GREGORY-PORTLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

a. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

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

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

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

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Debt Service Fund: This fund is used to account for general long-term debt principal and interest for debt issues and other long-term debts for which a tax has been dedictaed.

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for construction activities.

The District reports the following major enterprise funds:

In addition, the District reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

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

b. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

3. Compensated Absences

Employees of the District are granted vacation, sick leave, and other types of compensated absences in accordance with District policy, labor agreements, and applicable state and local regulations. Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation, sick leave, and certain types of sabbatical leave when agreed upon in contracts or labor agreements. Vacation and sick leave may be carried forward from year to year, subject to limits established by policy.

A liability for compensated absences is recognized when earned by employees if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates and may be carried forward to future periods, and (c) it is more likely than not that the leave will be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The liability is measured using the pay or salary rates in effect as of the financial statement date, plus salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for compensated absences, as required by GASB Statement No. 101.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 101, unused sick leave that, upon retirement, is converted to provide or enhance a defined benefit pension is excluded from the compensated absences liability. The value of such converted leave is instead included in the measurement of the District's net pension liability in accordance with applicable GASB standards.

In governmental funds, only the portion of the liability expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability. The full liability is reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The District measured the liability based on a historical look-back period of three years with a last in first out flows assumption for use of accrued balances.

In addition, under legacy provisions of District policy, On retirement or death of certain employees, the District pays any accrued sick leave in a lump case payment to such employee or his/her estate. Individuals employed after October 1, 1985 are not eligible to receive the lump sum payments.

4. Financial Statement Amounts

a. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

b. Property Taxes

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

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Property Taxes Receivable	$ 854,504	$ 325,884	$ 1,180,388
Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts	(532,204)	(196,482)	(728,686)
Property Taxes Receivable, Net	$ 322,300	$ 129,402	$ 451,702

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

c. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The District records purchases of supplies as expenditures, utilizing the purchase method of accounting for inventory in accordance with the Resource Guide.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

d. Capital Assets

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

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

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20
Vehicles	10
Furniture and Equipment	10
Right-to-use Lease Assets	5
Right-to-use Subscription Assets	5

e. Leases (GASB 87)

The District recognizes lease liabilities and corresponding right-to-use lease assets for leases with terms greater than 12 months. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of expected lease payments. Right- to-use assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life. Short-term (12 months or less) are expensed as incurred.

f. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs - GASB 96)

The District recognizes intangible right-to-use subscription assets and related liabilities for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with terms over 12 months. Subscription assets are amortized over the term of the agreement. Short-term SBITAs are expensed as incurred.

g. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position (the government-wide and proprietary Statements of Net Position and governmental funds balance sheet) will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and/or fund balance that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

h. Receivable and Payable Balances

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

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

i. Interfund Activity

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

j. Use of Estimates

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

k. Data Control Codes

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

l. Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

m. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

n. Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

5. 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 fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

6. Other Post-Employment Benefits

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) TRS-Care Plan has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to 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.

7. Implementation of New Standards

In the current fiscal year, the District did not implement any new standards from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*

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

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

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

B. Compliance and Accountability

1. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

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

Violation	Action Taken
None reported	Not applicable

2. Deficit Fund Balance or Fund Net Position of Individual Funds

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

Fund Name	Deficit Amount	Remarks
None reported	Not applicable	Not applicable

C. Deposits and Investments

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

1. Cash Deposits:

At August 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was $14,749,409 and the bank balance was $16,816,270. The District's cash deposits 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.

2. Investments:

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

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

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

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

The District's investments at August 31, 2025 are included in cash equivalents and are shown below.

