\$ 59,149	\$ 3,644	\$ 62,793
2027	60,943	1,850	62,793
Total	<u>\$ 120,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,494</u>	<u>\$ 125,586</u>

8. RIGHT TO USE LEASE ASSETS

Leases are defined by the general government as the right to use an underlying asset. As lessee, the District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset at the beginning of a lease unless the lease is considered a short-term lease or transfers ownership of the underlying asset. Right to use lease assets are measured based on the net present value of the future lease payments at inception, using the weighted average cost of capital, which approximate the incremental borrowing rate. Remeasurement of a lease liability occurs when there is a change in the lease term and/or other changes that are likely to have a significant impact on the lease liability.

The District calculates the amortization of the discount on the lease liability and report that amount as outflows of resources. Payments are allocated first to accrued interest liability and then to the lease liability. Variable lease payments based on the usage of the underlying assets are not included in the lease liability calculations but are recognized as outflows of resources in the period in which the obligation was incurred.

The debt service requirement for right to use lease assets payable as of August 31, 2025 are as follow:

Year Ended August 31,	Right to Use Lease Assets Payable		Total Requirements
	Principal	Interest	
2026	\$ 78,286	\$ 8,391	\$ 86,677
2027	80,825	5,489	86,314
2028	83,449	2,503	85,952
2029	15,640	562	16,202
2030	5,356	45	5,401
Total	<u>\$ 263,556</u>	<u>\$ 16,990</u>	<u>\$ 280,546</u>

9. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

A. General Information

The District has a compensated absences policy that awards 5 state days and 5 local days to each applicable full-time employee annually at the beginning of each fiscal year. Both state and local days are accrued beyond the fiscal year in which they are awarded and can be used by employees in future years. There is no limit to the amount of state or local days that an employee can accrue. The District's policy states that upon retirement, and retirement only, eligible employees can receive cash payouts for unused state days. The District defines eligible retirees as employees with 20 years of professional full-time total service. Upon retirement, eligible retirees can be compensated in cash, the entirety of their accrued state days at a rate of \$75 per day.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

B. Accrued Compensated Absences

The District's Compensated Absences Liability represents only days that accumulate beyond one fiscal year, are for services already rendered, and are considered more likely than not to be utilized or paid in cash. The District has recorded a restatement for the year ended August 31, 2024 to recognize a beginning balance of \$1,102,377 related to compensated absences and reported an ending liability balance of \$1,220,336 for the year ended August 31, 2025. Of this ending balance, the District considers \$288,071 to be due within 1 year. For more information regarding the District's restatement, see Note 19 to the financial statements of this report. For more information regarding the District's Compensated Absences Liability balances for the years ending August 31, 2024 and August 31, 2025 and the changes therein, see Note 7 to the financial statements of this report.

C. Changes in Liabilities

There were no significant changes to the District's policies or rates of usage for the year ended August 31, 2025.

D. Methods and Assumptions

The District determines the Compensated Absences Liability by identifying employees eligible for TRS retirement and calculating the extended cost of their accrued state days balance by the applicable cash payout rate. The District then calculates the each employees accrued days not considered as part of a cash related liability as of the balance sheet date and multiplies those days by the employee's daily rate. Extended costs not eligible for cash payment as of the balance sheet date are then analyzed for long-term usage rates based on the best available historical data. The District applies a First-in, First-Out (FIFO) flow assumption as it relates to compensated absences.

Once a usage rate is calculated, a percentage of days that are awarded and subsequently go entirely unused is estimated and applied against the gross Compensated Absences Liability to calculate a net Compensated Absences Liability. The District then analyzes the best available historical data to estimate near-term usage rates in order to determine the estimated current portion of the liability.

E. Expense Recognition

The changes in the Compensated Absences Liability in a fiscal year is recognized as expense and reported as a net addition/deletion in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences*. This net change includes both additions and deletions to the District's Compensated Absences Liability. Additions include state and local days awarded to existing employees annually as well as previously accrued state days that follow new employees to the District which were originally awarded at other Texas independent school districts. Deletions to the Compensated Absences Liability include days that are utilized during the fiscal year and days that are compensated by cash payment when eligible.

10. TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF TEXAS PENSION PLAN

A. Pension Plan Description

The Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS or System or Plan) is a public employee retirement system (PERS) that is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation. The Plan is administered by the Board of Trustees of TRS. Information regarding the Board of TRS and its composition can be found within the separately issued TRS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. That report may be obtained online at www.trs.texas.gov; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Benefits are established or amended under the authority of the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Section 67 and by the Legislature in the Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. The Board of Trustees does not have the authority to establish or amend benefits.

B. Benefits Provided

TRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Membership in the Plan includes all employees of public, state-supported educational institutions in Texas who are employed for one-half or more of the standard work load and who are not exempt from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002.

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 pension became actuarially sound in May 2019 when the 86th Texas legislature approved the TRS Pension Reform Bill (SB12) that provided gradual contribution increases from the state, participating employers, and active employees for the fiscal years 2019 through 2024. In addition, the 2023 Texas Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 10 and House Joint Resolution (HJR) 2 to provide eligible retirees with a one-time stipend and an ad hoc cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA).

One-Time Stipends

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

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

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

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

C. Contributors to the Plan

Contributors to the Plan include active members, employers, and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity. The State is also the employer for senior colleges and universities, medical schools, and other entities, including TRS. In each respective role, the State contributes to the plan in accordance with State Statutes and the General Appropriations Act.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The number of participating employers during fiscal year 2024 are disclosed in the following table.

<u>Participating Employers</u>	
Independent School Districts	1,020
Charter Schools (open enrollment only)	199
Community and Junior Colleges	50
Senior Colleges and Universities	48
Regional Service Centers	20
Medical Schools	9
Educational Districts	2
State Agency	1
Total	<u><u>1,349</u></u>

Plan membership as of August 31, 2023 is shown in the following table. Because the actuarial valuation was based on a roll forward from fiscal year 2023 (see Section F), the Plan membership counts are as of August 31, 2023.

<u>Pension Plan Membership</u>	
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	489,921
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	558,758
Active plan members	<u>953,295</u>
	<u><u>2,001,974</u></u>

The Average Expected Remaining Service Life (AERSL) of 5.6451 years is based on membership information as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

D. Contributions

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

- Article 16, Section 67 of the Texas Constitution requires the legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6 percent of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6 percent and not more than 10 percent of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the System during the fiscal year.
- Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements if it increases the amortization period of TRS' unfunded actuarial liability to greater than 31 years or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action. Actuarial implications of the funding provided in this manner are determined by the System's actuary.

As the non-employer contributing entity, the State of Texas contributes to the retirement system the current employer contribution rate times the aggregate annual compensation of all members of the Plan during the fiscal year, reduced by the employer contributions described on the next page.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

All participating employers and the State of Texas, as the employer for senior colleges, universities, and medical schools, are required to pay the employer contribution rate in the following situations:

- On the portion of a 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 or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal, private, local or non-educational and general funds
- When the employing district is a public junior college or junior college district, the employer shall contribute to the retirement system an amount equal to 50 percent of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees and 100 percent of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

Contribution rates and amounts for active employees, participating employers, and the State of Texas for the current and prior fiscal year are shown below:

<u>Contribution Rates</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Members	8.25%	8.25%
Employer	8.25%	8.25%
State of Texas (NECE)	8.25%	8.25%
<u>Contribution Amounts</u>		
Members	\$ 374,576	\$ 394,316
Employer	151,158	149,216
State of Texas (NECE)	316,382	330,958

Employers are also required to pay surcharges in the following cases:

- All public schools, charter schools and regional education service centers must contribute 1.9 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2024, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.
- When employing a retiree of TRS, the employer shall pay an amount equal to the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.

E. Net Pension Liability

Components of the Net Pension Liability of the Plan as of August 31, 2024 are disclosed below.

