

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated April 7, 2020

NEW ISSUE – BOOK ENTRY ONLY

Enhanced/Unenhanced Ratings:
S&P: “AAA” / “AA-”
PSF Guaranteed

(See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and “OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating” herein) (See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” and “OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating” herein)

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (“Tax Counsel”), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds (as defined below) is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Tax Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Tax Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds. (See “TAX MATTERS” herein).

*The Bonds **have been** designated as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for financial institutions.*

\$8,785,000



SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Jefferson County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2020

Dated Date: April 1, 2020

Interest to Accrue from Date of Delivery (defined below)

**Due: August 15, as shown on
the inside cover page hereof**

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE AND SECURITY ... This Official Statement is provided to furnish information in connection with the offering by the Sabine Pass Independent School District (the “District”) of its Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the “State”), including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended (together the “Financing Act”), an election held in the District on November 5, 2019, and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the “Order”), adopted by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of the District on March 16, 2020. In the Bond Order, and as permitted by the Financing Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials (each an “Authorized Official”) the authority to execute an approval certificate (the “Approval Certificate”) evidencing the final sale terms of the Bonds. The Approval Certificate was executed by an Authorized Official on April 7, 2020. The Bonds are direct and voted 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 (see “THE BONDS - Authority for Issuance”). The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds (See “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM” herein).

PAYMENT TERMS ... Interest on the Bonds will accrue from their date of initial delivery to the Underwriters (detailed below), will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2021, until stated maturity or prior redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered obligations in the principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity. The definitive Bonds will be registered and delivered to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. DTC will act as securities depository (the “Securities Depository”). Book-entry interests in the Bonds will be made available for purchase in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. **Purchasers of the Bonds (“Beneficial Owners”) will not receive physical delivery of certificates representing their interest in the Bonds purchased.** So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal of and interest on the Bonds (as applicable) will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar, initially UMB Bank, NA, Houston, Texas, to the Securities Depository, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds (See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein).

PURPOSE ... Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the District, including the purchase of school buses, software and technology, safety and security equipment, and such other improvements in the District relating to facilities, for the purpose of real and personal property, including the acquisition, renovation, and construction of teacherages and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds (See “PLAN OF FINANCING – Sources and Uses of Funds” herein).

For Maturity Schedule, Principal Amounts and Maturity Values, Interest Rates, Initial Yields, CUSIP Numbers, and Redemption Provisions for the Bonds, see page -ii- herein

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by the underwriters named below (the “Underwriters”) and are subject to the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinions of Sara Leon & Associates, LLC, Austin, Texas and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel (see “APPENDIX D – FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION” hereto). Certain matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, San Antonio, Texas. It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC about May 5, 2020 (the “Date of Delivery”).

RAYMOND JAMES

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

**STATED MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, INITIAL YIELDS, CUSIP NUMBERS, AND
REDEMPTION PROVISIONS**

\$8,785,000

**SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Jefferson County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2020**

CUSIP No. Prefix 785615⁽¹⁾

Maturity Date	Principal	Interest Rate	Initial Yield	CUSIP No. ⁽¹⁾
(8/15)	(\$)	(%)	(%)	Suffix
2022	335,000	3.000	1.300	JW6
2023	345,000	3.000	1.350	JX4
2024	355,000	3.000	1.400	JY2
2025	365,000	3.000	1.450	JZ9
2026	375,000	3.000	1.500	KA2
2027	385,000	3.000	1.550	KB0
2028	400,000	4.000	1.600	KC8
2029	415,000	4.000	1.700	KD6
2030	430,000	4.000	1.800 ⁽²⁾	KE4
2031	450,000	4.000	1.850 ⁽²⁾	KF1
2032	465,000	4.000	1.950 ⁽²⁾	KG9
2033	485,000	4.000	2.050 ⁽²⁾	KH7
2034	505,000	4.000	2.100 ⁽²⁾	KJ3
2035	525,000	4.000	2.150 ⁽²⁾	KK0
2036	545,000	4.000	2.200 ⁽²⁾	KL8
2037	565,000	4.000	2.250 ⁽²⁾	KM6
2038	590,000	4.000	2.300 ⁽²⁾	KN4
2039	615,000	4.000	2.350 ⁽²⁾	KP9
2040	635,000	4.000	2.400 ⁽²⁾	KQ7

(Interest to accrue from the initial Date of Delivery)

The District reserves the right to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2030, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2029 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption" herein).

⁽¹⁾ CUSIP numbers are included solely for the convenience of the owners of the Bonds. CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein 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 Underwriters, the District, or the Financial Advisor is responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

⁽²⁾ Yield for the Bonds denoted and sold at premium is calculated to their first optional redemption date, August 15, 2029

**SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
5641 South Gulfway Drive
Sabine Pass, Texas 77655**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term Expiration</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Lane Plauche	President	May 2020*	Sales
Ethan Blood	Vice President	May 2022	Industrial
Phyllis Almond	Secretary	May 2021	Maritime Attendant
Bertha Seymour	Member	May 2021	Domestic Engineer
Julie Saunders	Member	May 2020*	Financial Analyst
Charlene Deslatte	Member	May 2020*	Retired
Jennifer Blood	Member	May 2022	Food Services

*May 2, 2020 Board of Trustee election cancelled as current Trustee was unopposed. The Trustee's new Term Expiration will be May 2023.

ADMINISTRATION – FINANCE CONNECTED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Kristi Heid	Superintendent
Duyen Blanton	Human Resource/Payroll Coordinator
Belinda Peltier	Finance Coordinator

CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS

Auditors	J.R. Edwards & Associates, LLC, Beaumont, Texas
Co-Bond Counsel	Sara Leon & Associates, LLC, Austin, Texas and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas
Tax Counsel	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas
Financial Advisor	Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, Austin, Texas

For Additional Information Contact:

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USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

No dealer, broker, salesman, or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representation with respect to the Bonds, other than as 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 either of the foregoing.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person, in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation, or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained from 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 Underwriters.

The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the information or opinions set forth herein after the date of this Official Statement (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking" and "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION") for a description of the undertakings of the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") and the District, respectively, to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement pursuant to their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information and such information is not to be construed as a representation by the Underwriters.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their responsibilities to the District and 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.

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

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

None of the District, the Financial Advisor, or the Underwriters make any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding DTC or its book-entry-only system described under the caption "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" or the affairs of TEA described under the caption "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", as such information has been provided by DTC and TEA, respectively.

The agreements of the District and others related to the Bonds are contained solely in the 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 THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT, INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES ATTACHED HERETO, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ESSENTIAL TO MAKING AN INFORMED INVESTMENT DECISION WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS.

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE BONDS OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

USE OF INFORMATION IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT	iv	District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies	30
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v	The Texas Property Tax Code as Applied to the District	30
OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY		STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS	
INTRODUCTION	1	IN TEXAS	31
INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAK – COVID-19	1	Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance	
PLAN OF FINANCING	2	System	31
Purpose	2	Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds	32
Sources and Uses of Funds	3	CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM	32
THE BONDS	3	Overview	32
Description of the Bonds	3	Local Funding for School Districts	33
Authority for Issuance	3	State Funding for School Districts	34
Permanent School Fund Guarantee	4	Local Revenue Level in Excess of Entitlement	36
Redemption Provisions of the Bonds	4	THE SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM AS APPLIED TO THE	
Notice of Redemption	4	DISTRICT	37
Defeasance	4	TAX RATE LIMITATIONS	37
Amendments to Bond Order	5	M&O Tax Rate Limitations	37
Default and Remedies	5	I&S Tax Rate Limitations	38
Payment Record	6	Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate	38
Legality	6	DEBT LIMITATIONS	39
Delivery	6	EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER	
Future Issues	6	POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	40
REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE	6	INVESTMENT POLICIES	40
Paying Agent/Registrar	6	Legal Investments	40
Record Date for Interest Payment	6	Investment Policies	41
Registration, Transferability and Exchange	7	LEGAL MATTERS	41
Limitation on Transfer of Bonds	7	Litigation	42
Replacement Bonds	7	TAX MATTERS	42
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	7	Opinion	42
Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of This Official		Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations	44
Statement	9	LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE	
Effect of Termination of Book-Entry-Only System	9	PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS	44
RISKS FROM WEATHER EVENTS AND EFFECTS OF		CONTINUING DISCLOSURE	44
HURRICANE HARVEY	9	Annual Reports	44
THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE		Notice of Certain Events	44
PROGRAM	9	Availability of Information from MSRB	45
AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES	27	Limitations and Amendments	45
Valuation of Taxable Property	27	Compliance with Prior Agreements	46
State Mandated Homestead Exemptions	27	OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION	46
Local Option Homestead Exemptions	28	Authenticity of Financial Information	46
State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes	28	Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale	46
Personal Property	28	Municipal Bond Rating	46
Freeport and Goods-in-Transit Exemptions	28	Financial Advisor	46
Other Exempt Property	28	Underwriting	47
Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones	28	Miscellaneous	47
Tax Limitation Agreements	29	Forward Looking Statements	47
District and Taxpayer Remedies	29	Information from External Sources	48
Levy and Collection of Taxes	29	Authorization of the Official Statement	48
APPENDIX A –GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT AND ITS ECONOMY	A-1		
APPENDIX B – SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF THE DISTRICT	B-1		
APPENDIX C – AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	C-1		
APPENDIX D – FORMS OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION AND TAX COUNSEL OPINION	D-1		

The cover page hereof, the appendices 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 (as defined below) 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 this entire Official Statement.

THE DISTRICT	Sabine Pass Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision located in Jefferson County, Texas. The District is located near Port Arthur, Texas, which is 90 miles east of Houston, Texas and comprising approximately 382.207 square miles. The District serves sections of Port Arthur, Texas and unincorporated Jefferson County, Texas (See "INTRODUCTION – Description of the District herein").
AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE	The District's Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds") are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended (together the "Financing Act"), an election held in the District on November 5, 2019, and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Order"), adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the District on March 16, 2020. In the Bond Order, and as permitted by the Financing Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials (each an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute an approval certificate (the "Approval Certificate") evidencing the final sale terms of the Bonds. The Approval Certificate was executed by an Authorized Official on April 7, 2020.
THE BONDS	The Bonds shall mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement (See "PLAN OF FINANCING – Description of the Bonds" herein).
DATED DATE	April 1, 2020.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST ...	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of delivery and will be payable until stated maturity or prior to redemption on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing February 15, 2021 (See "THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds").
REDEMPTION	The District reserves the right to redeem the bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2030, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2029 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption" herein).
SECURITY FOR THE BONDS	The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located therein, without legal limitation as to rate or amount (See "THE BONDS -Security and Source of Payment" herein).
PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE	The District has received conditional approval from the Texas Education Agency for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program, which guarantee will automatically become effective when the Attorney General of Texas approves the Bonds. (See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).
TAX MATTERS	In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Tax Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Tax Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Tax Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds (See "TAX MATTERS" herein). The Bonds have been designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for financial institutions.
PAYING AGENT/REGISTRAR	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is UMB Bank, NA, Houston, Texas.
MUNICIPAL BOND RATING ...	The presently outstanding unlimited tax-supported debt of the District including the Bonds is rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. ("S&P") without regard to credit enhancement, and "AA-" by S&P by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State (See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein).
USE OF PROCEEDS	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the District, including the purchase of school buses, software and technology, safety and security equipment, and such other improvements in the District relating to facilities, for the purpose of real and personal property, including the acquisition, renovation, and construction of teacherages and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds (See "PLAN OF FINANCING - Purpose" and "—Sources and Uses of Funds").

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds (See “BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM” herein).
PAYMENT RECORD	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.
DELIVERY	When issued, anticipated to occur on or about May 5, 2020.
LEGALITY	The Bonds are subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the approval of certain legal matters by Sara Leon & Associates, LLC, Austin, Texas and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel (See “APPENDIX D – FORMS OF CO-BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION AND TAX COUNSEL OPINION” herein).

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Relating to

\$8,785,000

**SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(A political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Jefferson County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2020**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes APPENDICES A, B, and C hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of the \$8,785,000 Sabine Pass Independent School District (the "District") Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including Chapter 1371, Texas Government Code, as amended, Sections 45.001 and 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended (together the "Financing Act"), an election held in the District on November 5, 2019, and an order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds (the "Order"), adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the District on March 16, 2020. In the Bond Order, and as permitted by the Financing Act, the Board delegated to certain District officials (each an "Authorized Official") the authority to execute an approval certificate (the "Approval Certificate") evidencing the final sale terms of the Bonds. The Approval Certificate was executed by an Authorized Official on April 7, 2020. The Bonds are direct and voted obligations of the District, payable from an annual ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District (See "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance").

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

Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Bonds, the Bond Order and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained by writing the Sabine Pass Independent School District, 5641 South Gulfway Drive, Sabine Pass, Texas 77655, Attention: Business Manager and, during the offering period from the District's Financial Advisor, Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, 1515 S. Capital of Texas Hwy., Suite 206, Austin, Texas 78746, Attention: Christian Merritt, upon request by electronic mail or upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing and delivery charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Copies of the Official Statement will be deposited with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and will be available through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" 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 located in Jefferson County, Texas. The District is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the "Board") who serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May 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 of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District is a political subdivision located in Jefferson County, Texas. The District is located near Port Arthur, Texas, which is 90 miles east of Houston, Texas and comprising approximately 382.207 square miles. The school district serves sections of Port Arthur, Texas and unincorporated Jefferson County, Texas.

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. Pursuant to Chapter 418 of the Texas Government Code, the Governor has broad authority to respond to disasters, including suspending any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conducting state business or any order or rule of a state agency (including TEA) that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the disaster, and issuing executive orders that have the force and effect of law. The Governor has since issued a number of executive orders relating to COVID-19 preparedness and mitigation. These include, for example, the issuance on March 19, 2020 of Executive Order GA-08 which, among other things, imposed limitations on social gatherings of more than 10 people and temporarily closed school districts throughout the state through April 3, 2020, unless otherwise extended, modified, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. On March 31, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order GA-14, effective through April 30, 2020, extending social distancing policies implemented under Executive order GA-08 and temporarily closed schools throughout Texas through April 30, 2020, unless it is modified, amended, rescinded, or superseded by the Governor. In public statements, the Commissioner of the TEA has indicated that the state will continue to evaluate the need for further extensions of school closures. In addition to the actions by the state and federal officials, local officials of Jefferson County, Texas and the City of Port Arthur, Texas have declared a local state of disaster. Many of the federal, state and local actions and policies under the aforementioned disaster declarations are focused on limiting instances where the public can congregate or interact with each other, which affects the operation of schools.

TEA has informed Texas school districts that COVID-19 related school closings and/or absenteeism will not impact ADA calculations and school funding so long as a school district commits to support students instructionally while they are at home. The District has developed remote instructional resources for its students and is delivering remote instruction in the near future. Therefore, the District does not anticipate a reduction in state funding as a result of the school closures at this time. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM".

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. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEEDINGS". 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".

For a discussion of the impact of the Pandemic on the PSF, see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM – Infectious Disease Outbreak".

PLAN OF FINANCING

Purpose

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) for the construction, acquisition, renovation and equipment of school buildings in the District, including the purchase of school buses, software and technology, safety and security equipment, and such other improvements in the District relating to facilities, for the purpose of real and personal property, including the acquisition, renovation, and construction of teacherages and (ii) to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds.

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Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources of Funds:

Par Amount of Bonds	\$	8,785,000.00
Reoffering Premium on the Bonds		<u>1,210,843.20</u>
TOTAL SOURCES	\$	9,995,843.20

Uses of Funds:

Deposit to Construction Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$	9,385,506.14
Capitalized Interest		421,411.11
Underwriters' Discount		61,612.96
Costs of Issuance and Contingency*		<u>127,312.99</u>
TOTAL USES	\$	9,995,843.20

*Includes amounts relating to the issuance of the Bonds.

⁽¹⁾ Includes the rounding amount.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated April 1, 2020 (the "Dated Date") and mature on August 15 in each of the years and in the amounts shown on the inside cover page. Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of initial delivery (the "Delivery Date"), will be payable on February 15, 2021, and each August 15 and February 15 thereafter until maturity or prior redemption and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in the principal denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a stated maturity.