		Investment Maturities (In Years)		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 to 2	2 to 3
Investment Pools:				
Investment in TexPool	3,107,589	3,107,589	--	--
Investment in Lone Star Pool	426,870,190	426,870,190	--	--
Total Fair Value	$ 429,977,779	$ 429,977,779	$ --	$ --

3. Analysis of Specific Deposit and Investment Risks

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

a. Credit Risk

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

b. Custodial Credit Risk

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

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

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

c. Concentration of Credit Risk

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

d. Interest Rate Risk

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

e. Foreign Currency Risk

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

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

Public Funds Investment Pools
Public funds investment pools in Texas ("Pools") are established under the authority of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 79 of the Texas Government Code, and are subject to the provisions of the Public Funds Investment Act (the "Act"), Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code. In addition to other provisions of the Act designed to promote liquidity and safety of principal, the Act requires Pools to: 1) have an advisory board composed of participants in the pool and other persons who do not have a business relationship with the pool and are qualified to advise the pool; 2) maintain a continuous rating of no lower than AAA or AAA-m or an equivalent rating by at least one nationally recognized rating service; and 3) maintain the market value of its underlying investment portfolio within one half of one percent of the value of its shares.
The District's investments in Pools are reported at an amount determined by the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio, unless the pool is 2a7-like, in which case they are reported at share value. A 2a7-like pool is one which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment company, but nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

D. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 4,106,096	$ --	$ --	$ 4,106,096
Construction in progress	53,888,481	105,004,688	10,315,853	148,577,316
Total capital assets not being depreciated	57,994,577	105,004,688	10,315,853	152,683,412

GREGORY-PORTLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	284,753,889	10,597,784	9,426,683	285,924,990
Equipment	17,314,403	602,446	--	17,916,849
Vehicles	5,793,711	682,818	101,137	6,375,392
Right-to-use lease assets	288,830	--	--	288,830
Total capital assets being depreciated	308,150,833	11,883,048	9,527,820	310,506,061
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(46,526,733)	(6,288,915)	(6,422,605)	(46,393,043)
Equipment	(7,577,241)	(1,520,488)	--	(9,097,729)
Vehicles	(2,655,531)	(462,386)	(60,682)	(3,057,235)
Right-to-use lease assets	--	(72,208)	--	(72,208)
Right-to-use subscription assets	--	--	--	--
Total accumulated depreciation	(56,759,505)	(8,343,997)	(6,483,287)	(58,620,215)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	251,391,328	3,539,051	3,044,533	251,885,846
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 309,385,905	$ 108,543,739	$ 13,360,386	$ 404,569,258

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	$ 4,116,828
Instructional Resources and Media Services	48,957
Curriculum and Staff Development	186,753
Instructional Leadership	73,183
School Leadership	400,759
Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	227,421
Social Work Services	29,255
Health Services	75,667
Student Transportation	462,386
Food Services	438,040
Extracurricular Activities	314,840
General Administration	365,587
Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,284,385
Security and Monitoring Services	114,508
Data Processing Services	197,448
Community Services	7,979
	$ 8,343,996

E. Interfund Balances and Activities

1. Due To and From Other Funds

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

Due To Fund	Due From Fund	Amount	Purpose
General Fund	General Fund (Payroll)	$ 33,602	Short-term loans
General Fund	Capital Projects	31,647,768	Short-term loans
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	12,802	Short-term loans
General Fund	Internal Service Fund	210,303	Short-term loans
Debt Service	General Fund	475,517	Short-term loans
Capital Projects	General Fund	24,963	Short-term loans
Capital Projects	Capital Projects	3,088,775	Short-term loans
Other Governmental Funds	Internal Service Fund	983,995	Short-term loans
	Total	$ 36,477,725	

All amounts due are scheduled to be repaid within one year.