<u>Components of Pension Liability</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Pension Liability	\$ 271,627,434,294
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(210,543,258,495)
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 61,084,175,799</u>
Net Position as Percentage of Total Pension Liability	77.51%

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Roll Forward

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The total pension liability is determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions were selected by the Board of Trustees based upon analysis and recommendations by the System's actuary. The Board of Trustees has sole authority to determine the actuarial assumptions used for the Plan.

The actuarial methods and assumptions were primarily based on a study of actual experience for the four-year period ending August 31, 2021 and were adopted in July 2022.

The post-retirement mortality rates for healthy lives were based on the 2021 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioners Mortality Tables, with full generational projection using the ultimate improvement rates from the most recently published projection scale ("U-MP"). The active mortality rates were based on the published PUB(2010) Mortality Tables for Teachers, below median, also with full generational mortality.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation %**	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return*	Expected Contribution to Long- Term Portfolio Returns
Global Equity			
USA	18.0%	4.4%	1.0%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	4.2%	0.8%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	5.2%	0.7%
Private Equity*	14.0%	6.7%	1.2%
Stable Value			
Government Bonds	16.0%	1.9%	0.4%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	5.0%	3.0%	0.2%
Absolute Return*	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Real Return			
Real Estate	15.0%	6.6%	1.2%
Energy, Natural Resources and Infrastructure	6.0%	5.6%	0.4%
Commodities	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Risk Parity	8.0%	4.0%	0.4%
Asset Allocation Leverage			
Cash	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Asset Allocation Leverage	-6.0%	1.3%	-0.1%
Inflation Expectation			2.4%
Volatility Drag****			-0.7%
Expected Return	<u>100.0%</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 SAA Study CMA Survey (as of 12/31/2023)

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The following table discloses the assumptions that were applied to this measurement period.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-Term Expected Rate	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2024	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.
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 years)	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95% including inflation
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial 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 a full description of these assumptions please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 21, 2023.

Discount Rate

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

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

G. Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

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

H. Changes in Benefit Provisions Since Prior Measurement Date

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

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

I. Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption

The following table presents the net pension liability of the plan using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, and what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption			
	1% Decrease 6.00%	Current Single Discount Rate 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability:	\$ 2,605,638	\$ 1,631,324	\$ 824,036

J. District Net Pension Liabilities, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, and Pension Expense

The Net Pension Liability of the Plan as a whole was last measured as of 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 District was assigned a proportion of the Plan's Net Pension Liability based on the District's contributions to the Plan relative to the contributions of all employers for the period September 1, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

The table below presents a two-year comparison of the District's assigned proportion and resulting proportionate share of the collective Net Pension Liability, as well as the State's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the District.

	Measurement Date		Change
	8/31/23	8/31/24	
District's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability	0.000027133501	0.000026706163	(0.000000427338)
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,863,810	\$ 1,631,324	\$ (232,486)
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	3,758,194	3,315,173	(443,021)
Total Pension Liability	\$ 5,622,004	\$ 4,946,497	\$ (675,507)

At August 31, 2025, Crawford Independent School District reported its proportionate share of the TRS's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 89,916	\$ 12,737
Changes in actuarial assumptions	84,229	11,292
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	391,693	381,776
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	47,501	79,233
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	149,216	-
Total	\$ 762,555	\$ 485,038

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

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

Measurement Year Ended August 31,	Pension Expense Amount
2025	\$ (14,554)
2026	159,147
2027	19,403
2028	(38,645)
2029	2,950
Thereafter	-

For the year ended August 31, 2025, Crawford Independent School District recognized pension expense of \$64,782 and revenue of \$396,219 for support provided by the State.

11. EMPLOYEE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

During the year ended August 31, 2025, employees of the District were covered by the state-wide health insurance plan, TRS Active Care. The District contributed \$275 per month per employee to the Plan, the State provided an additional \$75 per month per employee, and employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay contributions or premiums for dependents. TRS manages TRS Active Care. The Plan is administered by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Texas while Express Scripts was assigned the prescription drug plan.

12. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN – TRS-CARE

A. Plan Description

The Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit OPEB plan with a special funding situation. The TRS-Care program was established in 1986 by the Texas Legislature.

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

B. Benefits Provided

TRS-Care provides health insurance coverage to retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional service centers, and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension system. Eligible non-Medicare retirees and their dependents may enroll in TRS-Care Standard, a high-deductible health plan. TRS-Care Standard includes medical and prescription drug benefits. 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.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The General Appropriations Act passed by the 88th Legislature included funding to maintain TRS-Care premiums at their current level through 2025. Also, the 86th Legislature passed Senate Bill 1682 which requires TRS to establish a contingency reserve in the TRS-Care fund equal to 60 days of expenditures. This amount is estimated at \$353,400,000 as of August 31, 2024.

C. Contributors to TRS-Care

Contributors to the plan include active and retired members, employers, and the State of Texas as the only non-employer contributing entity.

During fiscal year 2024, the number of participating employers are presented in the following table.

<u>Participating Employers</u>	
Independent School Districts	1,019
Open Enrollment Charter Schools	199
Regional Service Centers	20
Other Educational Districts	<u>2</u>
Total	<u><u>1,240</u></u>

TRS-Care plan membership as of August 31, 2023 is shown in the following table. Because the actuarial valuation was based on a roll-forward (See Section F), the counts are as of that date.

<u>TRS-Care Plan Membership</u>	
Active plan members	773,168
Inactive plan members currently receiving benefits	186,935
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	<u>15,276</u>
Total	<u><u>975,379</u></u>

The Average Expected Remaining Service Life (AERSL) of 9.4212 years is based on the membership information as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

D. Contributions

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

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Section 1575.202 of the Texas Insurance Code establishes the State's contribution rate which is 1.25 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee rate which is 0.65 percent of salary. Section 1575.204 establishes a public school contribution rate of not less than 0.25 percent or not more than 0.75 percent of the salary of each active employee of the employer. The actual public school contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act, which is 0.75 percent of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2024.

The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

<u>Contribution Rates</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Members	0.65%	0.65%
Employer	0.75%	0.75%
State of Texas	1.25%	1.25%
Federal/Private Funding*	1.25%	1.25%
<u>Contribution Amounts</u>		
Members	\$ 29,512	\$ 31,068
Employer	34,636	36,499
State of Texas (NECE)	55,832	58,404
* Contributions paid from federal funds and private grants are remitted by the employer and paid at the State rate.		

All employers whose employees are covered by the TRS pension plan are also required to pay a surcharge of \$535 per month when employing a retiree of TRS. The TRS-Care surcharges for fiscal year 2024 totaled \$16,318,100.

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

E. Net OPEB Liability

Components of the Net OPEB Liability of the TRS-Care plan as of August 31, 2024 are disclosed in the following table.

<u>Components of OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 35,168,178,563
Less: Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(4,816,646,311)
Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 30,351,532,252</u>
Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability	13.70%

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

The Net OPEB Liability increased by \$8.21 billion, from \$22.1 billion as of August 31, 2023, to \$30.4 billion as of August 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to lowering the Medicare retiree premiums effective January 1 2025, and declines in the discount rate.

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Roll Forward

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

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex.

Demographic Assumptions

The rates of mortality, retirement, termination and disability incidence are identical to the assumptions used to value the pension liabilities of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS). The demographic assumptions were developed in the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2021.

Mortality Assumptions

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

Election Rates

Normal Retirement - 62 percent participation rate prior to age 65 and 25 percent participation rate after age 65.
Pre-65 retirees - 30 percent of pre-65 retirees are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.

Health Care Trend Rates

The initial medical trend rate was 6.75 percent for non-Medicare retirees. For Medicare retirees, trend rates are higher in the first two years due to anticipated growth but thereafter match those of non-Medicare retirees. The initial prescription drug trend rate was 7.25 percent for all retirees. The initial trend rates decrease to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25 percent over a period of 11 years.