Interest on the Bonds is payable to the registered owners appearing on the bond registration books kept by UMB Bank, NA, Houston, Texas (the "Paying Agent/Registrar") relating to the Bonds (the "Bond Register") on the Record Date (detailed below) and such interest shall be paid by the Paying Agent/Registrar (i) by check sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner recorded in the Bond Register or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar, requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. The principal of the Bonds is payable at stated maturity or prior redemption upon their presentation and surrender to the Paying Agent/Registrar. The Bonds will be issued only in fully registered form in any integral multiple of \$5,000 in principal for any one maturity.

The definitive Bonds will initially be registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry-Only System described herein. Beneficial ownership of the Bonds may be acquired in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount or integral multiples thereof. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the owners thereof. Debt service on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the Purchasers of the Bonds (the "Beneficial Owners") (see "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including the Financing Act, the Election, and the Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds adopted by the Board of the District on March 16, 2020. In the Bond Order, and as permitted by the Financing Act, the Board delegated to certain Authorized Officials the authority to execute an Approval Certificate evidencing the final sale terms of the Bonds. The Approval Certificate was executed by an Authorized Official on April 7, 2020.

Security and Source of Payment

The Bonds constitute direct obligations of the District payable from a continuing direct annual ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property located within the District, without legal limitation as to rate or amount (See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein) (See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS" herein) (See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" herein). Additionally, the payment of the Bonds is expected to be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas.

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

The District has submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency, in connection with the sale of the Bonds, and has received conditional approval from the Commissioner of Education for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Permanent School Fund Guarantee Program pursuant to Chapter 45, Subchapter C of the Texas Education Code. Subject to certain conditions discussed under the heading "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", the payment of the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. In the event of default, Beneficial Owners will receive all payments due on the Bonds from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund.

Optional Redemption

The District reserves the right, at its option, to redeem the Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2030, at the option of the District, in whole or in part, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or an integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2029 or any date thereafter, at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. When the Bonds or portions thereof have been called for redemption and due provisions have been made to redeem the Bonds, the amounts so redeemed shall be payable solely from the funds provided for redemption, and interest which would otherwise accrue on the Bonds or portions thereof called for redemption shall terminate on the date fixed for redemption.

Selection of Bonds for Redemption

If less than all of the Bonds are to be redeemed, the District shall determine the amounts and maturities thereof to be redeemed and shall direct the Paying Agent/Registrar to select by lot the Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed.

Notice of Redemption

Not less than 30 days prior to a redemption date for the Bonds, the District shall cause a notice of redemption to be sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to each registered owner of a Bond to be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the address of the holder appearing on the Bond Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice. ANY NOTICE OF REDEMPTION SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER ONE OR MORE BONDHOLDERS FAILED TO RECEIVE SUCH NOTICE. NOTICE HAVING BEEN SO GIVEN, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND NOTWITHSTANDING THAT ANY BOND OR PORTION THEREOF HAS NOT BEEN SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT, INTEREST ON SUCH BOND OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE.

DTC Redemption Provisions

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

Defeasance

The Order provides for the defeasance of the Bonds in any manner permitted by law. Under current Texas law, defeasance would include when payment of the principal amount of and interest on the Bonds to their due date (whether such due date be by reason of maturity, redemption, or otherwise), is provided by irrevocably depositing with the Paying Agent/Registrar, or a trust company or commercial bank authorized to serve as an escrow agent, (a) cash in an amount sufficient to make such payment or (b) pursuant to an escrow or trust agreement, cash and/or (1) direct, non-callable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, (2) non-callable 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 are rated as to investment quality by a

nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, and (3) non-callable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent, the principal and interest on which will, when due or redeemable at the option of the holder, without further investment or reinvestment of either the principal amount thereof or the interest earnings thereon, provide money in an amount which, together with other money, if any, held in such escrow, will be sufficient to provide for the timely payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds to their due date. Upon such deposit as described above, such Bonds shall no longer be regarded to be outstanding obligations for purposes of applying any limitation on indebtedness or for purposes of taxation.

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 or redemption of the Bonds have been made, as described above, all rights of the District to initiate proceedings to call the Bonds for redemption or take any other action amending the terms of the Bonds are extinguished; provided, however, that the right to call the Bonds for redemption is not extinguished, if the District (i) in the proceedings providing for the firm banking and financial arrangements, expressly reserves the right to call the Bonds for redemption, (ii) gives notice of the reservation of that right to the owners of the Bonds immediately following the making of the firm banking and financial arrangements, and (iii) directs that notice of the reservation be included in any redemption notices that it authorizes.

There is no assurance that the current law will not be changed in a manner which would permit investments other than those described above to be made with amounts deposited to defease the Bonds. Because the Order does not contractually limit such investments, registered owners are deemed to have consented to defeasance with such other investments, notwithstanding the fact that such investments may not be of the same investment quality as those currently permitted under State law.

Amendments to Bond Order

The District may amend the Order without the consent of or notice to any registered owner in any manner not detrimental to the interest 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 of the Bonds then outstanding, amend, add to, or rescind any of the provisions of the Order; except that, without consent of the registered owners of all of the Bonds outstanding, no such amendment, addition or rescission may (1) extend the time or times of payment of the principal of, or interest on the Bonds, reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereon, or in any other way modify the terms of payment of the principal, the redemption price, or interest on the Bonds, (2) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (3) reduce the aggregate principal amount on the Bonds required to be held by holders for consent to any such amendment, addition, or rescission.

Default and Remedies

If the District defaults in the payment of principal, interest, or redemption price on the Bonds when due, or if it fails to make payments into any fund or funds created in the Order, or defaults in the observation or performance of any other covenants, conditions, or obligations set forth in the Order, and the State fails to honor the Permanent School Fund Guarantee as hereinafter discussed, the registered owners may seek a writ of mandamus to compel District officials to carry out their legally imposed duties with respect to the Bonds, if there is no other available remedy at law to compel performance of the Bonds or Order and the District's obligations are not uncertain or disputed. The issuance of a writ of mandamus is controlled by equitable principles, and rests with the discretion of the court, but may not be arbitrarily refused. There is no acceleration of maturity of the Bonds in the event of default and, consequently, the remedy of mandamus may have to be relied upon from year to year. The 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 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. On June 30, 2006, the Texas Supreme Court ruled in *Tooke v. City of Mexia*, 197 S.W. 3d 325 (Tex. 2006), that a waiver of sovereign immunity in a contractual dispute must be provided for by statute in "clear and unambiguous" language. Chapter 1371, as amended, Texas Government Code ("Chapter 1371"), which pertains to the issuance of public securities by issuers such as the District, permits the District to waive sovereign immunity in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the Bonds. Notwithstanding its reliance upon the provisions of Chapter 1371 in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (as further described under the caption "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance"), the District has not waived the defense of sovereign immunity with respect thereto. Because it is unclear whether the Texas legislature has effectively waived the District's sovereign immunity from a suit for money damages outside of Chapter 1371, Bondholders may not be able to bring such a suit against the District for breach of the Bonds or Order covenants. 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 United States 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 opinions of Co-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 general principles of equity that permit the exercise of judicial discretion.

Payment Record

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

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued, and subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinions of the District's Co-Bond Counsel, Sara Leon & Associates, LLC, Austin, Texas and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas.

Delivery

When issued; anticipated to occur on or about May 5, 2020.

Future Issues

On November 5, 2019, the District's voters authorized the District to issue \$150,000,000 in unlimited ad valorem tax bonds, proceeds from which will be utilized to undertake District-wide improvements. The Bonds will be the first installment of this authorization and expects to apply bond proceeds (principal and allocated premium) in the aggregate amount of \$9,385,506.14 (leaving \$140,614,493.86 unissued) against the same (see "Table 8 – Authorized but Unissued Bonds" in APPENDIX A hereto).

The District may enter into other financial obligations, including maintenance tax notes payable from its collection of maintenance taxes, public property finance contractual obligations, delinquent tax notes, and leases for various purposes payable from State appropriations and surplus maintenance taxes.

REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE

Paying Agent/Registrar

The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is UMB Bank, NA, Houston, Texas. The Bond Order provides for the District's 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 changes 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.

Record Date for Interest Payment

The record date ("Record Date") for determining the registered owner entitled to receive a payment of interest on any Bond is the close of business on the last business day of the month next preceding each interest payment date.

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. Notice of the Special Record Date and of the scheduled payment date of the past due interest (which shall be 15 days after the Special Record Date) shall be sent at least five (5) business days prior to the Special Record Date by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the address of each registered owner of a Bond appearing on the Bond Register at the close of business on the last business day next preceding the date of mailing of such notice.

Registration, Transferability and Exchange

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System shall be discontinued, printed certificates will be issued to the registered owners of the Bonds and thereafter the Bonds may be transferred, registered, and assigned on the Bond Register only upon presentation and surrender of such printed certificates to the Paying Agent/Registrar, and such registration and transfer shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration and transfer. 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 Bonds being transferred or exchanged at the designated office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States registered mail to the new registered owner at the registered owner's request, risk and expense. New Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three (3) business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled in the exchange or transfer and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in authorized denominations and for a like kind and aggregate principal amount and having the same maturity or maturities as the Bond or Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Limitation on Transfer of Bonds

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar are required (i) to make any transfer or exchange during a period beginning at the opening of business 45 days before the day of the first mailing of a notice of redemption of Bonds and ending at the close of business on the day of such mailing, or (ii) to transfer or exchange any Bonds so selected for redemption when such redemption is scheduled to occur within 45 calendar days; provided however, that such limitation of transfer is not applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

Replacement Bonds

In the event the Book-Entry-Only System has been discontinued, and any Bond is mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, wrongfully taken, a new Bond of like kind and in the same maturity and amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost will be issued. In the case of a mutilated Bond, such new Bond will be delivered only upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond. In the case of any Bond issued in lieu of and in substitution for a Bond which has been destroyed, stolen, or lost, such new Bond will be delivered only (a) upon filing with the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar evidence satisfactory to establish to the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar that such Bond has been destroyed, stolen or lost and proof of the ownership thereof, and (b) upon furnishing the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar with bond or indemnity satisfactory to them. The person requesting the authentication and delivery of a new Bond must comply with such other reasonable regulations as the Paying Agent/Registrar may prescribe and pay such expenses as the Paying Agent/Registrar may incur in connection therewith.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The following describes how ownership of the Bonds is to be transferred and how the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds are to be paid to and credited by DTC while the Bonds are registered in its nominee name. The information in this section concerning DTC and the Book-Entry-Only System has been provided by DTC for use in disclosure documents such as this Official Statement. The District, the Financial Advisor, and the Underwriters believe the source of such information to be reliable, but take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof.

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

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered security certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered

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

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

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

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

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 the payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC [nor its nominee], the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. 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, physical bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of This Official Statement

In reading this Official Statement it should be understood that while the Bonds are in the Book-Entry-Only System, references in other sections of this Official Statement to registered owners should be read to include the person for which the 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 physical Bond certificates will be issued to the respective holders and the Bonds will be subject to transfer, exchange and registration provisions as set forth in the Bond Order and summarized under the caption "REGISTRATION, TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE" above.

RISKS FROM WEATHER EVENTS AND EFFECTS OF HURRICANE HARVEY

The District is located near the Texas Gulf Coast. Land located in this area is susceptible to high winds, heavy rain and flooding caused by rain events, hurricanes, tropical storms, and other tropical disturbances. If a weather-related event were to significantly damage all or part of the improvements 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. Further, 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 choose to carry flood and other casualty insurance), any insurance company will fulfill its obligations to provide insurance proceeds or that insurance proceeds will be used to rebuild or repair damaged improvements within the District. Even if insurance proceeds are available and improvements are rebuilt, there could be a period of time in which assessed values within the District would be adversely affected.

On or about August 25, 2017, Hurricane Harvey, characterized as a Category 4 hurricane at its peak, made landfall on the Texas coast before stalling over the Houston-Galveston region and producing significant flooding. Many residences and commercial and industrial properties in the region sustained damage, some of which was severe. District facilities were not damaged by Hurricane Harvey, and the impact on taxable assessed valuation was negligible.

From September 18 to September 19, 2019, Tropical Storm Imelda produced significant rainfall and flooding to parts of Southeastern Texas. District facilities were not damaged by Tropical Storm Imelda and the District does not believe that the storm will impact the District's finances.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

This disclosure statement provides information relating to the program (the "Guarantee Program") administered by the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") with respect to the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee of tax-supported bonds issued by Texas school districts and the guarantee of revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of Texas charter districts. The Guarantee Program was authorized by an amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1983 and 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 will change 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 will be 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 2018. 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. The 2004 asset allocation policy decreased the fixed income target from 45% to 25% of Fund investment assets and increased the allocation for equities from 55% to 75% of investment assets. Subsequent asset allocation policies have continued to diversify Fund assets, and have added an alternative asset allocation 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, from 2016, which was reviewed and reaffirmed in June 2018, is as follows: (i) an equity allocation of 35% (consisting of U.S. large cap equities targeted at 13%, international large cap equities at 14%, emerging market equities at 3%, and U.S. small/mid cap equities at 5%), (ii) a fixed income allocation of 19% (consisting of a 12% allocation for core bonds and a 7% allocation for emerging market debt in local currency), and (iii) an alternative asset allocation of 46% (consisting of a private equity allocation of 13%, a real estate allocation of 10%, an absolute return allocation of 10%, a risk parity allocation of 7% and a real return allocation of 6%). The 2016 asset allocation decreased U.S. large cap equities and international equities by 3% and 2%, respectively, and increased the allocations for private equity and real estate by 3% and 2%, respectively. 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.

For a variety of reasons, each change in asset allocation for the Fund, including the 2016 modifications, have been 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 with respect to 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 Proposed IRS Regulations will likely result in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. 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%. As of March 24, 2020, there were 183 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State and there were 790 charter school campuses operating under such charters (though as of such date, four 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 CDBG Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of \$500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purpose described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the attorney general (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

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

for charter district designation or guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, constitutes a material violation of the open-enrollment charter holder's charter.

From time to time, TEA has limited new guarantees under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program to conform to capacity limits specified by the Act. Legislation enacted during the Legislature's 2017 regular session modified the manner of calculating the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBG Capacity"), which further increased the amount of the CDBG 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 CDBG Capacity include Fund investment performance, future increases in the Guarantee Program multiplier, changes in State law that govern the calculation of the CDBG Capacity, as described below, 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 CDBG Capacity is established by the Act. During the 85th Texas Legislature, which concluded on May 29, 2017, Senate Bill 1480 ("SB 1480") was enacted. 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG Capacity, as that percentage has grown from 3.53% in September, 2012 to 5.85% in February 2019. 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG Capacity 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 CDBG 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 February 29, 2029, the Charter District Reserve Fund contained \$35,183,684, which represented approximately 1.49% 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, will likely adversely impact State, national and global economic activities and, accordingly, materially adversely impact 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, PSF management is of the view that scheduled bond payments for school districts for the 2020 calendar year are unlikely to be affected by COVID-19. TEA has issued guidance to school districts and charter districts regarding, among other matters, the closure of schools, and TEA has established waivers for payment to school districts and charter districts, as such payments are in large part based on school attendance. Those waivers are intended to provide continued funding during the period of closure, although certain of the waivers require schools to provide on-line or at home curriculum in order to benefit from waivers. Reference is made to "Charter School Risk Factors," herein for a description of unique circumstances that pertain to the funding of charter districts.

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 PERTINENT INFORMATION - Municipal Bond Rating" herein.

Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations		
Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Market Value ⁽¹⁾
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 February 29, 2020, the PSF had a book value of \$35,908,691,818 and a market value of \$46,992,040,588. February 29, 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, and using the IRS Limit at that date of \$117,318,653,038 (the IRS Limit is currently the lower of the two federal and State capacity limits of Program capacity), 97.22% of Program capacity was available to the School District Bond Guarantee Program and 2.78% was available to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category⁽¹⁾

School District Bonds	Charter District Bonds	Totals
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Fiscal Year Ended 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 ⁽³⁾	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 February 29, 2020 (based on unaudited data, which is subject to adjustment), there were \$87,684,853,251 of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 3,361 school district issues, aggregating \$85,321,228,251 in principal amount and 54 charter district issues, aggregating \$2,363,625,000 in principal amount. At February 29, 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 Amendments

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 has 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.

