

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated December 8, 2020

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry-Only

Enhanced/Unenhanced Ratings: S&P: “AAA”/“A”
PSF Guaranteed
(See “OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings” and “THE PERMANENT
SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein)

In the opinion of Bond Counsel (identified below) interest on the Bonds (defined below) is not excludable from gross income for federal tax purposes under existing law. See “FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THE BONDS” herein.

\$5,938,297.65

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Nueces County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES 2021

Dated Date: January 1, 2021

Due: August 15

Interest Accrues/Accretes from the Date of Initial Delivery (defined below)

as shown on page 2

PAYMENT TERMS . . . The Driscoll Independent School District (the “Issuer” or “District”) is issuing \$5,938,297.65 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2021 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are being issued in part as Current Interest Bonds (“CIBs”) and in part as Premium Capital Appreciation Bonds (“CABs”). Interest on the CIBs will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery to the Underwriter (defined below) and will be payable initially on February 15, 2021 and semiannually each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption. The CIBs will be issued as fully registered obligations in denominations of \$5,000 of principal amount or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. Interest on the CABs will accrete from the Date of Initial Delivery to the Underwriter, will compound semiannually on February 15 and August 15 (each an “Accretion Date”), commencing February 15, 2021, and will be payable only upon stated maturity. The CABs will be issued as fully registered obligations in “Maturity Value” denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. The “Maturity Value” for the CABs represents the total amount of principal, plus the initial premium, if any, paid therefor, and the accreted/compounded interest thereon at stated maturity. Interest on the CIBs and the accreted/compounded interest on the CABs will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) pursuant to the book-entry-only system described herein. **No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof** (see “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System”). The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is UMB Bank, N.A., Houston, Texas (see “THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar”).

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are being issued by the District pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended (“Chapter 1207”), and an order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the District on November 17, 2020. As permitted by Chapter 1207, the Board, in the Bond Order, authorized certain District representatives (each a “Pricing Officer”) to execute a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate”) establishing the terms of sale of the Bonds and finalizing certain characteristics thereof related to final pricing (see “THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance” herein). The Pricing Certificate was executed by a Pricing Officer on December 8, 2020. **The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).**

The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Bond Order.

PURPOSE . . . Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to refund certain outstanding debt of the District as disclosed in Schedule I hereto (the “Refunded Bonds”) to achieve debt service savings and to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds. (See “PLAN OF FINANCING – Purpose” herein).

CUSIP PREFIX: 262068
MATURITY SCHEDULE
Shown on page 2

LEGALITY . . . The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the initial purchaser of the Bonds identified below (the “Underwriter”) and subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel (see “APPENDIX D – FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL”). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by their legal counsel, Winstead PC, San Antonio, Texas.

DELIVERY . . . It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about January 6, 2021 (the “Date of Initial Delivery”).

SAMCO CAPITAL MARKETS, INC.

\$5,938,297.65

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Nueces County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES 2021

MATURITY SCHEDULE

\$5,855,000 CURRENT INTEREST BONDS

<u>Maturity (August 15)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Initial Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix⁽¹⁾</u>
2021	\$110,000	0.290%	0.290%	CY3
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2024	340,000	0.530%	0.530%	CZ0
2025	345,000	0.640%	0.640%	DA4
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2031	345,000	1.510%	1.510%	DG1
2032	355,000	1.610%	1.610%	DH9
2033	360,000	1.720%	1.720%	DJ5
2034	365,000	1.810%	1.810%	DK2
2035	375,000	1.910%	1.910%	DL0
2036	375,000	2.000%	2.000%	DM8
2037	390,000	2.050%	2.050%	DN6
2038	395,000	2.100%	2.100%	DP1
2039	405,000	2.150%	2.150%	DQ9
2040	410,000	2.250%	2.250%	DR7
2041	425,000	2.300%	2.300%	DS5
2042	425,000	2.350%	2.350%	DT3
2043	435,000	2.400%	2.400%	DU0

(Interest Accrues from the Date of Initial Delivery)

The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem CIBs having stated maturities on and after August 15, 2031, in whole or from time to time in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption (see "THE BONDS – Redemption").

\$83,297.65 PREMIUM CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS

<u>Maturity (August 15)</u>	<u>Original Principal Amount</u>	<u>Maturity Value</u>	<u>Initial Offering Price/\$5,000</u>	<u>CUSIP Suffix⁽¹⁾</u>
2026	\$32,767.00	\$350,000.00	\$4,717.40	DB2
2027	21,172.65	345,000.00	4,622.90	DC0
2028	14,080.50	350,000.00	4,513.45	DD8
2029	9,229.50	350,000.00	4,415.25	DE6
2030	6,048.00	350,000.00	4,249.40	DF3

(Interest Accretes from the Date of Initial Delivery)

The CABs are not subject to redemption prior to stated maturity.

⁽¹⁾CUSIP numbers are included solely for convenience of owners of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data is provided by CUSIP Global Services, managed by S&P Global Market Intelligence on behalf of the American Bankers Association. 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 Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter take any responsibility for the accuracy of CUSIP numbers.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Name	Years Served	Term Expires (November)	Occupation
Ms. Veronica Ramon Board President	18	2022	Central Patient Access Manager
Ms. Esmeralda (Lala) Zuniga Vice President	14	2024	Retired
Ms. Cindy Lopez Secretary	12	2022	Housewife
Ms. Gloria Olivarez Trustee	20	2022	Nurse, LVN
Mr. Mike Zamora Trustee	4	2024	Terminal Operator/Pipeline Operator
Mr. Tyler Stokes Trustee	2	2024	Aircraft Mechanic
Ms. Johanna Schubert Trustee	22	2024	Retired

SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Name	Position	Years of Service with the District	Years of Service in Present Position
Dr. Cynthia M. Garcia	Superintendent	21	14
Mr. Andrew Smith	Business Manager	*	*

**Employed as of November 19, 2020.*

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Bond CounselMcCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P.
San Antonio, Texas

Financial Advisor Specialized Public Finance Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

AuditorsLovvorn & Kieschnick
Corpus Christi, Texas

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San Antonio, Texas 78216
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victor@spfmuni.com

USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriter to give any information, or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

Certain information set forth herein has been obtained from the District and other sources which are believed to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and is not to be construed as a representation by the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter. Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained 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 “PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking” and “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency (“TEA”) and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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

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

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE BONDS, THE UNDERWRITER MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES 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.

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

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The cover page, subsequent pages hereof, schedules and appendices attached hereto, and any addenda, supplement, or amendment hereto are part of this Official Statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

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

THE DISTRICT	The Driscoll Independent School District (the “District”) is a political subdivision located in Nueces County, Texas, and includes the City of Driscoll, Texas. The District encompasses approximately 46.53 square miles in area. (see “INTRODUCTION – Description of the District”).
THE BONDS	The Bonds are being issued as \$5,938,297.65 Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2021 and will be dated January 1, 2021. The Bonds are being issued in part as Current Interest Bonds (“CIBs”) and in part as Premium Capital Appreciation Bonds (“CABs”) maturing August 15 in the years 2021 and 2024 through 2043.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST	Interest on the CIBs will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery (as indicated below) and will be payable initially on February 15, 2021, and semiannually each February 15 and August 15 thereafter until stated maturity or prior redemption (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds”). Interest on the CABs will accrete from the Date of Initial Delivery to the Underwriter, will compound semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2021, and will be payable only at stated maturity.
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE	The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended (“Chapter 1207”), and an order (the “Bond Order”) adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on November 17, 2020. As permitted by Chapter 1207, in the Bond Order, the Board authorized certain District representatives (each a “Pricing Officer”) to execute a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate”) establishing the terms of sale of the Bonds and finalizing certain characteristics thereof related to final pricing. The Pricing Certificate was executed by a Pricing Officer on December 8, 2020.
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District, payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District (see “THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment”).
PSF GUARANTEE	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program of the State of Texas, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).
REDEMPTION	The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem CIBs having stated maturities on and after August 15, 2031, in whole or from time to time in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The CABs are not subject to redemption prior to stated maturity (see “THE BONDS – Redemption” herein).
TAX MATTERS	Interest on the Bonds is not excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (see “FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THE BONDS”).
USE OF PROCEEDS	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to refund certain outstanding debt of the District as disclosed in Schedule I hereto (the “Refunded Bonds”) in order to achieve debt service savings for the District and to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds (see “PLAN OF FINANCING – Purpose” herein).

RATINGS	S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. (“S&P”) has rated the Bonds “AAA” based on the payment being guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The unenhanced, underlying rating on the Bonds, together with the District's tax-supported indebtedness, is affirmed as “A” by S&P (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and “OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings”).
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof in principal amount (with respect to the CIBs) or Maturity Value (with respect to the CABs) as applicable. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal and interest, or Maturity Values, as appropriate, of the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (see “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System”).
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted in payment of its tax supported debt.
DATE OF INITIAL DELIVERY	When issued, anticipated on or about January 6, 2021.
LEGALITY	Delivery of the Bonds is subject to the approval by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the rendering of an opinion as to legality by McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel.

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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
RELATING TO**

\$5,938,297.65

**DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A Political Subdivision of the State of Texas Located in Nueces County)
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES 2021**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the Schedules and Appendices hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of the \$5,938,297.65 Driscoll Independent School District Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds, Taxable Series 2021 (the “Bonds”). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the hereinafter defined Bond Order, except as otherwise indicated herein.

There follows in this Official Statement descriptions of the Bonds and certain information regarding the Driscoll Independent School District (the “District” or “Issuer”) 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 from the District’s Financial Advisor, Specialized Public Finance Inc., San Antonio, Texas by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, handling, and delivery charges.

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT . . . The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas (the “State”) located in Nueces County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the “Board”), the members of which serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in November of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District encompasses a total of approximately 46.53 square miles (see “APPENDIX B – General Information Regarding the District”).

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

On March 13, 2020, the Governor of Texas (the "Governor") declared a state of disaster for all counties in Texas in response to the Pandemic which has been subsequently extended and is still in effect. Pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor has broad authority to respond to disasters, including suspending any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conducting state business or any order or rule of a state agency (including TEA) that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster, and issuing executive orders that have the force and effect of law. The Governor has issued a number of executive orders relating to COVID-19 preparedness and mitigation. Due to a previous spike in COVID-19 cases, prior executive orders modified the phased reopening of businesses in Texas, subject to further restrictions in the Governor’s discretion. The Governor has since issued a number of executive orders. These include, for example, the issuance on September 17, 2020 of Executive Order GA-32, which, among other things, provided further guidelines for the reopening of businesses and the maximum threshold level of occupancy related to such establishments. Certain businesses, such as cybersecurity services, child care services, local government operations, youth camps, recreational programs, schools, and religious services, do not have the foregoing limitations. The Governor’s order also states, in providing or obtaining services, every person (including individuals, businesses, and other legal entities) should use good-faith efforts and available resources to follow the minimum standard health protocols. Executive Order GA-32 permits visits to nursing homes, state supported living centers, assisted living facilities, or long-term care facilities as determined through the guidance from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission. Executive Order GA-32 remains in place until amended, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. Additional information regarding executive orders issued by the Governor is accessible on the website of the Governor at <https://gov.texas.gov/>. Neither the information on (nor accessed through) such website of the Governor is incorporated by reference, either expressly or by implication, into this Official Statement.

On September 24, 2020, TEA issued updated public planning health guidance related to instructional and operational flexibilities in planning for the 2020-2021 school year to address on campus and virtual instruction, non-UIL extracurricular sports and activities,

and other activities that cannot be accomplished virtually. Previous guidance addressed administrative and extracurricular activities and school visits. Within the guidance, TEA instructed schools to provide parental and public notices of the school district's mitigation plan to reduce COVID-19 within their facilities and confirmed the attendance requirements for promotion (which may be completed by virtual education). The guidance further detailed screening mechanisms, identification of symptoms, use of non-classroom spaces, and procedures for confirmed, suspected, and exposed cases. Certain actions, such as notification to health department officials and closure of high-traffic areas, will be required in the instance of confirmed cases. Schools are highly encouraged to engage in mitigation practices promoting health and hygiene consistent with CDC guidelines (including social distancing, facial coverings, frequent disinfecting of all areas, limiting visitations, etc.) to avoid unnecessary exposure to others to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The TEA recently advised districts that for the 2020-2021 school year district funding will return to being based on ADA calculations requiring attendance to be taken. However, the TEA is crafting an approach for determining ADA that provides districts with several options for determining daily attendance. These include, remote synchronous instruction, remote asynchronous instruction, on campus instruction, and the Texas Virtual Schools Network. To stabilize funding expectations, districts will be provided an ADA grace period for the first two six weeks of Foundation School Program reporting. Specifically, if ADA counts during those two six weeks are less than the district's ADA hold harmless projections, the first two six weeks' attendance counts will be replaced with estimated attendance counts calculated using a three-year average trend of final numbers from the 2017-2018 through the 2019-2020 school years, subject to some restrictions. In addition to this grace period, districts will also have an attendance grace period for remote asynchronous instruction provided before TEA final approval, which continues through the end of the third six weeks. Beyond this grace period, funding will only be provided for remote asynchronous learning to districts with TEA-approved plans. Additional information regarding the plans for the 2020-2021 school year may be obtained from the TEA. Following the initial grace period, the return to funding based on ADA calculations requiring attendance to be taken during the Pandemic may have a negative impact on revenues available to the District for operations and maintenance if students do not take part in the instruction options made available by the District.

The full extent of the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the District's longer-term operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, many of which are outside of the District's control, including the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies discussed above, the duration and spread of COVID-19, and future governmental actions, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The District continues to monitor the spread of COVID-19 and is working with local, state, and national agencies to address the potential impact of the Pandemic upon the District. While the potential impact of the Pandemic on the District cannot be quantified at this time, the continued outbreak of COVID-19 could have an adverse effect on the District's operations and financial condition.

The Pandemic has negatively affected travel, commerce, and financial markets globally, and is widely expected to continue negatively affecting economic growth and financial markets worldwide. These negative impacts may reduce or negatively affect property values within the District. The financial and operating data contained herein are the latest available but are for the dates and the periods stated herein, which are for periods prior to the economic impact of the Pandemic and efforts to slow it. It is unclear at this time what effect, if any, COVID-19 and resulting economic disruption may have on future assessed values or the collection of taxes, either because of delinquencies or collection and valuation relief resulting from the declared emergency. The Bonds are secured by an unlimited ad valorem tax, and a reduction in property values may require an increase in the ad valorem tax rate required to pay the Bonds as well as the District's share of operations and maintenance expenses payable from ad valorem taxes.

Additionally, state funding of District operations and maintenance in future fiscal years could be adversely impacted by the negative effects on economic growth and financial markets resulting from the Pandemic as well as ongoing disruptions in the global oil markets. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM".

The value of the PSF guarantee could also be adversely impacted by ongoing volatility in the diversified global markets in which the PSF is invested. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – Infectious Disease Outbreak."

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PLAN OF FINANCING

PURPOSE . . . The Bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding a portion of the District's currently outstanding debt as shown on Schedule I hereto (the "Refunded Bonds") to achieve debt service savings, and to pay the costs of issuance of the Bonds. The Refunded Bonds represent a portion of the District's outstanding Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2013. See Schedule I for a detailed listing of the Refunded Bonds and their redemption date at par.

REFUNDED BONDS . . . The Refunded Bonds, and interest due thereon, are to be paid on their scheduled interest payment dates and redemption date (the "Redemption Date") from cash and investments to be deposited with UMB Bank, N.A., Houston, Texas, a national banking association (the "Escrow Agent") pursuant to an Escrow and Trust Agreement dated as of January 1, 2021 (the "Escrow Agreement") between the District and the Escrow Agent.

The Bond Order provides that the District will deposit certain proceeds of the sale of the Bonds with the Escrow Agent in the amount necessary and sufficient to make all interest payments coming due through the date of redemption and to accomplish the discharge and final payment of the Refunded Bonds on their scheduled Redemption Date. Such funds shall be held by the Escrow Agent in an escrow fund (the "Escrow Fund") irrevocably pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. Amounts on deposit in the Escrow Fund will be held uninvested in cash and/or used to purchase a portfolio of securities authorized by Section 1207.062, as amended, Texas Government Code, which authorization includes certain direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America (including obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America) that are, on the date the Pricing Certificate is executed, rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized rating firm of not less than "AAA" or its equivalent (the "Escrowed Securities").

Prior to, or simultaneously with, the issuance of the Bonds, the District will give irrevocable instructions to the paying agent for the Refunded Bonds provide notice to the owners of the Refunded Bonds that the Refunded Bonds will be redeemed prior to stated maturity on which date money will be made available to redeem the Refunded Bonds from money and investments held under the Escrow Agreement.

Public Finance Partners LLC will issue its report (the "Report") verifying at the time of delivery of the Bonds to the Underwriter thereof the mathematical accuracy of the schedules that demonstrate the Escrowed Securities will mature and pay interest in such amounts which, together with uninvested funds, if any, in the Escrow Fund, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. See "OTHER INFORMATION - Verification of Accuracy of Mathematical Computations". Such maturing principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities will not be available to pay the Bonds.

By the deposit of the Escrowed Securities with the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, the District will have effected the defeasance of all of the Refunded Bonds in accordance with the law. It is the opinion of Bond Counsel, in reliance upon the Report, that as a result of such defeasance the Refunded Bonds will be outstanding only for the purpose of receiving payments from the Escrow Fund held for such purpose by the Escrow Agent and such Refunded Bonds will not be deemed as being outstanding obligations of the District payable from taxes nor for the purpose of applying any limitation on the issuance of debt and the District will have no further responsibility with respect to amounts available in the Escrow Fund for the payment of the Refunded Bonds from time to time, including any insufficiency therein caused by the failure to receive payment when due on the Escrowed Securities.

Upon defeasance of the Refunded Bonds, the Permanent School Fund guarantee with respect thereto will terminate.

The District has covenanted in the Escrow Agreement to make timely deposits to the Escrow Fund, from lawfully available funds, of any additional amounts required to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds should, for any reason, the cash balances on deposit or scheduled to be on deposit in the Escrow Fund be insufficient to make such payment.

THE BONDS

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS . . . The Bonds are dated January 1, 2021 and mature on August 15 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on page 2 hereof. The Bonds will be issued in part as Current Interest Bonds ("CIBs"), being bonds on which interest accrues and is paid only on a current basis, and in part as Premium Capital Appreciation Bonds ("CABs"), being bonds on which interest accretes and is paid only at maturity. Interest on the CIBs will accrue from the Date of Initial Delivery (as defined on the front cover of this Official Statement) and will be payable initially on February 15, 2021 and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until the earlier of stated maturity or prior redemption. The CIBs will mature on the dates, in the principal amounts, and will bear interest at the rates set forth on page 2 of this Official Statement. Interest on the CABs will accrete from the Date of Initial Delivery to their respective maturities, but will pay interest only at maturity. The CABs will mature on the dates and in the Maturity Values (defined herein) set forth on page 2 hereof and bear interest at a stated interest rate, but the yield to the Underwriter will be approximate yields shown on the inside cover resulting from the initial offering prices. Interest on the CABs will accrete semiannually on February 15 and August 15 (each an "Accretion Date"), commencing February 15, 2021 and will be payable only upon maturity. The sum of the principal of, interest accreted on and the initial premium on the CABs, if any, per \$5,000 amount at maturity (the "Maturity Value"), calculated as of each February 15 and August 15 (the "Accreted Value") is computed on the basis of the initial offering price to the public as adjusted by semiannual compounding at the initial offering yields set forth on the inside cover page of this Official

Statement. A table of Accreted Values based on such initial offering prices is set forth herein under Schedule II. Such Accreted Value table is provided for informational purposes only and may not reflect prices for the CABS in the secondary market. Interest on the CIBs and the accreted/compounded interest on the CABS will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$5,000 of principal amount or Maturity Value, as applicable, or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity.

YIELD ON CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS . . . The yield of the CABS set forth on page 2 of this Official Statement is the approximate yield based upon the initial offering price therefor set forth on page 2 hereof. Such offering price includes the principal amount of such CABS plus premium equal to the amount by which the offering price exceeds the principal amount of such CABS, if any. Because of such premium, the approximate offering yield on the CABS may be lower than the bond interest rates thereon. The yield on the CABS to a particular purchaser may differ depending upon the price paid by that purchaser. For various reasons, securities that do not pay interest periodically, such as the CABS, have traditionally experienced greater price fluctuations in the secondary market than securities that pay interest on a period basis.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE . . . The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, as amended (“Chapter 1207”), and an order adopted by the Board on November 17, 2020 (the “Bond Order”). As permitted by Chapter 1207, in the Bond Order, the Board authorized certain District representatives (each a “Pricing Officer”) to execute a pricing certificate (the “Pricing Certificate”) establishing the terms of sale of the Bonds and finalizing certain characteristics thereof related to final pricing. The Pricing Certificate was executed by a Pricing Officer on December 8, 2020.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT . . . The Bonds are secured by and payable from the proceeds of a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied by the District, without legal limit as to rate or amount, in an amount sufficient to provide for the payment of debt service on the Bonds. The District has received conditional approval for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Texas Permanent School Fund, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the issuance of the Bonds (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

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

TAX RATE LIMITATION . . . There is not a tax rate limitation on unlimited tax debt; however, in new money issues, the District must demonstrate to the Attorney General of Texas at the time of issuance that it has the ability to pay all debt service on its outstanding unlimited tax debt with a debt service tax not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 assessed valuation. The Bonds are issued as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and, therefore, are not subject to the 50-cent test. After the Bonds are issued, the District is required to establish a tax rate, without legal limitation, as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay debt service on all of its outstanding unlimited tax debt (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” herein).

REDEMPTION . . . The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem CIBs having stated maturities on and after August 15, 2031, in whole or from time to time in part in principal amounts of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2030, or any date thereafter, at the par value thereof plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The CABS are not subject to redemption prior to stated maturity.

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

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION . . . Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the CIBs, 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 CIBs to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the registered owner appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN, WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, THE CIBS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY CIB OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH CIB OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

DTC REDEMPTION PROVISIONS . . . The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as a book-entry-only system is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption (with respect to the CIBs), notice of proposed amendment to the Bond Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC Participant, or of any Direct Participant (defined below) or Indirect Participant (defined below) to notify the beneficial owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of the CIBs called for redemption or any other action premised on any such notice. Redemption of portions of the CIBs by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such CIBs held by DTC. In such event, DTC may implement, through its book-entry-only system, a redemption of such CIBs held for the account of DTC Participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC Participants and then Direct Participants and Indirect Participants may implement a redemption of such CIBs and such redemption will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants or the persons for whom DTC Participants act as nominees with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to Direct Participants, Indirect Participants, or beneficial owners of the selection of portions of the CIBs for redemption. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry- Only System” herein.

AMENDMENTS . . . The District may amend the Bond Order without the consent of or notice to any registered owners in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the registered owners, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District may, with the written consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount and Maturity Value, as applicable of the Bonds then outstanding, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Bond Order; except that, without the consent of the registered owners of all of the Bonds then outstanding, no such amendment, addition, or rescission may (1) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of and interest on or Maturity Value of the Bonds, reduce the principal amount of the CIBs or the redemption price thereof or the rate of interest thereon or reduce the Maturity Value of the CABs, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal of or interest on or redemption premium on the CIBs, if any, or of the CABs, (2) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (3) reduce the aggregate principal amount, or Maturity Value (as applicable) of Bonds required to be held by Holders for consent to any such amendment, addition or rescission.

DEFEASANCE OF OUTSTANDING BONDS . . . The Bond Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds when the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, or Maturity Value (as applicable) on the Bonds, plus interest thereon to the due date thereof (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, redemption (with respect to the CIBs) or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar or other authorized escrow agent, in trust (1) money sufficient to make such payment, (2) Government Obligations (defined below) that mature as to principal and interest in such amounts and at such times to insure the availability, without reinvestment, of sufficient money to make such payment, and all necessary and proper fees, compensation and expenses of the paying agent for the Bonds, or (3) a combination of money and Government Obligations sufficient to make such payment. The sufficiency of deposits hereinbefore described shall be certified by an independent certified accountant, the District’s Financial Advisor, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or some other qualified financial institution as specified in the Bond Order. The District has additionally reserved the right in the Bond Order, subject to satisfying the requirements of (1) and (2) above, to substitute other Government Obligations for the Government Obligations originally deposited, to reinvest the uninvested moneys on deposit for such defeasance and to withdraw for the benefit of the District money in excess of the amount required for such defeasance. The Bond Order provides that “Government Obligations” means (a) direct, noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (b) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date of their acquisition or purchase by the District, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent, (c) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and, on the date of their acquisition or purchase by the District, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than “AAA” or its equivalent, or (d) any additional securities and obligations hereafter authorized by Texas law as eligible for use to accomplish the discharge of obligations such as the Bonds. District officials may restrict such eligible securities as deemed appropriate in connection with and at the time of sale of the Bonds. There is no assurance that the ratings for U.S. Treasury securities acquired to defease any Bonds, or those for any other Government Obligations, will be maintained at any particular rating category. Further, there is no assurance that current Texas law will not be amended in a manner that expands or contracts the list of permissible defeasance securities (such list consisting of those securities identified in clauses (a) through (c) above), or any rating requirement thereon, that may be purchased with defeasance proceeds relating to the Bonds (“Defeasance Proceeds”), though the District has reserved the right to utilize any additional securities for such purpose in the event the aforementioned list is expanded. Because the Bond Order does not contractually limit such permissible defeasance securities and expressly recognizes the ability of the District to use lawfully available Defeasance Proceeds to defease all or any portion of the Bonds, registered owners of Bonds are deemed to have consented to the use of Defeasance Proceeds to purchase such other defeasance securities, defeasance securities may not be of the same investment quality as those currently identified Texas law as permissible defeasance securities.

Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding or unpaid. After firm banking and financial arrangements for the discharge and final payment of the CIBs have been made as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the CIBs for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, the District has the option, to be exercised at the time of the defeasance of the Bonds, to call for redemption at an earlier date those CIBs which have been defeased to their maturity date, if the District (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the CIBs for redemption, (ii) gives notice of the reservation

of that right to the owners of the CIBs immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements, and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

Defeasance will automatically cancel the Permanent School Fund Guarantee with respect to those defeased Bonds (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein).

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM . . . This section describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, Maturity Value, premium, if any, interest and redemption payments (related to the CIBs only) on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, while the Bonds are registered in its nominee’s name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District and the Underwriter believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

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

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered 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, each in the aggregate principal amount, or Maturity Value (as applicable) of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

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

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers. Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions (CIBs only), 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 (CIBs only) shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the CIBs within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

All payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with Bonds held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. All payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) are the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

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

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

PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR . . . The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is UMB Bank, N.A., Houston, Texas. In the Bond Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. The District covenants to maintain and provide a Paying Agent/Registrar at all times until the Bonds are duly paid and any successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve as and perform the duties and services of Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

TRANSFER, EXCHANGE AND REGISTRATION . . . In the event the Book-Entry-Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds will be printed and delivered to the beneficial owners thereof, and thereafter may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. A Bond may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the Bond 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 corporate trust office of the Paying Agent/Registrar (as defined in the Bond Order), or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or its designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory

to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of \$5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount or Maturity Value, as the case maybe as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See “THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System” herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

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

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

BONDHOLDERS’ REMEDIES . . . If the District defaults in the payment of the principal of, redemption price (CIBs only), or interest or Maturity Value (as applicable) due on the Bonds, when due, or the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, or the District defaults in the performance or observance of any other covenant, agreement or obligation of the District, which default materially and adversely affects the rights of the registered owners, including, but not limited to, their prospect or ability to be repaid in accordance with the Bond Order, in such event, any owner may proceed against the District for the purpose of protecting and enforcing the rights of the owners under the Bond Order, by mandamus or other suit, action or special proceeding in equity or at law, in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such right is in addition to any other rights the registered owners of the Bonds may be provided by the laws of the State. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, so rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The Bond Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interest of the Bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Bond Order, or upon any other condition and accordingly all legal actions to enforce such remedies would have to be undertaken at the initiative of, and be financed by, the registered owners. The Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W.3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in “clear and unambiguous” language. As a result, bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Bond Order covenants 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. See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein for a description of the procedures to be followed for payment of the Bonds by the Permanent School Fund in the event the District fails to make a payment on the Bonds when due. The opinion of 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 and by general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

SOURCES AND USES OF PROCEEDS . . . The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be applied approximately as follows:

SOURCES OF FUNDS:

Par Amount	\$5,938,297.65
Reoffering Premium	<u>1,488,367.45</u>
Total Sources of Funds	\$7,426,665.10

USES OF FUNDS:

Escrow Fund Deposit	\$7,264,571.26
Underwriter’s Discount	55,992.38
Costs of Issuance and Contingency	<u>106,101.46</u>
Total Uses of Funds	\$7,426,665.10

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The information below concerning the Permanent School Fund and the Guarantee Program for School District Bonds has been provided by the Texas Education Agency and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation of, the District, the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter.

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 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.

HISTORY AND PURPOSE . . . The PSF was created with a \$2,000,000 appropriation by the Texas Legislature (the “Legislature”) in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas. The Constitution of 1876 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 is established and administered, which occurred on September 13, 2003 (the “Total Return Constitutional Amendment”), and which is further described below, the PSF had as its main sources of revenues 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. The State School Land Board (“SLB”) maintains the land endowment of the Fund on behalf of the Fund and is generally authorized to manage the investments of the capital gains, royalties and other investment income relating to the land endowment. The SLB is a five member board, the membership of which consists of the Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office (the “Land Commissioner”) and four citizen members appointed by the Governor. (See “2019 Texas Legislative Session” for a description of legislation that changed the composition of the SLB). As of August 31, 2019, the General Land Office (the “GLO”) managed approximately 26% of the PSF, as reflected in the fund balance of the PSF at that date.

The Texas Constitution describes the PSF as “permanent.” Prior to the approval by Texas voters of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, only the income produced by the PSF was to be used to complement taxes in financing public education.

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 “Commissioner”), bonds properly issued by a school district are fully guaranteed by the corpus of 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 Commissioner. On approval by the Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Program are fully guaranteed by the corpus of the PSF. As described below, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program was deferred pending receipt of guidance from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) which was received in September 2013, and the establishment of regulations to govern the program, which regulations 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 been requested to issue an opinion, with respect to its constitutional validity.

The sole purpose of the PSF is to assist in the funding of public education for present and future generations. Prior to the adoption of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, all interest and dividends produced by Fund investments flowed into the Available School Fund (the “ASF”), where they are distributed to local school districts and open-enrollment charter schools based on average daily attendance. Any net gains from investments of the Fund accrue to the corpus of the PSF. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, costs of administering the PSF were allocated to the ASF. With the approval of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, the administrative costs of the Fund have shifted from the ASF to the PSF. In fiscal year 2019, distributions to the ASF amounted to an estimated \$306 per student and the total amount distributed to the ASF was \$1,535.8 million.

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (the “Annual Report”), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). The Annual Report includes the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund (the “Message”) and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2019, 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 federal 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, 2019 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, 2019 and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2019, the most recent year for which audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2019 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the TEA has not obligated itself to update the 2019 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The TEA posts each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, the Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund, which is codified at 19 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 33 (the “Investment Policy”), monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the “Web Site Materials”) on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/ and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund’s holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (e.g., NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, is available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml. A list of the Fund’s equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the TEA 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.

2019 TEXAS LEGISLATIVE SESSION . . During the 86th Regular Session of the Texas Legislature, which concluded on May 27, 2019 (the “86th Session”), various bills were enacted that relate to the PSF. Among such enacted legislation are bills that relate to the composition of the SLB and its relationship to the SBOE with respect to the management of the PSF. Legislation was approved that changed the composition of the SLB to a five member board from a three member board. Under that bill, the Land Commissioner will continue to head the SLB, but the remaining four members are appointed by the Governor, and of those four members, two are required to be selected from a list of nominees to be submitted to the Governor by the SBOE. That legislation also requires an annual joint meeting of the SLB and the SBOE for the purpose of discussing the allocation of the assets of the PSF and the investment of money in the PSF. Other enacted legislation requires the SLB and the SBOE to provide quarterly financial reports to each other and creates a “permanent school fund liquid account” in the PSF for the purpose of receiving funds transferred from the SLB on a quarterly basis that are not then invested by the SLB or needed within the forthcoming quarter for investment by the SBOE. Such funds shall be invested in liquid assets in the same manner that the PSF is managed until such time as the funds are required for investment by the SLB. That legislation also requires the Texas Education Agency, in consultation with the GLO, to conduct a study regarding distributions to the ASF from the PSF. In addition, a joint resolution was approved that proposed a constitutional amendment to the Texas Constitution to increase the permissible amount of distributions to the ASF from revenue derived during a year from PSF land or other properties from \$300 million to \$600 million annually by one or more entities. That constitutional change was approved by State voters at a referendum on November 5, 2019. See “2011 and 2019 Constitutional Amendments.”

Other legislation enacted during the 86th Session provides for the winding up of the affairs of an open-enrollment charter school that ceases operations, including as a result of the revocation or other termination of its charter. In particular, among other provisions, the legislation addresses the disposition of real and personal property of a discontinued charter school and provides under certain circumstances for reimbursement to be made to the State, if the disposed property was acquired with State funds; authorizes the Commissioner to adopt a rule to govern related party transactions by charter schools; and creates a “charter school liquidation fund” for the management of any reclaimed State funds, including, in addition to other potential uses, for the use of deposit of such reclaimed funds to the Charter District Reserve Fund.

No assessment has been made by the TEA or PSF staff as to the potential financial impact of any legislation enacted during the 86th Session, including the increase in the permissible amount that may be transferred from the PSF to the ASF, as approved by State voters at the November 5, 2019 referendum.

THE TOTAL RETURN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT . . . The Total Return Constitutional Amendment approved a fundamental change in the way that distributions are made to the ASF from the PSF. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a total-return-based formula instead of the current-income-based formula, which was used from 1964 to the end of the 2003 fiscal year. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment 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 (the “Distribution Measurement Period”), in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the State Board of Education (“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”), at the request of the Chairman of the SBOE 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) that 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.” Intergenerational equity 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 its staff and external investment consultant, 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 the average daily scholastic attendance State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

See “2011 and 2019 Constitutional Amendments” below for a discussion of the historic and current Distribution Rates, and a description of amendments made to the Texas Constitution on November 8, 2011 and November 5, 2019 that may affect Distribution Rate decisions.

Since the enactment of a prior amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1964, the investment of the Fund has been managed with the dual objectives of producing current income for transfer to the ASF and growing the Fund for the benefit of future generations. As a result of this prior constitutional framework, prior to the adoption of the 2004 asset allocation policy the investment of the Fund historically included a significant amount of fixed income investments and dividend-yielding equity investments, to produce income for transfer to the ASF.

With respect to the management of the Fund’s financial assets portfolio, the single most significant change made to date as a result of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment has been new asset allocation policies adopted from time to time by the SBOE. The SBOE generally reviews the asset allocations during its summer meeting in even numbered years. The first asset allocation policy adopted by the SBOE following the Total Return Constitutional Amendment was in February 2004, and the policy was reviewed and modified or reaffirmed in the summers of each even-numbered year, most recently in July 2020. The Fund’s investment policy provides for minimum and maximum ranges among the components of each of the asset classifications: equities, fixed income and alternative asset investments. Periodic changes in the asset allocation policies have been made with the objective of providing diversity to Fund assets, and have included an alternative asset allocation in addition to the fixed income and equity allocations. The alternative asset allocation category includes real estate, real return, absolute return and private equity components. Alternative asset classes diversify the SBOE-managed assets and are not as correlated to traditional asset classes, which is intended to increase investment returns over the long run while reducing risk and return volatility of the portfolio. The most recent asset allocation, approved in July 2020, is as follows: (i) an equity allocation of 37% (consisting of U.S. large cap equities targeted at 14%, international large cap equities at 14%, emerging market equities at 3%, and U.S. small/mid cap equities at 6%), (ii) a fixed income allocation of 25% (consisting of a 12% allocation for core bonds, a 7% allocation for emerging market debt in local currency, a 3% allocation for high yield bonds, and a 3% allocation for U.S. Treasury bonds), and (iii) an alternative asset allocation of 38% (consisting of a private equity allocation of 15%, a real estate allocation of 11%, an absolute return allocation of 7%, a 1% allocation for private equity and real estate for emerging managers, and a real return allocation of 4%). As compared to the 2016 asset allocation, the 2020 asset allocation increased U.S. large cap equities and small/mid-cap U.S. equities by a combined 2%, added high yield bonds and U.S.

Treasury bonds to the fixed income allocation in the amounts noted above, increased combined private equity and real estate from 23% to 27%, eliminated the risk parity allocation, which was previously a 7% allocation within the global risk control strategy category of alternative assets, and reduced the absolute return allocation within the global risk control strategy category of alternative assets to 7% from 10%.

In accordance with legislation enacted during the 86th Session and effective September 1, 2019, the PSF has established an investment account for purposes of investing cash received from the GLO to be invested in liquid assets and managed by the SBOE in the same manner it manages the PSF. That cash has previously been included in the PSF valuation, but was held and invested by the State Comptroller. In July 2020, the SBOE adopted an asset allocation policy for the liquidity account consisting of 20% cash, 40% equities and 40% fixed income. The liquidity account equity allocation consists of U.S. large cap, U.S. small/mid cap and international large cap equities of 20%, 5% and 15%, respectively. The liquidity account fixed income allocation consists of core bonds, Treasury Inflation Protection Securities and short duration fixed income categories of 5%, 10% and 25%, respectively.

For a variety of reasons, each change in asset allocation for the Fund, including the 2020 modifications, have been or will be implemented in phases, and that approach is likely to be carried forward when and if the asset allocation policy is again modified. At August 31, 2019, the Fund's financial assets portfolio was invested as follows: 34.91% in public market equity investments; 13.35% in fixed income investments; 10.58% in absolute return assets; 11.31% in private equity assets; 8.71% in real estate assets; 7.46% in risk parity assets; 6.16% in real return assets; 7.03% in emerging market debt; and 0.49% in unallocated cash.

Following on previous decisions to create strategic relationships with investment managers in certain asset classes, in September 2015 and January 2016, the SBOE approved the implementation of direct investment programs in private equity and absolute return assets, respectively, which has continued to reduce administrative costs within those portfolios. The Attorney General has advised the SBOE in Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0998 (2013) ("GA-0998"), that the PSF is not subject to requirements of certain State competitive bidding laws with respect to the selection of investments. In GA-0998, the Attorney General also advised that the SBOE generally must use competitive bidding for the selection of investment managers and other third party providers of investment services, such as record keeping and insurance, but excluding certain professional services, such as accounting services, as State law prohibits the use of competitive bidding for specified professional services. GA-0998 provides guidance to the SBOE in connection with the direct management of alternative investments through investment vehicles to be created by the SBOE, in lieu of contracting with external managers for such services, as has been the recent practice of the PSF. The PSF staff and the Fund's investment advisor are tasked with advising the SBOE with respect to the implementation of the Fund's asset allocation policy, including the timing and manner of the selection of any external managers and other consultants.

In accordance with the Texas Constitution, the SBOE views the PSF as a perpetual institution, and the Fund is managed as an endowment fund with a long-term investment horizon. Under the total-return investment objective, the Investment Policy provides that the PSF shall be managed consistently with respect to the following: generating income for the benefit of the public free schools of Texas, the real growth of the corpus of the PSF, protecting capital, and balancing the needs of present and future generations of Texas school children. As described above, the Total Return Constitutional Amendment restricts the annual pay-out from the Fund to the total-return on all investment assets of the Fund over a rolling ten-year period. State law provides that each transfer of funds from the PSF to the ASF is made monthly, with each transfer to be in the amount of one-twelfth of the annual distribution. The heavier weighting of equity securities and alternative assets relative to fixed income investments has resulted in greater volatility of the value of the Fund. Given the greater weighting in the overall portfolio of passively managed investments, it is expected that the Fund will reflect the general performance returns of the markets in which the Fund is invested.

The asset allocation of the Fund's financial assets portfolio is subject to change by the SBOE from time to time based upon a number of factors, including recommendations to the SBOE made by internal investment staff and external consultants, changes made by the SBOE without regard to such recommendations and directives of the Legislature. Fund performance may also be affected by factors other than asset allocation, including, without limitation, the general performance of the securities markets in the United States and abroad; political and investment considerations including those relating to socially responsible investing; economic impacts relating to domestic and international climate change; development of hostilities in and among nations; cybersecurity issues that affect the securities markets, changes in international trade policies, economic activity and investments, in general, application of the prudent person investment 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 limitations on the number and compensation of internal and external investment staff, which is subject to legislative oversight. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or the implementation of new accounting standards.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND . . . The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF's financial assets. In investing the Fund, the SBOE is charged with exercising 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 SBOE has adopted a "Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund," which is codified in the Texas Administrative Code beginning at 19 TAC section 33.1.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that expenses of managing the PSF are to be paid “by appropriation” from the PSF. In January 2005, at the request of the SBOE, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att’y Gen. No. GA-0293 (2005), that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that SBOE expenditures for managing or administering PSF investments, including payments to external investment managers, be paid from appropriations made by the Legislature, but 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.

Texas law assigns control of the Fund’s land and mineral rights to the SLB. Administrative duties related to the land and mineral rights reside with the GLO, which is under the guidance of the Commissioner of the GLO. In 2007, the Legislature established the real estate special fund account of the PSF (the “Real Estate Account”) consisting of proceeds and revenue from land, mineral or royalty interest, real estate investment, or other interest, including revenue received from those sources, that is set apart to the PSF under the Texas Constitution and laws, together with the mineral estate in riverbeds, channels, and the tidelands, including islands. The investment of the Real Estate Account is subject to the sole and exclusive management and control of the SLB and the Land Commissioner, who is also the head of the GLO. The 2007 legislation presented constitutional questions regarding the respective roles of the SBOE and the SLB relating to the disposition of proceeds of real estate transactions to the ASF, among other questions. Amounts in the investment portfolio of the PSF are taken into account by the SBOE for purposes of determining the Distribution Rate. An amendment to the Texas Constitution was approved by State voters on November 8, 2011, which permits the SLB to make transfers directly to the ASF, see “2011 and 2019 Constitutional Amendments” below.

The SBOE contracts with its securities custodial agent to measure the performance of the total return of the Fund’s financial assets. A consultant is typically retained for the purpose of providing consultation with respect to strategic asset allocation decisions and to assist the SBOE in selecting external fund management advisors. The SBOE also contracts with financial institutions for custodial and securities lending services. Like other State agencies and instrumentalities that manage large investment portfolios, the PSF has implemented an incentive compensation plan that may provide additional compensation for investment personnel, depending upon the criteria relating to the investment performance of the Fund.

As noted above, the Texas Constitution and applicable statutes make the SBOE responsible for investment of the PSF’s financial assets. By law, the Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation, and assists the SBOE, but the Commissioner can neither be hired nor dismissed by the SBOE. The Executive Administrator of the Fund is also hired by and reports to the Commissioner. Moreover, although the Fund’s Executive Administrator and his staff implement the decisions of and provide information to the School Finance/PSF Committee of the SBOE and the full SBOE, the SBOE can neither select nor dismiss the Executive Administrator. TEA’s General Counsel provides legal advice to the Executive Administrator and to the SBOE. The SBOE has also engaged outside counsel to advise it as to its duties over 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.

CAPACITY LIMITS FOR THE GUARANTEE PROGRAM . . . The capacity of the Fund to guarantee bonds under the Guarantee Program is limited in two ways: by State law (the “State Capacity Limit”) and by regulations and a notice issued by the IRS (the “IRS Limit”). Prior to May 20, 2003, the State Capacity Limit was equal to two times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund’s assets, exclusive of real estate. During the 78th Regular Session of the Legislature in 2003, legislation was enacted that increased the State Capacity Limit by 25%, to two and one half times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund’s assets as estimated by the SBOE and certified by the State Auditor, and eliminated the real estate exclusion from the calculation. Prior to the issuance of the IRS Notice (defined below), the capacity of the program under the IRS Limit was limited to two and one-half times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund’s assets adjusted by a factor that excluded additions to the Fund made since May 14, 1989. During the 2007 Texas Legislature, Senate Bill 389 (“SB 389”) was enacted providing for additional 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 provides that the SBOE shall at least annually consider whether to change the capacity of the Guarantee Program. 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 on the basis of receipt of the IRS Notice.

On December 16, 2009, the IRS published Notice 2010-5 (the “IRS Notice”) stating that the IRS will issue proposed regulations amending the existing regulations to raise the IRS limit to 500% of the total cost of the assets held by the PSF as of December 16, 2009. In accordance with the IRS Notice, the amount of any new bonds to be guaranteed by the PSF, together with the then outstanding amount of bonds previously guaranteed by the PSF, must not exceed the IRS limit on the sale date of the new bonds to be guaranteed. The IRS Notice further provides that the IRS Notice may be relied upon for bonds sold on or after December 16, 2009, and before the effective date of future regulations or other public administrative guidance affecting funds like the PSF.

On September 16, 2013, the IRS published proposed regulations (the “Proposed IRS Regulations”) that, among other things, would enact the IRS Notice. The preamble to the Proposed IRS Regulations provides that issuers may elect to apply the Proposed IRS Regulations, in whole or in part, to bonds sold on or after September 16, 2013, and before the date that final regulations become effective.

On July 18, 2016, the IRS issued final regulations enacting the IRS Notice (the “Final IRS Regulations”). The Final IRS Regulations are effective for bonds sold on or after October 17, 2016. The IRS Notice, the Proposed IRS Regulations and the Final IRS Regulations establish a static capacity for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets on December 16, 2009 multiplied by five. On December 16, 2009, the cost value of the Guarantee Program was \$23,463,730,608 (estimated and unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of approximately \$117.3 billion. The State Capacity Limit is determined on the basis of the cost value of the Fund from time to time multiplied by the capacity multiplier determined annually by the SBOE, but not to exceed a multiplier of five. The capacity of the Guarantee Program will be limited to the lower of the State Capacity Limit or the IRS Limit. On May 21, 2010, the SBOE modified the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the “SDBGP Rules”), and increased the State Law Capacity 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 Commissioner may reduce the multiplier to maintain the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program, but provide that any changes to the multiplier made by the 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.

At its September 2015 meeting, the SBOE voted to modify the SDBGP Rules and the CDBGP Rules to increase the State Law Capacity from 3 times the cost value multiplier to 3.25 times. At that meeting, the SBOE also approved a new 5% capacity reserve for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. The change to the State Law Capacity became effective on February 1, 2016. At its November 2016 meeting, the SBOE again voted to increase the State Law Capacity and, in accordance with applicable requirements for the modification of SDBGP and CDBGP Rules, a second and final vote to approve the increase in the State Law Capacity occurred on February 3, 2017. As a result, the State Law Capacity increased from 3.25 times the cost value multiplier to 3.50 times effective March 1, 2017. The State Law Capacity increased from \$118,511,255,268 on August 31, 2018 to \$123,509,204,770 on August 31, 2019 (but at such date the IRS Limit was lower, \$117,318,653,038, so it is the currently effective 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 September 1, 2009, the Act provides that the SBOE may annually establish a percentage of the cost value of the Fund to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds. The capacity of the Guarantee Program in excess of any reserved portion is referred to herein as the “Capacity Reserve.” The SDBGP Rules provide for a minimum Capacity Reserve for the overall Guarantee Program of no less than 5%, and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased by a majority vote of the SBOE. The CDBGP Rules provide for an additional 5% reserve of CDBGP capacity. The Commissioner is authorized to change the Capacity Reserve, which decision must be ratified or rejected by the SBOE at its next meeting following any change made by the Commissioner. The current Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/, 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 changes in the value of the Fund due to changes in securities markets, 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 an increase in the calculation base of the Fund for purposes of making transfers to the ASF. It is anticipated that the issuance of the IRS Notice and the Final IRS Regulations will result in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, and as the amount of guaranteed bonds approaches the IRS Limit, it is expected that the SBOE will seek changes to the existing IRS guidance regarding the Guarantee Program with the objective of obtaining an increase in the IRS Limit. The implementation of the Charter School Bond Guarantee Program is also expected to increase the amount of guaranteed bonds.

The Act requires that the Commissioner prepare, and the SBOE approve, an annual report on the status of the Guarantee Program (the Annual Report). The State Auditor audits the financial statements of the PSF, which are separate from other State financial statements.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM . . . The School District Bond Guarantee Program requires an application be made by a school district to the 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 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 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 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. 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 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 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 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 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 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, and that bonds issued for capital facilities of school districts must have been voted as unlimited tax debt of the issuing district. The Guarantee Program 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 33.65, and are available at <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033a.html#33.65>.

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 "CDBG Rules"). The CDBG Rules are codified at 19 TAC section 33.67, and are available at <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033a.html#33.67>.

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 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.

As of March 20, 2020 (the most recent date for which data is available), the percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools (excluding charter schools authorized by school districts) to the total State scholastic census was approximately 6.15%. At September 10, 2020, there were 182 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 840 charter school campuses active under such charters (though as of such date, 19 of such campuses are not currently serving students for various reasons). Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, as amended by the Legislature in 2013, limits the number of charters that the Commissioner may grant to 215 charters as of the end of fiscal year 2014, with the number increasing in each fiscal year thereafter through 2019 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 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 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.

The Act 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 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. 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 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. If a total of two or more payments are made under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program on charter district bonds and the Commissioner determines that the charter district is acting in bad faith under the program, the 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 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 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. Legislation enacted during the Legislature's 2017 regular session modified the manner of calculating the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Capacity"), which further increased the amount of the CDBGP Capacity, beginning with State fiscal year 2018, but that provision of the law does not increase overall Program capacity, it merely allocates capacity between the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. See "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program" and "2017 Legislative Changes to the Charter District Bond 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, 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 Program, or a combination of such circumstances.