2. Transfers To and From Other Funds

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

Transfers From	Transfers To	Amount	Reason
Capital Projects	General Fund	$ 5,187,190	Supplement other funds sources
Internal Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	983,995	Supplement other funds sources
	Total	$ 6,171,185	

F. Long-Term Obligations

1. Long-Term Obligation Activity

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
2015 Unliminted Tax School Building Bonds 3.25% to 5%	$ 10,240,000	$	$ 10,240,000	$ --	$ --
2016 Unliminted Tax School Building Bonds 3% to 4.55%	7,885,000		7,555,000	330,000	330,000
2018 Unliminted Tax School Building Bonds 2% to 5%	20,190,000		13,940,000	6,250,000	975,000
2019 Unliminted Tax Refunding Bonds 3% to 4%	12,395,000		2,065,000	10,330,000	2,150,000
2021A Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds 2% to 5%	83,280,000		4,390,000	78,890,000	3,985,000
2021B Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds 3% to 4%	5,305,000		--	5,305,000	--
2023 Unliminted Tax School Building Bonds 4% to 5%	147,930,000		3,475,000	144,455,000	4,865,000
2025 Unliminted Tax School Building Bonds 4% to 5%		196,965,000		196,965,000	25,380,000
Total Bonds	287,225,000	196,965,000	41,665,000	442,525,000	37,685,000
Bond Premiums	31,980,010	9,484,317	2,081,466	39,382,861	
Software-Based IT	288,830	--	63,420	225,410	68,950
Compensated Absences	3,603,882	901,753		4,505,635	1,891,836
Loans 7.12%	42,074	59,743	25,046	76,771	27,068
Total governmental activities	$ 323,139,796	$ 207,410,813	$ 31,064,303	486,715,677	$ 39,672,854
Due Within One Year				(39,672,854)	
Due in More Than One Year				$ 447,042,823	

Net Pension Liability	$ 22,246,821	$	$ 2,112,733	$ 20,134,088
Net OPEB Liability	$ 9,300,681	$ 3,676,549	$	$ 12,977,230

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 101 during the year ended 2025. A prior period adjustment of $3,603,882 was required to record the beginning balance of the compensated absence liability for the year ended 2024.

The funds typically used to liquidate other long-term liabilities in the past are as follows:

Liability	Activity Type	Fund
Claims and judgments	Governmental	General Fund
Net Pension Liability *	Governmental	General Fund

2. Debt Service Requirements

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

	Governmental Activities		
	Bonds		
Year Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 37,685,000	19,041,150	56,726,150
2027	23,950,000	17,887,500	41,837,500
2028	23,275,000	16,731,600	40,006,600
2029	23,025,000	15,613,100	38,638,100
2030	23,545,000	14,475,950	38,020,950
2031-2035	83,770,000	60,028,925	143,798,925
2036-2040	95,055,000	39,678,375	134,733,375
2040-2044	80,510,000	20,745,475	101,255,475
2041-2045	51,710,000	7,027,388	58,737,388
Totals	$ 442,525,000	$ 211,229,463	$ 653,754,463

	Notes		
Year Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 27,067	$ 5,799	$ 32,866
2027	29,253	3,614	32,867
2028	20,449	1,513	21,962
Totals	$ 76,769	$ 10,926	$ 87,695

Gregory-Portland ISD has entered into a software license for phone operations that wi ll be for a term of 5 years. This arrangement has recurring payments starting October 15, 2023, and will be payed on a yearly basis. Total asset cost for the SBIT A is at $361,037.51, and wi ll be straight-line depreciated until the District has a zero balance by fiscal year end 2028. Future minimum payment requirements are as follows

	SBITA Liability		
Year Ending August 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	$ 68,950	$ 19,655	$ 88,605
2027	74,962	13,643	88,605
2028	81,498	7,106	88,604
Totals	$ 225,410	$ 40,404	$ 265,814

3. Advance Refunding of Debt

GASB Statement No. 7, "Advance Refundings Resulting in Defeasance of Debt," provides that refunded debt and assets placed in escrow for the payment of related debt service be excluded from the financial statements. As of August 31, 2025, outstanding balances of bond issues that have been refunded and defeased in-substance by placing existing assets and the proceeds of new bonds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments are as follows.