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

The following is a summary of certain provisions of State law as it relates to ad valorem taxation and is not intended to be complete. Reference is made to Title I of the Texas Tax Code, as amended (the “Texas 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 Texas 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 Jefferson 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 Texas 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 “– 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 market 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 B – Selected Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation by Category” 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 market 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 governing body of a school district may not repeal or reduce the amount of the local option homestead exemption described in (1), above, that was in place for the 2014 tax year (fiscal year 2015) for a period ending December 31, 2019. The exemption described in (2), above, may also be created, increased, decreased or repealed at an election called by the governing body of a taxing unit upon presentment of a petition for such creation, increase, decrease, or repeal of at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the taxing unit. See "Appendix B – Selected Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation by Category" for the reduction in taxable valuation, if any, attributable to local option homestead exemptions.

State Mandated Freeze on School District Taxes

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

Personal Property

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

Freeport and Goods-in-Transit Exemptions

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

Certain goods, that are acquired in or imported into the State to be forwarded to another location within or without the State, stored in a location that is not owned by the owner of the goods and are transported to another location within or without the State within 175 days ("Goods-in-Transit"), are generally exempt from ad valorem taxation; however, the Texas 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 B – Selected Financial Information of the District – Assessed Valuation by Category" 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.

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 – The Texas Property Tax Code as Applied to the District" herein.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

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

Beginning in the 2020 tax year, 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 Texas 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 Texas 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 Texas 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.

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.

The Texas Property Tax Code as Applied to the District

The Appraisal District has the responsibility for appraising property in the District as well as other taxing units in Jefferson County.

The Appraisal District is governed by a board of eight directors appointed by members of the governing bodies of various political subdivisions within Jefferson County.

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

The District provides the state mandated exemption to the market value of residence homesteads of \$25,000; the District grants an additional exemption to disabled persons and persons 65 years of age or older of \$10,000.

Ad valorem taxes are levied by the District against the exempt value of residence homesteads for the payment of debt.

The District grants no additional exemption to the market value of the residence homestead of person 65 years of age or older or disabled veterans over the state-mandated exemption.

The District has not granted an additional exemption to the market value of residence homesteads.

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property.

The District does permit split payments of taxes for over 65 taxpayers only and discounts are not allowed.

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

The District has granted value limitation agreements under Chapter 313 of the Texas Tax Code, the Texas Economic Development Act ("Chapter 313"). Under the Act, Texas school districts may grant value limitation agreements that limit the taxable value of certain qualified investments. Sabine Pass ISD is a Category I district, which limits the minimum amount per qualified investment to \$30 million. The value limitation agreements, which have been approved by the Texas Comptroller's office and the district's board of trustees, are granted for the purpose of enhancing the local tax base, improving the public education system, creating high-paying jobs and advancing economic development goals of the State. The agreements provide for qualifying businesses to invest a minimum capital investment totaling \$30 million within the district's boundaries during a qualified period and to create jobs. Such investments would be limited to taxable value of the lesser of qualified appraised value or the agreements that are individually \$30 million each. The District's value limitation agreements expire in increments beginning December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2032.

Golden Pass Products LLC requested that the District consider granting a property value limitation agreement under Chapter 313. In applications submitted to the District on November 20, 2013, the following projects were proposed to construct new manufacturing projects in the District: Golden Pass Train 1 in the amount of \$3.55 billion; Golden Pass Train 2 in the amount of \$2.5 billion; and Golden Pass Train 3 in the amount of \$2.5 billion. Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, Golden Pass Train 1 would go under a value limitation of \$30 million and remain at that level of taxable value for eight years. Similarly, for the 2021-2022 school year Golden Pass Train 2 would go under a value limitation of \$30 million and remain at that level of taxable value for eight years. For the 2022-2023 school year Golden Pass Train 3 would go under a value limitation at \$30 million and remain at that level of taxable value for eight years.

On October 24, 2016 the District's Board of Trustees approved a value limitation agreement with Port Arthur LNG, LLC. The project proposed a \$5.6 billion total investment in the District, which would be subject to a value limitation of \$30 million for a ten-year period, beginning in 2023.

For each of these value limitation agreements, it is significant to note that the value limitation applies only to the maintenance and operations taxes of the school district; the total assessed value of these investments will be available to pay the voter-approved bonds. Documents relevant to these projects can be accessed at: <https://comptroller.texas.gov/economy/local/ch313/agreement-docs.php>.

The District does tax goods-in-transit.

The District does tax freeport property.

The District does collect an additional 20% penalty to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes over and above the penalty automatically assessed under the Tax Code.

The District's taxes are collected by Jefferson County Tax Office.

Charges for penalties and interest on the unpaid balance of delinquent taxes are as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Cumulative Penalty</u>	<u>Cumulative Interest ^(b)</u>	<u>Total</u>
February	6%	1%	7%
March	7%	2%	9%
April	8%	3%	11%
May	9%	4%	13%
June	10%	5%	15%
July	32% ^(a)	6%	38%

^(a) Includes additional penalty of 20% assessed after July 1 in order to defray attorney collection expenses.

^(b) Taxes delinquent after July 1 incur an additional interest penalty of 20% of the sum of the delinquent taxes plus the penalties and interest to defray attorney collection fees.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

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

On May 13, 2016, the Court issued its opinion in the most recent school finance litigation, *Morath v. The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coal.*, 490 S.W.3d 826 (Tex. 2016) ("*Morath*"). The plaintiffs and intervenors in the case had alleged that the Finance System, as modified by the Legislature in part in response to prior decisions of the Court, violated article VII,

section 1 and article VIII, section 1-e of the Texas Constitution. In its opinion, the Court held that “[d]espite the imperfections of the current school funding regime, it meets minimum constitutional requirements.” The Court also noted that:

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

Possible Effects of Changes in Law on District Bonds

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

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

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

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 Texas 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 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 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. 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, or (ii) for a school district that levied an M&O tax rate for the 2018-2019 school year that was less than \$1 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 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 0.8. 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, Instruction Facilities Allotment, and New Instructional Facilities Allotment

The Foundation School Program also includes facilities funding components consisting of the IFA and the EDA, subject to legislative appropriation each State fiscal biennium. To the extent funded for a biennium, these programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a school district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of I&S tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The IFA Yield has been \$35 since this program first began in 1997. New awards of IFA are only available if appropriated funds are allocated for such purpose by the State Legislature. To receive an IFA award, in years where new IFA awards are available, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the TEA before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA State assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a school district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the school district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) \$100,000 or (b) \$250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a school district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 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 412(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 2019-2020 school year, the District was designated as an "excess local revenue" Chapter 49 school district by TEA. Accordingly, the District has entered into a wealth equalization agreement with the Commissioner for the purchase of attendance credits for the 2019-20 school year, for the purpose of implementing permitted wealth equalization options.

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 continue to exceed the maximum permitted value in future school years, it may be required each year to exercise one or more of the wealth reduction options. If the District were to consolidate (or consolidate its tax base for all purposes) with a property-poor district, the outstanding debt of each district could become payable from the consolidated district's combined property tax base, and the District's ratio of taxable property to debt could become diluted. If the District were to detach property voluntarily, a portion of its outstanding debt (including the Bonds) could be assumed by the district to which the property is annexed, in which case timely payment of the Bonds could become dependent in part on the financial performance of the annexing district.

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

M&O Tax Rate Limitations

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation taxes ("M&O Tax") subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters under section 45.003(d) of the Texas Education Code, as amended. The maximum M&O Tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the next succeeding paragraph (see "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate" herein). The maximum voted M&O tax rate for the District is \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters at an election held on March 30, 1957, under Article 2784e-1, Texas Revised Statutes Annotated, as amended (Article 2784e-1").

HB3 established the following maximum M&O tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by independent 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. For the 2019 tax year, the state compression percentage has been set at 93%.

For the 2020 and subsequent tax years, the maximum maintenance tax rate per \$100 of taxable value that may be adopted by an independent school district is the sum of \$0.17 and the school district's MCR. The District's MCR is, generally, inversely proportional to the change in taxable property values both within the District and the State, and is subject to recalculation annually. For any year, highest possible MCR for an independent school district is \$0.93.

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

I&S Tax Rate Limitations

A school district is also authorized to issue bonds and levy taxes for payment of bonds subject to voter approval of one or more propositions submitted to the voters under Section 453(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, which provides a tax unlimited as to rate or amount for the support of school district bonded indebtedness (see “THE BONDS – Security”).

Section 45.0031 of the Texas Education Code, as amended, requires a school district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by voters of a school district at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, “exempt bonds”), from a tax levied at a rate of \$0.50 per \$100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued (the “50-cent Test”). In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of \$0.50, a school district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the school district, which effectively reduces the school district’s local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the school district. If a school district exercises this option, it may not adopt an I&S tax until it has credited to the school district’s I&S fund an amount equal to all State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service and any Tier One funds needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Additionally, a school district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the 50-cent Test by applying the \$0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the school district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five (5) years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a school district uses projected future taxable values to meet the 50-cent Test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than \$0.50 per \$100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Texas Attorney General must find that the school district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the 50-cent Test from a tax rate of \$0.45 per \$100 of valuation. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a school district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. The Bonds are issued as “new money bonds” and are subject to the \$0.50 threshold tax rate test. The District has not utilized projected values or State assistance to satisfy the \$0.50 test.

Public Hearing and Voter-Approval Tax Rate

A school district’s total tax rate is the combination of the M&O tax rate and the I&S tax rate. Generally, the highest rate at which a school district may levy taxes for any given year without holding an election to approve the tax rate is the “Voter-Approval Tax Rate”, as described below.

For the 2019 tax year, a school district was 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, and with the failure to adopt a tax rate by such required date resulting in the tax rate for the taxing unit being the lower of the “effective tax rate” calculated for that tax year or the tax rate adopted by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year. “Effective 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.

For the 2019 tax year, the Voter-Approval Tax Rate for a school district is the sum of (i) the State Compression Percentage, multiplied by \$1.00; (ii) the greater of (a) the school district’s M&O tax rate for the 2018 tax year, less the sum of (1) \$1.00, and (2) any amount by which the school district is required to reduce its Enrichment Tax Rate for the 2019 tax year, or (b) \$0.04; and (iii) the school district’s I&S tax rate. For the 2019 tax year, a school district’s M&O tax rate may not exceed the rate equal to the sum of (i) \$0.17 and (ii) the product of the State Compression Percentage multiplied by \$1.00.

For the 2019 tax year, a school district with a Voter-Approval Tax Rate equal to or greater than \$0.97 (excluding the school district’s current I&S tax rate) could not adopt tax rate for the 2019 tax year that exceeded the school district’s Voter-Approval Tax Rate. For the 2019 tax year, the District was not eligible to adopt a tax rate that exceeded its Voter-Approval Tax Rate.

Beginning with the 2020 tax year, 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.

For the 2020 and subsequent tax years, 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).

Beginning with the 2020 tax year, 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.

DEBT LIMITATIONS

Under State law, there is no explicit bonded indebtedness limitation, although the tax rate limits described above under "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" effectively impose a limit on the incurrence of debt. Such tax rate limits require school districts to demonstrate the ability to pay "new debt" from a tax rate of \$0.50. In demonstrating compliance with the requirement, a district may take into account State equalization payments and, if compliance with such requirement is contingent on receiving state assistance, a district may not adopt a tax rate for a year for purposes of paying the principal of and interest on the bonds unless the district credits to the interest and sinking fund for the bonds the amount of State assistance received or to be received in that year. The State Attorney General reviews a district's calculations showing the compliance with such test as a condition to the legal approval of the debt. As stated above, the Bonds are issued as new debt and subject to this limitation.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, RETIREMENT PLAN AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The District's employees participate in a retirement plan (the "Plan") with the State of Texas. The Plan is administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas ("TRS"). State contributions are made to cover costs of the TRS retirement plan up to certain statutory limits. The District is obligated for a portion of TRC costs relating to employee salaries that exceed the statutory limit.

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

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

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

INVESTMENT POLICIES

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

Legal Investments

Under State law, the District is authorized to make investments meeting the requirements of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) (the "PFIA"), which currently include (1) obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks; (2) direct obligations of the State or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) interest-bearing banking deposits that are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor, or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund or its successor; (8) interest-bearing banking deposits other than those described by clause (7) if (A) the funds invested in the banking deposits are invested through: (i) a broker with a main office or branch office in this state that the District selects from a list the governing body or designated investment committee of the District adopts as required by Section 2256.025, Texas Government Code; or (ii) a depository institution with a main office or branch office in this state that the District selects; (B) the broker or depository institution selected as described by (A) above arranges for the deposit of the funds in the banking deposits in one or more federally insured depository institutions, regardless of where located, for the District's account; (C) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of the banking deposits is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States; and (D) the District appoints as the District's custodian of the banking deposits issued for the District's account: (i) the depository institution selected as described by (A) above; (ii) an entity described by Section 2257.041(d), Texas Government Code; or (iii) a clearing broker dealer registered with the SEC and operating under SEC Rule 15c3-3; (9) (i) certificates of deposit or share certificates meeting the requirements of the PFIA that are issued by an institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or their respective successors, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (8) or in any other manner and provided for by law for District deposits, or (ii) certificates of deposits where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (A) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law, or (B) a depository institution that has its main office or branch office in the State that is selected by the District, (b) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District, (c) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (d) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (a) above, a custodian as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the SEC and operating pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit; (10) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by

a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) above, clause (12) below, require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (11) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (12) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 365 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (13) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the United States SEC that provide the District with a prospectus and other information required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Investment Company Act of 1940 and that comply with federal SEC Rule 2a-7 (17 C.F.R. Section 270.2a-7), promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80a-1 et seq.); and (14) no-load mutual funds registered with the SEC that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, and either (a) a duration of one year or more and invest exclusively in obligations described in under this heading, or (b) a duration of less than one year and the investment portfolio is limited to investment grade securities, excluding asset-backed securities. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, other than the prohibited obligations described below, in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract and are pledged to the District and deposited with the District or a third party selected and approved by the District.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pool are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance or resolution. The District has not contracted with, and has no present intention of contracting with, any such investment management firm or the State Securities Board to provide such services. The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Investment Policies

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

The District will furnish the Underwriters 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 opinions of Sara Leon & Associates, LLC, Austin, Texas and Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Houston, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel, a copy of the proposed forms of which is attached as APPENDIX D. The District will furnish the Underwriters a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinion of the Attorney General of Texas approving the Initial Bond and to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the approving legal opinions of Co-Bond Counsel, to like effect and to the effect that the interest on the Bonds will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. The customary closing papers, including a certificate of the District as described under "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Authentication of the Official Statement" will also be furnished to such Underwriters. Though it represents investment banking firms such as the Underwriters from time to time in matters unrelated to the issuance of the Bonds, Co-Bond Counsel has been engaged by and only represents the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Co-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 Co-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 "THE BONDS" (excluding the information under the subcaptions "Use of Proceeds", "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", "DTC Redemption Provisions", and "Default and Remedies" as to which no opinion is expressed), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM", "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Agreements", as to which no opinion is expressed), "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale", "OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION - Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", and "LEGAL MATTERS" (excluding the last sentence of the first paragraph thereof, 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 Order. The legal fee to be paid Co-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. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, 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.

Litigation

In the opinion of various officials of the District, except as disclosed in this Official Statement, there is no litigation or other proceeding pending against or, to their knowledge, threatened against the District in any court, agency, or administrative body (either state or federal) wherein an adverse decision would materially adversely affect the financial condition of the District.

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

TAX MATTERS

Opinion

In the opinion of Tax Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Tax Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Tax Counsel is set forth in Appendix D hereto.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Bonds), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each Beneficial Owner thereof,

is treated as interest on the Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Bonds. Beneficial Owners of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of Beneficial Owners who do not purchase such Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Bonds is sold to the public.

Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) ("Premium Bonds") will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of obligations, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and a Beneficial Owner's basis in a Premium Certificate, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such Beneficial Owner. Beneficial Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Bonds. The District has made certain representations and covenanted to comply with certain restrictions, conditions and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. The opinion of Tax Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Tax Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any other matters coming to Tax Counsel's attention after the date of issuance of the Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. Accordingly, the opinion of Tax Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Although Tax Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of amounts treated as interest on, the Bonds may otherwise affect a Beneficial Owner's federal, state or local tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences depends upon the particular tax status of the Beneficial Owner or the Beneficial Owner's other items of income or deduction. Tax Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, to federal income taxation or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislature proposals or clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Tax Counsel is expected to express no opinion.

The opinion of Tax Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Tax Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Tax Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The District has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Tax Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Tax Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the Beneficial Owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Bonds in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, parties other than the District and its appointed counsel, including the Beneficial Owners, would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the District legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Bonds, and may cause the District or the Beneficial Owners to incur significant expense.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations

The District has designated the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Pursuant to that section of the Code, a qualifying financial institution will be allowed a deduction from its own federal corporate income tax for the portion of interest expense the financial institution is able to allocate to designated “bank-qualified” investments.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN TEXAS

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201, as amended), the Bonds (i) are negotiable instruments, (ii) are investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (iii) are legal and authorized investments for (A) an insurance company, (B) a fiduciary or trustee, or (C) a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256, as amended), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of at least “A” or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such obligations are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds (see “OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION – Municipal Bond Rating” herein). In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least \$1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The District has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes. The District has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The District in the Order 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”). This information will be available to the public free of charge from the MSRB via the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system at www.emma.msrb.org, as further described below under “Availability of Information from MSRB”.

Annual Reports

The District will provide annually to the MSRB, (1) within six months after the end of each fiscal year of the District, financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included in this Official Statement, Appendix B, Tables 1 through 5 and 7 through 10, and (2) if not provided as part such financial information and operating data, audited financial statements of the District, when and if available. Any financial statements to be provided shall be (i) prepared in accordance with accounting principles described in Appendix C hereto or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation, and in substantially the form included in the official statement, and (ii) audited, if the District commissions an audit of such financial statements is not complete within 6 months after any such fiscal year end, then the District shall file unaudited financial statements within such 6-month and audited financial statements for the applicable fiscal year, when and if the audit report on such statements becomes available.

The District’s fiscal year-end is August 31. Accordingly, the District must provide updated information by the last day 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.

Notice of Certain Events

The District will also 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 business days after the occurrence of the event): (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond

calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the District, which shall occur as described below; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into 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) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent/registrar or the change of name of a paying agent/registrar, if material; and (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or others similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties. 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". The District will provide each notice described in this paragraph to the MSRB. Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for a bond trustee, debt service reserves, credit enhancement (except for the Permanent School Fund guarantee), or liquidity enhancement. In the Order, the District adopted policies and procedures to ensure timely compliance of its continuing disclosure undertakings.

For these purposes, (a) an event described in clause (12) of in the immediately preceding paragraph is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the District in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the District, , 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.

Availability of Information from MSRB

Effective July 1, 2009 (the "EMMA Effective Date"), the SEC implemented amendments to the Rule which approved the establishment by the MSRB of EMMA, which is now the sole successor to the national municipal securities information repositories with respect to filings made in connection with undertakings made under the Rule after the EMMA Effective Date. Commencing with the EMMA Effective Date, 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.

With respect to debt of the District issued prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the District remains obligated to make annual required filings, as well as notices of material events, under its continuing disclosure obligations relating to those debt obligations (which includes a continuing obligation to make such filings with the Texas state information depository (the "SID")). Prior to the EMMA Effective Date, the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas (the "MAC") had been designated by the State and approved by the SEC staff as a qualified SID. Subsequent to the EMMA Effective Date, the MAC has entered into a Subscription Agreement with the MSRB pursuant to which the MSRB makes available to the MAC, in electronic format, all Texas-issuer continuing disclosure documents and related information posted to EMMA's website simultaneously with such posting. Until the District receives notice of a change in this contractual agreement between the MAC and EMMA or of a failure of either party to perform as specified thereunder, the District has determined, in reliance on guidance from the MAC, that making its continuing disclosure filings solely with the MSRB will satisfy its obligations to make filings with the SID pursuant to its continuing disclosure agreements entered into prior to the EMMA Effective Date.

Limitations and Amendments

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

The District may amend its continuing disclosure agreement to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if (1) 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 (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Bonds consent 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 beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District may also repeal or amend these provisions if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provisions of the Rule or any court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but in either case 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 giving effect to (a) such provisions as so amended and (b) any amendments or interpretations of the Rule. If the District amends its agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in the type of information and data provided.

Compliance with Prior Agreements

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

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION

Authenticity of Financial 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. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents and orders contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents and orders. 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.

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2). The Bonds have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Official Statement. The Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein, nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities act of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be sold, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration or qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions.

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

Municipal Bond Rating

The Bonds are expected to be rated "AAA" by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. ("S&P") by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas. The presently outstanding debt of the District, including the Bonds, is rated "AA-" by S&P without regard to credit enhancement.

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

Financial Advisor

Live Oak Public Finance, LLC (the "Financial Advisor") is employed as the 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. Live Oak Public Finance, LLC, in its capacity as Financial Advisor, has relied on the opinions of Co-Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel and has not verified and does not assume any responsibility

for the information, covenants, and representations contained in any of the bond documentation with respect to the federal income tax status of the Bonds.

The Financial Advisor has provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Financial Advisor has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with 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.

Underwriting

The Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District at the price equal to the initial offering prices to the public, as shown on the inside cover page hereof, less an Underwriters' discount of \$61,612.96 and no accrued interest. The Underwriters' obligation is subject to certain conditions precedent. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds, if any of the Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers and others at prices lower than such public offering prices, and such public prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various investment banking services for the District for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the District.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates also may communicate independent investment recommendations, market advice, or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or other financial instruments and at any time may hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and other financial instruments.

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.

Use of Audited Financial Statements

J.R. Edwards & Associates, LLC, Beaumont, Texas ("Edwards"), the District's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of the report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Edwards has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Information 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, SEC Rule 15c2-12.

Authorization of the Official Statement

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the District.

This Official Statement has been approved by the Board of the District for distribution in accordance with provisions of the SEC's Rule codified at 17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c2-12, as amended.

In the Bond Order, the District will approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement or amendment thereto and authorized its further use in the reoffering of the Bonds by the Underwriters.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

/s/ Lane Plauche
President, Board of Trustees

ATTEST:

/s/ Phyllis Almond
Secretary, Board of Trustees

APPENDIX A

Selected Financial Information Regarding the District

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

2019 Certified Taxable Valuation (100% of Estimated Market Value)	\$ 918,330,673 ^(a)
Outstanding Debt as of April 7, 2020	<u>\$27,309,484 ^(b)</u>
Total Direct Debt	\$27,309,484
As a % of Assessed Valuation	2.97%

^(a) Source: Jefferson County Appraisal District.

^(b) Includes Sinking Fund Deposit from 2009 QSCB. Does not include Maintenance tax debt. Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 2 - ASSESSED VALUATION BY CATEGORY ^{(a) (b) (c)}

	Tax Year 2019	Tax Year 2018	Tax Year 2017	Tax Year 2016	Tax Year 2015
Real Property	\$749,323,278	\$788,017,752	\$853,107,394	\$905,153,732	\$937,874,115
Personal Property	\$283,480,675	\$232,816,123	\$189,911,760	\$201,642,590	\$205,518,090
Gross Value	<u>\$1,032,803,953</u>	<u>\$1,020,833,875</u>	<u>\$1,043,019,154</u>	<u>\$1,106,796,322</u>	<u>\$1,143,392,205</u>
Less Adjustments	<u>\$114,473,280</u>	<u>\$120,423,671</u>	<u>\$138,778,398</u>	<u>\$170,720,505</u>	<u>\$141,166,783</u>
Net Taxable Value ^(d)	<u>\$918,330,673</u>	<u>\$900,410,204</u>	<u>\$904,240,756</u>	<u>\$936,075,817</u>	<u>\$1,002,225,422</u>

^(a) Source: Jefferson County Appraisal District

^(b) Values may differ from those shown elsewhere in the documents due to subsequent additions, deletions, and adjustments to the tax rolls.

^(c) Includes exemptions, productivity loss and freeze adjustments.

^(d) Represents the Interest & Sinking Valuations (I&S) Only.

TABLE 3 - TAX RATE, LEVY AND COLLECTION HISTORY, TAX RATE DISTRIBUTION

Fiscal Year End	Tax Year	Taxable Assessed Valuation ^(a)	Tax Rate	Tax Levy ^(b)	Current	Total
2016	2015	636,307,448	1.1989	\$ 7,628,690	96.18%	96.81%
2017	2016	617,303,785	1.2127	\$ 7,486,043	96.60%	98.93%
2018	2017	905,976,285	1.2272	\$ 11,118,141	99.29%	99.62%
2019	2018	901,506,253	1.3434	\$ 12,110,835	99.99%	99.99%
2020	2019	918,330,673	1.1634	\$ 10,683,859	(In Process of Collection)	

Tax Rate Distribution ^(a)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Maintenance	0.9900	1.1700	1.0600	1.0400	1.0400
Debt Service	0.1734	0.1734	0.1672	0.1727	0.1589
Total	<u>1.1634</u>	<u>1.3434</u>	<u>1.2272</u>	<u>1.2127</u>	<u>1.1989</u>

^(a) The District's Audited Financial Reports and the District.

^(b) Excludes penalties and interest.

TABLE 4 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Taxpayers	Type of Property	2019 Net Taxable	% of Total 2019
		Assessed Valuation^(a)	Assessed Valuation^(b)
Golden Pass Pipeline LLC	Oil & Gas Pipeline	\$324,143,940	35.37%
Chevron Phillips Chemical Co.	Oil & Gas	\$255,988,300	27.94%
The Premcor Refining Group Inc.	Oil & Gas Refinery	\$100,072,136	10.92%
KMTX Inc.	Chemical Plant	\$29,998,050	3.27%
Bo-Mac Contractors Ltd.	Commercial Building	\$27,101,000	2.96%
Seabulk International Inc.	Shipping/Freight	\$24,152,020	2.64%
Orion Marine Construction Inc.	Commercial Building	\$13,941,780	1.52%
GT Pipeline, LLC	Oil & Gas Pipeline	\$9,659,760	1.05%
Cameron Highway Oil Pipeline	Oil & Gas Pipeline	\$7,694,530	0.84%
Rowan Companies Inc.	Oil & Gas	\$7,660,720	0.84%
		\$800,412,236	87.35%

(a) Source: Jefferson County Appraisal District

(b) As shown in the table above, the total combined top ten taxpayers in the District currently account for over 87% of the District's tax base. In addition, the top taxpayer in the District currently accounts for over 35% of the District's tax base, thereby creating a concentration risk for the District. Any adverse development related to Golden Pass Pipeline LLC or its subsidiaries ("Golden Pass Pipeline") affecting its ability to continue to conduct business at its location within the District's boundaries may result in significantly less local tax revenue, thereby severely affecting the District's finances and its ability to repay its outstanding indebtedness. The District also previously entered into two multi-year economic development agreements with subsidiaries of Blue Summit, limiting the taxable appraised value thereof for maintenance and operations taxes only. A third application is currently in the negotiation process. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – The Tax Code as Applied to the District." In addition, a portion of the District's assessed valuation is comprised of industries related to oil and gas, which are subject to fluctuation in terms of market valuation and availability. Accordingly, the District makes no representation regarding the continued valuation of any of the property listed in the above table or the generation of future tax revenues therefrom. If any major taxpayer (or a combination of taxpayers) were to default in the payment of taxes due to economic conditions resulting difficulty, the ability of the District to timely pay debt service on the Bonds will be dependent on its ability to enforce and liquidate its tax lien (which, in the event of bankruptcy, certain laws may preclude until the automatic stay is lifted). Such process is time-consuming and can only occur annually; in the alternative, the District may sell tax anticipation notes until such amounts could be collected, if ever. See "THE BONDS – Default and Remedies", "AD VALOREM TAXATION - The Tax Code as Applied to the District", "THE BONDS – Bondholders' Remedies" and "TAX INFORMATION – Penalties and Interest" herein.

TABLE 5 - TAX ADEQUACY

UNLIMITED TAX OBLIGATIONS	
Estimated Average Annual Debt Service Requirements	\$1,648,388
\$0.1890 per \$100 AV against the 2019 Net Taxable AV, at 95% collection, produces	\$1,648,863
Estimated Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirements (2032)	\$2,099,113
\$0.2407 per \$100 AV against the 2019 Net Taxable AV, at 95% collection, produces	\$2,099,901

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT^(a)

Taxing Jurisdiction	As of	Total Debt	Estimated %	
			Overlapping	Overlapping Debt
Jefferson County	2/29/20	\$ 39,685,000	3.06%	\$ 1,214,361
Jefferson County DD #7	2/29/20	\$ 16,180,000	1.93%	\$ 312,274
City of Port Arthur	2/29/20	\$ 36,030,000	5.38%	\$ 1,938,414
Port of Port Arthur Navigation District	2/29/20	\$ 103,210,000	4.11%	\$ 4,241,931
Sabine Pass Port Authority	2/29/20	\$ 6,880,000	98.93%	\$ 6,806,384
Estimated Overlapping Debt				
The District ^(b)	2/29/20	\$ 27,309,484		\$ 27,309,484
				\$ 41,822,848
Total and Overlapping Debt as a % of 2019 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation				4.55%
Total and Overlapping Debt as Per Capita (388)				\$ 107,791

(a) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas

(b) Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 7 - GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS^(a)

Fiscal Year Ending 8/31	Current Total Debt Service	The Bonds			Combined Debt Service
		Principal	Interest	Total	
2020	\$ 1,546,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,546,496
2021	1,539,596	-	421,411	421,411	1,961,007
2022	1,426,796	335,000	329,800	664,800	2,091,596
2023	1,425,046	345,000	319,750	664,750	2,089,796
2024	1,422,696	355,000	309,400	664,400	2,087,096
2025	1,432,413	365,000	298,750	663,750	2,096,163
2026	1,428,413	375,000	287,800	662,800	2,091,213
2027	1,435,663	385,000	276,550	661,550	2,097,213
2028	1,430,038	400,000	265,000	665,000	2,095,038
2029	1,434,038	415,000	249,000	664,000	2,098,038
2030	1,432,313	430,000	232,400	662,400	2,094,713
2031	1,432,563	450,000	215,200	665,200	2,097,763
2032	1,436,913	465,000	197,200	662,200	2,099,113
2033	1,434,525	485,000	178,600	663,600	2,098,125
2034	846,375	505,000	159,200	664,200	1,510,575
2035	485,000	525,000	139,000	664,000	1,149,000
2036	-	545,000	118,000	663,000	663,000
2037	-	565,000	96,200	661,200	661,200
2038	-	590,000	73,600	663,600	663,600
2039	-	615,000	50,000	665,000	665,000
2040	-	635,000	25,400	660,400	660,400
	<u>\$21,588,878</u>	<u>\$ 8,785,000</u>	<u>\$4,242,261</u>	<u>\$13,027,261</u>	<u>\$34,616,139</u>

Average Annual Debt Service Requirement \$ 1,648,388

Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement \$ 2,099,113

^(a) The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas and the District.

TABLE 8 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

On November 5, 2019 the District had a successful bond election authorizing the issuance of \$150,000,000 of unlimited tax school building bonds. After the sale of the Bonds, the District will have \$140,614,493.86 in authorized but unissued bonds.

TABLE 9 - INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BUDGET PROJECTION ^(a)

Tax Supported Debt Service Requirements, FYE 2020		\$ 1,546,496
Debt Service Fund, FYE 2019	\$ 3,512,610	
Estimated EDA/IFA State Aid ^(b)	\$ -	
Estimated Interest and Sinking Fund Tax Levy @95% collection	\$ 1,512,766	\$ 5,025,376
Estimated Debt Service Fund Balance, FYE 2020		\$ 3,478,881

^(a) The District's audited financial statements.