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

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

Discount Rate

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

G. Change of Assumptions Since the Prior Measurement Date

The single discount rate changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2023, to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2024. Additionally, the tables used to model the impact of aging on the underlying claims were revised.

H. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the Net OPEB Liability of the plan using the discount rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average AA credit rating, as well as what the Net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower, 2.87 percent, or one percentage point higher, 4.87 percent, than the AA credit rate. The source for the rate is the Fixed Income Municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in the Bond Buyer's "20-Bond GO Index", as of August 31, 2024.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to the Single Discount Rate Assumption			
	1% Decrease 2.87%	Current Single Discount Rate 3.87%	1% Increase 4.87%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,392,267	\$ 1,171,896	\$ 993,833

I. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumptions

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plan using the assumed healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher than the assumed healthcare cost trend rate.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption			
	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 954,335	\$ 1,171,896	\$ 1,455,399

J. District Net OPEB Liabilities, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB, and OPEB Expense

The Net OPEB Liability of the TRS-Care program as a whole was last measured as of 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 was assigned a proportion of TRS Care's Net OPEB Liability based on the District's contributions to the program relative to the contributions of all employers for the period September 1, 2023 through August 31, 2024.

The table below presents a two-year comparison of the District's assigned proportion and resulting proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB Liability, as well as the State's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability associated with the District

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	Measurement Date		Change
	8/31/23	8/31/24	
District's Proportion of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.000039297974	0.000038610765	-0.000000687209
District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 869,991	\$ 1,171,896	\$ 301,905
State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Associated with the District	1,049,777	1,468,370	418,593
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 1,919,768	\$ 2,640,266	\$ 720,498

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 224,613	\$ 584,840
Changes in actuarial assumptions	149,989	382,376
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	1,124	4,406
Change in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	523,951	862,164
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	36,499	-
Total	\$ 936,176	\$ 1,833,786

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

Measurement Year Ended August 31,	OPEB Expense Amount
2025	\$ (118,276)
2026	(65,199)
2027	(219,573)
2028	(196,242)
2029	(199,660)
Thereafter	(135,159)

For the year ended August 31, 2025, Crawford Independent School District recognized OPEB expense of (\$124,709) and revenue of (\$190,861) for support provided by the State.

13. FRINGE BENEFITS PAID BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS

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 August 31, 2025 and August 31, 2024, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District were \$35,358 and \$24,615, respectively.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

14. FUND BALANCES

The District complies with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Those fund balance classifications are below.

Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constraints imposed by external providers, or imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to approval by formal action by the Board.

Assigned - For the General Fund, the Board, or an official or body that has been delegated authority by the Board, may appropriate amounts that are to be used for a specific purpose. For all other governmental funds, any remaining positive amounts not previously classified as nonspendable, restricted or committed.

Unassigned - Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts can be reported only in the District's General Fund.

A detail of the fund balance amounts within each category is included on the governmental funds balance sheet.

Fund balance of the District may be committed for a specific purpose by formal action of the Board, the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through a resolution approved by the Board. The Board has delegated authority to the Superintendent to assign fund balance for a specific purpose. 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, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance.

15. REVENUE FROM LOCAL AND INTERMEDIATE SOURCES

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

Type	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Total
Property Taxes	\$ 2,564,746	\$ 1,054,981	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,619,727
Investment Income	214,946	550	238,157	157	2,562	-	456,372
Rent	9,165	-	-	-	-	-	9,165
Gifts	44,754	-	-	-	50,150	-	94,904
Food Sales	-	-	-	175,539	-	-	175,539
Athletics	46,540	-	-	-	-	-	46,540
Enterprising Revenues	295	-	-	154,504	-	66,777	221,576
Misc. Local Revenue	49,673	-	-	-	-	-	49,673
Total	<u>\$ 2,930,119</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,531</u>	<u>\$ 238,157</u>	<u>\$ 330,200</u>	<u>\$ 52,712</u>	<u>\$ 66,777</u>	<u>\$ 4,673,496</u>