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. The complete text of SB 1480 can be found at <http://www.capitol.state.tx.us/tlodocs/85R/billtext/pdf/SB01480F.pdf#navpanes=0>. SB 1480 modified how the CDBGP Capacity will be established under the Act effective as of September 1, 2017, and made other substantive changes to the Act that affects the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. Prior to the enactment of SB 1480, the CDBGP Capacity was calculated as the State 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. As of August 31, 2019, the amount of outstanding bond guarantees represented 71.94% of the IRS Limit (which is currently the applicable capacity limit) for the Guarantee Program (based on unaudited data). SB 1480 amended the CDBGP Capacity calculation so that the State 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 potentially substantially increasing the CDBGP Capacity. However, certain provisions of SB 1480, described below, and other additional factors described herein, could result in less than the maximum amount of the potential increase provided by SB 1480 being implemented by the SBOE or otherwise used by charter districts. Still other factors used in determining the CDBGP Capacity, such as the percentage of the charter district scholastic population to the overall public school scholastic population, could, in and of itself, increase the CDBGP Capacity, as that percentage has grown from 3.53% in September, 2012 to 6.15% in March 2020. TEA is unable to predict how the ratio of charter district students to the total State scholastic population will change over time.

SB 1480 provides that the implementation of the new method of calculating the CDBGP Capacity will begin with the State fiscal year that commences September 1, 2021 (the State’s fiscal year 2022). However, for the intervening four fiscal years, beginning with fiscal year 2018, SB 1480 provides that the SBOE may establish a CDBGP Capacity that increases the amount of charter district bonds that may be guaranteed by up to a cumulative 20% in each fiscal year (for a total maximum increase of 80% in fiscal year 2021) as compared to the capacity figure calculated under the Act as of January 1, 2017. However, SB 1480 provides that in making its annual determination of the magnitude of an increase for any year, the SBOE may establish a lower (or no) increase if the SBOE determines that an increase in the CDBGP Capacity would likely result in a negative impact on the bond ratings for the Bond Guarantee Program (see “Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program”) or if one or more charter districts default on payment of principal or interest on a guaranteed bond, resulting in a negative impact on the bond ratings of the Bond Guarantee Program. The provisions of SB 1480 that provide for discretionary, incremental increases in the CDBGP expire September 1, 2022. If the SBOE makes a determination for any year based upon the potential ratings impact on the Bond Guarantee Program and modifies the increase that would otherwise be implemented under SB 1480 for that year, the SBOE may also make appropriate adjustments to the schedule for subsequent years to reflect the modification, provided that the CDBGP Capacity for any year may not exceed the limit provided in the schedule set forth in SB 1480. As a result of SB 1480, the amount of charter district bonds eligible for guarantee in fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020 increased by the full 20% increase permitted by SB 1480, which increased the relative capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program to the School District Bond Guarantee Program for those fiscal years.

Taking into account the enactment of SB 1480 and the increase in the CDBGP Capacity effected thereby, at the Winter 2018 meeting the SBOE determined not to implement a previously approved multiplier increase to 3.75 times market value, opting to increase the multiplier to 3.50 times effective in late March 2018.

In addition to modifying the manner of determining the CDBGP Capacity, SB 1480 provides that the Commissioner, in making a determination as to whether to approve a guarantee for a charter district, may consider any additional reasonable factor that the Commissioner determines to be necessary to protect the Bond Guarantee Program or minimize risk to the PSF, including: (1) whether the charter district had an average daily attendance of more than 75 percent of its student capacity for each of the preceding three school years, or for each school year of operation if the charter district has not been in operation for the preceding three school years; (2) the performance of the charter district under certain performance criteria set forth in Education Code Sections 39.053 and 39.054; and (3) any other indicator of performance that could affect the charter district’s financial performance. Also, SB 1480 provides that the 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 Commissioner may decline to approve the application if the Commissioner determines that sufficient security is not provided. The Act and the CDBGP Rules previously required the Commissioner to make an investigation of the accreditation status and certain financial criteria for a charter district applying for a bond guarantee, which remain in place.

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 Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10 percent 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 Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 20 percent 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 three percent (3.00%) of the total amount of outstanding guaranteed bonds issued by charter districts. As of July 31, 2020, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$39,357,006, which represented approximately 1.56% of the guaranteed charter district bonds. SB 1480 also authorized the SBOE to manage the Charter District Reserve Fund in the same manner as it manages the PSF. Previously, the Charter District Reserve Fund was held by the Comptroller, but effective April 1, 2018, the management of the Reserve Fund was transferred to the PSF division of TEA, where it will be held and invested as a non-commingled fund under the administration of the PSF 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. The amount of such State payments a charter district receives is based on a variety of factors, including the enrollment at the schools operated by a charter district. The overall amount of education aid provided by the State for charter schools in any year is also subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The Legislature may base its decisions about appropriations for charter schools on many factors, including the State's economic performance. Further, because some public officials, their constituents, commentators and others have viewed charter schools as controversial, political factors may also come to bear on charter school funding, and such factors are subject to change.

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 so 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.

The maintenance of a State-granted charter is dependent upon on-going compliance with State law and TEA regulations, and TEA monitors compliance with applicable standards. 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.

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 establishes a Charter District Reserve Fund, which could in the future be a significant reimbursement resource for the PSF.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK . . . A respiratory disease named "2019 novel coronavirus" ("COVID-19") has recently spread to many parts of the world, including Texas and elsewhere in the U.S. On March 13, 2020, the U.S. president declared a national emergency and the Governor of Texas (the "Governor") declared COVID-19 as a statewide public health disaster (the "COVID-19 Declarations"). Subsequent actions by the Governor imposed temporary restrictions on certain businesses and ordered all schools in the State to temporarily close. This situation is rapidly developing; for additional information on these events in the State, reference is made to the website of the Governor, <https://gov.texas.gov/>, and, with respect to public school events, the website of TEA, <https://tea.texas.gov/texas-schools/safe-and-healthy-schools/coronavirus-covid-19-support-and-guidance>.

Potential Impact of COVID-19 in the State and Investment Markets

The anticipated continued spread of COVID-19, and measures taken to prevent or reduce its spread, have adversely impacted State, national and global economic activities and, accordingly, materially adversely impacted the financial condition and performance of the State. The continued spread of COVID-19, and measures taken to prevent or reduce its spread, may also adversely affect the tax bases of school districts in the State, including districts that have bonds that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

As noted herein, the PSF investments are in diversified investment portfolios and it is expected that the Fund will reflect the general performance returns of the markets in which it is invested. Stock values, crude oil prices and other investment categories in the U.S. and globally in which the Fund is invested or which provide income to the Fund, have seen significant volatility attributed to COVID-19 concerns, which could adversely affect the Fund's values.

TEA Continuity of Operations

Since 2007, Texas Labor Code Section 412.054 has required each State agency to develop and submit to the State Office of Risk Management an agency-level continuity of operations plan to keep the agency operational in case of disruptions to production, finance, administration or other essential operations. Such plans may be implemented during the occurrence or imminent threat of events such as extreme weather, natural disasters and infectious disease outbreaks. TEA has adopted a continuity of operations plan, which provides for, among other measures and conditions, steps to be taken to ensure performance of its essential missions and functions under such threats and conditions in the event of a pandemic event. TEA annually conducts risk assessments and risk impact analysis that include stress testing and availability analysis of system resources, including systems that enable TEA employees to work remotely, as is occurring as a result of the COVID-19 declarations. As noted above, under “The School District Bond Guarantee Program,” the Guarantee Program is in significant part an intercept program whereby State funding for school districts and charter districts reimburse the Fund for any guarantee payment from the Fund for a non-performing district. In addition to the continuity of operations plan provisions noted above, the Fund maintains cash positions in its portfolios that are intended to provide liquidity to the Fund for payments under the Guarantee Program pending reimbursement of the Fund by the Comptroller. Fund management is of the view that its liquidity position, which changes from time to time in light of then current circumstances, is sufficient for payment of claims made on the Guarantee Program.

Impact of COVID-19 on School Districts and Charter Districts

TEA cannot predict whether any school or charter district may experience short- or longer-term cash flow emergencies as a direct or indirect effect of COVID-19 that would require a payment from the PSF to be made to a paying agent for a guaranteed bond. Most school district bonds in the State are issued as fixed rate debt, with semiannual payments in February and August. Taxes levied by school districts for payment of bonds are generally collected by the end of January in each year. Consequently, scheduled bond payments for school districts for the 2020 calendar year have generally not been affected by COVID-19. TEA has issued guidance to school districts and charter districts regarding a variety of matters pertaining to school operations in light of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. Certain aspects of TEA’s guidance include waivers pertaining to State funding provisions, local financial matters and general operations. TEA has implemented “hold harmless” funding for school districts and charter districts for the last 12 weeks of school year 2019–2020 and during the first 12 weeks of the 2020–21 school year. Additional information in this regard is available at the TEA website at <https://tea.texas.gov/texas-schools/health-safety-discipline/covid/coronavirus-covid-19-support-and-guidance>.

RATINGS OF BONDS GUARANTEED UNDER THE GUARANTEE PROGRAM . . . Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings Inc. rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF “Aaa,” “AAA” and “AAA,” respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See “OTHER INFORMATION - Ratings” herein.

VALUATION OF THE PSF AND GUARANTEED BONDS

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
<u>Fiscal Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Book Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Market Value⁽¹⁾</u>
2015	\$ 29,081,052,900	\$ 36,196,265,273
2016	30,128,037,903	37,279,799,335
2017	31,870,581,428	41,438,672,573
2018	33,860,358,647	44,074,197,940
2019 ⁽²⁾	35,288,344,219	46,464,447,981

- (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 TEA uses current, unaudited values for TEA managed investment portfolios and cash held by the SLB. 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 by the SLB. The SLB reports that information to the PSF 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, 2019, mineral assets, sovereign and other lands and internally managed discretionary real estate, external discretionary real estate investments, domestic equities, and cash managed by the SLB had book values of approximately \$13.4 million, \$216.7 million, \$3,640.2 million, \$7.5 million, and \$4,457.3 million, respectively, and market values of approximately \$3,198.2 million, \$619.7 million, \$3,927.6 million, \$1.3 million, and \$4,457.3 million, respectively. At July 31, 2020, the PSF had a book value of \$36,431,148,233 and a market value of \$47,621,722,583. July 31, 2020 values are based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds	
At 8/31	Principal Amount ⁽¹⁾
2015	\$ 63,955,449,047
2016	68,303,328,445
2017	74,266,090,023
2018	79,080,901,069
2019	84,397,900,203 ⁽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) As of August 31, 2019 (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 \$133,188,149,265, of which \$48,790,249,062 represents interest to be paid. As shown in the table above, at August 31, 2019, there were \$84,397,900,203 in principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. Using the IRS Limit of \$117,318,653,038 (the IRS Limit is currently the lower of the two federal and State capacity limits of Program capacity), net of the Program's 5% reserve, as of July 31, 2020, 95.92% of Program capacity was available to the School District Bond Guarantee Program and 4.08% was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category ⁽¹⁾						
School District Bonds			Charter District Bonds			Totals
FYE 8/31	No. of Issues	Principal Amount	No. of Issues	Principal Amount	No. of Issues	Principal Amount
2015	3,089	\$ 63,197,514,047	28	\$ 757,935,000	3,117	\$ 63,955,449,047
2016	3,244	67,342,303,445	35	961,025,000	3,279	68,303,328,445
2017	3,253	72,884,480,023	40	1,381,610,000	3,293	74,266,090,023
2018	3,249	77,647,966,069	44	1,432,935,000	3,293	79,080,901,069
2019 ⁽²⁾	3,297	82,537,755,203	49	1,860,145,000	3,346	84,397,900,203

- (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 July 31, 2020 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$90,353,133,727 of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,388 school district issues, aggregating \$87,833,583,727 in principal amount and 61 charter district issues, aggregating \$2,519,550,000 in principal amount. At July 31, 2020, the capacity allocation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program was \$4,551,091,422 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment).

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS PERTAINING TO FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019 . . . The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2019, including the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund and the Management's Discussion and Analysis 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 fifteen member SBOE are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(SBOE) assets. As of August 31, 2019, the Fund's land, mineral rights and certain real assets are managed by the three-member SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets. The current PSF asset allocation policy includes an allocation for real estate investments, and as such investments are made, and become a part of the PSF investment portfolio, those investments will be managed by the SBOE and not the SLB.

At the end of fiscal 2019, the Fund balance was \$46.5 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion from the prior year. This increase is primarily due to overall increases in value of all asset classes in which the Fund has invested and restatements of fund balance. During the year, the SBOE continued implementing the long-term strategic asset allocation, diversifying the PSF(SBOE) to strengthen the Fund. The asset allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and portfolio return volatility. The PSF(SBOE) annual rates of return for the one-year, five-year, and ten-year periods ending August 31, 2019, net of fees, were 4.17%, 5.25% and 8.18%, 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). In addition, the SLB continued its shift into externally managed real asset investment funds, and the one-year, five-year, and ten-year annualized total returns for the PSF(SLB) externally managed real assets, net of fees and including cash, were 5.84%, 6.13%, and 6.41%, respectively.

The market value of the Fund's assets is directly impacted by the performance of the various financial markets in which the assets are invested. The most important factors affecting investment performance are the asset allocation decisions made by the SBOE and SLB. The current SBOE long term asset allocation policy allows for diversification of the PSF(SBOE) portfolio into alternative asset classes whose returns are not as positively correlated as traditional asset classes. The implementation of the long term asset allocation will occur over several fiscal years and is expected to provide incremental total return at reduced risk. As of August 31, 2019, the PSF(SBOE) portion of the Fund had diversified into emerging market and large cap international equities, absolute return funds, real estate, private equity, risk parity, real return Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, real return commodities, and emerging market debt.

As of August 31, 2019, the SBOE has approved and the Fund made capital commitments to externally managed real estate investment funds in a total amount of \$5.1 billion and capital commitments to private equity limited partnerships for a total of \$6.3 billion. Unfunded commitments at August 31, 2019, totaled \$1.9 billion in real estate investments and \$2.3 billion in private equity investments.

The PSF(SLB) portfolio is generally characterized by three broad categories: (1) discretionary real assets investments, (2) sovereign and other lands, and (3) mineral interests. Discretionary real assets investments consist of externally managed real estate, infrastructure, and energy/minerals investment funds; internally managed direct real estate investments, and cash. Sovereign and other lands consist primarily of the lands set aside to the PSF when it was created. Mineral interests consist of all of the minerals that are associated with PSF lands. The investment focus of PSF(SLB) discretionary real assets investments has shifted from internally managed direct real estate investments to externally managed real assets investment funds. The PSF(SLB) makes investments in certain limited partnerships that legally commit it to possible future capital contributions. At August 31, 2019, the remaining commitments totaled approximately \$2.5 billion.

The PSF(SBOE)'s investment in domestic large cap, domestic small/mid cap, international large cap, and emerging market equity securities experienced returns, net of fees, of 3.14%, 8.99%, 2.93%, and -4.15%, respectively, during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019. The PSF(SBOE)'s investment in domestic fixed income securities produced a return of 10.54% during the fiscal year and absolute return investments yielded a return of 2.28%. The PSF(SBOE) real estate and private equity investments returned 7.22% and 11.93%, respectively. Risk parity assets produced a return of 10.89%, while real return assets yielded 0.71%. Emerging market debt produced a return of 10.40%. Combined, all PSF(SBOE) asset classes produced an investment return, net of fees, of 4.17% for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019, out-performing the benchmark index of 3.76% by approximately 41 basis points. All PSF(SLB) externally managed investments (including cash) returned 6.41% net of fees for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2019.

For fiscal year 2019, total revenues, inclusive of unrealized gains and losses and net of security lending rebates and fees, totaled \$3.7 billion, a decrease of \$0.3 billion from fiscal year 2018 earnings of \$4.0 billion. This decrease reflects the performance of the securities markets in which the Fund was invested in fiscal year 2019. In fiscal year 2019, revenues earned by the Fund included lease payments, bonuses and royalty income received from oil, gas and mineral leases; lease payments from commercial real estate; surface lease and easement revenues; revenues from the resale of natural and liquid gas supplies; dividends, interest, and securities lending revenues; the net change in the fair value of the investment portfolio; and, other miscellaneous fees and income.

Expenditures are paid from the Fund before distributions are made under the total return formula. Such expenditures include the costs incurred by the SLB to manage the land endowment, as well as operational costs of the Fund, including external management fees paid from appropriated funds. Total operating expenditures, net of security lending rebates and fees, decreased 10.0% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2019. This decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease in PSF(SLB) quantities of purchased gas for resale in the State Energy Management Program, which is administered by the SLB as part of the Fund.

The Fund supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. For fiscal years 2018 and 2019, the distribution from the SBOE to the ASF totaled \$1.2 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively. Distributions from the SLB to the ASF for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 totaled \$0 and \$300 million, respectively.

At the end of the 2019 fiscal year, PSF assets guaranteed \$84.4 billion in bonds issued by 863 local school districts and charter districts, the latter of which entered into the Program during the 2014 fiscal year. Since its inception in 1983, the Fund has guaranteed 7,443 school district and charter district bond issues totaling \$186.2 billion in principal amount. During the 2019 fiscal year, the number of outstanding issues guaranteed under the Guarantee Program totaled 3,346. The dollar amount of guaranteed school and charter bond issues outstanding increased by \$5.3 billion or 6.7%. The State Capacity Limit increased by \$5.0 billion, or 4.2%, during fiscal year 2019 due to continued growth in the cost basis of the Fund used to calculate that Program capacity limit. The effective capacity of the Program did not increase during fiscal year 2019 as the IRS Limit was reached during the prior fiscal year, and it is the lower of the two State and federal capacity limits for the Program.

2011 AND 2019 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT . . . On November 8, 2011, a referendum was held in the State as a result of legislation enacted that year that proposed amendments to various sections of the Texas Constitution pertaining to the PSF. At that referendum, voters of State approved non-substantive changes to the Texas Constitution to clarify references to the Fund, and, in addition, approved amendments that effected an increase to the base amount used in calculating the Distribution Rate from the Fund to the ASF, and authorized the SLB to make direct transfers to the ASF, as described below.

The amendments approved at the referendum included an increase to the base used to calculate the Distribution Rate by adding to the calculation base certain discretionary real assets and cash in the Fund that is managed by entities other than the SBOE (at present, by the SLB). The value of those assets were already included in the value of the Fund for purposes of the Guarantee Program, but prior to the amendment had not been included in the calculation base for purposes of making transfers from the Fund to the ASF. While the amendment provided for an increase in the base for the calculation of approximately \$2 billion, no new resources were provided for deposit to the Fund. As described under "The Total Return Constitutional Amendment" the SBOE is prevented from approving a Distribution Rate or making a pay out from the Fund if the amount distributed would exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property in the Fund, but including discretionary real asset investments 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 or if such pay out would exceed the Ten Year Total Return.

If there are no reductions in the percentage established biennially by the SBOE to be the Distribution Rate, the impact of the increase in the base against which the Distribution Rate is applied will be an increase in the distributions from the PSF to the ASF. As a result, going forward, it may be necessary for the SBOE to reduce the Distribution Rate in order to preserve the corpus of the Fund in accordance with its management objective of preserving intergenerational equity.

The Distribution Rates for the Fund were set at 3.5%, 2.5%, 4.2%, 3.3%, 3.5% and 3.7% for each of two year periods 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, respectively. In November 2018, the SBOE approved a \$2.2 billion distribution to the ASF for State fiscal biennium 2020-2021, to be made in equal monthly increments of \$92.2 million, which represents a 2.981% Distribution Rate for the biennium and a per student distribution of \$220.97, based on 2018 preliminary student average daily attendance of 5,004,998. In making the 2020-2021 biennium distribution decision, the SBOE took into account a commitment of the SLB to transfer \$10 million to the PSF in fiscal year 2020 and \$45 million in fiscal year 2021.

Changes in the Distribution Rate for each biennial period have been based on a number of financial and political reasons, as well as commitments made by the SLB in some years to transfer certain sums to the ASF. The new calculation base described above has been used to determine all payments to the ASF from the Fund beginning with the 2012-13 biennium. The broader base for the Distribution Rate calculation could increase transfers from the PSF to the ASF, although the effect of the broader calculation base has been somewhat offset since the 2014-2015 biennium by the establishment by the SBOE of somewhat lower Distribution Rates than for the 2012-2013 biennium. In addition, the changes made by the amendment that increased the calculation base that could affect the corpus of the Fund include the decisions that are made by the SLB or others that are, or may in the future be, authorized to make transfers of funds from the PSF to the ASF.

The constitutional amendments approved on November 8, 2011 also provided authority to the GLO or any other entity (other than the SBOE) that has responsibility for the management of 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. Prior to November 2019, the amount authorized to be transferred to the ASF from the GLO was limited to \$300 million per year. On November 5, 2019, a constitutional amendment was approved by State voters that increased the maximum transfer to the ASF to \$600 million each year from the revenue derived during that year from the PSF from each of the GLO, the SBOE or any other entity that may have the responsibility to manage such properties (at present there are no such other entities). Any amount transferred to the ASF pursuant to this constitutional provision is excluded from the 6% Distribution Rate limitation applicable to SBOE transfers. The exercise of the increased authorization for such transfers is subject to the discretion of the GLO and the SBOE, and such transfers could be taken into account by the SBOE for purposes of its distributions to the ASF that are made pursuant to the Total Return Constitutional Amendment. However, future legal and/or financial analysis may be needed before the impact on the Fund of the constitutional change effected in November 2019 can be determined.

OTHER EVENTS AND DISCLOSURES . . . The State Investment Ethics Code governs the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. In accordance with the provisions of the State Investment Ethics Code, the SBOE periodically modifies its code of ethics, which occurred most recently in April 2018. The SBOE code of ethics includes prohibitions on sharing confidential information, avoiding conflict of interests and requiring disclosure filings with respect to contributions made or received in connection with the operation or management of the Fund. The code of ethics applies to members of the SBOE as well as to persons who are responsible by contract or by virtue of being a TEA PSF staff member for managing, investing, executing brokerage transactions, providing consultant services, or acting as a custodian of the PSF, and persons who provide investment and management advice to a member of the SBOE, with or without compensation under certain circumstances. The code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.5 et seq., and is available on the TEA web site at <http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033a.html#33.5>.

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

In the 2011 legislative session, the Legislature approved an increase of 31 positions in the full-time equivalent employees for the administration of the Fund, which was funded as part of an \$18 million appropriation for each year of the 2012-13 biennium, in addition to the operational appropriation of \$11 million for each year of the biennium. The TEA has begun increasing the PSF administrative staff in accordance with the 2011 legislative appropriation, and the TEA received an appropriation of \$30.2 million for the administration of the PSF for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively, and \$30.4 million for each of the fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

As of August 31, 2019, 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 . . . The SBOE has adopted an investment policy rule (the “TEA Rule”) pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The TEA Rule is codified in Section I of the TEA Investment Procedure Manual, which relates to the Guarantee Program and is posted to the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Texas_Permanent_School_Fund/Texas_Permanent_School_Fund_Disclosure_Statement_-_Bond_Guarantee_Program/. The most recent amendment to the TEA Rule was adopted by the SBOE on February 1, 2019, and is summarized below. Through the adoption of the TEA Rule and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the SBOE 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 Rule obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Rule 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 agreement, the TEA will be 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 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 Official Statement under the heading “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.” The information also includes the Annual Report. The TEA will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA 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. 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 were prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

The Fund is reported by the State of Texas as a permanent fund and accounted for on a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus refers to the definition of the resource flows measured. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, all revenues reported are recognized based on the criteria of availability and measurability. Assets are defined as available if they are in the form of cash or can be converted into cash within 60 days to be usable for payment of current liabilities. Amounts are defined as measurable if they can be estimated or otherwise determined. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

The State’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA 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 will notify the MSRB of the change.

EVENT NOTICES . . . The TEA 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 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-exempt 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; (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 of a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; (14) 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 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 will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports.”

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION . . . The TEA has 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 has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA 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 TEA 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 TEA 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 TEA to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement of the TEA 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 and operating data concerning such entity and notices of material events relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in the Official Statement.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA 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, 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 (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 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 the Rule 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 . . . During the last five years, the TEA has not failed to substantially comply with its previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12.