^(b) Texas Education Agency

TABLE 10 - SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY^(a)

For Fiscal Year ended August 31	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
REVENUES:					
Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 11,161,120	\$ 10,029,748	\$ 8,232,329	\$ 6,885,444	\$ 7,924,716
State Program Revenues	\$ 466,325	\$ 477,104	\$ 676,394	\$ 1,094,271	\$ 860,361
Federal Program Revenues	\$ 34,776	\$ 41,498	\$ 21,546	\$ 222,475	\$ -
Total Revenues	\$ 11,662,221	\$ 10,548,350	\$ 8,930,269	\$ 8,202,190	\$ 8,785,077
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Instruction	\$ 3,005,924	\$ 3,153,468	\$ 2,874,449	\$ 2,762,704	\$ 2,442,658
Instructional Resources & Media Services	\$ 78,710	\$ 175,873	\$ 149,100	\$ 149,993	\$ 165,337
Curriculum and Staff Development	\$ 65,225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Leadership	\$ 267,554	\$ 340,521	\$ 321,975	\$ 280,897	\$ 227,847
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	\$ 153,373	\$ 83,006	\$ 84,859	\$ 91,548	\$ 108,564
Health Services	\$ 64,618	\$ 60,398	\$ 60,101	\$ 58,680	\$ 53,028
Student Transportation	\$ 316,687	\$ 296,468	\$ 172,097	\$ 163,627	\$ 184,899
Food Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Co-curricular/Extracurricular Activities	\$ 359,667	\$ 315,016	\$ 282,122	\$ 256,511	\$ 276,908
General Administration	\$ 548,622	\$ 578,916	\$ 573,116	\$ 520,088	\$ 610,948
Facilities Maintenance & Operations	\$ 1,782,875	\$ 1,559,712	\$ 1,146,900	\$ 1,150,429	\$ 1,130,541
Security Monitoring and Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Data Processing Services	\$ 104,785	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Community Service	\$ 135,759	\$ 31,559	\$ 1,659	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Outlay	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Payments to Shared Service Agreements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Principal on Long Term Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest on Long Term Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service Cost and Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Facilities, Acquisition & Construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental:					
Other Intergovernmental Charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contracted Instructional Services Between School	\$ 5,244,049	\$ 2,930,682	\$ 2,945,167	\$ 1,990,565	\$ 3,050,968
Payments to Fiscal Agents/Member Districts of SSA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed Programs	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Other Intergovernmental	\$ 109,675	\$ 97,117	\$ 78,536	\$ 66,053	\$ 80,249
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,243,523	\$ 9,628,736	\$ 8,696,081	\$ 7,497,095	\$ 8,337,947
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 234,188	\$ 705,095	\$ -
Prior Year FEMA Reimbursement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 716,966
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):					
Transfers In	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers Out (Use)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (688,451)
Tax Refund Pursuant to Texas Tax Code 313	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (184,505)
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (184,505)	\$ (155,990)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (581,302)	\$ 919,614	\$ 284,188	\$ 520,590	\$ 291,140
Fund Balances - Beginning	\$ 13,707,844	\$ 12,316,040	\$ 12,031,852	\$ 11,511,262	\$ 11,220,122
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 13,126,542	\$ 13,235,654	\$ 12,316,040	\$ 12,031,852	\$ 11,511,262

^(a) The District's audited financial statements.

APPENDIX B

General Information Regarding the District and its Economy

Source: Texas Municipal Report for the District and District records.

Enrollment Statistics

<u>Year Ending 8/31</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2010	304
2011	334
2012	346
2013	344
2014	381
2015	379
2016	386
2017	380
2018	372
2019	371

District Staff

Teachers	36
Auxiliary Personnel	15
Teachers' Aides & Secretaries	8
Administrators	3
Other (Counselors, RNs, Librarians)	5

Facilities

<u>Campus</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Current Enrollment</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Year of Addition/Renovation</u>
Main Campus	EC-12	375	2000	2002	2010

Unemployment Rates⁽¹⁾

	<u>Jan 2018</u>	<u>Jan 2019</u>	<u>Jan 2020</u>
Jefferson County	8.3%	7.2%	6.8%
State of Texas	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%
United States	4.2%	4.6%	3.7%

Source: United States Department of Labor.

⁽¹⁾ Unemployment statistics are likely to have changed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the most current data, consult the Texas Workforce Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX C

Audited Financial Statements

The information contained in this appendix consists of the Sabine Pass Independent School District Audited Financial Statements (the "Report") for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019.

The information presented represents only a part of the Report and does not purport to be a complete statement of the District's financial condition. Reference is made to the complete Annual Audit Report for additional information.

**SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICT**
Sabine Pass, Texas

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019**

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended August 31, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Certificate of the Board	1
--------------------------	---

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statements	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information)	4

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Statement of Net Position	A-1	11
Statement of Activities	B-1	12

Fund Financial Statements:

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	C-1	13
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	C-2	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	C-3	15
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities	C-4	16
Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets - Fiduciary Funds	E-1	17
Notes to the Financial Statements		18

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedules:

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	G-1	44
Schedule of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	G-2	45
Schedule of District contributions for pension	G-3	46
Schedule of District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	G-4	47
Schedule of District's contributions for OPEB	G-5	48

Supplementary Information

Combining Funds Financial Statements

Combining Balance Sheet-Nonmajor Governmental Funds	H-1	49
Combining Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Nonmajor Governmental Funds	H-2	51

Compliance Schedules:

Schedule of Delinquent Taxes Receivable	J-1	53
Budgetary Comparison Schedules Required by the Texas Education Agency:		
Child Nutrition Program	J-2	55
Debt Service	J-3	56

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended August 31, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMPLIANCE

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	57
Schedule of Findings and Responses	59
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan	60

OTHER INFORMATION

Schedule of Required Responses to Selected School First Indicators	L-1	61
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CERTIFICATE OF BOARD

Sabine Pass Independent School District
Name of School District

Jefferson
County

123-913
Co.-Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above named school district was reviewed and X approved disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2019 at a meeting of the board of school trustees of such school district on the 9th day of December, 2019.

Phyllis Almond

Board Secretary

Charles L. Lauschi

Board President

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

FINANCIAL SECTION

J. R. Edwards & Associates, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

October 29, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees
Sabine Pass Independent School District
Sabine Pass, Texas

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sabine Pass 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 entity'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 entity'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 Sabine Pass 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed 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 District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information and the required responses to selected school first indicators as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting 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 supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The schedule of required responses to selected school first indicators 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 October 29, 2019, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

J.R. Edwards & Associates, LLC

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

AUGUST 31, 2019

In this section of the Annual Financial Report, we, the managers of the Sabine Pass Independent School District (the District), discuss and analyze the District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the independent auditors' report on page 2, and the District's Basic Financial Statements that begin on page 11.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's total combined net position was \$23,780,696 at August 31, 2019.
- During the year, the District's expenses were \$315,652 more than the \$13,837,798 generated in taxes and other revenues for governmental activities.
- The total cost of the District's programs increased from the period ended August 31, 2018. No new programs were added this year.
- The general fund reported a fund balance this year of \$13,126,542. This is for unrestricted use by the District.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements include three components: (1) management's discussion and analysis (this section), (2) the basic financial statements, and (3) required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. They include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities that provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a longer-term view of the District's property and debt obligations and other financial matters. They reflect the flow of total economic resources in a manner similar to the financial reports of a business enterprise.

The Statement of Net Position presents information in a format that displays assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities, less deferred inflows of resources to equal net position. Net position is displayed in three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the District, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's tax base.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported for all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the District's government-wide financial statements distinguish the functions of the District as being principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) as opposed to business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Fund Financial Statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the District's most significant funds, *not* the District as a whole.

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

The District has the following kinds of funds:

- **Governmental Funds.** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their type. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the District's most significant funds. The District's major governmental fund is the General Fund. Data for the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The Texas Education Agency also requires the District to present a budgetary comparison statement for one of its special revenue funds (food service) and the debt service fund.

- **Fiduciary Funds.** Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. We exclude these resources from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is only responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements on page 17 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes, as listed in the table of contents, provide additional information that is essential to a complete understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

AUGUST 31, 2019

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information and supplementary information, including schedules required by the Texas Education Agency. Such information can be found as noted in the table of contents of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Our analysis focuses on the Net Position (Table I) and Changes in Net Position (Table II) of the District's governmental activities.

The District's combined net position were \$23,780,696 at August 31, 2019. (See Table I)

Capital Assets	30,684,662	31,353,613
Deferred Outflows	1,371,231	725,639
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	50,172,989	49,999,235
Long-term Liabilities	24,447,240	25,169,720
Other Liabilities	1,220,508	501,887
Deferred Inflows	724,545	703,470
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	26,392,293	26,375,077
Net Assets:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,810,037	10,774,819
Restricted	4,513,128	1,258,367
Unrestricted	10,457,531	11,590,972
Total Net Assets	\$ 23,780,696	\$ 23,624,158

Approximately \$8.8 million of the District's net position represent investments in capital assets net of related debt. The \$10.4 million 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 \$13.8 million. Of this amount 87 percent comes from property taxes, 8 percent comes from grants and contributions, approximately 5 percent relates to investment earnings, other local revenue and charges for services.

Total Cost of all programs and services was \$14.2 million, of this amount; approximately \$3.7 million was instruction related costs.

Net position of the District's governmental activities for the current year decreased \$315,652 (see Table II on page 7 of this report). This decrease was a result of an increase in contracted instructional services.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
AUGUST 31, 2019

Key elements of the governmental activities of the District are reflected in the following table:

Table II
Sabine Pass Independent School District
Changes in Net Position

	August 31, 2019	August 31, 2018
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 203,749	\$ 102,731
Operating Grants and Contributions	351,580	(238,863)
General Revenues:		
Maintenance and Operations Taxes	10,488,748	9,618,657
Debt Service Taxes	1,561,634	1,496,843
State Aid - Formula Grants		
Grants and Contributions - Not Restricted to Specific Functions	658,765	382,235
Investment Earnings	426,603	250,686
Miscellaneous	146,719	58,754
Total Revenue	<u>13,837,798</u>	<u>11,671,043</u>
Expenses:		
Instruction	3,897,075	3,189,335
Instructional Resources and Media Services	95,837	182,146
Curriculum/Instructional Development	135,485	9,259
Instructional Leadership	3,481	600
School Leadership	337,331	316,929
Guidance and Counseling Services	189,869	80,011
Health Services	79,027	62,803
Student (Pupil) Transportation	221,101	202,319
Food Services	283,837	186,853
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	433,756	320,300
General Administration	679,791	567,983
Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,699,784	1,749,302
Community Services	158,704	29,685
Data Processing Services	126,246	-
Debt Services - Interest on Long-Term Debt	445,552	469,690
Debt Services - Bond Issuance Cost & Fees	6,850	4,200
Contracted Instructional Services between Schools	5,244,049	2,930,682
Incremental Costs Related to WADA	-	-
Payments to Fiscal Agent/Member Districts of SSA	6,000	6,000
Other Intergovernmental Charges	109,675	97,117
Total Expenses	<u>14,153,450</u>	<u>10,405,214</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(315,652)	1,265,829
Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)	23,624,158	24,763,391
Prior Period Adjustment	472,190	(2,405,062)
Net Position - September 1 (Restated)	<u>24,096,348</u>	<u>22,358,329</u>
Net Position - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 23,780,696</u>	<u>\$ 23,624,158</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

AUGUST 31, 2019

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

- Property tax rates were set at \$1.17 per \$100 valuation for M&O and \$0.17340 for I&S.
- The District continues to pay down the \$18,534,485 in bonds.

Table III 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.

- The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$14.1 million.
- The amount that our taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was \$12,050,382.
- Some of the cost, \$203,749, was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs or by grants and contributions in the amount of \$351,580.

Table III
Net Cost of Selected District Functions

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Instruction	\$ 3,897,075	\$ 3,189,335	\$ 3,750,638	\$ 3,474,448
School Administration	679,791	567,983	679,791	633,712
School Leadership	337,331	316,929	337,331	378,189
Plant Maintenance & Operations	1,699,784	1,749,302	1,569,507	1,660,683
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	433,756	320,300	429,094	300,365
Food Services	283,837	186,853	57,847	12,564

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Revenues from the governmental fund types increased from \$12.5 million in the prior year to \$13.7 million. State and federal funding increased, totaling \$658,756 compared to \$382,235 from the prior year.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were few budget amendments for the 2018 – 2019 school year. Revenue and expenditure projections were as expected.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

AUGUST 31, 2019

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

Capital Assets. At August 31, 2019 the District had \$30.7 million (net of depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, furniture and equipment used for instruction, transportation, athletics, administration, and maintenance. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of \$668,951 over last year.

Sabine Pass Independent School District**Capital Assets****Governmental Activities**

	August 31, 2019	August 31, 2018
Land	\$ 453,968	\$ 453,968
Buildings and Improvements	39,332,599	39,052,786
Equipment	3,421,583	3,153,931
Totals at Historical Cost	43,208,150	42,660,685
Less Accumulated Depreciation:		
Buildings and Improvements	(9,964,014)	(9,036,482)
Equipment	(2,559,474)	(2,270,590)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(12,523,488)	(11,307,072)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 30,684,662	\$ 31,353,613

Long-Term Debt. At year-end, the District had \$18,534,485 in bonds outstanding. More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Sabine Pass ISD**Outstanding Debt**

	August 31, 2019	August 31, 2018
Governmental activities:		
General obligation bonds	\$ 18,534,485	\$ 19,174,485
Compensated absences	64,550	\$ 67,605
Total	\$ 18,599,035	\$ 19,242,090

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

AUGUST 31, 2019

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEW YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

- Current enrollment totals 368 students, which is a decrease by 7 students from the prior year.
- District staff totals 67 employees, which includes 34 teachers and 8 teachers' aides and secretaries.
- The District maintains 1 campus for instruction.
- The unemployment rate for the County is currently 6.4% which is an increase from a rate of 6.3% a year ago. This compares unfavorable to the states average unemployment rate of 3.4%, which is a decrease from a rate of 3.9% a year ago.
- Property values of the District are projected to increase to \$916,327,601.
- A maintenance and operations tax rate of \$0.99 and a debt service tax rate of \$0.1734, a total of \$1.1634 were adopted for the 2019-2020, which is a decrease from the prior year.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances as well as demonstrate accountability for funds the District receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the District's Business Manager, 5641 S. Gulfway Drive, Sabine Pass, Texas 77655.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	Primary Government Governmental Activities
Assets	
1110 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 17,181,328
1220 Property Taxes Receivable (Delinquent)	943,115
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes	(20,000)
1240 Due from Other Governments	12,653
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation):	
1510 Land	453,968
1520 Buildings and Improvements, Net	29,368,585
1530 Furniture and Equipment, Net	862,109
1000 Total Assets	48,801,758
1700 Deferred Outflows:	
1701 Deferred Charges for Refunding	351,962
1705 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS Pension	879,124
1706 Deferred Outflow Related to TRS OPEB	140,145
Total Deferred Outflows	1,371,231
Liabilities	
2110 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	25,362
2140 Interest Payable	17,632
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	228,803
2180 Due to Other Governments	153,561
2200 Accrued Expenditures	5,150
Long-Term Liabilities:	
2501 Due Within One Year	790,000
2502 Due in More Than One Year	21,483,505
2540 Net Pension Liability (District's Share)	1,290,269
2545 Net OPEB Liability (District's Share)	1,673,466
2000 Total Liabilities	25,667,748
2600 Deferred Inflows:	
2605 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS Pension	87,079
2606 Deferred Inflow Related to TRS OPEB	637,466
Total Deferred Inflows	724,545
Net Position	
3200 Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,810,037
3820 Restricted for Federal and State Programs	141,953
3850 Restricted for Debt Service	3,548,680
3900 Unrestricted Net Position	11,280,026
3000 Total Net Position	\$ 23,780,696