The District defeased 2016 and 2018 bonds during the year ended August 31, 2025 for a total of $20,250,000 with a savings of $256,097

G. Risk Management

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

H. Pension Plan

1. Plan Description

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

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

2. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

3. Benefits Provided

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

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

4. Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, Section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6 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.

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

Contribution Rates

	2024		2025
Member	8.25%		8.25%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	8.25%		8.25%
Employers	8.25%		8.25%
District's 2025 Employer Contributions		$	1,946,419
District's 2025 Member Contributions		$	3,919,758
2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (State)		$	2,554,147

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

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

- On the portion of 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.

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

- All public schools, charter schools and regional educational service centers must contribute 1.8 percent of the member's salary beginning in fiscal year 2023, gradually increasing to 2 percent in fiscal year 2025.

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

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2022. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2023.

Valuation Date	August 31, 2023 rolled forward to August 31, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Single Discount Rate	7.00%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2024	3.87% *
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period (100 years)	2123
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	2.95% to 8.95%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

* 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.

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, 2022. For a full description of these assumptions, please see the actuarial valuation report dated November 22, 2022.

6. 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.

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 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	100.0%		7.9%

* Absolute Return includes Credit Sensitive Investments.
** Target allocations are based on the FY2023 policy model.
*** Capital Market Assumptions come from Aon Hewitt (as of 06/30/2023)
**** The volatility drag results from the conversion between arithmetic and geometric mean returns.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

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

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	$ 32,159,240	$ 20,134,088	$ 10,170,394

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

At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of $20,134,088 for its proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District are as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 20,134,088
State's proportionate share that is associated with District	27,685,568
Total	$ 47,819,656

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

At the measurement date of August 31, 2024 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0329612168 percent which was an increase (decrease) of 0.00000000 percent from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

9. Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

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

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of $6,848,124 and revenue of $3,308,888 for support provided by the State.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between Expected and Actual Actuarial Experience	$ 1,109,763	$ 157,197
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	1,039,566	139,370
Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	122,389	--
Changes in Proportion and Difference between District's Contributions and the Proportionate Share of Contributions	1,289,113	--
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date of the Net Pension Liability (to be calculated by employer)	1,946,419	--
Total	$ 5,507,250	$ 296,567

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

Year ended August 31,	Pension Expense Amount
2026	$ 552,219
2027	$ 2,518,437
2028	$ 501,129
2029	$ (409,573)
2030	$ 102,051
Thereafter	$ --

I. Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

1. Plan Description

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

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

2. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

3. Benefits Provided

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

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

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

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

4. Contributions

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

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's 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 2023. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates	
Active Employee	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%
Employers	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2024 are as follows:

District's 2025 Employer Contributions	$	397,386
District's 2025 Member Contributions	$	308,828
2024 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (state)	$	486,631

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.

A supplemental appropriation was received in 2023 for $21.3 million provided by Rider 14 of the Senate Bill GAA of the 87th Legislature. These amounts were re-appropriated from amounts received by the pension and TRS-Care funds in excess of the state's actual obligation and then transferred to TRS-Care.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

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

The actuarial valuation of the OPEB plan offered through TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuation performed for the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. The following assumptions used for the valuation of the TRS-Care OPEB liability are identical to the assumptions employed in the August 31, 2021 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2024:

Demographic Assumptions	Economic Assumptions
Rates of Mortality	General Inflation
Rates of Retirement	Wage Inflation
Rates of Termination	
Rates of Disability	

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

The following methods and additional assumptions were used in the TRS-Care OPEB valuation:

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 the age-adjusted claims costs.
Salary Increases	2.95% to 8.95%, including inflation
Election Rates	Normal Retirement - 62% participation rate prior to age 65 and 25% participation rate after age 65. Pre-65 retirees - 30% are assumed to discontinue coverage at age 65.
Ad Hoc Post-Employment Benefit Changes	None

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.

6. 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.