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District's risk management program includes coverages through third party insurance providers for property, automobile liability, school professional liability, crime, workers' compensation, and other miscellaneous bonds. During the year ended August 31, 2025, there were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. Losses in excess of the various deductible levels are covered through traditional indemnity coverage for buildings and contents, and vehicle liability with various insurance firms. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance limits for the past three years.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The District participates in a number of federal financial assistance programs. Although the District's grant programs have been audited in accordance with the provisions of *Government Auditing Standards* and when applicable, the Uniform Guidance, for the year ended August 31, 2025, these programs are subject to financial and compliance audits performed by the specific grantors. These audits, if performed, could result in amounts of expenditures being disallowed by the granting agencies and subject to repayment. The District however expects that such amounts, if any, would be immaterial.

18. DISCLOSURE OF ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND ERROR CORRECTIONS

GASB 100 defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting—understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District did not have any changes in policy or circumstance that required a restatement.

19. IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences (GASB 101)
During the year the District implemented *Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences* ("GASB 101"). The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means.

In the year of implementation, GASB 101 requires a retroactive restatement of prior periods to reflect the effect on net position as if the standard had been in effect in prior years. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Board Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* ("GASB 100"), this restatement is the result of a change in accounting principle. As such, the effect on beginning net position as shown within these financial statements is as follows on the next page.

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

	Governmental Activities
Net position as previously stated at August 31, 2024	\$ 4,263,243
Effect of implementation of GASB 101, Compensated Absences Liability	<u>(1,102,377)</u>
Net Position as restated at August 31, 2024	<u>\$ 3,160,866</u>

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 102 – Certain Risk Disclosures (GASB 102).

This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued.

For the year ended August 31, 2025, no concentration or constraints were required to be disclosed by the District.

APPENDIX D
FORM OF LEGAL OPINION
OF BOND COUNSEL

September __, 2026

\$ _____
CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS
SERIES 2026

We have represented the Crawford Independent School District (the "District"), as its co-bond counsel, in connection with the bonds hereinafter described (the "Bonds"):

CRAWFORD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2026, dated August 1, 2026, in the aggregate principal amount of \$ _____.

The Bonds mature, bear interest, are subject to redemption prior to maturity, and may be transferred and exchanged as set out in the Bonds and in the order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District on August 17, 2026 (the "Order"), authorizing their issuance.

We have acted as bond counsel for the sole purpose of rendering our 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 excludability of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. We have not investigated or verified original proceedings, records, data or other material, but have relied solely upon the transcript of proceedings described in the following paragraph. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the District or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. Our role in connection with the District's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have participated in the preparation of and have examined a transcript of proceedings pertaining to the Bonds, on which we have relied in giving our opinion. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the District; customary certificates of officers, agents and representatives of the District and other public officials; and other certified showings relating to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds. We have also analyzed such laws, regulations, guidance, documents and other materials as we have deemed necessary to render the opinions herein. Moreover, we have also examined executed Bond No. 1 of this issue. Capitalized terms used herein, unless otherwise defined, have the meanings set forth in the Order.

In providing the opinions set forth herein, we have relied on representations and certifications of the District and other parties involved with the issuance of the Bonds with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the District and such parties, which we have not independently verified. In addition, we have assumed for purposes of this opinion continuing compliance with the covenants in the Order, including, but not limited to, covenants relating to the tax-exempt status of the Bonds.

BASED ON SUCH EXAMINATION AND IN RELIANCE ON SUCH REPRESENTATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS, AND ASSUMPTIONS, IT IS OUR OPINION THAT:

- (A) The transcript of proceedings evidences complete legal authority for the issuance of the Bonds in full compliance with the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas presently

effective, and therefore, the Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the District;

- (B) A continuing ad valorem tax, without limit as to rate or amount, has been levied on all taxable property in the District and pledged irrevocably to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds; and
- (C) Interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on individuals, but we observe that such interest is taken into account in computing the alternative minimum tax on certain corporations.