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.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

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

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

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

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

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

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CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

During the 2019 Legislative Session, the State Legislature made numerous changes to the current public school finance system, the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes, and the calculation of defined tax rates, including particularly those contained in House Bill 3 (“HB 3”) and Senate Bill 2 (“SB 2”). In some instances, the provisions of HB 3 and SB 2 will require further interpretation in connection with their implementation in order to resolve ambiguities contained in the bills. The District is still in the process of (a) analyzing the provisions of HB 3 and SB 2, and (b) monitoring the on-going guidance provided by TEA. The information contained herein under the captions “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM” and “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS” is subject to change, and only reflects the District’s understanding of HB 3 and SB 2 based on information available to the District as of the date of this Official Statement. Prospective investors are encouraged to review HB 3, SB 2, and the Property Tax Code for definitive requirements for the levy and collection of ad valorem taxes, the calculation of the defined tax rates, and the administration of the current public school finance system.

OVERVIEW . . . The following language constitutes only a summary of the public school finance system as it is currently structured. For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Chapters 43 through 49 of the Texas Education Code, as amended.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each school district’s boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a maintenance and operations (“M&O”) tax to pay current expenses and an interest and sinking fund (“I&S”) tax to pay debt service on bonds. School districts may not increase their M&O tax rate for the purpose of creating a surplus to pay debt service on bonds. Prior to 2006, school districts were authorized to levy their M&O tax at a voter-approved rate, generally up to \$1.50 per \$100 of taxable value. Since 2006, the State Legislature has enacted various legislation that has compressed the voter-approved M&O tax rate, as described below. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding bonded indebtedness through the levy of an I&S tax at a rate not to exceed \$0.50 per \$100 of taxable value at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, school districts generally may levy an I&S tax sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – I&S Tax Rate Limitations” herein). Because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by school districts with the same I&S tax rate and M&O tax rate is also subject to wide variation; however, the public school finance funding formulas are designed to generally equalize local funding generated by a school district’s M&O tax rate.

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

LOCAL FUNDING FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS . . . During the 2019 Legislative Session, the State Legislature made several significant changes to the funding methodology for school districts (the “2019 Legislation”). The 2019 Legislation orders a school district’s M&O tax rate into 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 2019 Legislation amended formulas for the State Compression Percentage and Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (each as described below) 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” for the State fiscal year ending in 2020 (the 2019-2020 school year) is a statutorily-defined percentage of the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which a school district is entitled. For the State fiscal year ending in 2020, the State Compression Percentage is set at 93% per \$100 of taxable value. Beginning in the State fiscal year ending in 2021, the State Compression Percentage is the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) 93% or a lower percentage set by appropriation for a school year; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the estimated total taxable property value of the State (as submitted annually to the State Legislature by the State Comptroller) has increased by at least 2.5% over the prior year; and (3) the prior year State Compression Percentage. For any year, the maximum State Compression Percentage is 93%.

Maximum Compressed Tax Rate

Pursuant to the 2019 Legislation, beginning with the State fiscal year ending in 2021 (the 2020-2021 school year) the Maximum Compressed Tax Rate (the “MCR”) is the tax rate per \$100 of valuation of taxable property at which a school district must levy its Tier One Tax Rate to receive the full amount of the Tier One funding to which the school district is entitled. The MCR is equal to the lesser of three alternative calculations: (1) the school district’s prior year MCR; (2) a percentage determined by formula if the school district experienced a year-over-year increase in property value of at least 2.5%; or (3) the product of the State Compression Percentage for the current year multiplied by \$1.00. However, each year the TEA shall evaluate the MCR for each school district in the State, and for any given year, if a school district’s MCR is calculated to be less than 90% of any other school district’s MCR for the current year, then the school district’s MCR is instead equal to the school district’s prior year MCR, until TEA determines that the difference between the school district’s MCR and any other school district’s MCR is not more than 10%. These compression formulas are intended to more closely equalize local generation of Tier One funding among districts with disparate tax bases and generally reduce the Tier One Tax Rates of school districts as property values increase.

Tier One Tax Rate

For the 2019-2020 school year, the Tier One Tax Rate is the State Compression Percentage multiplied by (i) \$1.00, or (ii) for a school district that levied an M&O tax rate for the 2018-2019 school year that was less than \$1.00 per \$100 of taxable value, the total number of cents levied by the school district for the 2018-2019 school year for M&O purposes; effectively setting the Tier One Tax Rate for the State fiscal year ending in 2020 for most school districts at \$0.93. Beginning in the 2020-2021 school year, 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 \$0.93 for the 2019-2020 school year, or equal to the school district’s MCR for the 2020-2021 and subsequent years. Additionally, a school district’s levy of Copper Pennies is subject to compression if the guaranteed yield (i.e., the guaranteed level of local tax revenue and State aid generated for each cent of tax effort) of Copper Pennies is increased from one year to the next (see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts – Tier Two”).

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

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

The current public school finance system also provides an Existing Debt Allotment (“EDA”) to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds, an Instructional Facilities Allotment (“IFA”) to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds, and a New Instructional Facilities Allotment (“NIFA”) to subsidize operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. For the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$1,323,444,300 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.

For the 2019-2020 State fiscal year, the Basic Allotment for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to \$0.93, is \$6,160 for each student in ADA and is revised downward for school districts with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than \$0.93. For the State fiscal year ending in 2021 and subsequent State fiscal years, the Basic Allotment for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate equal to the school district’s MCR, is \$6,160 (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) for each student in ADA and is revised downward for a school district with a Tier One Tax Rate lower than the school district’s MCR. The Basic Allotment is then supplemented for all school districts by various weights to account for differences among school districts and their student populations. Such additional allotments include, but are not limited to, increased funds for students in ADA who: (i) attend a qualified special education program, (ii) are diagnosed with dyslexia or a related disorder, (iii) are economically disadvantaged, or (iv) have limited English language proficiency. Additional allotments to mitigate differences among school districts include, but are not limited to: (i) a transportation allotment for mileage associated with transporting students who reside two miles or more from their home campus, (ii) a fast growth allotment (for school districts in the top 25% of enrollment growth relative to other school districts), 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 \$6,160, is a school district’s measure of students in “Weighted Average Daily Attendance” (“WADA”), which serves to calculate Tier Two funding.

Tier Two

Tier Two supplements Tier One funding and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields (i.e., Golden Pennies and Copper Pennies) depending on the school district’s Enrichment Tax Rate. Golden Pennies generate a guaranteed yield equal to the greater of (i) the local revenue per student in WADA per cent of tax effort available to a school district at the ninety-sixth (96th) percentile of wealth per student in WADA, or (ii) the Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.016. For the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$98.56 per student in WADA for each Golden Penny levied. Copper Pennies generate a guaranteed yield per student in WADA equal to the school district’s Basic Allotment (or a greater amount as may be provided by appropriation) multiplied by 0.008. For the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium, school districts are guaranteed a yield of \$49.28 per student in WADA for each Copper Penny levied. For any school year in which the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA exceeds the guaranteed yield of Copper Pennies per student in WADA for the preceding school year, a school district is required to reduce its Copper Pennies levied so as to generate no more revenue per student in WADA than was available to the school district for the preceding year. Accordingly, the increase in the guaranteed yield from \$31.95 per Copper Penny per student in WADA for the 2018-2019 school year to \$49.28 per Copper Penny per student in WADA for the 2019-2020 school year requires school districts to compress their levy of Copper Pennies by a factor of 0.64834. As such, school districts that levied an Enrichment Tax Rate of \$0.17 in school year 2018-2019 must reduce their Enrichment Tax Rate to approximately \$0.138 per \$100 taxable value for the 2019-2020 school year.

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 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium, the State Legislature did not appropriate any funds for new IFA awards; however, awards previously granted in years the State Legislature did appropriate funds for new IFA awards will continue to be funded.

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

Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the State Legislature for the 2020-2021 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 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium on new bonds issued by school districts in the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes.

A school district may also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provides assistance to school districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. In the 2019 Legislative Session, the State Legislature appropriated funds in the amount of \$100,000,000 for each fiscal year of the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium for NIFA allotments.

Tax Rate and Funding Equity

The Commissioner may adjust a school district’s funding entitlement if the funding formulas used to determine the school district’s entitlement result in an unanticipated loss or gain for a school district. Any such adjustment requires preliminary approval from the Legislative Budget Board and the office of the Governor, and such adjustments may only be made through the 2020-2021 school year.

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

Furthermore, “property-wealthy” school districts that received additional State funds under the public school finance system prior to the enactment of the 2019 Legislation are entitled to an equalized wealth transition grant on an annual basis through the 2023-2024 school year in an amount equal to the amount of additional revenue such school district would have received under former Texas Education Code Sections 41.002(e) through (g), as those sections existed on January 1, 2019. This grant is phased out through the 2023-2024 school year as follows: (1) 20% reduction for the 2020-2021 school year, (2) 40% reduction for the 2021-2022 school year, (3) 60% reduction for the 2022-2023 school year, and (4) 80% reduction for the 2023-2024 school year.

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

Whereas prior to the 2019 Legislation, the recapture process had been based on the proportion of a school district’s assessed property value per student in ADA, recapture is now measured by the “local revenue level” (being the M&O tax revenues generated in a school district) in excess of the entitlements appropriated by the State Legislature each fiscal biennium. Therefore, school districts are now guaranteed that recapture will not reduce revenue below their statutory entitlement. The changes to the wealth transfer provisions are expected to reduce the cumulative amount of recapture payments paid by school districts by approximately \$3.6 billion during the 2020-2021 State fiscal biennium.

Options for Local Revenue Levels in Excess of Entitlement

Under Chapter 49, a school district has six options to reduce local revenues to a level that does not exceed the school district's respective entitlements: (1) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated school district; all property and debt of the consolidating school districts vest in the consolidated school district; (2) a school district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor school district; (3) a school district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a school district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor school district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor school districts; (5) a school district may execute an agreement to provide students of one or more other school districts with career and technology education through a program designated as an area program for career and technology education; or (6) a school district may consolidate by agreement with one or more school districts to form a consolidated taxing school district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 49 school district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (6) require prior approval by the Chapter 49 school district's voters.

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

THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE DISTRICT

For the 2020-2021 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.

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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 June 25, 1966 in accordance with the provisions of Article 2784e-1, Tex. Rev. Civ. Stats. Ann., as amended.

The 2019 Legislation established the following maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by school districts, such as the District, for the 2019 and subsequent tax years:

For the 2019 tax year, 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 product of the State Compression Percentage multiplied by \$1.00. For the 2019 tax year, the state compression percentage has been set at 93%.

For the 2020 and subsequent tax years, 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 school district bonded indebtedness (see "THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment").

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General 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 as refunding bonds pursuant to Chapter 1207 and are, therefore, not subject to the 50-cent Test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on the Bonds are included in the calculation of the 50-cent Test as applied to subsequent issues of "new debt". The District has not used projected property values or State assistance (other than EDA or IFA allotment funding) 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. However, for only the 2020 tax year, if the governing body of the school district does not adopt by unanimous vote an M&O tax rate at least equal to the sum of the school district's MCR plus \$0.05, then \$0.04 is substituted for \$0.05 in the calculation for such school district's Voter-Approval Tax Rate for the 2020 tax year. For the 2020 tax year, and subsequent years, 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.

Beginning with the 2020 tax year, 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.

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AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. 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 Nueces County Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District"). Except as generally described below, the Appraisal District is required to appraise all property within the Appraisal District on the basis of 100% of its market value and is prohibited from applying any assessment ratios. In determining market value of property, the Appraisal District is required to consider the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal and the market data comparison method of appraisal, and use the method the chief appraiser of the Appraisal District considers most appropriate. The Property Tax Code requires appraisal districts to reappraise all property in its jurisdiction at least once every three (3) years. A taxing unit may require annual review at its own expense, and is entitled to challenge the determination of appraised value of property within the taxing unit by petition filed with the Appraisal Review Board.

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

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

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

STATE MANDATED HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS . . . State law grants, with respect to each school district in the State, (1) a \$25,000 exemption of the appraised value of all homesteads, (2) a \$10,000 exemption of the appraised value of the homesteads of persons sixty-five (65) years of age or older and the disabled, and (3) various exemptions for disabled veterans and their families, surviving spouses of members of the armed services killed in action and surviving spouses of first responders killed or fatally wounded in the line of duty. See "Appendix A – Financial Information of the Issuer – Assessed Valuation" for the reduction in taxable valuation attributable to state-mandated homestead exemptions.

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.

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.

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

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days (“Goods-in-Transit”), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Property Tax Code permits a taxing unit, on a local option basis, to tax Goods-in-Transit if the taxing unit takes official action, after conducting a public hearing, before January 1 of the first tax year in which the taxing unit proposes to tax Goods-in-Transit. Goods-in-Transit and Freeport Property do not include oil, natural gas or petroleum products, and Goods-in-Transit does not include aircraft or special inventories such as manufactured housing inventory, or a dealer’s motor vehicle, boat, or heavy equipment inventory.

A taxpayer may receive only one of the Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions for items of personal property. See “Appendix A – Financial Information of the Issuer – Assessed Valuation” for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to Goods-in-Transit or Freeport Property exemptions.

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

TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PROPERTY DAMAGED BY A DISASTER . . . The Property Tax Code entitles the owner of certain qualified (i) tangible personal property used for the production of income, (ii) improvements to real property, and (iii) manufactured homes located in an area declared by the governor to be a disaster area following a disaster and is at least 15 percent damaged by the disaster, as determined by the chief appraiser, to an exemption from taxation of a portion of the appraised value of the property. The amount of the exemption ranges from 15 percent to 100 percent based upon the damage assessment rating assigned by the chief appraiser. Except in situations where the territory is declared a disaster on or after the date the taxing unit adopts a tax rate for the year in which the disaster declaration is issued, the governing body of the taxing unit is not required to take any action in order for the taxpayer to be eligible for the exemption. If a taxpayer qualifies for the exemption after the beginning of the tax year, the amount of the exemption is prorated based on the number of days left in the tax year following the day on which the governor declares the area to be a disaster area. For more information on the exemption, reference is made to Section 11.35 of the Tax Code. Section 11.35 of the Tax Code was enacted during the 2019 legislative session, and there is no judicial precedent for how the statute will be applied. Texas Attorney General Opinion KP-0299, issued on April 13, 2020, concluded a court would likely find the Texas Legislature intended to limit the temporary tax exemption to apply to property physically harmed as a result of a declared disaster.

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), allows 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 may only levy and collect M&O taxes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. For the purposes of calculating its Tier One and Tier Two entitlements, the portion of a school district’s property that is not fully taxable is excluded from the school district’s taxable property values. Therefore, a school district will not be subject to a reduction in Tier One or Tier Two State funds as a result of lost M&O tax revenues due to entering into a tax limitation agreement (see “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – State Funding for School Districts”).

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

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

Owners of certain property with a taxable value in excess of the current year “minimum eligibility amount”, as determined by the State Comptroller, and situated in a county with a population of one million or more, may protest the determinations of an appraisal district directly to a three-member special panel of the appraisal review board, appointed by the chairman of the appraisal review board, consisting of highly qualified professionals in the field of property tax appraisal. The minimum eligibility amount is set at \$50 million for the 2020 tax year, and is adjusted annually by the State Comptroller to reflect the inflation rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT APPLICATION OF PROPERTY TAX CODE . . . The District does grant a State mandated \$25,000 general residence homestead exemption.

The District does grant a State mandated homestead exemption of \$10,000 for taxpayers who are at least 65 years of age or disabled. A taxpayer who qualifies for both the age 65 or older exemption and the disabled exemption must choose only one of the options to claim.

The District does grant a State mandated residence homestead exemption for disabled veterans ranging from \$5,000 to \$12,000.

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

The Nueces County Tax Assessor-Collector’s Office (the “Tax Assessor-Collector”) collects taxes for the District.

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

The Tax Assessor-Collector does allow split payment for those with an over 65 homestead exemption.

The Tax Assessor does not give discounts for early payment of taxes.

The District does not grant tax abatements nor an exemption for freeport property from taxation.

The District does not participate in a tax increment-financing zone.

The District does authorize the taxation of goods-in-transit.

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

WEATHER EVENTS

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

INVESTMENTS

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS . . . Under State law and subject to certain limitations, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations issued and secured by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities; (5) "A" or better rated obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state; (6) bonds issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) federally insured interest-bearing bank deposits, brokered pools of such deposits, and collateralized certificates of deposit and share certificates; (8) fully collateralized United States government securities repurchase agreements; (9) one-year or shorter securities lending agreements secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above or (11) through (14) below or an irrevocable letter of credit issued by an "A" or better rated state or national bank; (10) 270-day or shorter bankers' acceptances, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its holding company are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (11) commercial paper rated at least "A-1" or "P-1"; (12) SEC-registered no-load money market mutual funds that are subject to SEC Rule 2a-7; (13) SEC-registered no-load mutual funds that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years; (14) "AAA" or "AAAm"-rated investment pools that invest solely in investments described above; and (15) in the case of bond proceeds, guaranteed investment contracts that are secured by obligations described in clauses (1) through (7) above and, except for debt service funds and reserves, have a term of 5 years or less.

The District may not, however, invest in (1) interest only obligations, or non-interest bearing principal obligations, stripped from mortgage-backed securities; (2) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a remaining term that exceeds 10 years; and (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that bear interest at an index rate that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index. In addition, the District may not invest more than 15% of its monthly average fund balance (excluding bond proceeds and debt service funds and reserves) in mutual funds described in clause (13) above or make an investment in any mutual fund that exceeds 10% of the fund's total assets.

Except as stated above or inconsistent with its investment policy, the District may invest in obligations of any duration without regard to their credit rating, if any. If an obligation ceases to qualify as an eligible investment after it has been purchased, the District is not required to liquidate the investment unless it no longer carries a required rating, in which case the District is required to take prudent measures to liquidate the investment that are consistent with its investment policy.

INVESTMENT POLICIES. . . Under State law, the District is required to adopt and annually review written investment policies and must invest its funds in accordance with its policies. The policies must identify eligible investments and address investment diversification, yield, maturity, and the quality and capability of investment management. For investments whose eligibility is rating dependent, the policies must adopt procedures to monitor ratings and liquidate investments if and when required. The policies must require that all investment transactions settle on a delivery versus payment basis. The District is required to adopt a written investment strategy for

each fund group to achieve investment objectives in the following order of priority: (1) suitability, (2) preservation and safety of principal, (3) liquidity, (4) marketability, (5) diversification, and (6) yield.

State law requires the District’s investments 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.” The District is required to perform an annual audit of the management controls on investments and compliance with its investment policies and provide regular training for its investment officers.

CURRENT INVESTMENTS* **TABLE 1**
 As of October 31, 2020, the District’s investable funds in the amount of \$4,122,528.59 were invested in the following:

<u>Type of Investment</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Prosperity Bank Interest-Bearing Checking	\$3,742,705.00
Texstar Investment Pool	190,352.26
Lonestar Investment Pool	<u>189,471.33</u>
Total	\$4,122,528.59

**Unaudited.*

FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THE BONDS

CERTAIN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

General. The following discussion is a summary of certain expected material federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Bonds and is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), the regulations promulgated thereunder, published rulings and pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and court decisions currently in effect. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a contrary view, and no ruling from the IRS, has been, or is expected to be, sought on the issues discussed herein. Any subsequent changes or interpretations may apply retroactively and could affect the opinion and summary of federal income tax consequences discussed herein.

The following discussion is not a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal tax considerations that may be relevant to, or of the actual tax effect that any of the matters described herein will have on, particular holders of the Bonds and does not address U.S. federal gift or estate tax or (as otherwise stated herein) the alternative minimum tax, state, local or other tax consequences. This summary does not address special classes of taxpayers (such as partnerships, or other pass-thru entities treated as a partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, S corporations, mutual funds, insurance companies, financial institutions, small business investment companies, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, grantor trusts, former citizens of the U.S., broker-dealers, traders in securities and tax-exempt organizations, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers who may be subject to the branch profits tax or, personal holding company provisions of the Code or taxpayers qualifying for the health insurance premium assistance credit) that are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, or persons that hold Bonds as a hedge against, or that are hedged against, currency risk or that are part of hedge, straddle, conversion or other integrated transaction, or persons whose functional currency is not the “U.S. dollar”. This summary is further limited to investors who will hold the Bonds as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. This discussion is based on existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change or modification, retroactively.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Bond who or which is: (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or partnership created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof or therein, (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source; or (iv) a trust, if (a) a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) the trust validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As used herein, the term “Non-U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of a Bond that is not a U.S. Holder.

THIS SUMMARY IS INCLUDED HEREIN FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND DOES NOT DISCUSS ALL ASPECTS OF THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO A PARTICULAR HOLDER OF BONDS IN LIGHT OF THE HOLDER’S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND INCOME TAX SITUATION. PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX TREATMENT WHICH MAY BE ANTICIPATED TO RESULT FROM THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS BEFORE DETERMINING WHETHER TO PURCHASE BONDS.

THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED BY ANY TAXPAYER, TO AVOID PENALTIES THAT MIGHT BE IMPOSED ON THE TAXPAYER IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTERS DISCUSSED THEREIN. INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP OR DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS UNDER APPLICABLE STATE OR LOCAL LAWS, OR ANY OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCE.

FOREIGN INVESTORS SHOULD ALSO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES UNIQUE TO NON-U.S. HOLDERS.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO U.S. HOLDERS

Periodic Interest Payments and Original Issue Discount. The Bonds are not obligations described in Section 103(a) of the Code. Accordingly, the stated interest paid on the Bonds or original issue discount, if any, accruing on the Bonds will be includable in “gross income” within the meaning of Section 61 of the Code of each owner thereof and be subject to federal income taxation when received or accrued, depending upon the tax accounting method applicable to such owner.

Disposition of Bonds. An owner will recognize gain or loss on the redemption, sale, exchange or other disposition of a Bond equal to the difference between the redemption or sale price (exclusive of any amount paid for accrued interest) and the owner’s tax basis in the Bonds. Generally, a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Bonds will be the owner’s initial cost, increased by income reported by such U.S. Holder, including original issue discount and market discount income, and reduced, but not below zero, by any amortized premium. Any gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss and either will be long-term or short-term depending on whether the Bonds has been held for more than one year.

Defeasance of the Bonds. Defeasance of any Bond may result in a reissuance thereof, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in which event a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss as described above.

State, Local and Other Tax Consequences. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax implications of holding and disposing of the Bonds under applicable state or local laws, or any other tax consequence, including the application of gift and estate taxes. Certain individuals, estates or trusts may be subject to a 3.8% surtax on all or a portion of the taxable interest that is paid on the Bonds. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE FOREGOING MATTERS.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO NON-U.S. HOLDERS . . . A Non-U.S. Holder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax as a result of any direct or indirect connection to the U.S. in addition to its ownership of a Bond, will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of a Bond, provided that such Non-U.S. Holder complies, to the extent necessary, with identification requirements including delivery of a signed statement under penalties of perjury, certifying that such Non-U.S. Holder is not a U.S. person and providing the name and address of such Non-U.S. Holder. Absent such exemption, payments of interest, including any amounts paid or accrued in respect of accrued original issue discount, may be subject to withholding taxes, subject to reduction under any applicable tax treaty. Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the ownership, sale or other disposition of a Bond.

The foregoing rules will not apply to exempt a U.S. shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation from taxation on the U.S. shareholder’s allocable portion of the interest income received by the controlled foreign corporation.

INFORMATION REPORTING AND BACKUP WITHHOLDING . . . Subject to certain exceptions, information reports describing interest income, including original issue discount, with respect to the Bonds will be sent to each registered holder and to the IRS. Payments of interest and principal may be subject to withholding under sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code or backup withholding under Section 3406 of the Code if a recipient of the payments fails to furnish to the payor such owner’s social security number or other taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), furnishes an incorrect TIN, or otherwise fails to establish an exemption from the backup withholding tax. Any amounts so withheld would be allowed as a credit against the recipient’s federal income tax. Special rules apply to partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances, and in respect of Non-U.S. Holders, certifications as to foreign status and other matters may be required to be provided by partners and beneficiaries thereof.

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

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Bond Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified events, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”). For a description of the continuing disclosure obligations of the TEA, see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.”

ANNUAL REPORTS . . . The District will provide this updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in Table 1 of this Official Statement and in numbered Tables 1 through 11 in APPENDIX A. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing in 2020. The financial information and operating data to be provided may be set forth in full in one or more documents or may be included by specific reference to any document available to the public on the MSRB’s Internet Web site or filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), as permitted by SEC Rule 15c2-12 (the “Rule”). The District will provide audited financial statements within six months after the end of each fiscal year, commencing in 2020, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by the required time, the District will provide unaudited financial statements of the type described above by the required time and will provide audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX C or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to Texas law or regulation. The District’s current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must make available updated financial and operating data and financial statements by the end of February in each year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change. The District will provide the updated information to the MSRB in an electronic format, which will be available to the general public without charge via the MSRB’s Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system at www.emma.msrb.org.

NOTICE OF CERTAIN EVENTS . . . The District also will provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds to the MSRB in a timely manner (but not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions or the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, 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) the appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or change of name of the paying agent/registrar, if material; (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District (as defined by the Rule, which includes certain debt, debt-like, and debt-related obligations), if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of any such 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 any such Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. In the Bond Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings. In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide annual financial information in accordance with their agreement described above under “Annual Reports”.