The source for the municipal bond 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.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1 percentage point lower than and 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate that was used (3.87%) in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.87%)	Current Single Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.87%)
District's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability:	$ 15,417,555	$ 12,977,230	$ 11,005,410

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

At August 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of $12,977,230 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the Net OPEB Liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	$ 12,977,230
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	$ 16,260,293
Total	$ 29,237,523

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

At August 31, 2025 the District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.042756424%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0007447110% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2023.

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

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
District's proportionate share of Net OPEB Liability:	$ 10,568,027	$ 12,977,230	$ 16,116,661

9. Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation

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

- The discount rate was changed from 4.13 percent as of August 31, 2022 to 3.87 percent as of August 31, 2023. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.

Changes of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date

Since the last valuation was prepared for this plan, Texas Senate Bill 1055, which was signed by the Governor on May 10, 2023, added Stephen F. Austin University into the University of Texas System. As a result, eligible employees of Stephen F. Austin State University ceased being members under this OPEB plan effective August 31, 2023. This change is reflected in the Total OPEB Liability as of August 31, 2023. In addition, this valuation reflects the minor benefit changes that became effective September 1, 2023, since these changes were announced to plan members in advance of August 31, 2023. These minor benefit changes, which are not expected to have a significant impact on plan costs for fiscal year 2024, are provided for in the fiscal year 2024 Assumed Per Capita Health Benefit Costs.

+"The amount of OPEB expense recognized by the District in the reporting period wa $(2,887,732)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$ 2,487,299	$ 6,476,341
Changes in actuarial assumptions	1,660,932	4,234,320
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	--	36,340
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	3,376,084	--
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	397,386	
Total	$ 7,921,701	$ 10,747,001

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

Year ended August 31:	OPEB Expense Amount
2026	$ (1,079,497)
2027	$ (491,740)
2028	$ (915,026)
2029	$ (759,015)
2030	$ (377,988)
Thereafter	$ 400,580

For the year ended August 31, 2025, the District recognized OPEB expense of $(2,887,732) and revenue of $(2,113,538) for support provided by the State.

10. Medicare Part D Subsidies

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, which was effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare Part D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2025, the subsidy payment received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District was $331,567.

J. Employee Health Care Coverage

During the year ended August 31, 2025, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan (the Plan). The District paid premiums of $325 per month per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a third party administrator, acting on behalf of the licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Article 3.51-2, Texas Insurance Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

The contract between the District and the third party administrator is renewable September 1, and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

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

K. Commitments and Contingencies

1. Contingencies

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

2. Litigation

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

L. Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date through XXXXXXXXXXx((the date of the Audit Report). The financial statements include all Type I events or transactions, including estimates, required to be recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

M. Tax Abatement Agreements

The Gregory-Portland ISD Board of Trustees has approved agreements with various companies for a Limitation on Appraised Value of Property for School Distict Maintenance and Operations Taxes pursuant to the Chapter 313 of the Texas Tax Code, i.e., the Texas Economic Development Act, as set forth in Chapter 313 of the Texas Tax Code, as amended.

Value limitation agreements are a part of a state program, originally created in 2001 which allows school districts to limit the taxable value of an approved project for Maintenance and Operations (M&O) for a period of years specified in statute. The project(s) under the Chapter 313 agreement must be consistent with the state's goal to "encourage large scale capital investments in this state." Chapter 313 of the Tax Code grants eligibility to companies engaged in manufacturing, research and development, renewable electric energy production, clean coal projects, nuclear power generation and date centers.

In order to qualify for a value limitation agreement, each applicant has been required to meet a series of capital investment, job creation, and wage requirements specified by state law. At the time of the application's approval, the agreement was found to have done so by both the District's Board of Trustees and the Texas Comptroller's Office, which recommended approval of the projects. The applications, the agreements and state reporting requirement documentation can be viewed at the Texas Comptroller's website: https://www.comptroller.texas.gov/economy/local/ch313/agreement-docs.php.