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

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT B-1

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,2019

Data Control Codes		Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
					Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities					
0011	Instruction	\$ 3,897,075	\$ -	\$ 146,437	\$ (3,750,638)
0012	Instructional Resources & Media Services	95,837	-	-	(95,837)
0013	Curriculum/Instructional Development	135,485	-	44,978	(90,507)
0021	Instructional Leadership	3,481	-	2,985	(496)
0023	School Leadership	337,331	-	-	(337,331)
0031	Guidance and Counseling Services	189,869	-	-	(189,869)
0033	Health Services	79,027	-	-	(79,027)
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	221,101	-	-	(221,101)
0035	Food Services	283,837	68,810	157,180	(57,847)
0036	Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	433,756	4,662	-	(429,094)
0041	General Administration	679,791	-	-	(679,791)
0051	Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,699,784	130,277	-	(1,569,507)
0053	Data Processing Services	126,246	-	-	(126,246)
0061	Community Services	158,704	-	-	(158,704)
0072	Debt Service - Interest on Long-Term Debt	445,552	-	-	(445,552)
0073	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost & Fees	6,850	-	-	(6,850)
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	5,244,049	-	-	(5,244,049)
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	6,000	-	-	(6,000)
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	109,675	-	-	(109,675)
TP	Total Primary Government:	<u>\$ 14,153,450</u>	<u>\$ 203,749</u>	<u>\$ 351,580</u>	<u>(13,598,121)</u>
General Revenues:					
Taxes:					
MT	Property Taxes, levied for general purposes				10,488,748
DT	Property Taxes, levied for debt service				1,561,634
GC	Grants and Contributions not restricted				658,765
IE	Investment Earnings				426,603
MI	Miscellaneous Local and Intermediate				146,719
TR	Total General Revenues				<u>13,282,469</u>
CN	Change in Net Position				<u>(315,652)</u>
NB	Net Position - September 1 (Beginning)				23,624,158
PA	Prior Period Adjustment				472,190
NB	Net Position - September 1 (Restated)				<u>24,096,348</u>
NE	Net Position - August 31 (Ending)				<u>\$ 23,780,696</u>

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

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT C-1

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes	10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
1110 Cash and Temporary Investments (market)	\$ 13,571,738	\$ 3,466,263	\$ 143,326	\$ 17,181,327
1220 Property Taxes - Delinquent	840,495	102,620	-	943,115
1230 Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes (credit)	(18,000)	(2,000)	-	(20,000)
1240 Due from Other Governments	-	-	12,653	12,653
1260 Due from Other Funds	3,117	46,347	5,004	54,468
1000 Total Assets	<u>\$ 14,397,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,613,230</u>	<u>\$ 160,983</u>	<u>\$ 18,171,563</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
2110 Accounts Payable	\$ 25,362	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,362
2160 Accrued Wages Payable	219,902	-	8,901	228,803
2170 Due to Other Funds	46,347	-	8,121	54,468
2180 Due to Other Governments	152,017	-	1,544	153,561
2200 Accrued Expenditures	4,685	-	464	5,149
2000 Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 448,313</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,030</u>	<u>\$ 467,343</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
2601 Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	\$ 822,495	\$ 100,620	\$ -	\$ 923,115
2600 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 822,495</u>	<u>\$ 100,620</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 923,115</u>
Fund Balances:				
Restricted Fund Balance:				
3450 Federal or State Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 141,953	\$ 141,953
3480 Retirement of Long-Term Debt	-	3,512,610	-	3,512,610
3600 Unassigned Fund Balance	13,126,542	-	-	13,126,542
3000 Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 13,126,542</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,610</u>	<u>\$ 141,953</u>	<u>\$ 16,781,105</u>
4000 Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 14,397,350</u>	<u>\$ 3,613,230</u>	<u>\$ 160,983</u>	<u>\$ 18,171,563</u>

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

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,2019

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 16,781,105
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	30,684,662
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.	923,115
Bonds and notes payable which are not due in the current period and related amortized premiums are not reported in the funds.	(22,208,955)
Deferred charges on refunding is reported as deferred outflow of resources in the statement of net position and is not reported in the governmental funds as as it is not a current financial resource available to pay for current expenditures.	351,962
Accrued interest on bonds is not reported in the funds.	(17,632)
Payables for compensated absences which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds	(64,550)
Included in the items related to debit is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability required by GASB 75. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow of \$140,145, a deferred resource Inflow of (\$637,466)and a net OPEB liability of (\$1,673,466).	(2,170,787)
Included in the items related to debit is the recognition of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow of \$879,124, deferred resource Inflow of (\$87,079) and a net pension liability of (\$1,290,469).	(498,224)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 23,780,696</u></u>

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes		10 General Fund	50 Debt Service Fund	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
5700	Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ 11,161,120	\$ 1,652,999	\$ 68,815	\$ 12,882,934
5800	State Program Revenues	466,325	1,488	49,267	517,080
5900	Federal Program Revenues	34,776	-	302,313	337,089
5020	Total Revenues	<u>11,662,221</u>	<u>1,654,487</u>	<u>420,395</u>	<u>13,737,103</u>
Expenditures					
Current					
0011	Instruction	3,005,924	-	146,437	3,152,361
0012	Instructional Resources and Media Services	78,710	-	-	78,710
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Development	65,225	-	44,978	110,203
0021	Instructional Leadership	-	-	2,985	2,985
0023	School Leadership	267,554	-	-	267,554
0031	Guidance and Counseling Services	153,373	-	-	153,373
0032	Social Work Services	-	-	-	-
0033	Health Services	64,618	-	-	64,618
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	316,687	-	-	316,687
0035	Food Services	-	-	228,617	228,617
0036	Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	359,667	-	-	359,667
0041	General Administration	548,622	-	-	548,622
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	1,782,875	-	1,947	1,784,822
0052	Security and Monitoring Services	-	-	-	-
0053	Data Processing Services	104,785	-	-	104,785
0061	Community Services	135,759	-	-	135,759
Debt Service					
0071	Principal on long-term debt	-	639,999	-	639,999
0072	Interest on long-term debt	-	570,714	-	570,714
0073	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	-	6,850	-	6,850
Intergovernmental					
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	5,244,049	-	-	5,244,049
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	6,000	-	-	6,000
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	109,675	-	-	109,675
6030	Total Expenditures	<u>12,243,523</u>	<u>1,217,563</u>	<u>424,964</u>	<u>13,886,050</u>
1200	Net Change in Fund Balances	(581,302)	436,924	(4,569)	(148,947)
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>13,235,654</u>	<u>3,075,686</u>	<u>146,522</u>	<u>16,457,862</u>
1300	Prior Period Adjustment	<u>472,190</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>472,190</u>
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Restated)	<u>13,707,844</u>	<u>3,075,686</u>	<u>146,522</u>	<u>16,930,052</u>
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 13,126,542</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,610</u>	<u>\$ 141,953</u>	<u>\$ 16,781,105</u>

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

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

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ (148,947)
Capital outlays are not reported as expenses in the statement of activities.		547,465
Depreciation is not recognized as an expense in governmental funds since it does not require the use of current financial resources. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.		(1,216,416)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.		(55,480)
Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the statement of activities.		639,999
Bond issuance costs and premiums are amortized in the statement of activities but not in the funds.		124,431
Accrued interest on bonds is not reported in the funds.		731
Repayment of accrued compensated absences is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the statement of activities		3,055
The net change in net pension liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The net change consists of the following:		
Deferred outflows increased (decreased)	(571,619)	
Deferred inflows increased (decreased)	42,655	
Net pension liability increased (decreased)	<u>567,279</u>	38,315
The net change in net OPEB liability, deferred outflows, and deferred inflows is reported in the statement of activities but does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. The net change consists of the following:		
Deferred outflows increased (decreased)	(301,883)	
Deferred inflows increased (decreased)	(63,730)	
Net OPEB liability increased (decreased)	<u>116,808</u>	(248,805)
		<u><u>\$ (315,652)</u></u>

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

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	Agency Fund
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 65,282
Total Assets	<u>\$ 65,282</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ -
Due to Student Groups	65,282
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 65,282</u>

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

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Sabine Pass Independent School District ("District") is a public educational agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of Texas. The District prepares its basic financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and other authoritative sources identified in *Statement of Auditing Standards No. 69* of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Additionally, the District complies with the requirements of the appropriate version of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (FASRG) and the requirements of contracts and grants of agencies from which it receives funds. These accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to state and local governments.

A. 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" as defined by the GASB in its Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity" and there are no component units included within the reporting entity.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the District. The effect of the interfund activity in the government-wide statements eliminates services provided and used in the process of consolidation. Governmental activities are mainly supported by tax revenues and intergovernmental revenues.

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, are recorded only when the payment is due.

Revenues from local sources consist primarily of property taxes. Property tax revenues and revenues received from the State of Texas are recognized under the susceptible-to-accrual concept and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenue when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available.

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

The 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 accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

In addition, the District reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds: These are governmental funds that are restricted, committed or assigned for specific purposes by a grantor or the Board. Federal programs where unused balances are returned to the grantor at the close of the specified project periods are accounted for in these funds.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, money market bank sweep accounts, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments for the District are reported at fair value.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

For cash management purposes, the District's funds must be deposited and invested under the terms of a depository contract, contents of which are set out in the Depository Contract Law. 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.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".

Property taxes are levied by October 1, on the assessed value listed as of the prior January 1, for all real and business personal property located in the District in conformity with Subtitle E, Texas Property Code. Taxes are due upon receipt of the tax bill and are delinquent if not paid before February 1 of the following year following the year in which imposed. On January 31 of each year, a tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed. Property tax revenues are considered available (1) when they become due or past due and receivable within the current period and (2) when they are expected to be collected during a 60-day period after the close of the fiscal year.

Allowances for uncollectible tax receivables within the General Fund and Debt Service 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.

3. Inventories and Deferred Expenditures

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.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets which include land, buildings, furniture, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years.

Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the related costs or other recorded amounts are removed.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

4. Capital Assets, Continued

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building Improvements	40
Vehicles	10
Office Equipment	10
Computer Equipment	10

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an expense/expenditure until that future period. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as revenue until that future period.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources are amortized as follows:

Pension and OPEB activities are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and OPEB, except for projected and actual earnings differences on investments which are amortized on a closed basis over a 5 year period.

District contributions to the pension and OPEB plans after the measurement date of each plan are recognized in the subsequent fiscal year.

Property taxes are recognized in the period the amount becomes available.

6. Compensated Absences

No compensated absences are allowed under the District's personnel policies.

7. Arbitrage Payable

The Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 requires issuers of tax-exempt debt to make payments to the United States Treasury for investment income received at yields that exceed the issuer's tax exempt borrowing rates. The Treasury requires payment for each issue every five years. The estimated liability is updated annually for all tax-exempt issuances or changes in yields until such time payment of the calculated liability is due. The District had no arbitrage liability as of August 31, 2019.

8. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

9. Data Control Codes

The data control codes refer to the account code structure prescribed by TEA in the FASRG. The TEA requires school districts to display these codes in the financial statements filed with the Agency in order to ensure accuracy in building a statewide data base for policy development and funding plans.

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

10. Government-Wide Net Position

Net investment in capital assets – the component of net position that represents capital assets less capital debt plus unspent bond proceeds. As of August 31, 2019 this amount was \$8,810,037.

Restricted for Federal and State Programs – the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the Federal and State special revenue programs that consists of assets with constraints placed on their use by the Department of Education, Agriculture or Texas Education Agency ("TEA"). \$141,953

Restricted for debt service – the component of net position that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of the Debt Service Fund net of accrued interest at August 31, 2019 that consist of assets with constraints placed on their use by the bond covenants of \$3,548,680.

Unrestricted – the difference between the assets and liabilities that are not restricted for any purposes in the amount of \$11,280,026.

11. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report classifications of fund balance based on controls placed upon the funds. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, fund balance classifications are recorded as follows:

Non-spendable Fund Balance – amounts that are not in spendable form or amounts that are legally and contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance – amounts constrained to a specific purpose by external parties through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – amounts constrained to a specific purpose by the Board of Trustees (the highest level of authority within the District); amount cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Trustees takes the same action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned Fund Balance- general fund amounts constrained to a specific purpose by the Superintendent.

The District's unassigned general fund balance will be maintained to provide the District with sufficient working capital and a margin of safety to address local and regional emergencies without borrowing. The unassigned general fund balance may only be appropriated by resolution of the Board of Trustees.

When it is appropriate for fund balance to be assigned, the Board delegates authority to the Superintendent.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is from the least restrictive to the most restrictive, unless otherwise approved by the Board of Trustees.

12. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from TRS's fiduciary net position. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee

Note 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

13. 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.

14. Management's review of subsequent events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 29, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The Board of Trustees adopts an "appropriated budget" on a basis consistent with GAAP for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Food Service Fund, which is included in the Special Revenue Funds. At a minimum, the District is required to present the original and the final amended budgets for revenues and expenditures compared to actual revenues and expenditures for these three funds.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the general purpose financial statements:

- Prior to August 20th, the District prepares a budget for the next fiscal year beginning September 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- After one or more budget workshops with the Board of Trustees, a meeting is called for the purpose of adopting the proposed budget. At least ten (10) days but no more than thirty (30) days public notice for the meeting is required.
- Prior to August 31st, the Board of Trustees legally adopts the budget for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund and Food Service Fund through passage of a resolution.

After the budget is approved, it can only be amended at the function and fund level by approval of a majority of the Board. Amendments are presented to the Board at its regular meetings for their approval.

As required by law, such amendments are made before the fact, are reflected in the official minutes of the Board, and are not made after fiscal year end. Total expenditures may not exceed total appropriations, as amended, by fund at function level. Because the District has a policy of careful budgetary control, budget amendments are necessary throughout the year.

Note 2: COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY, Continued

A. Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

1. 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>
None reported	Not applicable

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

None.

Note 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

At August 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the District's demand deposits and cash on hand was \$962,940. The \$994,935 bank balance was covered by federal deposit insurance through the FDIC and was collateralized by securities held by the District or by the District's agent in name of the District.

All cash balances and investments are held separately in each of its funds. The following was disclosed by the depository:

- a. Name of depository bank: BBVA
- b. Amount of bond or securities pledged as of the date of the highest combined balance on deposit was \$1,950,000
- c. Highest cash balance amounted to \$1,821,513 and occurred during the month of January, 2019.
- d. Total amount of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") coverage at the time of the highest combined balance was up to \$250,000 for Interest & Sinking Fund accounts, \$250,000 for interest bearing accounts, and \$250,000 for non-interest bearing accounts.

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial 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.

The District was not exposed to concentration of credit risk during the course of the fiscal year.

Investments

The State Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports, and establishment of appropriate policies. It requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. The investment 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

Note 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, and (9) bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit.

Statutes authorize the District to invest in (1) obligations of the United States Treasury, certain United States agencies, and obligations of the State of Texas, (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, and (10) common trust funds. Management of the District believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies. The District's investments in public funds investment pools and money market mutual funds include those with the Lone Star Investment Pool (LSIP) and TexPool.

LSIP is a public funds investment pool administered by First Public (formerly known as the Texas Association of School Board Financial Service). LSIP is a public funds investment pool created under the authorization of the Interlocal Cooperation Act of the State of Texas, Article 4413 (32c), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, as amended. It is designed to provide participating local governments with investment vehicles for (1) local funds that are not required to be spent immediately and are available for investment in securities with maturities and returns generally greater than those for money market instruments and (2) local funds which provide daily liquidity. The objective of the LSIP is to provide participating local governments with the highest possible rate of return for such funds, while maintaining safety of principal.

To achieve its objective, the LSIP invests primarily in obligations issued or secured by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, and in commercial paper. Standish Mellon Asset Management and AMR Investments provide investment advisory services. Each fund within the Pool has received the highest rating, AAA, from Standard & Poor's as required by the Public Funds Investment Act.

TexPool is a public funds investment pool created by the Texas Treasury Safekeeping Trust Company to provide a safe environment for the placement of local government funds. The State Comptroller of Texas administers TexPool. Lehman Brothers and Federated Investors manage the daily operations of the pool under a contract with the Comptroller. TexPool operated in a manner consistent with the Security and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. TexPool uses amortized cost rather than market value to report net assets to compute share prices. The fair value of the position in

TexPool is the same as the value of TexPool shares. TexPool is rated as AAAM money market fund by Standard & Poor's. This rating indicates excellent safety and a superior capacity to maintain principal value and limit exposure to loss.

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. 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. The overall objective of the District's investment policy is to ensure that District financial assets are properly safeguarded, provide sufficient liquidity, and produce a reasonable rate of return while enabling the District to react to changes in economic conditions.