The rights of the Owners of the Bonds are subject to the applicable provisions of the federal bankruptcy laws and any other similar laws affecting the rights of creditors of political subdivisions generally, and may be limited by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

We express no opinion as to the amount or timing of interest on the Bonds or, except as stated above, to any federal, state or local tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition, ownership or disposition of, the Bonds. This opinion is specifically limited to the laws of the State of Texas and, to the extent applicable, the law of the United State of America. Further, in the event that the representations or certifications of the District and other parties upon which we have relied are determined to be inaccurate or incomplete or the District fails to comply with the covenants of the Order, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes from the date of the original delivery of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Our opinions are based on existing law and our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof and may be affected by certain actions that may be taken or omitted on a later date. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions, and this opinion letter may not be relied upon in connection with any changes to the law or facts, or actions taken or omitted, after the date hereof.

APPENDIX E

**THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND
GUARANTEE PROGRAM**

(Dated: February 26, 2026)

The following is incorporated into the offering document to which it is attached.

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>2023</u> ²	<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 Rate</u> ¹	2.5%	4.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	2.974%	4.18%	3.32%	3.45%

¹ Includes only distributions to the ASF authorized 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	Range¹
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%

¹ Range reflect threshold approved by the Board. Subtracted results will not go below zero.

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				
<u>ASSET CLASS</u>	<u>August 31, 2025</u>	<u>August 31, 2024</u>	<u>Amount of Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
EQUITY				
Domestic Small Cap	\$3,732.4	\$ 3,651.3	\$81.1	2.2%
Domestic Large Cap	<u>7,860.0</u>	<u>8,084.6</u>	<u>(224.6)</u>	<u>-2.7%</u>
Total Domestic Equity	11,592.4	11,735.9	(143.5)	-1.2%
International Equity	<u>5,093.7</u>	<u>4,131.1</u>	<u>962.6</u>	<u>23.3%</u>
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	<u>5,525.2</u>	<u>4,648.1</u>	<u>877.1</u>	<u>18.9%</u>
TOT ALT INVESTMENTS	31,128.2	25,071.8	6,056.4	24.2%
UNALLOCATED CASH	<u>1,335.0</u>	<u>2,583.2</u>	<u>(1,248.2)</u>	<u>-48.3%</u>
TOTAL PSF(CORP) INVESTMENTS	\$ 60,091.3	\$ 56,937.2	\$ 3,154.1	5.5%

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

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

Investment Schedule - PSF(SLB)¹

<u>Fair Value (in millions) August 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>As of</u> <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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 "CDBGP 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 CDBGP Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBGP Capacity, as described below, changes in State or federal law or regulations related to the Guarantee Program limit, growth in the relative percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools to the total State scholastic census, legislative and administrative changes in funding for charter districts, changes in level of school district or charter district participation in the Guarantee Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

The capacity of the Fund to guarantee bonds under the Guarantee Program is limited to the lesser of that imposed by State law (the "State Capacity Limit") and that imposed by regulations and a

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

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

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

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

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

The IRS Notice changed the IRS Limit from a static limit to a dynamic limit for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets, multiplied by five. As of 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 SDBGP Rules provide for a maximum Capacity Reserve for the overall Guarantee Program of 5% and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased or decreased by a majority vote of the SBOE based on changes in the cost value, asset allocation, and risk in the portfolio, or may be increased or decreased by the Education Commissioner as necessary to prudently manage fund capacity and preserve the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program (subject to ratification or rejection by the SBOE at the next meeting for which an item can be posted). The CDBGP Rules provide for an additional reserve of CDBGP Capacity determined by calculating an equal percentage as established by the SBOE for the Capacity Reserve, applied to the CDBGP Capacity. Effective March 1, 2023, the Capacity Reserve is 0.25%. The Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the PSF Corporation’s web site at <https://texaspsf.org/monthly-disclosures/>, which are also filed with the MSRB.

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

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

2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 CDBGP 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 PSF.

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 credit¹, 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.

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¹ The Private Credit asset class was renamed Private Debt, beginning in October 2024.

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 <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.