After approval, the applicant company must maintain a viable presence in the district for the entire period of the value limitation plus a period of years thereafter. In addition, there are specific reporting requirements, which are monitored on an annual and biennial basis in order to ensure relevant job, wage, and operational requirements are being met.

In the event that a company terminates this Agreement without the consent of the District, or in the event that the company or is successor-in-interest fails to comply in any material respect with the terms of this Agreement or to meet any material obligation under this Agreement, the the District shall be entitled to the recapture of all ad valorem tax revenue lost as a result of this Agreement together with the payment of penalty and interest, on that recaptured ad valorem tax revenue. Penalties on said amounts shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in Texas Tax Code Sec 33.01(a), or its successor statute. Interest on said amounts shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology set forth in Texas Tax Code Sec. 33.01(c), or its successor statute. The agreement provides an administrative procedure to determine any company liability. Ultimately, enforcement of any payment obligation is through the local state district court.

|Below is the abatement information that is required by GASB Statement No. 77 for M&O purposes. It includes the net benefit to the District but does not include any I&S impact.

< A > Project Value 2024	< B > Project's Value Limitation Amount 2024	< C > Amount of Applicant's M&O Taxes Paid 2024	< D < Amount of Applicant's M&O Taxes Reduced 2024	< E > Company Revenue Loss Payment to School District 2024	< F > Company Supplemental Payment to School District 2024	< G > Net Benefit (Loss) to the School District 2023 (E+F)
3.9M	$30M	--	$29,838,062	$45,994	$452,692	$498,686
2.3M	$30M	$142,481	$17,764,023	$3,806,992	$452,692	$4,259,684
2.1M	$30M	$229,380	$15,974,332	$4,474,113	$452,693	$4,926,806
N/A	N/A	--	--	--	--	--
85M	$30M	$229,380	$418,905	--	$167,562	$167,562
337M	$30M	$229,380	$2,350,908	--	$452,692	$452,692
2.4M	$30M	$229,380	$18,611,893	--	$452,692	$452,692
337M	$30M	$229,380	$2,350,908	--	$452,692	$452,692
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Project Description

4. Corpus Christi Liquefication Train 1 LLC (Application #296), First Year Value Limitation: 2018

5. Corpus Christi Liquefication Train 2 LLC (Application #297), First Year Value Limitation: 2018

GREGORY-PORTLAND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2025

6. Corpus Christi Liquefication Train 3 LLC (Application #298), First Year Value Limitation: 2021

2. Voestalpine Texas, LLC (Application #299), First Year Value Limitation: 2016

3. Apex Midway Wind (Application #1,091), First Year Value Limitation: 2017

9. SABIC US Projects LLC (Application #1154), First Year Value Limitation: 2022

10. GCGV Asset Holding LLC (Application #1155), First Year Value Limitation: 2022

11. Exxon Mobil (Application #1156), First Year Value Limitation: 2022

7. Corpus Christi Liquefication Train 4 (Application #1179), First Year Value Limitation: 2022

8. Corpus Christi Liquefication Train 5 (Application #1180), First Year Value Limitation: 2025

1. Padre Solar, LLC (Application #1757), First Year Value Limitation: 2028

2. Corpus Christi Liquefaction, LLC (Application #1916), First Year Value Limitation: 2038

3. Corpus Christi Liquefaction, LLC (Application #1917), First Year Value Limitation: 2042

4. Corpus Christi Liquefaction, LLC (Application #1918), First Year Value Limitation: 2042

5. CGRP 04,LLC LLC (Application #1938), First Year Value Limitation: 2028

N. <u>Other Uses and Extraorinary Item (Use)</u>

Other Uses:	
Tax Refunds General Fund	(129,970)
Tax Refunds Debt Service Fund	(45,222)
Extraordinary Item (Use)	
Payroll for Winter Storm January 21-22, 2025	(3,250)