Note 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, Continued

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

<u>Type</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average</u>
Investments not subject to categorization			
Lone Star	16,283,670	16,283,670	20 days
Certificates of Deposit	-	-	0
Total Investments	<u>\$ 16,283,670</u>	<u>\$ 16,283,670</u>	

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:

Credit Risk: Credit Ratings

District investments conform to the District's banking and investment policies and are in accordance with laws and regulations of the State of Texas and TEA. Statutes of the State of Texas and policies mandated by the District's Board authorize the District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, public funds investment pools, mutual funds and money market accounts Lonestar has received the highest rating. At year end, the District was not significantly exposed to credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

It is the policy of the District to reduce risk associated with investments by diversification of the portfolio. The District was not exposed to concentration of credit risk during the course of the fiscal year.

Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District concentrates its investment portfolio in short and intermediate term securities to limit market risk caused by changes in interest rates. At year end, the District was not exposed to interest rate risk.

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.

Note 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 4: CAPITAL ASSETS, Continued

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 453,968	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 453,968
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	453,968	-	-	453,968
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	39,052,786	279,813	-	39,332,599
Equipment	3,153,931	267,652	-	3,421,583
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:	42,206,717	547,465	-	42,754,182
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings & Improvements	(9,036,482)	(927,532)		(9,964,014)
Equipment	(2,270,590)	(288,884)		(2,559,474)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(11,307,072)	(1,216,416)	-	(12,523,488)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	30,899,645	(668,951)	-	30,230,694
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 31,353,613	\$ (668,951)	\$ -	\$ 30,684,662

Depreciation expense of the governmental activities was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Instruction	\$ 524,098
Instructional Resources & Media Services	13,086
Current Development and Staff Development	18,322
Instructional leadership	496
School Leadership	44,482
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	25,499
Health Services	10,743
Student (Pupil) Transportation	52,651
Food Services	38,009
Cocurricular Activities	59,797
General Administration	91,211
Plant Maintenance & Operations	298,030
Security and Monitoring Services	17,421
Data Processing Services	22,571
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 1,216,416</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 5: INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables are short-term transactions between funds that are accounted for in the appropriate interfund receivable and payable accounts. Interfund balances at August 31, 2019 consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Special Revenue	General	\$ 5,004
Debt Service	General	46,347
General	Special Revenue	3,117
		<u>\$ 54,468</u>

Interfund balances consist of short-term lending/borrowing arrangements among the funds.

Note 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

The District issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for only governmental activities. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. Current principal and interest requirements are payable solely from future revenues of the Debt Service fund which consists principally of property taxes collected by the District and interest earnings. Certain outstanding bonds may be redeemed at their par value prior to their normal maturity dates in accordance with the terms of the related bond indentures. The District has never defaulted on any principal or interest payment.

General obligation bonds payable at August 31, 2019, are summarized as follows:

2009	5,000,000	2024	at maturity	1.38%	\$ 5,000,000
2012	1,849,485	2035	\$130,154-\$219,487		1,849,485
2013	5,000,000	2033	\$60,000-\$550,000	3.00%	4,800,000
2015	5,200,000	2025	\$180,000-\$695,000	3.00%	3,475,000
2017	3,480,000	2034	\$10,000-\$340,000	3.00%-5.00%	3,410,000
					<u>18,534,485</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 6: LONG-TERM DEBT, Continued

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the bonds and maintenance tax notes are as follows:

Year Ending August 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	790,000	423,163	1,213,163
2021	810,000	396,263	1,206,263
2022	725,000	368,463	1,093,463
2023	745,000	346,712	1,091,712
2024	5,765,000	324,362	6,089,362
2025-2029	4,965,313	2,195,248	7,160,561
2030-2034	4,604,015	1,978,671	6,582,686
2035	130,157	354,845	485,002
Total	<u>\$ 18,534,485</u>	<u>\$ 6,387,727</u>	<u>\$ 24,922,212</u>

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended August 31, 2019, was as follows

	Balance	Additions	Payments	Balance	One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligations bonds	\$ 19,174,485	\$ -	\$ 640,000	\$ 18,534,485	\$ 790,000
Premium on bonds and note	1,796,714	-	131,870	1,664,844	-
Accreted interest	2,040,683	95,834	126,892	2,009,625	-
Compensated absences	67,605	-	3,055	64,550	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 23,079,487</u>	<u>\$ 95,834</u>	<u>\$ 901,817</u>	<u>\$ 22,273,504</u>	<u>\$ 790,000</u>

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITSPlan 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). TRS's defined benefit pension plan 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.

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed 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 <http://www.trs.texas.gov> ; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592

Benefits Provided

TRS provides 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 benefits are based on statutory provisions of the plan effective for fiscal year 2018. The annual standard annuity is based on the average of the five highest annual creditable salaries multiplied by the years of credited service multiplied by 2.3 percent. For members who are grandfathered, the three highest annual salaries are used in the benefit formula. 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 note above.

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 thru 2017. The 84th Texas Legislature, General Appropriations Act (GAA) affirmed that the employer contribution rates for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 would remain the same. Contribution Rates can be found in the TRS 2018 CAFR, Note 1, on page 76.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

	2018	2019
Member	7.7%	7.7%
Non-Employer Contributing Entity (State)	6.8%	6.8%
Employers	6.8%	6.8%
Sabine Pass ISD 2019 Employer Contributions		\$ 80,500
Sabine Pass ISD 2019 Member Contributions		\$ 234,932
Sabine Pass ISD 2018 NECE On-Behalf Contributions		\$ 253,386

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:

1. 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.
2. During a new member's first 90 days of employment.
3. When any part or all of an employee's salary is paid by federal funding sources or a privately sponsored source.

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

1. 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.
2. 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.

Actuarial Assumptions

Roll Forward – A change was made in the measurement date of the total pension liability for the 2018 measurement year. The actuarial valuation was performed as of August 31, 2017. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to August 31, 2018. This is the first year using the roll forward procedures.

The total pension liability is determined by an annual actuarial valuation. The actuarial methods and assumptions were selected by the Board of Trustees based upon analysis and recommendations by the System's actuary. The Board of Trustees has sole authority to determine the actuarial assumptions used for the Plan. The active mortality rates were based on 90 percent of the RP Employee Mortality Tables for

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

males and females. The post-retirement mortality rates were based on the 2018 TRS of Texas Healthy Pensioner Mortality tables.

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

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%
Municipal Bond Rate as of August 2018	3.69% - Source for the rate is the Fixed Income Market Data/Yield Curve/Data Municipal Bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity index's "20 Year Municipal GO AA index"
Last year ending August 31 in Projection Period	2116
Salary Increases*	3.05% to 9.05% including inflation
Payroll Growth Rate	2.50%
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

**Includes Inflation of 2.5%*

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

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 pension plan investments of 7.25% and a municipal bond rate of 3.69%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that 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 (see page 52 of the TRS CAFR) are summarized below:

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Return Geometric Basis	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return*
Global Equity			
U.S.	18%	5.7%	1.0%
Non-U.S. Developed	13%	6.9%	0.9%
Emerging Markets	9%	9.0%	0.8%
Directional Hedge Funds	4%	3.5%	0.1%
Private Equity	13%	10.2%	1.3%
Stable Value			
U.S. Treasuries	11%	1.1%	0.1%
Absolute Return	0%	1.8%	0.0%
Stable Value Hedge Funds	4%	3.1%	0.1%
Cash	1%	-0.3%	0.0%
Real Return			
Global Inflation Linked Bonds	3%	0.7%	0.0%
Real Assets	14%	5.2%	0.7%
Energy and Natural Resources	5%	7.5%	0.4%
Commodities	0%	0.0%	0.0%
Risk Parity			
Risk Parity	5%	3.7%	0.4%
Inflation Expectation			2.2%
Alpha			-0.8%
Total	100%		7.2%

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

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 (6.9%) in measuring the Net Pension Liability.

	<u>1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.9%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (6.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.9%)</u>
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability:	\$ 1,947,326	\$ 1,290,269	\$ 758,343

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$4,738,089 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	\$ 1,290,269
State's proportionate share that is associated with District	\$ 2,560,145
Total	<u>\$ 3,850,414</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 that date. The employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2017 thru August 31, 2018.

At August 31, 2018 the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.000023441357 % which was a decrease of 0.000000965% from its proportion measured as of August 31, 2017.

Changes Since the Prior Actuarial Valuation – Assumptions, methods, and plan changes which are specific to the Pension Trust Fund were updated from the prior year's report. The Net Pension Liability increased significantly since the prior measurement date due to a change in the following actuarial assumptions:

- 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 were 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 \$806,141 and revenue of \$806,141 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 pensions from the following sources:

Note 7: RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Continued

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 8,042	31,658
Changes in actuarial assumptions	465,204	14,538
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	24,482
Changes in proportion and difference between the District's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	170,946	16,401
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measure	234,932	
Total	<u>\$ 879,124</u>	<u>\$ 87,079</u>

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of
Resources Related to Pension - Continued

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

Year ended August 31:	Pension Expense Amount
2020	\$ 151,940
2021	100,421
2022	85,026
2023	85,830
2024	79,588
Thereafter	54,309

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Plan Description

The District participates in the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program ("TRS-Care"). It is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing OPEB plan that has a special funding situation. The plan is administered through a trust by the TRS Board of Trustees. It is established and administered in accordance with the Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about TRS-Care'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 <http://www.trs.texas.gov> ; by writing to TRS at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, TX, 78701-2698; or by calling (512) 542-6592.

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued

Components of the net OPEB liability of the TRS-Care plan as of August 31, 2018 are as follows:

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$50,729,490,103
Less: plan fiduciary net position	798,574,633
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$49,930,915,470</u>
Net position as a % of total OPEB liab.	1.57%

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 1572.052. There are no automatic post-employment benefit changes; including automatic COLAs.

The 85th Legislature, Regular Session, passed the following statutory changes in HB 3976 which became effective on September 1, 2017. These are described below under the section "Changes in Benefit Terms."

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. These new premium rates for retirees with Medicare Part A and Part B became effective January 1, 2018. (See the TRS CAFR page 70 for plan rates effective from September 1, 2016 – December 31, 2017.)

TRS-Care Monthly Premium Rates
Effective January 1, 2018 - Dec. 31, 2018

	<u>Medicare</u>	<u>Non-Medicare</u>
Retiree or Surviving Spouse	\$ 135	\$ 200
Retiree and Spouse	529	689
Retiree or Surviving Spouse and Children	468	408
Retiree and Family	1,020	999

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AUGUST 31, 2019****Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued**Contributions

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

Texas Insurance Code, section 1575.202 establishes the state's contribution rate which is 1.25% of the employee's salary. Section 1575.203 establishes the active employee's rate which is 0.65% of pay. Section 1575.204 establishes an employer 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 which is 0.75% of each active employee's pay for fiscal year 2018. The following table shows contributions to the TRS-Care plan by type of contributor.

	2018	2019
Contribution Rates:		
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%
FY 2019 District Contributions		\$ 23,121
FY 2019 Member Contributions		23,121
FY 2019 NECE On-behalf Contributions		95,665

In addition to the employer contributions listed above, there is an additional surcharge all TRS employers are subject to (regardless of whether or not they participate in the TRS Care OPEB program). When employers hire a TRS retiree, they are required to pay to TRS Care a monthly surcharge of \$535 per retiree.

With Seante Bill 1, 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 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 of 2018. House Bill 30 of the 85th Legislature provided an additional \$212 million in a one-time supplemental funding for the FY 2018-2019 biennium. One-time supplemental contributions during fiscal 2018 totaled \$394.6 million.

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 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	

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued

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% 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.
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	2.50%
Projected Salary Increases	3.05% - 9.05%
Healthcare Trend Rates	4.50% to 12.00%
Election Rates	Normal retirement: 70% participation prior to age 65 and 75% participation after age 65
Ad hoc post-employment benefit changes	None

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 percent.
- 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.

Discount Rate

A single discount rate of 3.69% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. There was a decrease of 0.27% 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.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued

Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate – 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 (3.69%) in measuring the Net OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.69%)	Discount Rate (3.69%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.69%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,992,000	\$ 1,673,466	\$ 1,421,486

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following schedule shows the impact of the Net OPEB Liability if the healthcare cost trend rates used were 1% less than and 1% greater than the healthcare cost trend rates that was used in measuring the 2017 Net OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase in Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,389,841	\$ 1,673,466	\$ 2,047,007

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

At August 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,673,466 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 net OPEB liability	\$ 1,673,466
State's proportionate share that is associated with the District	2,630,039
Total	<u>\$ 4,303,505</u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of 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 employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the employer's contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2018.

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued

At August 31, 2018 the employer's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability was 0.000033515638 which was 0.000001975025 lower than the 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 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 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.

Changes in Benefit Terms

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

- Created a high-deductible health plan that provides a zero cost for generic prescriptions for certain preventative 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 \$95,665 and revenue of \$95,665 for support provided by the State.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 8: DEFINED OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS, Continued

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 OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 88,805	\$ 26,410
Changes in actuarial assumptions	27,926	502,781
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	293	-
Changes in proportion and difference between the employer's contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	-	108,275
Contributions paid to TRS subsequent to the measurement date	23,121	-
Total	\$ 140,145	\$ 637,466

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:

	OPEB Expense Amount
Year ended June 30:	
2019	\$ (52,393)
2020	(52,393)
2021	(52,394)
2022	(52,450)
2023	(52,482)
Thereafter	(41,781)

Note 9: HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. TRS-Care provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The statutory authority for the program is Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575. Section 1575.052 grants the TRS Board of Trustees the authority to establish and amend basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants. The Teacher Retirement System of Texas issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for TRS-Care. That report may be obtained by visiting the TRS Website at www.trs.state.tx.us under the TRS Publications heading, by calling the TRS Communications Department at 1-800-223-8778, or by writing to the Communications Department of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUGUST 31, 2019

Note 9: HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, Continued

Funding Policy

Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. Texas Insurance Code, Sections 1575.202, 203 and 204 establish state, active employee and public school contributions, respectively. Funding for free basic coverage is provided by the program based upon public school district payroll. Per Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575, the public school contribution may not be less than 0.25% or greater than 0.75% of the salary of each active employee of the public school. Funding for optional coverage is provided by those participants selecting the optional coverage. Contribution rates and amounts are shown in the table below for fiscal year 2019.

Year	Member		State		School District	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
2019	0.65%	\$ 19,843	1.25%	\$ 38,159	0.75%	\$ 22,895

Medicare Part D

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, effective January 1, 2006, established prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries known as Medicare Part D. One of the provisions of Medicare Part D allows for the Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) to receive retiree drug subsidy payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the subsidy payments received by TRS-Care on-behalf of the District were \$8,911, \$8,938, and \$11,495, respectively. The information for the year ended August 31, 2019 is an estimate provided by the Teacher Retirement System. These payments are recorded as equal revenues and expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements of the District.

Note 10: RISK MANAGEMENT

Property, Casualty and Liability Insurance

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of property; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the District carries insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the previous three years. There has not been any significant reduction in insurance coverage from that of the previous year. The District retains the risk of the following deductibles: \$25,000 for Wind/Hail, \$5,000 for all other perils involving property, \$1,000 for General Liability and most Inland Marine and Crime coverage, \$2,500 for Educator's Legal Liability, and \$500 for Vehicle Physical Damage.

Note 11: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

During the year, the District received financial assistance from federal and state governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies and the TEA. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund. However, in the opinion of management, such disallowed claims, if any, will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the District at August 31, 2019.

As of August 31, 2019, there was no pending litigation against the District.

Note 12: TAX ABATEMENTS

Sabine Pass ISD entered into property abatement agreements with local businesses under Texas Tax Code, Title 3, Subtitle B, Chapter 313, Texas Economic Development Act (the Act) although there were no agreements active during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019. Under the Act, Texas school districts may grant property tax abatements according to the category of taxable value of property in the district for the preceding year. Sabine Pass ISD is a Category III district, which limits the minimum amount per qualified investment to \$60 million. The abatements, which are approved by the Texas Comptroller's office and the district's board of trustees, are granted for the purpose of enhancing the local community; improving the public education system; creating high-paying jobs; and advancing economic development goals.