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 the state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, and (b) the District intends the words used in the immediately preceding clauses (15) and (16) and in the definition of Financial Obligation above to have the meanings ascribed to them in SEC Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018. Neither the Bonds nor the Bond Order make any provision for liquidity enhancement, credit enhancement (except for the Permanent School Fund Guarantee), redemption prior to stated maturity of the CABs or require the funding of debt service reserves. Additionally, the Bonds are not obligations the interest of which is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION . . . All information and documentation filing required to be made by the District in accordance with its undertaking made for the Bonds will be made with the MSRB in electronic format in accordance with MSRB guidelines. Access to such filings will be provided, without charge to the general public, by the MSRB through its website at www.emma.msrb.org.

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (i) the agreement, as amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in the offering described herein in compliance with the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule to the date of such amendment, as well as such changed circumstances, and (ii) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent to the amendment or (b) any person unaffiliated with the District (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that the amendment will not materially impair the interests of the registered owners of the Bonds. The District may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the SEC Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the SEC Rule 15c2-12 are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling Bonds in the primary offering of the Bonds. If the District so amends the agreement, it has agreed to include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under “Annual Reports” an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of financial information and operating data so provided.

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

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OTHER INFORMATION

RATINGS . . . S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. (“S&P”) has rated the Bonds “AAA” based on the payment being guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The unenhanced, underlying rating on the Bonds, together with the District’s tax-supported indebtedness, is affirmed as “A” by S&P. See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”. An explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from S&P. The ratings reflect only the view of S&P and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of the ratings. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely, if in the judgment of S&P circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time.

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 condition or operations of the District.

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

REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF BONDS FOR SALE . . . The sale of the Bonds has not been registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration provisions.

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

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS . . . 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. With respect to investment in the Bonds by municipalities or other political subdivisions or public agencies of the State, the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code, requires that the Bonds be assigned a rating of at least “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency. See “OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings” herein. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with capital of one million dollars or more, and savings and loan associations. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and its political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. No review by the District has been made of the laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

LEGAL MATTERS . . . The District will furnish the Underwriter with a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds being purchased, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas to the effect that such Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District payable from the proceeds of an annual ad valorem tax levied, without limit as to rate or amount, upon all taxable property in the District, and the legal opinion of McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P., San Antonio, Texas, Bond Counsel, a copy of the proposed form of which is attached as APPENDIX D. Though it represents investment banking firms such as the Underwriter from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in 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 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 (other than any financial, technical, or statistical data therein) in this Official Statement appearing under the captions and subcaptions “PLAN OF FINANCING – Refunded Bonds”, “THE BONDS” (excluding the information under the subcaption “Permanent School Fund Guarantee”, “DTC Redemption Provisions”, “Book-Entry-Only-System”, “Sources and Uses of Proceeds”, “Yield on Premium Capital Appreciation Bonds” and “Bondholders’ Remedies” as to which no opinion is expressed), “STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS”, “CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM”, “TAX RATE LIMITATIONS – M&O Tax Rate Limitations” (first paragraph only), “FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THE BONDS”, “CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION” (except under the

subcaption “Compliance with Prior Undertakings”, as to which no opinion is expressed), “OTHER INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale”, “OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas”, and “OTHER INFORMATION - Legal Matters” (excluding the last sentence of the first paragraph, as to which no opinion is expressed) and such firm is of the opinion that the information contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Bond Order. The legal fee to be paid Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent on the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinion will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry-Only System. McCall, Parkhurst & Horton L.L.P. also advises the TEA in connection with its disclosure obligations under federal securities laws, but such firm has not passed upon any TEA disclosures contained in the Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriter by their counsel, Winstead PC, San Antonio, Texas, whose legal fees are contingent upon the delivery of the Bonds.

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES... 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 the Rule.

VERIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONS . . . Public Finance Partners LLC will deliver to the District, on or before the settlement date of the Bonds, its Report indicating that it has verified the mathematical accuracy of the mathematical computations of the adequacy of the cash and the maturing principal of and interest on the Escrowed Securities, to pay, when due or upon early redemption, the maturing principal of, interest on and related call premium requirements, if any, of the Refunded Bonds.

Public Finance Partners LLC relied on the accuracy, completeness and reliability of all information provided to it by, and on all decisions and approvals of, the District. In addition, Public Finance Partners LLC has relied on any information provided to it by the District’s retained advisors, consultants or legal counsel.

UNDERWRITING . . . The Underwriter has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District, at a price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on page 2 of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of \$55,992.38, and no accrued interest. The Underwriter will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriter and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriter.

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

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

The forward-looking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal, and regulatory circumstances and conditions and actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners and competitors, and legislative, judicial, and other governmental authorities and officials. Assumptions related to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive, and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the District. Any of such assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement will prove to be accurate.

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

In the Bond Order, the Board authorized the Pricing Officer to approve, for and on behalf of the District, (i) the form and content of this Official Statement, and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto, and (ii) the Underwriter's use of this Official Statement in connection with the public offering and the sale of the Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Rule.

/s/ Ms. Veronica Ramon

President, Board of Trustees
Driscoll Independent School District

/s/ Ms. Cindy Lopez

Secretary, Board of Trustees
Driscoll Independent School District

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SCHEDULE I

TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS

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SCHEDULE I

TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS

**Driscoll Independent School District
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2013**

	Original Issue Amount	Amount to be Refunded	Maturities Being Refunded 8/15	Redemption Date/Price
Current Interest Bonds	\$7,463,306	\$350,000	2024	8/15/2023 @ par
		365,000	2025	8/15/2023 @ par
		380,000	2026	8/15/2023 @ par
		390,000	2027	8/15/2023 @ par
		405,000	2028	8/15/2023 @ par
		420,000	2029	8/15/2023 @ par
		435,000	2030	8/15/2023 @ par
		450,000	2031	8/15/2023 @ par
		470,000	2032	8/15/2023 @ par
		490,000	2033	8/15/2023 @ par
		<u>505,000</u>	2034	8/15/2023 @ par
	Subtotal:	\$4,660,000		
Capital Appreciation Bonds		\$180,263.60	2035	8/15/2023 @ par
		168,063.00	2036	8/15/2023 @ par
		159,530.00	2037	8/15/2023 @ par
		149,857.50	2038	8/15/2023 @ par
		139,580.80	2039	8/15/2023 @ par
		130,268.25	2040	8/15/2023 @ par
		124,168.40	2041	8/15/2023 @ par
		116,413.50	2042	8/15/2023 @ par
		<u>110,160.75</u>	2043	8/15/2023 @ par
	Subtotal:	\$1,278,305.80		
	Total:	\$5,938,305.80		

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SCHEDULE II

TABLE OF ACCRETED VALUE OF PREMIUM CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS

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SCHEDULE II

TABLE OF ACCRETED VALUE FOR PREMIUM CAPITAL APPRECIATION BONDS

Driscoll Independent School District

Accretion Date	8/15/2026 Initial Offering Yield @1.04008%	8/15/2027 Initial Offering Yield @1.19015%	8/15/2028 Initial Offering Yield @1.35011%	8/15/2029 Initial Offering Yield @1.45003%	8/15/2030 Initial Offering Yield @1.70009%
01/06/2021	\$4,717.40	\$4,622.90	\$4,513.45	\$4,415.25	\$4,249.40
02/15/2021	4,722.70	4,628.85	4,520.03	4,422.17	4,257.20
08/15/2021	4,747.26	4,656.39	4,550.55	4,454.23	4,293.39
02/15/2022	4,771.95	4,684.10	4,581.27	4,486.52	4,329.88
08/15/2022	4,796.77	4,711.97	4,612.19	4,519.05	4,366.69
02/15/2023	4,821.71	4,740.01	4,643.33	4,551.81	4,403.81
08/15/2023	4,846.79	4,768.22	4,674.67	4,584.81	4,441.24
02/15/2024	4,871.99	4,796.59	4,706.23	4,618.06	4,479.00
08/15/2024	4,897.33	4,825.14	4,738.00	4,651.54	4,517.07
02/15/2025	4,922.80	4,853.85	4,769.98	4,685.26	4,555.47
08/15/2025	4,948.40	4,882.74	4,802.18	4,719.23	4,594.19
02/15/2026	4,974.13	4,911.79	4,834.60	4,753.45	4,633.24
08/15/2026	5,000.00	4,941.02	4,867.24	4,787.91	4,672.63
02/15/2027		4,970.42	4,900.09	4,822.62	4,712.35
08/15/2027		5,000.00	4,933.17	4,857.59	4,752.40
02/15/2028			4,966.47	4,892.81	4,792.80
08/15/2028			5,000.00	4,928.28	4,833.54
02/15/2029				4,964.01	4,874.63
08/15/2029				5,000.00	4,916.07
02/15/2030					4,957.86
08/15/2030					5,000.00

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APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE ISSUER

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE ISSUER

ASSESSED VALUATION

2020 Total Appraised Value	\$139,735,131
Less:	
Homestead Exemption Loss	\$6,194,687
Over-65/Homestead Exemption Loss	733,549
Disability/Disabled Surviving Spouse Exemption	241,847
Disabled Veterans/Surviving Spouse Exemption	115,895
Disabled Veterans/Surviving Spouse Homestead Exemption	123,102
Pollution Control Exemption Loss	115,830
Productivity Loss	48,599,002
Homestead Cap	<u>583,560</u>
2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$83,027,659

Note: The above figures were taken from the Nueces County Appraisal District which is compiled during the initial phase of the tax year and are subject to change.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT

(As of November 1, 2020)

General Obligation Debt Outstanding:

Unlimited Tax Debt⁽¹⁾:

Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2013 ⁽²⁾	\$995,000
The Bonds	<u>5,938,298</u>
Total Unlimited Tax Debt	\$6,933,298
Total General Obligation Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$6,933,298
Unaudited, General Obligation Interest and Sinking Fund Balance as of August 31, 2020	\$307,029
2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$83,027,659
Ratio of Total General Obligation Debt to 2020 I&S Net Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽¹⁾	8.35%

⁽¹⁾ See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES" in the body of the Official Statement for a description of the Issuer's taxation procedures.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the Refunded Bonds.

Area of District:	47 Square Miles
Estimated Population:	1,688 in Year 2020
Per Capita 2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation:	\$49,187
Per Capita General Obligation Debt:	\$4,107

GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Current Total Debt Service	Less: Refunded Bonds Debt Service	The Bonds			Combined Debt Service
			Principal	Interest	Total	
2021	\$529,700	\$174,850	\$110,000	\$65,177	\$175,177	\$530,027
2022	524,950	174,850		106,821	106,821	456,921
2023	525,050	174,850		106,821	106,821	457,021
2024	524,850	524,850	340,000	106,821	446,821	446,821
2025	527,600	527,600	345,000	105,019	450,019	450,019
2026	529,825	529,825	32,767	420,044	452,811	452,811
2027	526,525	526,525	21,173	426,638	447,811	447,811
2028	527,875	527,875	14,081	438,731	452,811	452,811
2029	528,700	528,700	9,230	443,582	452,811	452,811
2030	529,000	529,000	6,048	446,763	452,811	452,811
2031	526,600	526,600	345,000	102,811	447,811	447,811
2032	528,600	528,600	355,000	97,602	452,602	452,602
2033	529,800	529,800	360,000	91,886	451,886	451,886
2034	525,200	525,200	365,000	85,694	450,694	450,694
2035	530,000	530,000	375,000	79,088	454,088	454,088
2036	525,000	525,000	375,000	71,925	446,925	446,925
2037	530,000	530,000	390,000	64,425	454,425	454,425
2038	530,000	530,000	395,000	56,430	451,430	451,430
2039	530,000	530,000	405,000	48,135	453,135	453,135
2040	525,000	525,000	410,000	39,428	449,428	449,428
2041	530,000	530,000	425,000	30,203	455,203	455,203
2042	525,000	525,000	425,000	20,428	445,428	445,428
2043	525,000	525,000	435,000	10,440	445,440	445,440
	<u>\$12,134,275</u>	<u>\$11,079,125</u>	<u>\$5,938,298</u>	<u>\$3,464,909</u>	<u>\$9,403,206</u>	<u>\$10,458,356</u>

TAX ADEQUACY

2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation		\$83,027,659
Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements for Fiscal Year Ending:	8/31/2021	\$530,027
Less: Existing Debt Allotment		0
Less: Instructional Facilities Allotment		0
Net Debt Service Requirement		<u>\$530,027</u>
Indicated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Rate		\$0.6515
Indicated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy at the following Collections:	98%	\$530,095

Note: See "Tax Data" herein.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND MANAGEMENT INDEX

Unaudited, General Obligation Interest and Sinking Fund Balance as of August 31, 2020	\$307,029
2020 Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy at 98% Collections Produce	528,886
Plus: Existing Debt Allotment	0
Plus: Instructional Facilities Allotment	0
Total Available for Debt Service	<u>\$835,915</u>
Less: General Obligation Debt Service Requirements, Fiscal Year Ending: 8/31/2021	<u>530,027</u>
Balance at Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2021	<u><u>\$305,888</u></u>

GENERAL OBLIGATION PRINCIPAL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

[Includes the Bonds]

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Currently Outstanding Obligations Principal Repayment Schedule	Less: Refunded Bonds Principal	The Bonds Principal Repayment Schedule	Combined Principal Repayment Schedule	Obligations Remaining Outstanding End of the Year	Percent of Principal Retire
2021	\$325,000		\$110,000	\$435,000	\$6,498,298	
2022	330,000			330,000	6,168,298	
2023	340,000			340,000	5,828,298	
2024	350,000	\$350,000	340,000	340,000	5,488,298	
2025	365,000	365,000	345,000	345,000	5,143,298	25.82%
2026	380,000	380,000	32,767	32,767	5,110,531	
2027	390,000	390,000	21,173	21,173	5,089,358	
2028	405,000	405,000	14,081	14,081	5,075,278	
2029	420,000	420,000	9,230	9,230	5,066,048	
2030	435,000	435,000	6,048	6,048	5,060,000	27.02%
2031	450,000	450,000	345,000	345,000	4,715,000	
2032	470,000	470,000	355,000	355,000	4,360,000	
2033	490,000	490,000	360,000	360,000	4,000,000	
2034	505,000	505,000	365,000	365,000	3,635,000	
2035	180,264	180,264	375,000	375,000	3,260,000	52.98%
2036	168,063	168,063	375,000	375,000	2,885,000	
2037	159,530	159,530	390,000	390,000	2,495,000	
2038	149,858	149,858	395,000	395,000	2,100,000	
2039	139,581	139,581	405,000	405,000	1,695,000	
2040	130,268	130,268	410,000	410,000	1,285,000	81.47%
2041	124,168	124,168	425,000	425,000	860,000	
2042	116,414	116,414	425,000	425,000	435,000	
2043	110,161	110,161	435,000	435,000	0	
	<u>\$6,933,306</u>	<u>\$5,938,306</u>	<u>\$5,938,298</u>	<u>\$6,933,298</u>		

- None -

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Report.

TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX YEARS 2016-2020

TABLE 3

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Change From Preceding Year	
		Amount	Percent
2016	\$86,449,556	(\$7,993,111)	-8.46%
2017	89,810,999	\$3,361,443	3.89%
2018	105,979,306	16,168,307	18.00%
2019	106,682,167	702,861	0.66%
2020	83,027,659	(23,654,508)	-22.17%

Note: The above figures were taken from the Nueces County Appraisal District which are compiled during the initial phase of the tax year and are subject to change.

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS

TABLE 4

Name	Type of Property	2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	% of Total 2020 Assessed Valuation
Urban Oil & Gas Group LLC	Oil & Gas	\$6,372,539	7.68%
Valley Crossing Pipeline LLC	Oil & Gas	4,400,610	5.30%
Net Mexico Pipeline LP	Oil & Gas	3,761,180	4.53%
Houston Pipeline Company LP	Oil & Gas	3,083,890	3.71%
Union Pacific RR Company	Railroad	2,750,340	3.31%
AEP Texas Inc.	Oil & Gas	2,093,320	2.52%
DCP South Central Texas LLC	Natural Gas	2,056,130	2.48%
Driscoll Children's Hospital	Hospital	1,205,431	1.45%
Lobo Pipeline Company LLC	Oil & Gas	1,047,760	1.26%
Urban Oil & Gas Group	Oil & Gas	911,780	1.10%
Total (33.34% of 2020 Net Taxable Assessed Valuation)		\$27,682,980	33.34%

Note: The above figures were taken from the Nueces County Appraisal District.

Tax Value Concentration . . . As shown in the Table 4 above, the top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for approximately one-third or 33.34% of the District's tax base. Adverse developments in economic conditions, especially in a particular industry in which one of these large taxpayers participates (and particularly in the oil and gas industry), could adversely impact these businesses and, consequently, the tax values in the District, resulting in less local tax revenue. If any major taxpayer, or a combination of top taxpayers, were to default in the payment of taxes, the ability of the District to make timely payment of debt service on the Bonds may be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien, which is a time consuming process that may only occur annually. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies."

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CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSED VALUATION

TABLE 5

Category	2020	% of Total	2019	% of Total	2018	% of Total
Real, Residential, Single-Family	\$27,175,919	19.45%	\$26,027,786	15.95%	\$26,080,411	15.99%
Real, Residential, Multi-Family	461,514	0.33%	427,990	0.26%	375,691	0.23%
Real, Vacant Lots/Tracts & Colonia Lots/Tracts	2,141,561	1.53%	2,079,581	1.27%	2,106,098	1.29%
Real, Qualified Open-Space Land	59,890,664	42.86%	59,227,058	36.30%	59,085,119	36.23%
Real, Farm and Ranch Improvements	171,330	0.12%	176,492	0.11%	175,416	0.11%
Real, Rural Land (Non Qualified) and Improvements	3,378,108	2.42%	3,474,488	2.13%	3,057,893	1.88%
Real, Commercial	2,507,317	1.79%	2,599,260	1.59%	2,649,750	1.62%
Real, Industrial	2,359,625	1.69%	17,303,378	10.61%	16,759,938	10.28%
Oil and Gas	11,540,842	8.26%	20,458,740	12.54%	25,364,271	15.55%
Utilities	22,848,505	16.35%	23,691,276	14.52%	20,259,517	12.42%
Personal Commercial	3,154,837	2.26%	3,026,863	1.86%	2,725,538	1.67%
Personal Industrial	2,214,010	1.58%	2,970,872	1.82%	3,070,385	1.88%
Mobile Homes	1,890,899	1.35%	1,684,320	1.03%	1,362,343	0.84%
Total Appraised Value	\$139,735,131	100.00%	\$163,148,104	100.00%	\$163,072,370	100.00%
Less:						
Homestead Exemption Loss	\$6,194,687		\$6,189,376		\$6,077,629	
Over-65/Homestead Exemption Loss	733,549		718,804		688,225	
Disability/Disabled Surviving Spouse Exemption	241,847		249,758		233,463	
Disabled Veterans/Surviving Spouse Exemption	115,895		88,356		89,347	
Disabled Veterans/Surviving Spouse Homestead Exemption	123,102		91,327		81,919	
Pollution Control Exemption Loss	115,830		147,620		146,050	
Productivity Loss	48,599,002		48,156,847		48,720,617	
Homestead Cap	583,560		823,849		1,055,814	
Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	\$83,027,659		\$106,682,167		\$105,979,306	

Note: The above figures were taken from the Nueces County Appraisal District which are compiled during the initial phase of the tax year and are subject to change.

TAX DATA

TABLE 6

Taxes are due October 1 and become delinquent after January 31. No split payments or discounts are allowed. Penalties and Interest: (a) a delinquent tax incurs a penalty of six percent of the amount of the tax for the first calendar month it is delinquent plus one percent 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. However, a tax delinquent on July 1 incurs a total penalty of twelve percent of the amount of the delinquent tax without regard to the number of months the tax has been delinquent; (b) a delinquent tax accrues interest at a rate of one percent for each month or portion of a month the tax remains unpaid; and an additional penalty up to a maximum of 15% of taxes, penalty and interest may be imposed to defray costs of collection for taxes delinquent after July 1. All percentage of collections set forth below exclude penalties and interest.

Tax Year	Net Taxable Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	% Collections		Year Ended
				Current	Total	
2016	\$86,449,556	\$1.7062	\$1,438,771	95.14	98.39	8/31/2017
2017	89,810,999	1.6998	1,483,694	95.05	99.52	8/31/2018
2018	105,979,306	1.6095	1,182,950	96.94	99.97	8/31/2019
2019	106,682,167	1.4268	1,222,141	95.02	99.19	8/31/2020
2020	83,027,659	1.6164	1,153,168	(In Process)		8/31/2021

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Report and the Nueces County Appraisal District which are compiled during the initial phase of the tax year and are subject to change.

TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 7

Tax Year	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General Fund	\$0.9664	\$0.9700	\$1.0600	\$1.0400	\$1.0400
I & S Fund	<u>0.6500</u>	<u>0.4568</u>	<u>0.5495</u>	<u>0.6598</u>	<u>0.6662</u>
Total Tax Rate	\$1.6164	\$1.4268	\$1.6095	\$1.6998	\$1.7062

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Report and the Nueces County Appraisal District.

GENERAL FUND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES AND ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

TABLE 8

Fiscal Year Ended	8/31/2019	8/31/2018	8/31/2017	8/31/2016	8/31/2015
Revenues:					
Local and Intermediate Sources	\$1,286,533	\$976,915	\$918,340	\$1,033,515	\$1,222,369
State Program Revenues	3,475,231	3,052,190	3,880,364	3,648,027	3,855,670
Federal Program Revenues	138,954	58,470	36,079	52,169	42,739
Total Revenues	<u>\$4,900,718</u>	<u>\$4,087,575</u>	<u>\$4,834,783</u>	<u>\$4,733,711</u>	<u>\$5,120,778</u>
Expenditures:					
Instruction	\$1,746,254	\$1,726,145	\$1,754,542	\$1,784,958	\$1,390,091
Instruction Resources & Media Services	42,698	41,558	46,116	47,219	40,094
Curriculum & Staff Development	7,506	4,594	7,743	9,575	9,019
Instructional Leadership	1,613	1,803	601	4,230	10,254
School Leadership	213,589	202,000	201,434	204,399	175,115
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	76,389	64,649	72,075	76,515	63,847
Social Work Services	12,988	12,343	12,452	10,950	9,688
Health Services	52,638	50,719	49,769	45,737	30,674
Student (Pupil) Transportation	183,113	107,518	181,515	265,087	124,405
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	53,301	47,270	46,611	40,418	37,891
General Administration	341,277	298,084	304,062	304,251	291,060
Plant Maintenance and Operations	576,384	614,413	733,168	746,652	489,148
Security and Monitoring Services	3,224	3,570	3,073	6,127	1,540
Data Processing Services	34,129	28,719	26,979	28,139	26,597
Community Services	3,754	4,198	4,841	4,899	2,965
Capital Outlay	6,500	0	548,572	354,694	0
Other Intergovernmental Charges	203,438	259,525	146,829	79,477	947,449
Total Expenditures	<u>\$3,558,795</u>	<u>\$3,467,108</u>	<u>\$4,140,382</u>	<u>\$4,013,327</u>	<u>\$3,649,837</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$1,341,923	\$620,467	\$694,401	\$720,384	\$1,470,941
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Capital-Related Debt Issued (Regular Bonds)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	(1,713)	(1,700)	(135,649)	(1,006,394)	(1,538,368)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses):	<u>(\$1,713)</u>	<u>(\$1,700)</u>	<u>(\$135,649)</u>	<u>(\$1,006,394)</u>	<u>(\$1,538,368)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$1,340,210	\$618,767	\$558,752	(\$286,010)	(\$67,427)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>\$4,369,641</u>	<u>\$3,750,875</u>	<u>\$3,192,123</u>	<u>\$3,478,133</u>	<u>\$3,545,560</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year*	\$5,709,851	\$4,369,642	\$3,750,875	\$3,192,123	\$3,478,133

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's Annual Financial Reports dated August 31, 2015-2019.

*The District estimates that the unaudited General Fund balance for FYE 8/31/2020 was approximately \$3,800,000. The decrease in fund balance from FYE 8/31/2019 resulted from budgeted one-time capital expenditures for a new track and field, concession stand and related infrastructure.

OVERLAPPING DEBT DATA AND INFORMATION

(As of November 1, 2020)

The following table indicates the indebtedness, defined as outstanding bonds payable from ad valorem taxes, of governmental entities overlapping the District and the estimated percentages and amounts of such indebtedness attributable to property within the District. Expenditures of the various taxing bodies overlapping the territory of the Issuer are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by these taxing bodies on properties overlapping the Issuer. These political taxing bodies are independent of the Issuer and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures.

The following statements of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem bonds were developed from information contained in the "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the Issuer, the Issuer has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete.

Furthermore, certain of the entities below may have authorized or issued additional bonds since the date stated below, and such entities may have programs requiring the authorization and/or issuance of substantial amounts of additional bonds, the amount of which cannot be determined.

Taxing Body	Gross Debt	% Overlapping	Amount Overlapping
Nueces County	\$142,866,080	0.30%	\$428,598
South Texas Water Authority	3,640,000	4.89%	177,996
Total Gross Overlapping Debt			\$606,594
Driscoll ISD	\$6,933,298 *	100.00%	\$6,933,298
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$7,539,892
Ratio of Direct and Overlapping Debt to the 2020 Assessed Valuation			9.08%
Per Capita Direct and Overlapping Debt			\$4,467

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

*Includes the Bonds and excludes the Refunded Bonds.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX RATE OF OVERLAPPING ISSUERS

Governmental Subdivision	2020 Assessed Valuation	2020 Tax Rate
Nueces County	\$33,552,170,612	\$0.3295
South Texas Water Authority	2,328,629,161	0.0159

Source: The Nueces County Appraisal District.

AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS

Issuer	Date of Authorization	Purpose	Amount Authorized	Issued To-Date	Unissued
Nueces County	None				
South Texas Water Authority	None				
Driscoll ISD	None				

Source: Texas Municipal Reports published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.

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) and is 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 work load 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

Detail information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://www.trs.state.tx.us/about/documents/cafr.pdf#CAFR>; 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, 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 COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description in (1.) above.

4. Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year. Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS' unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action.

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. Senate Bill 1458 of the 83rd Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and established employee contribution rates for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. The 85th Texas Legislature, General Appropriations Act (GM) affirmed that the employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 would remain the same.

Contribution Rates

	2018	2019
Member	7.7%	7.7%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (NECE - State)	6.8%	6.8%
Employers	6.8%	6.8%
District's 2019 Employer Contributions	\$69,349	
District's 2019 Member Contributions	\$180,897	
2018 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (state)	\$115,417	

(To be continued on next page.)

PENSION PLAN (continuation from previous page)

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 the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding sources, a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.
- 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% of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100% of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

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

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.
- When a school district or charter school does not contribute to the Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program for certain employees, they must contribute 1.5% of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100% of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Single Discount Rate	6.907%
Long-term Expected Investment Rate of Return	7.25%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including Inflation	3.05% to 9.05%
Payroll Growth Rate	3.00%
Benefit Changes during the year	None
Ad Hoc Post-Employment Benefit Changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions are based primarily on a study of actual experience for the three year period ending August 31, 2017 and adopted In July, 2018.

(To be continued on next page.)

PENSION PLAN (continuation from previous page)

6. Discount Rate

The single discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.907%. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on the pension plan investments of 7.25 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.69 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to finance the benefit payments until the year 2069. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through the year 2069, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all benefit payments after that date. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and Inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2018 are summarized below:

**Teacher Retirement System of Texas
Asset Allocation and Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
As of August 31, 2018**

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return	Expected Contribution to Long-term Portfolio Returns**
Global Equity			
U.S.	18.0%	5.7%	1.0%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	6.9%	0.9%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	8.9%	0.8%
Directorial Hedge Funds	4.0%	3.5%	0.1%
Private Equity	13.0%	10.2%	1.3%
Stable Value			
U.S. Treasuries	11.0%	1.1%	0.1%
Absolute Return	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	4.0%	3.1%	0.1%
Cash	1.0%	-0.3%	0.0%
Real Return			
Global Inflation Linked Bonds	3.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Real Assets	14.0%	5.2%	0.7%
Energy and Natural Resources	5.0%	7.5%	0.4%
Commodities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	5.0%	3.7%	0.2%
Inflation Expectations			2.3%
Alpha			-0.8%
Total	100%		7.2%

* Target allocation are based on the FY 2016 policy model.

** The expected contribution to Returns Incorporates the volatility drag resulting from the conversion between Arithmetic and Geometric mean returns.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net Pension Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (6.907%) in measuring the Net Pension Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate 5.907%	Discount Rate 6.907%	1% Increase in Discount Rate 7.907%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,475,167	\$977,424	\$574,471

(To be continued on next page.)

PENSION PLAN (conclusion)**8. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$977,424 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$977,424
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District	1,886,984
Total	<u>\$2,864,408</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2017 and rolled forward to August 31, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018. 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, 2017 through August 31, 2018.

At August 31, 2018 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0017758%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0000096% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2017.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation - There were no changes to the actuarial assumptions of other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement period:

- The Total Pension Liability as of August 31, 2018 was developed using a roll-forward method from the August 31, 2017 valuation.
- Demographic assumptions including post-retirement mortality, termination rates, and rates of retirement were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.
- Economic assumptions including rates of salary increase for individual participants was updated based on the same experience study.
- The discount rate changed from 8.0 percent as of August 31, 2017 to 6.907 percent as of August 31, 2018.
- The long-term assumed rate of return changed from 8.0 percent to 7.25 percent.
- The change in the long-term assumed rate of return combined with the change in the single discount rate was the primary reason for the increase in the Net Pension Liability.

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

For the year ended August 31, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$321,385 and revenue of \$186,761 for support provided by the State. At August 31, 2019, 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:

(The amounts below will be the cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined)

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$6,092	\$23,982
Changes in actuarial assumptions	352,408	11,013
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	0	18,546
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	80,647	30
District contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date [to be calculated by employer]	68,299	0
Total	<u>\$507,446</u>	<u>\$53,571</u>

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

<u>Year Ended August 31,</u>	<u>Pension Expense Amount</u>
2020	\$101,105
2021	62,076
2022	52,441
2023	70,598
2024	60,405
Thereafter	38,951

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Reports.

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 that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered through a trust by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Board of Trustees. It is established and administered in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575.

2. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detail information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately-issued TRS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.state.tx.us/about/documents/cafr.pdf#CAFR>; 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 a basic health insurance coverage (TRS-Care 1), at no cost to all retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional education service centers and other educational districts who are members of the TRS pension plan. Optional dependent coverage is available for an additional fee.

Eligible retirees and their dependents not enrolled in Medicare may pay premiums to participate in one of two optional insurance plans with more comprehensive benefits (TRS-Care 2 and TRS-Care 3). Eligible retirees and dependents enrolled in Medicare may elect to participate in one of the two Medicare health plans for an additional fee. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system. 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. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs.

The premium rates for the optional health insurance are based on years of service of the member. The schedule below shows the monthly rates for a retiree with and without Medicare coverage.

TRS-Care Monthly for Retirees January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018		
	Medicare	Non-Medicare
Retiree*	\$135	\$200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree* and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

**or surviving spouse.*

4. Contributions

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

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.75 percent of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer 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 public. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

(To be continued on next page.)

RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLANS)(continuation from previous page)

Contribution Rates		
	2018	2019
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity - (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/Private Funding Remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
District's 2019 Employer Contributions		\$20,323
District's 2019 Member Contributions		\$15,275
2018 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (state)		\$24,854

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (regardless of whether they participate in the TRS Care OPEB program). When hiring a TRS retiree, employers are required to pay to TRS-Care a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

TRS-Care received supplemental appropriations from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$182.6 million in fiscal year 2018. The 85th Texas Legislature, House Bill 30 provided an additional \$212 million in one-time, supplemental funding for the FY2018-19 biennium to continue to support the program. This was also received in FY2018 bringing the total appropriations received in fiscal year 2018 to \$394.6 million.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was rolled forward to August 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

The actuarial valuation of TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuations performed on the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. All of the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation, salary increases, and general payroll growth, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. Since the assumptions were based upon a recent actuarial experience study performed and they were reasonable for this OPEB valuation, they were employed in the 2018 CAFR for the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2017 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2018:

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2017 TRS pension actuarial valuation:

Rate of Mortality	Rates of Termination	General Inflation	Expected Payroll Growth
Rate of Retirement	Rates of Disability Incidence	Wage Inflation	

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Discount Rate*	3.69%*
Aging Factors	Based on plan specific experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Payroll Growth Rate	3.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.05% to 9.05%, including inflation***
Healthcare Trend Rates**	8.50%**
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 70% participation prior to age 65 and 75% participation after age 65.
Ad Hoc Post-Employment Benefit Changes	None

*Sourced from fixed income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federal tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of August 31, 2018.

**8.50% for FY2019, decreasing 0.5% per year to 4.50% for FY2027 and later years.

***Includes inflation at 2.5%.

RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLANS)(continuation from previous page)

6. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.69% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was an increase of .27 percent in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.69%)	Current Single Discount Rate (3.69%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.69%)
District proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:	\$1,612,227	\$1,354,421	\$1,150,481

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,354,421 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$1,354,421
State proportionate share that is associated with the District	1,801,462
Total	<u>\$3,155,883</u>

The Net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2017 and rolled forward to August 31, 2018 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, 2017 thru August 31, 2018.

At August 31, 2018 the District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0027126%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0000086% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2017.

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the assumed 8.5% rate is used.

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate (7.5%)	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate (8.5%)	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate (9.5%)
District proportionate share of the net OPEB liability:	\$1,124,869	\$1,354,421	\$1,656,747

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 since the prior measurement period:

- Adjustments were made for retirees that were known to have discontinued their health care coverage in fiscal year 2018. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- The health care trend rate assumption was updated to reflect the anticipated return of the Health Insurer Fee (HIF) in 2020. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- Demographic and economic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.42 percent as of August 31, 2017 to 3.69 percent as of August 31, 2018. This change lowered the Total OPEB Liability \$2.3 billion.
- Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date - Please see the 2018 TRS CAFR, page 68, section B for a list of changes made effective September 1, 2017 by the 85th Texas Legislature.

In this valuation the impact of the Cadillac Tax has been calculated as a portion of the trend assumption. Assumptions and methods used to determine the impact of the Cadillac Tax include:

- 2018 thresholds of \$850 / \$2,292 were indexed annually by 2.50%.
- Premium data submitted was not adjusted for permissible exclusions to the Cadillac Tax.
- There were no special adjustments to the dollar limit other than those permissible for non-Medicare retirees over 55.

(To be continued on next page.)

RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLANS)(conclusion)

Results indicate that the value of the excise tax would be reasonably represented by a 25 basis-point addition to the long term trend rate assumption.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements; and changes in plan provision or applicable law.

Changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period are listed below:

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in House Bill 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017:

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventive drugs and provides a zero premium for disability retirees who retired as a disability retiree on or before January 1, 2017 and are not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Created a single Medicare Advantage plan and Medicare prescription drug plan for all Medicare-eligible participants.
- Allowed the System to provide other appropriate health benefit plans to address the needs of enrollees eligible for Medicare.
- Allowed eligible retirees and their eligible dependents to enroll in TRS-Care when the retiree reaches 65 years of age, rather than waiting for the next enrollment period.
- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except for certain disability retirees enrolled during Plan Years 2018 through 2021, requiring members to contribute \$200 per month toward their health insurance premiums.

For the year ended August 31, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$100,025 and revenue of \$65,526 for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2019, 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 actuarial experiences	\$71,874	\$21,375
Changes in actuarial assumptions	22,602	406,926
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	237	0
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	4,684	0
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	20,413	0
Total	\$119,810	\$428,301

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

For the Year Ended August 31,	OPEB Expense
2020	(\$52,723)
2021	(52,723)
2022	(52,723)
2023	(52,768)
2024	(52,794)
Thereafter	(65,173)

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Report.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

TABLE 11

During the year ended August 31, 2019, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan (the Plan). The District paid premiums of \$123 per pay period per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Section 21.922, Texas Education Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

The contract between the District and the licensed insurer is renewable September 1, 2019, and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

Latest financial statements for the Aetna are available for the year ended December 31, 2018, have been filed with the Texas State Board of Insurance, Austin, Texas, and are public records.

Note: The above information was taken from the Issuer's 2019 Annual Financial Report.

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APPENDIX B

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

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**GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT, THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI
AND NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS**

The District:

The following information is qualified by the impact from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Within the body of the Official Statement, under caption “INTRODUCTION – Infectious Disease Outbreak – COVID-19”, the District described this event, as well as its initial impact and possible effects. The District has not attempted to update the descriptions included in this APPENDIX B to account for the effects of COVID-19, as the specific results of this event are evolving and their extent unknown; rather, the District makes reference to the aforementioned section of the body of the Official Statement and directs the reader thereto for a general discussion of the COVID-19 event as of the date of the Official Statement.

The Driscoll Independent School District (the “District”) is located Nueces County (the “County”) and encompasses approximately 46.53 square miles 29 miles southwest of Corpus Christi on Highway 77. The District includes the City of Driscoll (the “City”).

Historical Enrollment for the District:

School Year	Enrollment
2016-17	314
2017-18	319
2018-19	303
2019-20	308
2020-21	291

Number of School Facilities:

Type of School	Grades	2020-2021 enrollment
Elementary and Middle School	Pk-8th	291

Educational status of the teachers is as follows:

Educational Status of the Teachers	Count
Masters’ degree	4
Bachelor’s degree	21
Average years of classroom experience per teacher	15

Personnel distribution is as follows:

Personnel Distribution	Count
District Level Administrators	2
Building Level Administrators	2
Instructional Staff	32
Professional Support Staff (Counselors, Librarians, Nurses, Social Workers, etc.)	2
General Personnel (Secretaries, Aides, Clerks, Bus Drivers, Food Service, Maintenance, etc.)	<u>16</u>
Total	54

2020-2021 Teacher salaries are competitive with surrounding districts. Teacher salaries range from \$43,600 for beginning teachers to a maximum of \$62,175.

THE CITY OF DRISCOLL AND NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS

The City of Driscoll, Texas. The City of Driscoll Texas (the “City”) is located at the junction of U.S. Highway 77 and Farm Road 665, twenty-two miles southwest of Corpus Christi in south central Nueces County, was established in 1904, when the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railway built south from Robstown and located a station on ranchland belonging to Robert Driscoll, Jr.. The City's 2020 estimated population is approximately 745.

Nueces County, Texas. Nueces County, Texas (the “County”) was created and organized in 1846 from San Patricio County. Tourists are attracted by the mild winter climates. The County was the state's largest producer of sorghum in 2016. The County's 2020 estimated population is 372,883.

Economic Base: Mineral: Sand, oil, gravel and gas. Industry: Tourism, petroleum, military bases, manufacturing, coastal shipping and agriculture. Agricultural: Sunflowers, hay, grain sorghum, cotton, corn, canola and beef cattle.

Oil & Gas 2019: The oil production for this County accounts for 0.01% of the total State production. Nueces County ranks 142 out of all the counties in Texas for oil production. The gas production for this County accounts for 0.13% of the total State production. Nueces County ranks 64 out of all the counties in Texas for gas production.

Oil Production:	<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Year</u>
	2018	Oil	157,665 BBL	-24.85
	2019	Oil	147,051 BBL	-6.73

Casinghead: (Texas Railroad Commission)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Year</u>
	2018	Casinghead	316,913 MCF	-18.32
	2019	Casinghead	234,649 MCF	-25.96

Gas Well Production: (Texas Railroad Commission)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Year</u>
	2018	GW Gas	7,932,006 MCF	-19.33
	2019	GW Gas	7,317,235 MCF	-7.75

Condensate: (Texas Railroad Commission)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>% Change from Previous Year</u>
	2018	Condensate	203,974 BBL	23.79
	2019	Condensate	212,369 BBL	4.12

Retail Sales & Effective Buying Income:	Year	2018	2017	2016
Retail Sales		\$6.2B	\$4.6B	\$5.6B
Effective Buying Income (EBI)		\$8.3B	\$8.3B	\$7.9B
County Median Household Income		\$47,178	\$47,450	\$45,999
State Median Household Income		\$61,175	\$57,227	\$55,352
% of Households with EBI below \$25K		25.3%	24.2%	12.7%
% of Households with EBI above \$25K		66.2%	66.3%	65.1%

Employment Data:	2020		2019		2018	
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Earnings</u>
1st Quarter:	161,355	\$2.0B	163,236	\$2.0B	162,351	\$1.9B
2nd Quarter:	N/A	N/A	165,154	\$2.0B	164,895	\$1.9B
3rd Quarter:	N/A	N/A	163,961	\$2.0B	163,661	\$1.9B
4th Quarter:	N/A	N/A	165,032	\$2.1B	165,164	\$2.1B

Major Colleges and Universities: Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, Del Mar College

Colleges and Universities:	Year	Total	Fall Enrollment
	2018	2	23,821
	2019	2	23,468

Labor Force Statistics	Nueces County		Texas		United States	
	<u>Sept. 2019</u>	<u>Sept. 2020</u>	<u>Sept. 2019</u>	<u>Sept. 2020</u>	<u>Sept. 2019</u>	<u>Sept. 2020</u>
Total Civilian Labor Force	166,828	165,148	14,111,297	14,208,368	163,943,000	160,073,000
Total Employment	160,207	148,753	13,628,468	13,030,775	158,478,000	147,796,000
Total Unemployment	6,621	16,395	482,829	1,177,593	5,465,000	12,277,000
Percent Unemployed	4.0	9.9	3.4	8.3	3.3	7.7

Sources: Texas Municipal Reports, published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and Demographics USA County Edition and Texas Labor Market Review. Any data on population, value added by manufacturing or production of minerals or agricultural products are from US Census or other official sources.

APPENDIX C

**EXCERPTS FROM THE
DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended August 31, 2019**

The information contained in this APPENDIX consists of excerpts from the Driscoll Independent School District Annual Financial Report for the Year Ended August 31, 2019, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Report for further information

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DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019



Lovvorn & Kieschnick

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

LOVVORN & KIESCHNICK, LLP

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DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS

AUGUST 31, 2019

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

VERONICA RAMON	PRESIDENT
LALA ZUNIGA	VICE-PRESIDENT
CINDY LOPEZ	SECRETARY
JOHANNA SCHUBERT	MEMBER
GLORIA OLIVAREZ	MEMBER
MIKE ZAMORA	MEMBER
TYLER STOKES	MEMBER

OTHER OFFICIALS

DR. CYNTHIA M. GARCIA	SUPERINTENDENT
ANNETTE VASQUEZ	BUSINESS MANAGER

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Driscoll Independent School District
Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended August 31, 2019

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Driscoll Independent School District
Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended August 31, 2019

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Introductory Section

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CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Driscoll Independent School District
Name of School District

Nueces
County

178905
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 period ended August 31, 2019, at a meeting of the board of trustees of such school district on the 10th day of December, 2019.

Cindy Lopez
Board Secretary

Veronica Ramon
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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Lovvorn & Kieschnick, LLP
418 Peoples Street, Ste. 308
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees
Driscoll Independent School District
P. O. Box 238
Driscoll, Texas 78351

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Driscoll Independent School District ("the District") as of and for the year ended August 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

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 Driscoll Independent School District as of August 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note A to the financial statements, in 2019, Driscoll Independent School District adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As described in Note A to the financial statements, in 2019, Driscoll Independent School District adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, and budgetary comparison information and schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability and schedule of District pension contributions, and schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability and schedule of District OPEB contributions identified as Required Supplementary Information in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Driscoll Independent School District's basic financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required parts of the basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 other supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 6, 2019 on our consideration of Driscoll 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 Driscoll Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,



Lovvorn & Kieschnick, LLP

Corpus Christi, TX
December 6, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of Driscoll Independent School District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

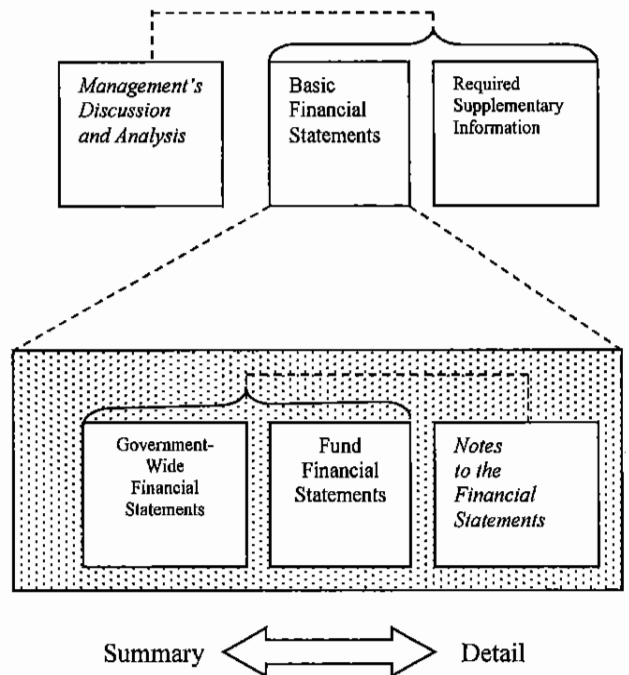
- The District's total combined net position was \$8,803,783 at August 31, 2019.
- During the year, the District's expenses were \$1,295,554 less than the \$6,402,639 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The total cost of the District's programs was \$5,107,085, or 17.4% lower than last year, but no new programs were added this year.
- The general fund reported a fund balance this year of \$5,709,851 which is a \$1,340,210 or 30.7% increase over last year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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



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

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

Figure A-2. Major Features of the District’s Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements				
<i>Type of Statements</i>	Government-Wide	Fund Statements		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
<i>Scope</i>	Entire District’s government (except fiduciary funds) and the District’s component units	The activities of the District that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities the District operates similar to private businesses; self insurance	Instances in which the district is the trustee or agent for someone else’s resources
<i>Required financial statement</i>	*Statement of net position	*Balance Sheet	*Statement of net position	*Statement of Fiduciary net position
	*Statement of activities	*Statement of revenues, expenditures & changes in fund balances	*Statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position *Statement of cash flows	*Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
<i>Accounting basis and measurement focus</i>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
<i>Type of asset/liability information</i>	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term, the District’s funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
<i>Type of inflow/outflow information</i>	All revenue and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

- Over time, increases or decreases in the District’s net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District’s tax base.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

The District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds*—Most of the District’s basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how *cash and other financial assets* that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District’s programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statement, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- *Fiduciary funds*—The District is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for certain funds. It is also responsible for other assets that—because of a trust arrangement—can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The District’s fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the District’s government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net position

The District's *combined* net position was \$8,803,783 on August 31, 2019.

Table A-1
The District's Net Position

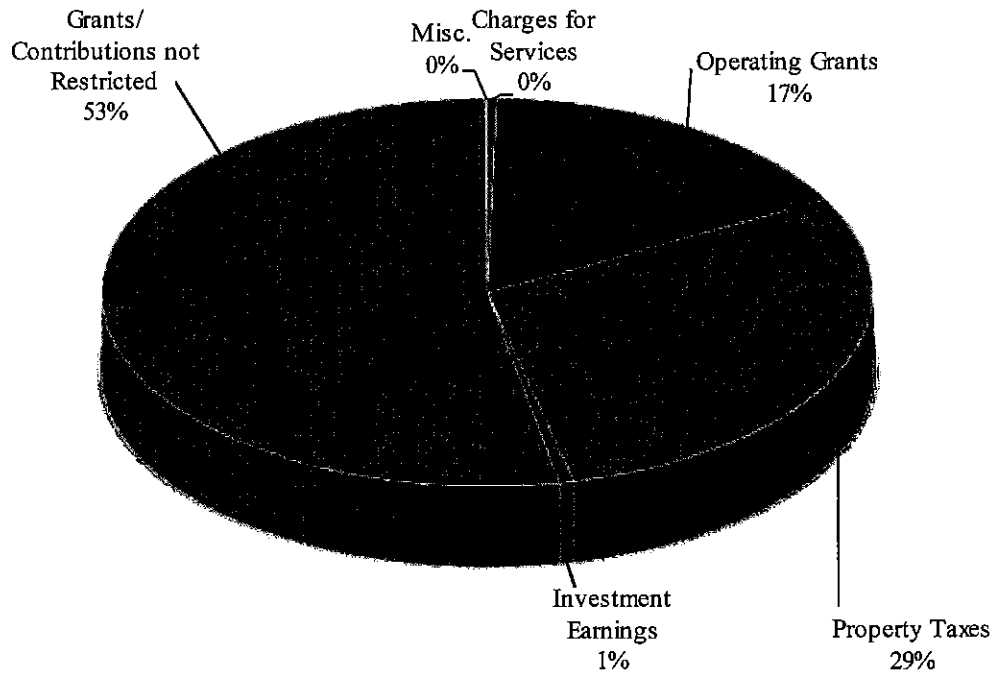
	Governmental Activities		% Change
	2019	2018	
Current and other assets	\$ 7,089,169	\$ 5,530,771	28.18%
Capital and non-current assets	12,169,709	12,574,231	-3.22%
Total Assets	19,258,878	18,105,002	6.37%
Deferred Outflow of Resources	-	8,974	-100.00%
Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions	507,446	193,877	161.74%
Deferred Outflow Related to OPEB	119,810	18,896	534.05%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	627,256	221,747	182.87%
Current liabilities	775,546	732,546	5.87%
Long-term liabilities	7,493,088	7,767,151	-3.53%
Net Pension Liability	977,424	564,719	73.08%
Net OPEB Liability	1,354,421	1,175,858	15.19%
Total Liabilities	10,600,479	10,240,274	3.52%
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	53,571	86,382	-37.98%
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	428,301	491,864	-12.92%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	481,872	578,246	-16.67%
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	4,757,637	4,811,776	-1.13%
Restricted	104,563	46,129	126.68%
Unrestricted	3,941,583	2,650,324	48.72%
Total Net Position	\$ 8,803,783	\$ 7,508,229	17.26%

The \$3,941,583 of unrestricted net position represents resources available to fund the programs of the District next year.