The agreements were for local businesses to invest a minimum capital investment totaling \$150 million within the district's boundaries during a qualified period and to create jobs. Such investments would be limited to taxable value of the lesser of qualified appraised value or the agreements that are individually \$30 million each. The district's tax abatements expire in increments beginning December 31, 2016 through December 31, 2032

Note 13: PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The following adjustments have been made to correct amounts in prior year:

1. Correct Due To/ From State related to Chapter 41 recapture \$472,190

The effect is to Increase General Fund beginning fund balance beginning Net Position \$472,190.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

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SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT G-1

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual (GAAP Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final		
	Revenues				
5700	Local Sources	\$ 10,594,165	\$ 10,694,165	\$ 11,161,120	\$ 466,955
5800	State Program Revenues	378,512	378,512	466,325	87,813
5900	Federal Program Revenues	15,000	15,000	34,776	19,776
5020	Total Revenues	<u>10,987,677</u>	<u>11,087,677</u>	<u>11,662,221</u>	<u>574,544</u>
	Expenditures				
	Current				
0011	Instruction	3,227,074	3,227,074	3,005,924	221,150
0012	Instructional Resources & Media Svcs	101,781	101,781	78,710	23,071
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Development	11,000	91,000	65,225	25,775
0023	School Leadership	273,852	283,852	267,554	16,298
0031	Guidance and Counseling Services	150,645	160,645	153,373	7,272
0033	Health Services	72,085	72,085	64,618	7,467
0034	Student (Pupil) Transportation	356,278	356,278	316,687	39,591
0036	Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	388,879	388,879	359,667	29,212
0041	General Administration	675,050	675,050	548,622	126,428
0051	Plant Maintenance and Operations	1,866,063	2,045,876	1,782,875	263,001
0053	Data Processing Services	110,679	110,679	104,785	5,894
0061	Community Services	55,743	155,743	135,759	19,984
0091	Contracted Instructional Services Between Schools	5,374,286	5,374,286	5,244,049	130,237
0095	Payments to Juvenile Justice Alternative Ed. Prg.	6,000	6,000	6,000	-
0099	Other Intergovernmental Charges	124,000	124,000	109,675	14,325
6030	Total Expenditures	<u>12,793,415</u>	<u>13,173,228</u>	<u>12,243,523</u>	<u>929,705</u>
1200	Net Changes in Fund Balance	(1,805,738)	(2,085,551)	(581,302)	1,504,249
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	<u>13,235,654</u>	<u>13,235,654</u>	<u>13,235,654</u>	<u>-</u>
1300	Prior Period Adjustment	<u>472,190</u>	<u>472,190</u>	<u>472,190</u>	<u>-</u>
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Restated)	<u>13,707,844</u>	<u>13,707,844</u>	<u>13,707,844</u>	<u>-</u>
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 11,902,106</u>	<u>\$ 11,622,293</u>	<u>\$ 13,126,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,504,249</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
EXHIBIT G-2
**SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019**

	Fiscal Year			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0023441%	0.0022476%	0.0023130%	0.0023346%
District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,290,269	718,650.00	874,062.00	825,250.00
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	3,052,720	2,856,651	2,820,308	2,684,479.00
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	73.74%	82.17%	78.00%	78.43%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a 10-year trend is compiled, this schedule provides the information only for those years which information is available

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT G-3

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	Fiscal Year			
	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 80,500	78,580	71,811	71,009
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(80,500)	(78,580)	(71,811)	(71,009)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -			
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 3,052,720	2,969,384	2,856,651	2,820,308
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	2.637%	2.646%	2.514%	2.518%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a 10-year trend is compiled, this schedule provides the information only for those years which information is available

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT G-4

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT
BENEFITS (OPEB) LIABILITY
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	Fiscal Year	
	2019	2018
District's Proportion of the Net OPEB liability	0.0033516%	0.0031541%
District's Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,673,466	\$ 1,371,583
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 3,052,720	\$ 2,856,651
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its Covered Employee Payroll	54.82%	48.01%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	1.57%	0.91%

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT G-5

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)
TEACHER RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

	Fiscal Year			
	2019	2018		
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 23,121	23,120		
Contribution in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(23,121)	(23,120)		
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -			
District's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 3,052,720	2,969,384		
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.76%	0.78%		

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

This section includes financial information and disclosures not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and not considered a part of the basic financial statements. It may, however, include information which is required by other entities.

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,2019

Data Control Codes		211	224	225	240
		ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	IDEA - B Formula	IDEA - B Preschool	National Breakfast and Lunch Program
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,870
1120	Investments - Current	-	-	-	29
1240	Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	4,532
1260	Due from Other Funds	-	5,004	-	-
1000	Total Assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,004</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 61,431</u>
	LIABILITIES				
2160	Accrued Wages Payable	\$ -	\$ 3,123	\$ -	\$ 5,778
2170	Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
2180	Due to Other Governments	-	1,544	-	-
2200	Accrued Expenditures	-	337	-	127
2000	Total Liabilities	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 5,004</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,905</u>
	FUND BALANCES				
3600	Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	55,526
4000	Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,004</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 61,431</u>

270	287	289	410	429	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
ESEA IV, Pt B Rural & Low Income	FEMA	Title IV, Part A	State Instructional Materials	Math Achieveemnt Academies	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 56,870
-	86,427	-	-	-	86,456
-	-	-	8,110	11	12,653
-	-	-	-	-	5,004
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 86,427</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,110</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 160,983</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,901
-	-	-	8,110	11	8,121
-	-	-	-	-	1,544
-	-	-	-	-	464
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,110</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 19,030</u>
-	86,427	-	-	-	141,953
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 86,427</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,110</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 160,983</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31,2019

Data Control Codes		211	224	240	255
		ESEA I, A Improving Basic Program	IDEA - B Formula	National Breakfast and Lunch Program	ESEA II, A Training and Recruiting
	REVENUES				
5700	Total Local and Intermediate Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,814	\$ -
5800	State Program Revenues	-	-	5,986	-
5900	Federal Program Revenues	64,474	42,402	151,194	5,090
5020	Total Revenues	<u>\$ 64,474</u>	<u>\$ 42,402</u>	<u>\$ 225,994</u>	<u>\$ 5,090</u>
	EXPENDITURES:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	\$ 22,366	\$ 42,402	\$ -	\$ -
0013	Curriculum and Instructional Staff	39,729	-	-	4,778
0021	Instructional Leadership	2,379	-	-	312
0035	Food Services	-	-	228,617	-
0051	Facilities Maintenance and Operations	-	-	-	-
6030	Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 64,474</u>	<u>\$ 42,402</u>	<u>\$ 228,617</u>	<u>\$ 5,090</u>
1200	Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,623)	\$ -
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	-	-	58,149	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 42,402</u>	<u>\$ 55,526</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

270	287	289	410	429	699	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
ESEA IV, Pt B Rural & Low Income	FEMA	Title IV, Part A	State Instructional Materials	Math Achievemnt Academies	Capital Projects	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 68,814
-	-	-	43,281	-	-	49,267
35,889	-	3,264	-	-	-	302,313
<u>\$ 35,889</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,264</u>	<u>\$ 43,281</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 420,394</u>
\$ 35,889	\$ -	\$ 2,499	\$ 43,281	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146,437
-	-	471	-	-	-	44,978
-	-	294	-	-	-	2,985
-	-	-	-	-	-	228,617
-	-	-	-	-	1,946	1,946
<u>\$ 35,889</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,264</u>	<u>\$ 43,281</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,946</u>	<u>\$ 424,963</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,946)	\$ (4,569)
-	86,427	-	-	-	1,946	146,522
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 86,427</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 141,953</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Last Ten Years Ended August 31 2010 and prior years	Tax Rate*		Assessed/Appraised Value For School Tax Purposes Various
	Maintenance Various	Debt Service Various	
2011	1.04	0.10000	623,188,421
2012	1.04	0.10000	715,317,638
2013	1.04	0.10000	655,742,204
2014	1.04	0.13500	739,948,085
2015	1.04	0.14420	708,598,716
2016	1.04	0.15890	636,307,448
2017	1.04	0.17270	617,303,785
2018	1.06	0.16720	905,976,285
2019	1.17	0.17340	901,506,253
1000 Totals			

* - Per \$100 of assessed valuation

10 Beginning Balance 08/31/18	20 Current Year's Total Levy	30 Maintenance Total Collections	30a Debt Service Total Collections	40 Entire Year's Adjustments	50 Ending Balance 08/31/19
\$ 500,723	\$ -	\$ 497	\$ 59	\$ (75,914)	424,253
71,656	-	1,073	103	-	70,480
40,841	-	993	95	-	39,753
43,699	-	1,105	106	-	42,488
32,761	-	560	73	-	32,128
59,280	-	276	38	-	58,966
154,211	-	1,109	169	-	152,933
43,062	-	483	80	-	42,499
52,364	-	7,702	1,215	(1,699)	41,748
-	12,110,835	10,530,753	1,560,712	18,498	37,868
<u>\$ 998,597</u>	<u>\$ 12,110,835</u>	<u>\$ 10,544,551</u>	<u>\$ 1,562,650</u>	<u>\$ (59,115)</u>	<u>\$ 943,116</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT J-2

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (UNAUDITED)

BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final		
	Revenues				
5700	Local Sources	\$ 76,502	\$ 76,502	\$ 68,814	\$ (7,688)
5800	State Program Revenues	5,800	5,800	5,986	186
5900	Federal Program Revenues	148,000	148,000	151,194	3,194
5020	Total Revenues	230,302	230,302	225,994	(4,308)
	Expenditures				
0035	Food Services	244,802	244,802	228,617	16,185
6030	Total Expenditures	244,802	244,802	228,617	16,185
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(14,500)	(14,500)	(2,623)	11,877
	Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
7915	Transfers In	-	-	-	-
	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
1200	Net Changes in Fund Balance	(14,500)	(14,500)	(2,623)	11,877
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	58,149	58,149	58,149	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	<u>\$ 43,649</u>	<u>\$ 43,649</u>	<u>\$ 55,526</u>	<u>\$ 11,877</u>

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

EXHIBIT J-3

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data Control Codes		Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
		Original	Final		
	Revenues				
5700	Local Sources	1,562,811	1,565,511	1,652,999	\$ 87,488
5800	State Program Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,488	\$ 1,488
5020	Total Revenues	1,562,811	1,565,511	1,654,487	88,976
	Expenditures				
	Debt Service:				
0071	Debt Service - Principal on Long Term Debt	973,332	973,332	639,999	333,333
0072	Debt Service - Interest on Long Term Debt	570,714	570,714	570,714	-
0073	Debt Service - Bond Issuance Cost and Fees	4,200	6,900	6,850	50
6030	Total Expenditures	1,548,246	1,550,946	1,217,563	333,383
1100	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	14,565	14,565	436,924	422,359
1200	Net Changes in Fund Balance	14,565	14,565	436,924	422,359
0100	Fund Balance - September 1 (Beginning)	3,075,686	3,075,686	3,075,686	-
3000	Fund Balance - August 31 (Ending)	\$ 3,090,251	\$ 3,090,251	\$ 3,512,610	\$ 422,359

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COMPLIANCE SECTION

J. R. Edwards & Associates, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

October 29, 2019

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENTAL AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Trustees
Sabine Pass Independent School District
Sabine Pass, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Sabine Pass 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, and have issued our report thereon dated October 29, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

J.R. Edwards & Associates, LLC

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

SECTION 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

1	Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
2	Internal control over financial reporting:	
a	Material weakness(es) identified?	None reported
b	Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	No
3	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

SABINE PASS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Corrective Action
For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2019

Prior Year Findings

1. Findings Related to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

2018-001

Significant Deficiency In Internal Control over Financial Reporting – Inadequate Segregation of Duties

Condition

We noted that control over multiple key processes necessary for day-to-day operations are concentrated in the individuals working in the business office. The two Business Managers perform all accounting functions necessary for day-to-day operations, including preparing and posting all accounting journal entries, performing cash disbursement functions, and preparing financial reports. The District has implemented a limited segregation of duties by utilizing the local Region center to assist with reconciliation functions. However, the two Business Managers maintain unrestricted access to the general ledger and at times perform their respective functions without a secondary review and approval.

Corrective Action Taken

The District implemented actions to properly segregate the business staff duties to further separate responsibilities. The Superintendent reviews and approves daily operations within the business office. Journal entries are reviewed/approved by the Superintendent and recorded by the Financial Coordinator. Any corrections within the financial system are entered by the Financial Coordinator with the approval of the Superintendent. The Superintendent will use Duyen Blanton / HR as the designee to review in the event of the Superintendent's absence, with the Superintendent reviewing upon return.

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

This section includes financial information and disclosures not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and not considered a part of the basic financial statements. It may, however, include information which is required by other entities.

SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2019

Data
Control
Codes

SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning default on bonded indebtedness obligations?	No
SF4	Did the district receive a clean audit? - Was there an unqualified opinion in the Annual Financial Report?	Yes
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls?	No
SF6	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance?	No
SF7	Did the District make timely payments to Teachers Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other government agencies?	Yes
SF8	Did the District not receive an adjusted repayment schedule for more than one fiscal year for an over allocation of FSP funds as a result of financial hardship?	Yes
SF10	Total Accumulated accretion on capital appreciation bonds included in government-wide financial statements at fiscal year end.	\$ -
SF11	District's proportionate share of Net Pension Assets	\$ -
SF12	District's proportionate share of Net Pension Liabilities	\$1,290,269
SF13	District's proportionate share of TRS Pension Expenses	\$ 80,500
SF 14	Net OPEB Liabilities	\$1,673,466

APPENDIX D

**FORMS CO-BOND AND TAX COUNSEL'S
OPINION**

May 5, 2020

We have acted as Co-Bond Counsel to the Sabine Pass Independent School District, a political subdivision of the state of Texas located in Jefferson County, Texas (the “*Issuer*” or, the “*District*”) in connection with the issuance of the Sabine Pass Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020 (the “*Bonds*”).

We have acted as Co-Bond Counsel for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas. We have not investigated or verified original proceedings, records, data, or other material, but we have relied solely upon the transcript of certified proceedings, certifications, and other documents described in the following paragraph. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. We have relied solely on information and certifications furnished to us by the Issuer with respect to the Issuer’s current outstanding indebtedness.

In our capacity as Co-Bond Counsel, we have examined the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas; and a transcript of certified proceedings pertaining to the issuance of the Bonds. The transcript contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the Issuer; certain certifications and representations and other material facts within the knowledge and control of the Issuer, upon which we rely; and certain other customary documents and instruments authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Bonds. In such examination, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original copies of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, and the truth and accuracy of the statements contained in such certificates. We have also examined executed the initial Bond of this issue.

Based on our examination, it is our opinion that:

1. The Bonds have been authorized, sold, and delivered in accordance with law.
2. The Bonds constitute valid and legally binding Bonds of the Issuer enforceable 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.
3. The Bonds are direct obligations of the Issuer, payable from a continuing, direct ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District’s boundaries.

In rendering these opinions, we have relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Issuer, which we have not independently verified.

In rendering this opinion, we are further advising you that the enforceability of rights and remedies with respect to the Bonds and the Order, as set forth in paragraph 2 above, may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting creditors’ rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted and is

subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law).

The opinions set forth above are based on existing laws of the United States and the State of Texas which are subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of the facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention, or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective.

This legal opinion expresses the professional judgment of the undersigned firm as to the legal issues explicitly addressed herein. In rendering a legal opinion, we do not become an insurer or guarantor of that 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 our opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA LEON & ASSOCIATES, LLC

May 5, 2020

Sabine Pass Independent School District
Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020

(Final Opinion)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as co-bond counsel to the Sabine Pass Independent School District (the “District”) in connection with the issuance of \$8,785,000 aggregate principal amount of bonds designated as “Sabine Pass Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2020” (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are authorized by an order adopted by the Board of Trustees of the District (the “Board”) on March 16, 2020, 2020 (the “Order”). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Order.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Order, the tax certificate of the District dated the date hereof (the “Tax Certificate”), certificates of the District, and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after original delivery of the Bonds on the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the District. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Order and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Bonds, the Order and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors’ rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, and to the limitations on legal remedies against cities in the State of Texas. We express no opinion with respect to

May 5, 2020

Page 2

any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute or having the effect of a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bonds constitute the valid and binding obligations of the District.
2. The Board has power and is obligated to levy an annual ad valorem tax, without legal limit as to rate or amount, upon taxable property located within the District, which taxes have been pledged irrevocably to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds.
3. Interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds.

Faithfully yours,

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