Changes in net position

The District's total revenues were \$6,402,639. A significant portion, 53%, of the District's revenues comes from grants and contributions (See Figure A-3); 29% comes from property taxes, while 17% relates to operating grants.

**Figure 1:
District Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year**



The total cost of all programs and services was \$5,107,085; 50% of these costs were for instructional and student services and 4% were for intergovernmental charges.

Governmental Activities

Property tax rates increased slightly to \$1.06 per \$100 valuation. However, property valuations increased by \$17.1 million.

Current and other assets increased \$1,558,398, or 28.2% from the previous year due to significant increases in cash and cash equivalents as well as due from other governments. Capital assets decreased \$404,522 due to depreciation of buildings and improvements. Long-term liabilities saw a decrease of \$274,063, or 3.5% from prior year.

Table A-2
The District's Revenues and Expenses

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Total % Changes</u>
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018*</u>	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for service	\$ 27,312	\$ 40,122	-31.93%
Operating grants and contributions	1,061,562	766,072	38.57%
General Revenues:			
Maintenance and operations taxes	1,241,405	920,758	34.82%
Debt service taxes	643,349	584,043	10.15%
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific functions	3,387,904	2,935,426	15.41%
Investment earnings	36,092	27,882	29.45%
Miscellaneous	5,015	23,178	-78.36%
Total Revenue	<u>6,402,639</u>	<u>5,297,481</u>	20.86%
Expenses:			
Instruction, curriculum and media services	\$ 2,528,778	\$ 1,981,071	27.65%
Instructional and school leadership	251,945	206,761	21.85%
Student support services	333,140	260,036	28.11%
Child nutrition	296,392	253,245	17.04%
Cocurricular activities	75,115	62,463	20.26%
General administration	392,430	312,744	25.48%
Plant maintenance, security & data processing	708,468	694,992	1.94%
Community services	16,529	15,321	7.88%
Debt services	291,650	295,395	-1.27%
Capital outlay	6,500	4,589	41.64%
Bond Issuance Costs and Fees	2,700	2,900	-6.90%
Intergovernmental charges	203,438	259,525	-21.61%
Total Expenses	<u>5,107,085</u>	<u>4,349,042</u>	17.43%
Increase in net position before transfers and special items	1,295,554	948,439	36.60%
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year	7,508,229	8,622,244	-12.92%
Prior Period Adjustment	-	(2,062,093)	100.00%
Net position(deficit) at end of year	<u>\$ 8,803,783</u>	<u>\$ 7,508,590</u>	17.25%

- The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$5,107,085.
- However, the amount that our taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was \$1,884,754.
- Some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, \$27,312, or by grants and contributions of \$1,061,562.

Table A-3 presents the cost of each of the District's largest functions as well as each function's *net cost* (total cost less fees generated by the activities and intergovernmental aid). The net cost reflects what was funded by state revenues as well as local tax dollars.

Table A-3
Net Cost of Selected District Functions

	Total Cost of Services		%	Net Cost of Services		%
	2019	2018*	Change	2019	2018*	Change
Instruction	\$ 2,441,889	\$ 1,913,217	27.63%	\$ 1,935,750	\$ 1,558,466	24.21%
General administration	392,430	312,744	25.48%	380,345	304,941	24.73%
Plant maintenance	666,600	659,383	1.09%	643,149	651,274	-1.25%
Contracted instructional services between schools	203,438	259,525	-21.61%	203,438	259,525	-21.61%

*The functional expenses reported for 2018 in Tables A-2 and A-3 were significantly reduced due to negative NECE expenses due to changes in benefits within the TRS-care plan.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Revenues from governmental fund types total \$6,312,147, an increase of 18.4% compared to the preceding year. State program revenues increased by \$448,536, or 14.3%, which is primarily the result of an increase in foundation school programs and teacher retirement, while the property tax rate remained the same. Federal revenues increased by \$158,647, or 33.6%.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the District revised its budget several times. Even with these adjustments, actual expenditures were \$335,658 below final budget amounts. The most significant positive variance resulted from plant maintenance and operations costs being much lower than anticipated. Staffing is budgeted for full employment throughout the year.

Resources available were \$1,578,584 above the final budgeted amount. As noted earlier:

- Property tax collections were \$149,053 more than expected.
- State funding was more than final budget amounts for the current year by \$1,340,577 as a result of higher foundation school programs at year end than what was originally estimated and federal funds remained stable, only slightly decreasing.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the District had invested \$15,652,255 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, and vehicles. (See Table A-4.) This amount represents a net increase (including additions less reductions) of \$40,017, or 0.26% over last year.

Table A-4
District's Capital Assets

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Total % Change</u>
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	
Land	\$ 47,851	\$ 47,851	0.00%
Construction in progress	-	-	0.00%
Buildings and improvements	14,342,259	14,342,259	0.00%
Equipment	602,067	602,067	0.00%
Vehicles	660,078	620,061	6.45%
Totals at historical cost	<u>15,652,255</u>	<u>15,612,238</u>	0.26%
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>3,482,545</u>	<u>3,038,006</u>	14.63%
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 12,169,710</u>	<u>\$ 12,574,232</u>	-3.22%

Long -Term Obligations

The District had the following obligations at August 31, 2019:

Table A-5
The District's Long-Term Obligations

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Total % Change</u>
Current Interest Bonds	\$ 5,715,000	\$ 5,780,000	-1.12%
Capital Appreciation Bonds	1,278,306	1,278,306	0.00%
Refunding bonds	285,000	553,000	-48.46%
	<u>7,278,306</u>	<u>7,611,306</u>	-4.38%
Bond Premium and Discount	133,767	160,135	-16.47%
Net Pension Liability	977,424	564,719	73.08%
Net OPEB Liability	1,354,421	1,175,858	15.19%
Bond Accretion on CAP Bonds	440,739	355,066	24.13%
Total long-term obligations	10,184,657	9,867,084	3.22%
Less: Current liability portion	359,723	359,367	0.10%
Long-Term Obligations	<u>\$ 9,824,934</u>	<u>\$ 9,507,717</u>	3.34%

The District doesn't anticipate issuing any new obligations of any kind during the next year. Additional information regarding the District's Long-Term Obligations can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

- Appraised values used for the 2019 tax year property tax assessments will be up by \$702,861 or 0.67% from the 2018 tax year, primarily due to higher oil and gas reserves from the prior year.
- General operating fund spending per student decreases in the 2019 budget from \$12,068 to \$19,603. This is a 62.4% increase.
- The district's 2019 refined average daily attendance is expected to decrease to 250 students.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the general fund budget for 2019-2020. Amounts available for appropriation in the general fund budget are \$3,969,171, an increase of 19.5% over the final 2018 budget of \$3,322,134. Property tax revenue is budgeted to decrease by 16.1% due to assessed values remaining nearly stable. State revenue is expected to increase as the property tax revenue increases.

Expenditures are budgeted to increase by 16.2% to \$4,096,789 from prior year actual expenditures. The largest increase is in the area of instruction. The District has added no new major programs or initiatives to the 2019-2020 budget.

If these estimates are realized, the District's budgetary general fund balance is expected to remain the same by the close of 2020.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District's Business Services Department.

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Basic Financial Statements

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DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	1	Governmental Activities
ASSETS:		
1110	<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	\$ 5,919,998
1225	<i>Property Taxes Receivable (Net)</i>	123,109
1240	<i>Due from Other Governments</i>	1,039,076
1290	<i>Other Receivables (Net)</i>	6,986
Capital Assets:		
1510	<i>Land</i>	47,851
1520	<i>Buildings and Improvements, Net</i>	11,747,363
1530	<i>Furniture and Equipment, Net</i>	374,495
1000	Total Assets	<u>19,258,878</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
1705	<i>Deferred Outflow Related to Pensions</i>	507,446
1706	<i>Deferred Outflow Related to OPEB</i>	119,810
1700	Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>627,256</u>
LIABILITIES:		
2110	<i>Accounts Payable</i>	70,073
2140	<i>Interest Payable</i>	9,426
2165	<i>Accrued Liabilities</i>	336,323
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
2501	<i>Due Within One Year</i>	359,724
2502	<i>Due in More Than One Year</i>	7,493,088
2540	<i>Net Pension Liability</i>	977,424
2545	<i>Net OPEB Liability</i>	1,354,421
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>10,600,479</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
2605	<i>Deferred Inflow Related to Pensions</i>	53,571
2606	<i>Deferred Inflow Related to OPEB</i>	428,301
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>481,872</u>
NET POSITION:		
3200	Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,757,637
Restricted For:		
3820	State and Federal Programs	102,757
3840	Other	1,806
3900	Unrestricted	3,941,583
3000	Total Net Position	<u>\$ 8,803,783</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	Functions/Programs	1	3	4	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses	Program Revenues		Governmental Activities
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
	Governmental Activities:				
11	<i>Instruction</i>	\$ 2,441,889	\$ --	\$ 506,139	\$ (1,935,750)
12	<i>Instructional Resources and Media Services</i>	49,377	--	2,057	(47,320)
13	<i>Curriculum and Staff Development</i>	37,512	--	26,166	(11,346)
21	<i>Instructional Leadership</i>	1,797	--	--	(1,797)
23	<i>School Leadership</i>	250,148	--	10,673	(239,475)
31	<i>Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services</i>	89,352	--	4,284	(85,068)
32	<i>Social Work Services</i>	15,218	--	553	(14,665)
33	<i>Health Services</i>	61,954	--	141,452	79,498
34	<i>Student Transportation</i>	166,616	--	5,436	(161,180)
35	<i>Food Service</i>	296,392	17,392	274,197	(4,803)
36	<i>Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities</i>	75,115	2,102	14,887	(58,126)
41	<i>General Administration</i>	392,430	950	11,135	(380,345)
51	<i>Facilities Maintenance and Operations</i>	666,600	--	23,451	(643,149)
52	<i>Security and Monitoring Services</i>	3,591	--	--	(3,591)
53	<i>Data Processing Services</i>	38,277	--	303	(37,974)
61	<i>Community Services</i>	16,529	6,868	2,228	(7,433)
72	<i>Interest on Long-term Debt</i>	291,650	--	38,601	(253,049)
73	<i>Bond Issuance Costs and Fees</i>	2,700	--	--	(2,700)
81	<i>Capital Outlay</i>	6,500	--	--	(6,500)
99	<i>Other Intergovernmental Charges</i>	203,438	--	--	(203,438)
TG	Total Governmental Activities	5,107,085	27,312	1,061,562	(4,018,211)
TP	Total Primary Government	\$ 5,107,085	\$ 27,312	\$ 1,061,562	(4,018,211)
	General Revenues:				
MT	<i>Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes</i>				1,241,405
DT	<i>Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service</i>				643,349
IE	<i>Investment Earnings</i>				36,092
GC	<i>Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs</i>				3,387,904
MI	<i>Miscellaneous</i>				5,015
TR	Total General Revenues				5,313,765
CN	Change in Net Position				1,295,554
NB	Net Position - Beginning				7,508,229
NE	Net Position - Ending				\$ 8,803,783

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	98 Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS:					
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,118,281	\$ 281,084	\$ 485,746	\$ 5,885,111
1225	Taxes Receivable, Net	86,471	36,638	--	123,109
1240	Due from Other Governments	951,655	31,694	55,727	1,039,076
1260	Due from Other Funds	6,588	--	--	6,588
1290	Other Receivables	6,986	--	--	6,986
1000	Total Assets	<u>6,169,981</u>	<u>349,416</u>	<u>541,473</u>	<u>7,060,870</u>
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts Payable	\$ 63,412	\$ --	\$ 6,661	\$ 70,073
2150	Payroll Deductions & Withholdings	2,260	--	--	2,260
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	283,494	--	17,997	301,491
2170	Due to Other Funds	--	5,750	--	5,750
2200	Accrued Expenditures	24,493	--	72	24,565
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>373,659</u>	<u>5,750</u>	<u>24,730</u>	<u>404,139</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
2601	Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	86,471	36,637	--	123,108
2600	Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>86,471</u>	<u>36,637</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>123,108</u>
FUND BALANCES:					
Restricted Fund Balances:					
3450	Federal/State Funds Grant Restrictions	--	--	102,759	102,759
3480	Retirement of Long-Term Debt	--	307,029	--	307,029
3490	Other Restrictions of Fund Balance	--	--	1,806	1,806
Committed Fund Balances:					
3510	Construction	--	--	385,699	385,699
3545	Other Committed Fund Balance	--	--	25,869	25,869
Assigned Fund Balances:					
3590	Other Assigned Fund Balance	--	--	610	610
3600	Unassigned	5,709,851	--	--	5,709,851
3000	Total Fund Balances	<u>5,709,851</u>	<u>307,029</u>	<u>516,743</u>	<u>6,533,623</u>
4000	Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflow of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 6,169,981</u>	<u>\$ 349,416</u>	<u>\$ 541,473</u>	<u>\$ 7,060,870</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
*RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
 TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION*
 AUGUST 31, 2019

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 6,533,623
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position ("SNP") are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	12,169,709
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.	123,108
The assets and liabilities of internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the SNP.	26,042
Payables for bond principal which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(7,278,306)
Payables for bond interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.	(9,426)
Recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability is not reported in the funds.	(977,424)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	(53,571)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the pension plan are not reported in the funds.	507,446
The accumulated accretion of interest on capital appreciation bonds is not reported in the funds.	(440,739)
Bond premiums are amortized in the SNA but not in the funds.	(133,767)
Recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability is not reported in the funds.	(1,354,421)
Deferred Resource Inflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	(428,301)
Deferred Resource Outflows related to the OPEB plan are not reported in the funds.	<u>119,810</u>
Net position of governmental activities - Statement of Net Position	<u>\$ 8,803,783</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	98 Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
5700 <i>Local and Intermediate Sources</i>	\$ 1,286,533	\$ 650,226	\$ 160,192	\$ 2,096,951
5800 <i>State Program Revenues</i>	3,475,231	38,601	70,340	3,584,172
5900 <i>Federal Program Revenues</i>	138,954	--	492,070	631,024
5020 Total Revenues	<u>4,900,718</u>	<u>688,827</u>	<u>722,602</u>	<u>6,312,147</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
0011 <i>Instruction</i>	1,746,254	--	344,020	2,090,274
0012 <i>Instructional Resources and Media Services</i>	42,698	--	--	42,698
0013 <i>Curriculum and Staff Development</i>	7,506	--	26,172	33,678
0021 <i>Instructional Leadership</i>	1,613	--	--	1,613
0023 <i>School Leadership</i>	213,589	--	--	213,589
0031 <i>Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services</i>	76,389	--	358	76,747
0032 <i>Social Work Services</i>	12,988	--	--	12,988
0033 <i>Health Services</i>	52,638	--	286	52,924
0034 <i>Student Transportation</i>	183,113	--	--	183,113
0035 <i>Food Service</i>	--	--	255,055	255,055
0036 <i>Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities</i>	53,301	--	12,020	65,321
0041 <i>General Administration</i>	341,277	--	--	341,277
0051 <i>Facilities Maintenance and Operations</i>	576,384	--	11,467	587,851
0052 <i>Security and Monitoring Services</i>	3,224	--	--	3,224
0053 <i>Data Processing Services</i>	34,129	--	--	34,129
0061 <i>Community Services</i>	3,754	--	10,804	14,558
0071 <i>Principal on Long-term Debt</i>	--	333,000	--	333,000
0072 <i>Interest on Long-term Debt</i>	--	223,790	--	223,790
0073 <i>Bond Issuance Costs and Fees</i>	--	2,700	--	2,700
0081 <i>Capital Outlay</i>	6,500	--	--	6,500
0099 <i>Other Intergovernmental Charges</i>	203,438	--	--	203,438
6030 Total Expenditures	<u>3,558,795</u>	<u>559,490</u>	<u>660,182</u>	<u>4,778,467</u>
1100 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under)				
1100 Expenditures	<u>1,341,923</u>	<u>129,337</u>	<u>62,420</u>	<u>1,533,680</u>
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
7915 <i>Transfers In</i>	--	--	1,713	1,713
8911 <i>Transfers Out</i>	(1,713)	--	--	(1,713)
7080 Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	<u>(1,713)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>1,713</u>	<u>--</u>
1200 Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>1,340,210</u>	<u>129,337</u>	<u>64,133</u>	<u>1,533,680</u>
0100 Fund Balances - Beginning	<u>4,369,641</u>	<u>177,692</u>	<u>452,610</u>	<u>4,999,943</u>
3000 Fund Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 5,709,851</u>	<u>\$ 307,029</u>	<u>\$ 516,743</u>	<u>\$ 6,533,623</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,533,680
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities ("SOA") are different because:	
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the SOA.	40,017
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.	(444,539)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.	(7,847)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.	333,000
The accretion of interest on capital appreciation bonds is not reported in the funds.	(85,673)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest from beginning of period to end of period.	434
The net revenue (expense) of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(10,486)
Amortization of bond premium and deferred amount is an expense in the SOA but not in the funds.	17,379
The District's share of the unrecognized deferred inflows and outflows for the pension plan was amortized.	60,359
Pension expense relating to GASB 68 is recorded in the SOA but not in the funds.	(126,684)
The District's share of the unrecognized deferred inflows and outflows for the OPEB plan was amortized.	37,980
OPEB expense relating to GASB 75 is recorded in the SOA but not in the funds.	<u>(52,066)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities - Statement of Activities	<u>\$ 1,295,554</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes		Nonmajor Internal Service Fund
		Insurance Fund
	ASSETS:	
	Current Assets:	
1110	<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	\$ 34,887
	Total Current Assets	<u>34,887</u>
1000	Total Assets	<u>34,887</u>
	LIABILITIES:	
	Current Liabilities:	
2170	<i>Due to Other Funds</i>	\$ 838
2200	<i>Accrued Expenses</i>	<u>8,007</u>
	Total Current Liabilities	<u>8,845</u>
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>8,845</u>
	NET POSITION:	
3900	<i>Unrestricted</i>	<u>26,042</u>
3000	Total Net Position	<u>\$ 26,042</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND NET POSITION - INTERNAL SERVICE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

<u>Data Control Codes</u>	<u>Nonmajor Internal Service Fund</u>
	<u>Insurance Fund</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
6400 <i>Other Operating Costs</i>	\$ 10,486
6030 Total Expenses	<u>10,486</u>
1300 Change in Net Position	(10,486)
0100 Total Net Position - Beginning	36,528
3300 Total Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 26,042</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds
	<u>Nonmajor Internal Service Funds</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
<i>Cash Receipts (Payments) for Quasi-external Operating Transactions with Other Funds</i>	\$ --
<i>Cash Payments to Other Suppliers for Goods and Services</i>	(10,486)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(10,486)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
<i>Interest and Dividends on Investments</i>	--
Net Cash Provided (Used) for Investing Activities	<u>--</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,486)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	45,373
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	<u>\$ 34,887</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (10,486)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Change in Assets and Liabilities:	
<i>Decrease (Increase) in Interfund Receivables</i>	--
<i>Increase (Decrease) in Interfund Payables</i>	--
<i>Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable</i>	--
Total Adjustments	<u>--</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (10,486)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	Agency Funds
ASSETS:	
1110 <i>Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	\$ 7,397
1290 <i>Other Receivables</i>	811
1000 Total Assets	<u>8,208</u>
LIABILITIES:	
Current Liabilities:	
2190 <i>Due to Student Groups</i>	\$ 8,208
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>8,208</u>
NET POSITION:	
3000 Total Net Position	<u>\$ --</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of Driscoll 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 group, has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District. The Board is elected by the public and has the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the District. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the Board, and the TEA may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the Board. The District receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of those funding entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity 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. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

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

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

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 taxes collected for the purpose of debt service, and related debt service expenditures.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

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.

Fiduciary funds are reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements. However, because their assets are held in a trustee or agent 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 considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end, with the exception of property taxes which are considered immaterial. Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

3. **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

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period. The assessed value of the roll on January 1, 2018, upon which the levy for the 2019 fiscal year was based, was \$116,956,836.

The tax rates assessed for the year ended August 31, 2019, to finance General Fund operations and the payment of principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt were \$1.06 and \$.549463 per \$100 valuation, respectively, for a total of \$1.609463 per \$100 valuation.

Current tax collections for the year ended August 31, 2019, were 95.0% of the year-end adjusted tax levy. Delinquent taxes are prorated between maintenance and debt service based on the rates adopted for the year of the levy.

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.

Delinquent Taxes Receivable

The following table shows a schedule of delinquent taxes receivable and the allowance for uncollectible taxes for the District:

	Balance 09/01/18	Current Year Levy	Total Collections	Yearly Adjustments	Balance 08/31/19
Delinquent Taxes					
Receivable	\$ 217,695	\$ 1,852,755	\$ 1,852,132	\$ (8,472)	209,846
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(86,738)				(86,738)
Net Delinquent Taxes Receivable	<u>\$ 130,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,852,755</u>	<u>\$ 1,852,132</u>	<u>\$ (8,472)</u>	<u>123,108</u>

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Infrastructure	30
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20
Vehicles	2-15
Office Equipment	3-15
Computer Equipment	3-15

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Impairment losses related to capital assets are recognized and measured when there has been a significant, unexpected decline in the service utility of capital assets. The events or changes in circumstances which lead to impairment determinations are not considered to be normal or ordinary. The service utility of a capital asset is the usable capacity which, at acquisition, was expected to be used or provide service. Common indicators of impairment include - evidence of physical damage where the level of damage is such that restoration efforts are needed to restore service utility; enactment of laws or approval of regulations as well as changes in environmental factors ; technological developments, or other evidence of obsolescence; changes in the manner of duration of use of capital assets; or construction stoppage due to lack of funding. There were no impairment charges during fiscal 2019.

e. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of financial position (the government-wide Statement 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.

f. 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.

g. Compensated Absences

At August 31, 2019, the District had no liability for accrued sick leave or vacation leave.

h. 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.

i. Use of Estimates

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

j. 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

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

statewide database for policy development and funding plans.

k. 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. 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.

l. 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.

m. 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.

4. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) has been determined using the

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported the following:

Net Pension Asset	\$	--
Net Pension Liability	\$	977,424

5. 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.

6. Implementation of New Standards

In the current fiscal year, the District implemented the following new standards. The applicable provisions of the new standards are summarized below. Implementation is reflected in the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

GASB 88 - Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements

The primary objective of this statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

This statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt.

GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*

This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this statement.

The District does not currently have any AROs and does not expect that implementation of the pronouncement will have an impact on the financial statements.

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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:

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
In the General Fund and Child Nutrition Funds, certain functional expenditures exceeded the appropriated amounts.	In the future, the budget will be amended before overspending.

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:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Deficit Amount</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
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, 2019, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was \$5,552,208 and the bank balance was \$5,548,341. The District's cash deposits at August 31, 2019 and during the year ended August 31, 2019, 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

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acceptances, 7) mutual funds, 8) investment pools, 9) guaranteed investment contracts, and 10) commercial paper.

The District's investments at August 31, 2019 are shown below.

<u>Investment or Investment Type</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
TexStar Investment Pool (Rated AAA)	less than 1 year	\$ 188,388
Lone Star Investment Pool (Rated (AAAm)	less than 1 year	186,799
Total Investments		<u>\$ 375,187</u>

Due to the highly liquid nature of these investments, the amounts are included in cash and cash equivalents on the face of the financial statements.

Limitations exist for withdrawals in this way: ACH (Automated Clearing House) withdrawals from Lone Star or TexStar are restricted to the account designated by the direct deposit form currently on record. The current authorized direct deposit form designates only the District Depository Bank as the entity to use for deposits or withdrawals by ACH. The Superintendent must authorize any new or replacement direct deposit form that would alter or replace the depository bank.

Limitations exist for wire transfers in this way: A Wire Transfer to or from Lone Star or TexStar requires two signatures from authorized representatives in order to be processed.

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.

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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.

TexSTAR

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

Lone Star

The Lone Star Investment Pool (Lone Star) is a public funds investment pool created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 791, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256. Lone Star is administered by First Public, a subsidiary of the Texas Association of School

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Boards (TASB), with Standish and American Beacon Advisors managing the investment and reinvestment of Lone Star's assets. State Street Bank provides custody and valuation services to Lone Star. All of the board of trustees' eleven members are Lone Star participants by either being employees or elected officials of a participant. Lone Star has established an advisory board composed of both pool members and non-members. Lone Star is rated AAA by Standard and Poor's and operated in a manner consistent with the the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The District is invested in the Government Overnight Fund of Lone Star which seeks to maintain a net asset value of one dollar. Lone Star has 3 different funds: Government Overnight, Corporate Overnight and Corporate Overnight Plus. Government and Corporate Overnight maintain a net asset value of one dollar and the Corporate Overnight Plus maintains a net asset value of 50 cents.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
<i>Capital assets not being depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 47,851	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 47,851
Construction in progress	--	--	--	--
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>47,851</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>47,851</u>
<i>Capital assets being depreciated:</i>				
Buildings and improvements	14,342,259	--	--	14,342,259
Equipment	602,067	--	--	602,067
Vehicles	620,061	40,017	--	660,078
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>15,564,387</u>	<u>40,017</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>15,604,404</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,215,778)	(379,119)	--	(2,594,897)
Equipment	(294,099)	(47,389)	--	(341,488)
Vehicles	(528,129)	(18,031)	--	(546,160)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,038,006)</u>	<u>(444,539)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(3,482,545)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>12,526,381</u>	<u>(404,522)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12,121,859</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 12,574,232</u>	<u>\$ (404,522)</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 12,169,710</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 233,741
Instructional Resources and Media Services	4,813
Curriculum and Staff Development	3,834
Instructional Leadership	184
School Leadership	23,464
Guidance, Counseling, & Evaluation Services	8,367
Social Work Services	1,427
Health Services	5,817
Student Transportation	18,031
Food Services	26,524
Extracurricular Activities	7,246
General Administration	38,109
Plant Maintenance and Operations	67,109
Security and Monitoring Services	367
Data Processing Services	3,874
Community Services	1,632
	<u>\$ 444,539</u>

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E. Interfund Balances and Activities

1. Due To and From Other Funds

Balances due to and due from other funds at August 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

Due To Fund	Due From Fund	Amount	Purpose
General Fund	Internal Service Fund	\$ 838	Short-term loans
General Fund	Debt Service Fund	5,750	Short-term loans
	Total	<u>\$ 6,588</u>	

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, 2019, consisted of the following:

Transfers From	Transfers To	Amount	Reason
General fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$ 1,713	Supplement other funds sources
	Total	<u>\$ 1,713</u>	

F. Long-Term Obligations

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

1. Long-Term Obligation Activity

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended August 31, 2019, are as follows:

Description	Interest Rate Payable	Amounts Original Issue	Amounts Outstanding 9/1/18	Issued	Retired	Amounts Outstanding 8/31/19	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds and Notes:							
Unlimited Tax Current Interest Bonds Series 2013	2.0% to 4.0%	6,185,000 \$	5,780,000 \$	--	\$ 65,000 \$	5,715,000 \$	60,000
Unlimited Tax Capital Appreciation Bonds Series 2013	5.05% to 5.31%	1,278,306	1,278,306	--	--	1,278,306	--
Unlimited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2016	3.00%	1,065,000	553,000	--	268,000	285,000	285,000
Sub-Totals			<u>7,611,306</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>333,000</u>	<u>7,278,306</u>	<u>345,000</u>

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Bond Premium on Issuance	160,134		26,367	133,767	14,723
Bond Accretion on Capital Appreciation Bonds	355,066	85,673	--	440,739	--
Net Pension Liability	564,719	472,526	59,821	977,424	--
Net OPEB Liability	1,175,858	197,276	18,713	1,354,421	--
	<u>\$ 9,867,083</u>	<u>\$ 755,475</u>	<u>\$ 437,901</u>	<u>\$ 10,184,657</u>	<u>\$ 359,723</u>

2. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at August 31, 2019, are as follows:

Year Ending August 31,	Governmental Activities				
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 285,000	\$ 8,550	\$ 60,000	\$ 205,900	\$ 559,450
2021	--	--	325,000	204,700	529,700
2022	--	--	330,000	194,950	524,950
2023	--	--	340,000	185,050	525,050
2024	--	--	350,000	174,850	524,850
2025-2029	--	--	1,960,000	680,525	2,640,525
2030-2034	--	--	2,350,000	289,200	2,639,200
2035-2039	--	--	797,295	1,847,705	2,645,000
2040-2044	--	--	481,011	1,623,989	2,105,000
Totals	<u>\$ 285,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,550</u>	<u>\$ 6,993,306</u>	<u>5,406,869</u>	<u>12,693,725</u>

Defeased Bonds Outstanding

The District had no defeased bonds outstanding as of August 31, 2019.

3. SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, 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. The District qualifies for this exemption.

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 2019, 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.

Unemployment Compensation

During the year ended August 31, 2019, Driscoll ISD provided unemployment compensation coverage to its employees through participation in the TASB Risk Management Fund (the Fund). The Fund was created and is operated under the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code. All

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districts participating in the Fund execute Interlocal Agreements that define the responsibilities of the parties.

The Fund's Unemployment Compensation Program is authorized by Section 22.005 of the Texas Education Code and Chapter 172 of the Texas Local Government Code. The Fund meets its obligations to the Texas Workforce Commission. Expenses are accrued each month until the quarterly payment has been made. Expenses can be reasonably estimated; therefore, there is no need for specific or aggregate stop loss coverage for Unemployment Compensation pool members.

The Fund engages the services of an independent auditor to conduct an independent financial audit after the close of each plan year on August 31. The audit is approved by the Fund's Board of Trustees in February of the following year. The Fund's audited financial statements as of August 31, 2018, are available at the TASB offices and have been filed with the Texas State Board of Insurance in Austin.

Workers' Compensation

The District has established the Worker's Compensation fund to account for and finance workers compensation claims. It is a modified self-insurance plan known as School Comp. The plan began September 1, 2018 and ended September 1, 2019. The District's maximum financial exposure for the plan year is \$27,280. Any costs above \$27,280 for the 2018-2019 plan year are the shared responsibility of the remaining School Comp members. The District's self-insured retention per occurrence is \$350,000. Costs for any one claim above the self-insured retention are the shared responsibility of the remaining School Comp members. Excess insurance is provided by Safety National Casualty Corporation and admitted carrier. The policy provides for specific stop-loss attachment at \$250,000 per occurrence and aggregate stop-loss attachment at \$1,000,000. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

All funds of the District participated in the program and make payments to the fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior-year and current-year claims and to establish a reserve for losses relating to catastrophes. That reserve was \$26,042 at 8/31/19, and is reported as reserved Net Assets of the Worker's Compensation Internal Service Fund. The claims liability of \$8,007 reported in the fund at 8/31/19, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the insurance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

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

	Year Ended 8/31/19	Year Ended 8/31/18
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$ 8,007	\$ 8,007
Current year claims and changes in estimate	10,486	5,802
Claim payments	(10,486)	(5,802)
Unpaid claims, end of year	<u>\$ 8,007</u>	<u>\$ 8,007</u>

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) and is 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

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of the standard work load and who are not exempted from membership under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Section 822.002 are covered by the system.

2. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detail information about the Teacher Retirement System's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <https://www.trs.state.tx.us/about/documents/cafr.pdf#CAFR>; 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, 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 COLAs. Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes, including ad hoc COLAs can be granted by the Texas Legislature as noted in the Plan description in (1.) above.

4. Contributions

Contribution requirements are established or amended pursuant to Article 16, section 67 of the Texas Constitution which requires the Texas legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6% of the member's annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6% and not more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation paid to members of the system during the fiscal year. Texas Government Code section 821.006 prohibits benefit improvements, if as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS' unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action.

Employee contribution rates are set in state statute, Texas Government Code 825.402. Senate Bill 1458 of the 83rd Texas Legislature amended Texas Government Code 825.402 for member contributions and established employee contribution rates for fiscal years 2014 through 2017. The 85th Texas Legislature, General Appropriations Act (GAA) affirmed that the employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 would remain the same.

Contribution Rates

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Member	7.7%	7.7%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (NECE - State)	6.8%	6.8%
Employers	6.8%	6.8%

The contribution amounts for the District's fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

District's 2019 Employer Contributions	\$ 69,349
District's 2019 Member Contributions	\$ 180,897
2018 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (state)	\$ 115,417

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

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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 the member's salary that exceeds the statutory minimum for members entitled to the statutory minimum under Section 21.402 of the Texas Education Code.
- During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
- When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding sources, a privately sponsored source, from non-educational and general, or local funds.
- 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% of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100% of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

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

- When employing a retiree of the Teacher Retirement System the employer shall pay both the member contribution and the state contribution as an employment after retirement surcharge.
- When a school district or charter school does not contribute to the Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Program for certain employees, they must contribute 1.5% of the state contribution rate for certain instructional or administrative employees; and 100% of the state contribution rate for all other employees.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation rolled forward to August 31, 2018 was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value
Single Discount Rate	6.907%
Long-term expected Investment Rate of Return	7.25%
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases including inflation	3.05% to 9.05%
Payroll Growth Rate	3.00%
Benefit Changes during the year	None
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

The actuarial methods and assumptions are based primarily on a study of actual experience for the three year period ending August 31, 2017 and adopted in July, 2018.

6. Discount Rate

The single discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.907%. The single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on the pension plan investments of 7.25 percent and a municipal bond rate

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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of 3.69 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to finance the benefit payments until the year 2069. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through the year 2069, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all benefit payments after that date. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Systems target asset allocation as of August 31, 2018 are summarized below:

Teacher Retirement System of Texas			
Asset Allocation and Long-Term Expected Rate of Return			
As of August 31, 2018			
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return	Expected Contribution to Long-term Portfolio Returns *
Global Equity			
U.S.	18.0%	5.7%	1.0%
Non-U.S. Developed	13.0%	6.9%	0.9%
Emerging Markets	9.0%	8.9%	0.8%
Directional Hedge Funds	4.0%	3.5%	0.1%
Private Equity	13.0%	10.2%	1.3%
Stable Value			
U.S. Treasuries	11.0%	1.1%	0.1%
Absolute Return	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	4.0%	3.1%	0.1%
Cash	1.0%	-0.3%	0.0%
Real Return			
Global Inflation Linked Bonds	3.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Real Assets	14.0%	5.2%	0.7%
Energy & Natural Resources	5.0%	7.5%	0.4%
Commodities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	5.0%	3.7%	0.2%
Inflation Expectation			2.3%
Alpha			-0.8%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>7.2%</u>

* Target allocation are based on the FY 2016 policy model.

** The expected contribution to Returns incorporates the volatility drag resulting from the conversion between Arithmetic and Geometric mean returns.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net Pension Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (6.907%) in measuring the Net Pension Liability.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate 5.907%	Discount Rate 6.907%	1% Increase in Discount Rate 7.907%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,475,167	\$ 977,424	\$ 574,471

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$977,424 for its proportionate share of the TRS's net pension liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State pension support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	\$ 977,424
State's proportionate share that is associated with District	<u>1,886,984</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,864,408</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2017 and rolled forward to August 31, 2018 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018. 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, 2017 through August 31, 2018.

At August 31, 2018 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0017758%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0000096% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2017.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation -

The following were changes to the actuarial assumptions or other inputs that affected measurement of the total pension liability since the prior measurement period.

- The Total Pension Liability as of August 31, 2018 was developed using a roll-forward method from the August 31, 2017 valuation.
- Demographic assumptions including post-retirement mortality, termination rates, and rates of retirement were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017.
- Economic assumptions including rates of salary increase for individual participants was updated based on the same experience study.
- The discount rate changed from 8.0 percent as of August 31, 2017 to 6.907 percent as of August 31, 2018.
- The long-term assumed rate of return changed from 8.0 percent to 7.25 percent.
- The change in the long-term assumed rate of return combined with the change in the single discount rate was the primary reason for the increase in the Net Pension Liability.

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

For the year ended August 31, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$321,385 and revenue of \$186,761 for support provided by the State.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

At August 31, 2019, 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:
(The amounts below will be the cumulative layers from the current and prior years combined)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 6,092	\$ 23,982
Changes in actuarial assumptions	352,408	11,013
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	--	18,546
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	80,647	30
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date [to be calculated by employer]	68,299	--
Total	\$ 507,446	\$ 53,571

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
2020	\$ 101,105
2021	\$ 62,076
2022	\$ 52,441
2023	\$ 70,598
2024	\$ 60,405
Thereafter	\$ 38,951

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 that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered through a trust by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) Board of Trustees. It is established and administered in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575.

2. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detail information about the TRS-Care's fiduciary net position is available in the separately-issued TRS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.trs.state.tx.us/about/documents/cafr.pdf#CAFR>; 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 a basic health insurance coverage (TRS-Care 1), at no cost to all retirees from public schools, charter schools, regional education service centers and other educational districts who are members of the TRS

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
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pension plan. Optional dependent coverage is available for an additional fee.

Eligible retirees and their dependents not enrolled in Medicare may pay premiums to participate in one of two optional insurance plans with more comprehensive benefits (TRS-Care 2 and TRS-Care 3). Eligible retirees and dependents enrolled in Medicare may elect to participate in one of the two Medicare health plans for an additional fee. To qualify for TRS-Care coverage, a retiree must have at least 10 years of service credit in the TRS pension system. 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. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes, including automatic COLAs.

The premium rates for the optional health insurance are based on years of service of the member. The schedule below shows the monthly rates for a retiree with and without Medicare coverage.

TRS-Care Monthly for Retirees January 1, 2018 thru December 31, 2018		
	Medicare	Non-Medicare
Retiree*	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree* and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family * or surviving spouse	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 school districts based upon public school district payroll. The TRS board of trustees does not have the authority to set or amend contribution rates.

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25 percent of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.75 percent of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer 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 public. The actual employer contribution rate is prescribed by the Legislature in the General Appropriations Act. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

Contribution Rates		
	2018	2019
Active Employee	0.65%	0.65%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	1.25%	1.25%
Employers	0.75%	0.75%
Federal/private Funding remitted by Employers	1.25%	1.25%
District's 2019 Employer Contributions	\$	20,323
District's 2019 Member Contributions	\$	15,275
2018 NECE On-Behalf Contributions (state)	\$	24,854

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In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (regardless of whether they participate in the TRS Care OPEB program). When hiring a TRS retiree, employers are required to pay to TRS-Care a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

TRS-Care received supplemental appropriations from the State of Texas as the Non-Employer Contributing Entity in the amount of \$182.6 million in fiscal year 2018. The 85th Texas Legislature, House Bill 30 provided an additional \$212 million in one-time, supplemental funding for the FY2018-19 biennium to continue to support the program. This was also received in FY2018 bringing the total appropriations received in fiscal year 2018 to \$394.6 million.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the August 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was rolled forward to August 31, 2018. The actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

The actuarial valuation of TRS-Care is similar to the actuarial valuations performed on the pension plan, except that the OPEB valuation is more complex. All of the demographic assumptions, including rates of retirement, termination, and disability, and most of the economic assumptions, including general inflation, salary increases, and general payroll growth, used in the OPEB valuation were identical to those used in the respective TRS pension valuation. Since the assumptions were based upon a recent actuarial experience study performed and they were reasonable for this OPEB valuation, they were employed in the 2018 CAFR for the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.

The following assumptions and other inputs used for members of TRS-Care are identical to the assumptions used in the August 31, 2017 TRS pension actuarial valuation that was rolled forward to August 31, 2018:

Rates of Mortality	General Inflation
Rates of Retirement	Wage Inflation
Rates of Termination	Expected Payroll Growth
Rates of Disability Incidence	

Additional Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	August 31, 2017 rolled forward to August 31, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.30%
Single Discount Rate *	3.69% *
Aging Factors	Based on plan specific experience
Expenses	Third-party administrative expenses related to the delivery of health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.
Payroll Growth Rate	3.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.05% to 9.05%, including inflation ***
Healthcare Trend Rates **	8.50% **
Election Rates	Normal Retirement: 70% participation prior to age 65 and 75% after age 65.
Ad Hoc Post-Employment Benefit Changes	None

*Sourced from fixed income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federal tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of August 31, 2018.

**8.50% for FY2019, decreasing 0.5% per year to 4.50% for FY2027 and later years.

*** Includes inflation at 2.5%.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.69% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was an increase of .27 percent in the discount rate since the previous year. Because the plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from active members and those of the contributing employers and the non-employer contributing entity are made at the statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to not be able to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the municipal bond rate was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

7. Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used in measuring the net OPEB liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.69%)	Current Single Discount Rate (3.69%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.69%)
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 1,612,227	\$ 1,354,421	\$ 1,150,481

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,354,421 for its proportionate share of the TRS's Net OPEB liability. This liability reflects a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the District. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 1,354,421
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	\$ 1,801,462
Total	\$ 3,155,883

The Net OPEB liability was measured as of August 31, 2017 and rolled forward to August 31, 2018 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, 2017 thru August 31, 2018.

At August 31, 2018 the District's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.0027126%, which was an increase (decrease) of 0.0000086% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2017.

The following schedule shows the impact of the net OPEB liability if a healthcare trend rate that is 1% less than and 1% greater than the assumed 8.5% rate is used.

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate (7.5%)	Current Single Healthcare Trend Rate (8.5%)	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate (9.5%)
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 1,124,869	\$ 1,354,421	\$ 1,656,747

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 since the prior measurement period:

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

- Adjustments were made for retirees that were known to have discontinued their health care coverage in fiscal year 2018. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- The health care trend rate assumption was updated to reflect the anticipated return of the Health Insurer Fee (HIF) in 2020. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- Demographic and economic assumptions were updated based on the experience study performed for TRS for the period ending August 31, 2017. This change increased the Total OPEB Liability.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.42 percent as of August 31, 2017 to 3.69 percent as of August 31, 2018. This change lowered the Total OPEB Liability \$2.3 billion.
- Change of Benefit Terms Since the Prior Measurement Date - Please see the 2018 TRS CAFR, page 68, section B for a list of changes made effective September 1, 2017 by the 85th Texas Legislature.

In this valuation the impact of the Cadillac Tax has been calculated as a portion of the trend assumption. Assumptions and methods used to determine the impact of the Cadillac Tax include:

- 2018 thresholds of \$850 / \$2,292 were indexed annually by 2.50%.
- Premium data submitted was not adjusted for permissible exclusions to the Cadillac Tax.
- There were no special adjustments to the dollar limit other than those permissible for non-Medicare retirees over 55.

Results indicate that the value of the excise tax would be reasonably represented by a 25 basis-point addition to the long term trend rate assumption.

Future actuarial measurements may differ significantly from the current measurements due to such factors as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements; and changes in plan provision or applicable law.

Changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the total OPEB liability during the measurement period are listed below:

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in House Bill 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017:

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventive drugs and provides a zero premium for disability retirees who retired as a disability retiree on or before January 1, 2017 and are not eligible to enroll in Medicare.
- Created a single Medicare Advantage plan and Medicare prescription drug plan for all Medicare-eligible participants.
- Allowed the System to provide other appropriate health benefit plans to address the needs of enrollees eligible for Medicare.
- Allowed eligible retirees and their eligible dependents to enroll in TRS-Care when the retiree reaches 65 years of age, rather than waiting for the next enrollment period.
- Eliminated free coverage under TRS-Care, except for certain disability retirees enrolled during Plan Years 2018 through 2021, requiring members to contribute \$200 per month toward their health insurance premiums.

For the year ended August 31, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$100,025 and revenue of

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

\$65,526 for support provided by the State.

At August 31, 2019, 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 Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 71,874	\$ 21,375
Changes in actuarial assumptions	22,602	406,926
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	237	--
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	4,684	--
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	20,413	
Total	\$ 119,810	\$ 428,301

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,	Amount
2020	\$ (52,723)
2021	\$ (52,723)
2022	\$ (52,723)
2023	\$ (52,768)
2024	\$ (52,794)
Thereafter	\$ (65,173)

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 current fiscal year ended August 31, 2019, the subsidy payment received by TRS-Care on behalf of the District was \$8,453.

J. Employee Health Care Coverage

During the year ended August 31, 2019, employees of the District were covered by a health insurance plan (the Plan). The District paid premiums of \$123 per pay period per employee to the Plan. Employees, at their option, authorized payroll withholdings to pay premiums for dependents. All premiums were paid to a licensed insurer. The Plan was authorized by Section 21.922, Texas Education Code and was documented by contractual agreement.

The contract between the District and the licensed insurer is renewable September 1, 2019, and terms of coverage and premium costs are included in the contractual provisions.

DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Latest financial statements for the Aetna are available for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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, 2019.

L. Concentration of Risk

The District is located within Nueces County, Texas and it derives approximately 30% of all revenue from property taxes and related penalties and interest. The District's top ten taxpayers have a total taxable property value of \$49,832,669 or 42.6% of the total property tax value of \$116,956,836. All of the top ten taxpayers are oil and gas related.

Taxpayer	Taxable Value	Percent of Total Taxable Value
DCP South Central Texas LLC	\$ 18,058,680	15.4%
Urban Oil & Gas Group LLC	15,008,072	12.8%
Net Mexico Pipeline Partners	4,322,330	3.7%
Valley Crossing Pipeline LLC	2,578,440	2.2%
Houston Pipeline Company LP	2,513,520	2.1%
Union Pacific RR Company	2,485,530	2.1%
AEP Texas Inc.	1,865,860	1.6%
Driscoll Children's Hospital	1,113,047	1.0%
Lobo Pipeling Company LLC	1,023,020	0.9%
Urban Oil & Gas Group	864,170	0.7%
Total Top Ten	\$ <u>49,832,669</u>	<u>42.6%</u>
Total All Taxpayers	\$ <u>116,956,836</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

M. Due From Other Governments

The District participates in a variety of federal and state programs from which it receives grants to partially or fully finance certain activities. In addition, the District receives entitlements from the State through the School Foundation and Per Capital Programs. Amounts due from federal and state governments as of August 31, 2019, are reported on the financial statements as Due from Other Governments and are summarized below:

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Fund	State Entitlements	Federal/State Grants	Other	Total
General	\$ 951,655	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 951,655
Debt Service	--	31,694	--	31,694
Other Governmental	--	55,727	--	55,727
Total	<u>\$ 951,655</u>	<u>\$ 87,421</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,076</u>

N. Fund Balances

The following is a summary of Governmental Fund fund balances of the District at the year ended August 31, 2019:

General Fund

Unassigned: 5,709,851

Total General Fund fund balance 5,709,851

Debt Service Fund

Restricted
Retirement of Long-Term Debt 307,029

Total Debt Service Fund fund balance 307,029

Other Governmental Funds

Restricted:
Child Nutrition 82,595
State Textbook Fund 20,164
Monsanto Grant Fund 1,806
104,565

Committed:
Construction 385,699
Campus Activity Funds 25,869
411,568

Assigned:
UIL/Teacher Training 610

Total Other Governmental Fund fund balance 516,743

Total Governmental fund balance \$ 6,533,623

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APPENDIX D

FORM OF LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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January __, 2021

**DRISCOLL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX REFUNDING BONDS, TAXABLE SERIES 2021
DATED AS OF JANUARY 1, 2021
IN THE AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF \$5,938,297.65**

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

WE HAVE EXAMINED the applicable and pertinent provisions of the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas and a transcript of certified proceedings of the District, and other pertinent instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds including (i) the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the *Order*), (ii) the Escrow and Trust Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2021, between the District and UMB Bank, N.A., Houston, Texas, as Escrow Agent (the *Escrow Agreement*), (iii) the verification report of Public Finance Partners LLC, with respect to the adequacy of certain escrowed funds and securities to accomplish the refunding purposes of the Bonds (the *Report*), and (iv) each of the executed Initial Bonds (as defined in the Order),.

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

IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION that the Escrow Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the District and constitutes a binding and enforceable agreement in accordance with its terms and that the "Refunded Bonds" (as defined in the Order) being refunded by the Bonds are outstanding under the order authorizing their issuance only for the purpose of receiving the funds provided by, and are secured solely by and payable solely from, the Escrow Agreement and the cash and investments, including the income therefrom, held by the Escrow Agent pursuant to the Escrow Agreement. In rendering this opinion, we have relied upon the verifications contained in the Report as to the sufficiency of the cash and investments deposited pursuant to the Escrow Agreement for the purpose of paying the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Refunded Bonds.



IT IS FURTHER OUR OPINION that the Bonds are not obligations described in Section 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

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

OUR OPINIONS ARE BASED ON EXISTING LAW, which is subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to our attention or to reflect any changes in any law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result; rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based upon our review of existing law and in reliance upon the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions.

OUR SOLE ENGAGEMENT in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is as Bond Counsel for the District, and, in that capacity, we have been engaged by the District for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds and the defeasance of the Refunded Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, and for no other reason or purpose. The foregoing opinions represent our legal judgment based upon a review of existing legal authorities that we deem relevant to render such opinions and are not a guarantee of a result. We have not been requested to investigate or verify, and have not independently investigated or verified any records, data, or other material relating to the financial condition or capabilities of the District, or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and have not assumed any responsibility with respect thereto. We express no opinion and make no comment with respect to the marketability of the Bonds and have relied solely on certificates executed by officials of the District as to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within, the District. Our role in connection with the District's Official Statement prepared for use in connection with the sale of the Bonds has been limited as described therein.

Respectfully,



SPECIALIZED PUBLIC FINANCE INC.
FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES