

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER \_\_, 2018**

**NEW ISSUE  
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY**

**RATING: Moody's "\_\_\_\_"  
See "RATING" herein.**

*In the opinion of Note Counsel, assuming continuing compliance with certain tax covenants, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, interest on the Notes is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Further, interest on the Notes is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. See "TAX EXEMPTION" herein for a description of the federal alternative minimum tax on corporations, including alternative minimum tax on corporations for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, and certain other federal tax consequences of ownership of the Notes. Note Counsel is further of the opinion that the Notes and the interest thereon are not subject to taxation under the laws of the State of Florida, except as to estate taxes, and taxes under Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, on interest, income or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations as defined in said Chapter 220. See "TAX EXEMPTION" herein.*

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**School District of Broward County, Florida  
Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2018**

**Dated: Date of Delivery**

**Due: \_\_\_\_\_, 2019**

The Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2018 (the "Notes") are being issued by the School District of Broward County, Florida (the "District") to provide interim funds for the payment of operating expenses of the District for its Fiscal Year which commenced July 1, 2018 and ends June 30, 2019 (the "Current Fiscal Year"), in anticipation of the receipt of the ad valorem taxes as herein described.

The Notes and the interest thereon will be limited obligations of the District, payable from and secured by a pledge of the ad valorem taxes levied and collected for the benefit of the District during its Current Fiscal Year for operating purposes (excluding ad valorem taxes collected for other purposes) and amounts on deposit in the Sinking Fund (the "Sinking Fund") (collectively, the "Pledged Revenues"), all as defined and described in Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_ authorizing their issuance (the "Resolution") adopted by The School Board of Broward County, Florida (the "Board" or the "School Board") on August 21, 2018. If necessary, the Notes are additionally payable from, but are not secured by, all legally available funds of the District derived from sources other than ad valorem taxation (the "Non-Ad Valorem Funds").

The Notes and the interest thereon do not constitute a general obligation or indebtedness of, or pledge of the faith and credit of, the Board, the District, Broward County, Florida (the "County") or the State of Florida (the "State") within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provisions or limitations, but shall be payable solely from the Pledged Revenues and, if necessary, the Non-Ad Valorem Funds deposited by the District in the Sinking Fund. No holder of the Notes shall ever have the right to compel the exercise of the ad valorem taxing power of the Board, the District, the County or the State for payment of the Notes or the interest thereon, except for the Pledged Revenues for the Current Fiscal Year. The Notes and the obligation

evidenced thereby shall not constitute a lien upon any property of or in the District, other than the Pledged Revenues in the manner provided and to the extent described in the Resolution.

The Notes will be issued in fully registered form in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). The Notes will be deposited with DTC, which will be responsible for maintaining a book-entry-only system for recording the interests of its participants, which, in turn, will be responsible for maintaining records with respect to beneficial ownership interests of individual purchasers of the Notes. Purchasers of the Notes (the "Beneficial Owners") will not receive physical delivery of Note certificates. As long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Notes, the Board, as Registrar and Paying Agent, will make principal and interest payments directly to Cede & Co., as registered owner. DTC will, in turn, remit such payments to its participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Initial CUSIP No.</u>
____%	____%	_____	_____

ELECTRONIC BIDS ONLY FOR THE NOTES PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SALE WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA, UP TO 11:00 A.M. (BUT NO LATER THAN 11:00 A.M.), EASTERN TIME ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2018 PURSUANT TO THE BIDCOMP PARITY® COMPETITIVE BIDDING SYSTEM. THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHALL BE DEEMED "FINAL" BY THE DISTRICT AS OF ITS DATE FOR PURPOSES OF AND EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN OMISSIONS PERMITTED BY SEC RULE 15c2-12(b)(1).

**This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. It is not a summary of the issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement, including the appendices, to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision.**

*The Notes are offered when, as and if delivered subject to the approval of their legality by Greenberg Traurig, P.A., Miami, Florida, Note Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the District by Barbara J. Myrick, Esq., General Counsel to the Board. Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, P.A., Tampa, Florida, is serving as Disclosure Counsel to the District. PFM Financial Advisors LLC, Orlando, Florida, is acting as Financial Advisor to the District. It is expected that the Notes will be available for delivery through DTC in New York, New York on or about September \_\_, 2018.*

Dated: September \_\_, 2018

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Preliminary, subject to change.

**SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA  
BOARD MEMBERS**

Nora Rupert, Chair  
Heather P. Brinkworth, Vice Chair  
Robin Bartleman  
Abby M. Freedman  
Patricia Good  
Donna P. Korn  
Laurie Rich Levinson  
Ann Murray  
Dr. Rosalind Osgood

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**DISTRICT OFFICIALS**

**Superintendent of Schools**  
Robert W. Runcie

**Chief Financial Officer**  
Judith M. Marte

**Treasurer**  
Ivan Perrone

**General Counsel**  
Barbara J. Myrick, Esq.

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**NOTE COUNSEL**

Greenberg Traurig, P.A.  
Miami, Florida

**DISCLOSURE COUNSEL**

Nabors, Giblin & Nickerson, P.A.  
Tampa, Florida

**FINANCIAL ADVISOR**

PFM Financial Advisors LLC

Orlando, Florida

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell the Notes in any state or other jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such state or jurisdiction. No dealer, broker, sales representative or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or make any representations, other than as contained in this Official Statement, in connection with the offering contained herein, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon.

The information contained in this Official Statement has been obtained from the District, the School Board, The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and other sources that are considered to be reliable and, while not guaranteed as to completeness or accuracy, is believed to be correct. However, the information related to DTC is not to be construed as a representation of the District, the Board, the Financial Advisor, Note Counsel or Disclosure Counsel and the information related to the District and the Board is not to be construed as a representation of the Financial Advisor or the Underwriter. Any statements in this Official Statement involving estimates, assumptions and matters of opinion, whether or not so expressly stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact, and the District, the Board, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriter expressly make no representations that such estimates, assumptions and opinions will be realized or fulfilled.

Any information, estimates, assumptions and matters of opinion contained in this Official Statement are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement, nor any sale made hereunder, shall under any circumstances create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or the Board since the date hereof or the earliest date as of which such information was given.

UPON ISSUANCE, THE NOTES WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAW, AND WILL NOT BE LISTED ON ANY STOCK OR OTHER SECURITIES EXCHANGE. NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY OTHER INDEPENDENT FEDERAL, STATE OR GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY OR AGENCY WILL HAVE PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT OR APPROVED THE NOTES FOR SALE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY MAY BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

CERTAIN STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT REFLECT NOT HISTORICAL FACTS BUT FORECASTS AND "FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS." IN THIS RESPECT, THE WORDS "ESTIMATE," "PROJECT," "ANTICIPATE," "EXPECT," "INTEND," "BELIEVE" AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS ARE INTENDED TO IDENTIFY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. ALL PROJECTIONS, FORECASTS, ASSUMPTIONS, EXPRESSIONS OF OPINIONS, ESTIMATES AND OTHER FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE EXPRESSLY QUALIFIED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS SET FORTH IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE DISTRICT, THE BOARD OR THE UNDERWRITER AND ANY ONE OR MORE HOLDERS OF THE NOTES.

All summaries herein of documents and agreements are qualified in their entirety by reference to such documents and agreements, and all summaries herein of the Notes are qualified in their entirety by reference to the form thereof included in the aforesaid documents and agreements.

THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS BEING PROVIDED TO PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS EITHER IN BOUND PRINTED FORM ("ORIGINAL BOUND FORMAT") OR IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT ON THE FOLLOWING WEBSITES: WWW.MUNIOS.COM AND WWW.EMMA.MSRB.ORG. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT SHOULD BE RELIED UPON ONLY IF IT IS IN ITS ORIGINAL BOUND FORMAT OR AS PRINTED IN ITS ENTIRETY DIRECTLY FROM SUCH WEBSITES.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT .....	9
PURPOSE OF THE NOTES .....	9
SECURITY FOR THE NOTES.....	10
General.....	10
The Sinking Fund.....	10
Permitted Investments.....	11
Defeasance .....	11
DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES.....	12
General.....	12
No Redemption .....	12
Book-Entry Provisions.....	12
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY .....	15
The District .....	15
Statistical Data .....	16
Accreditation.....	16
The School Board .....	17
Administration .....	17
Employee Relations .....	19
Florida Retirement System .....	20
Other Post-Employment Benefits .....	24
Indebtedness.....	25
Budgetary Process.....	27
State Budget.....	27
General Fund Revenue Sources .....	28
General Fund Legislation.....	32
AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES.....	35
Property Assessment.....	35
Procedure for Property Assessment.....	36
Setting the Millage.....	37
Truth in Millage Bill.....	38
Procedures for Tax Collection and Distribution.....	38
Assessed Value of Taxable Property .....	39
Ad Valorem Tax Levies and Collections.....	41
Principal Taxpayers .....	42
Recent Legislative Initiatives and Constitutional Amendments Affecting Ad Valorem Taxes.....	43
RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES .....	48
General.....	48
Legislative Changes Relating to School Choice.....	48
Schools of Hope.....	49
High-Impact Charter Management Organizations.....	50
Public Safety Mandate .....	50
Florida Constitution Revision Commission.....	51
Constitutional Amendments Relating to Class Size Reduction.....	51

Reading Mandate .....	52
LITIGATION.....	53
TAX EXEMPTION .....	53
Possibility of Future Changes in Tax Law.....	54
Tax Treatment of Note Premium .....	54
Information Reporting and Backup Withholding .....	55
APPROVAL OF LEGALITY.....	55
DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY FLORIDA BLUE SKY REGULATIONS .....	55
FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS .....	56
RATING .....	56
FINANCIAL ADVISOR .....	56
NOTEHOLDERS' RISKS.....	56
UNDERWRITING .....	57
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE.....	57
MISCELLANEOUS .....	58
AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT .....	60

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A:	GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
APPENDIX B:	EXERPTED PAGES FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
APPENDIX C:	EXERPTED PAGES FROM THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (UNAUDITED) OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018
APPENDIX D:	FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL OPINION
APPENDIX E:	AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION
APPENDIX F:	FORM OF MATERIAL EVENTS NOTICE CERTIFICATE



**OFFICIAL STATEMENT**  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_\*  
**SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA**  
**TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2018**

**INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT**

The purpose of this Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover and the appendices hereto, is to provide information concerning the School District of Broward County, Florida (the "District") and its \$ \_\_\_\_\_\* aggregate principal amount of Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2018 (the "Notes"). Capitalized terms used, but not otherwise defined herein, shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Resolution (as defined under "PURPOSE OF THE NOTES" below) included as "APPENDIX E – AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION" hereto.

The references, excerpts and summaries of all documents referred to herein do not purport to be complete statements of the provisions of such documents, and reference is made to all such documents for full and complete statements of all matters of fact relating to the Notes, the security for the payment of the Notes and the rights and obligations of holders thereof.

The information contained in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not so expressly stated, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the estimates will be realized. This Official Statement is a disclosure document and does not constitute a contract with the holders of the Notes.

**PURPOSE OF THE NOTES**

The Notes are being issued pursuant to Section 1011.13, Florida Statutes and other applicable provisions of law, and Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_ of The School Board of Broward County, Florida (the "Board" or the "School Board"), as the governing body of the District, duly adopted on August 21, 2018 (the "Resolution") attached hereto as Appendix E. The proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used by the District first to pay the costs of preparation and issuance of the Notes, to the extent not paid from other legally available funds of the District. The remaining proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used by the District to provide interim funds for the payment of lawful current operating expenses of the District incurred during its Fiscal Year which commenced July 1, 2018 and ends June 30, 2019 (the "Current Fiscal Year"), in anticipation of the receipt of the ad valorem taxes levied and collected for operating purposes for the Current Fiscal Year. See "APPENDIX E – AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION."

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\* Preliminary, subject to change.

## **SECURITY FOR THE NOTES**

### **General**

The Notes and interest thereon will be special, limited obligations of the District, payable solely from and secured by (a) gross, real, and tangible personal property ad valorem tax receipts collected by the Broward County Tax Collector for the benefit of the District during the Current Fiscal Year, but only to the extent such tax receipts are for operating purposes (excluding ad valorem taxes collected to pay the principal of and interest on bonds of the District issued pursuant to Sections 1010.40 – 1010.55, Florida Statutes, or to pay the principal of and interest on any obligations issued by the District pursuant to Section 1011.14, Florida Statutes; or otherwise levied pursuant to Section 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes), and (b) amounts on deposit in the Sinking Fund established pursuant to the Resolution (collectively, the "Pledged Revenues"). If necessary, the Notes are additionally payable from, but are not secured by, all legally available funds of the District derived from sources other than ad valorem taxation (the "Non-Ad Valorem Funds").

The Notes and the interest thereon shall not constitute a general obligation or indebtedness of, or pledge of the faith and credit of, the Board, the District, Broward County, Florida (the "County") or of the State of Florida (the "State") within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory provision or limitation. The Notes and the interest thereon are payable from and secured by a pledge of the Pledged Revenues and, if necessary, are additionally payable from, but are not secured by, the Non-Ad Valorem Funds in the manner provided and to the extent described in the Resolution.

NO HOLDER OF ANY OF THE NOTES SHALL EVER HAVE THE RIGHT TO COMPEL THE EXERCISE OF THE AD VALOREM TAXING POWER OF THE BOARD, THE DISTRICT, THE COUNTY, THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OR AGENCY THEREOF, OR TAXATION IN ANY FORM ON ANY REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY THEREIN, TO PAY SUCH NOTES OR INTEREST THEREON, EXCEPT FOR THE PLEDGED REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. THE NOTES AND THE OBLIGATION EVIDENCED THEREBY SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE A LIEN UPON ANY PROPERTY OF OR IN THE DISTRICT, OTHER THAN THE LEVY WITH RESPECT TO THE PLEDGED REVENUES IN THE MANNER AND TO THE EXTENT DESCRIBED IN THE RESOLUTION.

### **The Sinking Fund**

Pursuant to the Resolution, the District has established a fund designated the "Sinking Fund." The District will make or cause to be made deposits of the Pledged Revenues and, if necessary, Non-Ad Valorem Funds, into the Sinking Fund to ensure the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes at maturity.

The Sinking Fund will be held by the District as a separate special account for the benefit of the Noteholders; provided, however, that the cash required to be accounted for therein may be pooled with other moneys of the District so long as adequate accounting records are maintained to reflect and control the restricted purposes of such Sinking Fund money. The moneys and investments in the Sinking Fund will be held in trust by the District for the sole benefit of the

Noteholders, and pursuant to the Resolution, the Noteholders are granted an express lien on the money and/or investments held in the Sinking Fund. Noteholders will have no lien upon any portion of the Pledged Revenues from sources constituting Non-Ad Valorem Funds unless and until such funds are deposited into the Sinking Fund.

The District covenants that it will deposit sufficient money or Permitted Investments into the Sinking Fund no later than twenty-one (21) days prior to the maturity date of the Notes, or the first business day thereafter, so that the balance on deposit therein, together with the earnings to be received thereon, if any, will equal the amount of principal and interest becoming due on the Notes at maturity.

Funds in the Sinking Fund may be invested only in Permitted Investments that mature on or prior to the maturity date of the Notes. Earnings on investments held in the Sinking Fund shall be retained and reinvested in the Sinking Fund until the amount on deposit in the Sinking Fund, together with the earnings to be received thereon, is equal to all principal of and interest on the Notes due at their maturity. Thereafter, such earnings may be withdrawn by the District and used in the District's discretion as provided by law. Realized losses, if any, on investments held in the Sinking Fund will be restored by the District by deposit of additional Pledged Revenues or Non-Ad Valorem Funds into the Sinking Fund on or prior to the maturity date of the Notes.

The proceeds of the Notes, including investment proceeds and accrued interest, if any, are not pledged as security for payment of principal of and interest on the Notes and will be expended by the District to pay the obligations created by the District in accordance with its budget for the Current Fiscal Year. The Noteholders will have no responsibility for use of the proceeds of the Notes, and the use of such proceeds by the District will in no way affect the rights of such Noteholders.

### **Permitted Investments**

The Board is authorized to invest the amount on deposit in the Sinking Fund in investments legal for District moneys as set forth in Sections 1010.53(2) and 218.415, Florida Statutes, as amended from time to time pursuant to Board policy.

### **Defeasance**

If at any time the District will have paid, or will have made provision for the full payment of, all of the principal of and interest becoming due on the Notes at maturity, then, and in that event, the pledge of and lien on the Pledged Revenues in favor of the holders of the Notes will no longer be in effect and the Notes will no longer be deemed to be outstanding and unpaid for the purposes of the Resolution. For purposes of the preceding sentence, deposit, in irrevocable trust, with a bank or trust company for the sole benefit of the Noteholders, of sufficient Permitted Investments or any other securities or investments which may be authorized by law from time to time and sufficient under such law to effect such a defeasance, the principal of which, together with the earnings to be received thereon, will be sufficient to make timely payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, will constitute provision for payment. For purposes of defeasance, "Permitted Investments" will mean direct obligations of, or obligations the timely payment of principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

### General

The Notes are authorized to be issued pursuant to Section 1011.13, Florida Statutes and other applicable provisions of law, and the Resolution. The Notes will be dated the date of delivery (currently expected to be September \_\_, 2018) and will bear interest from such date at the rate specified on the cover page of this Official Statement, calculated on a 360-day year basis, comprised of twelve 30-day months. Both the principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at maturity upon presentation and surrender thereof at the principal office of the Board, in its capacity as Registrar and Paying Agent.

The Notes are issuable as fully-registered notes in book-entry-only form and shall initially be issued in the form of one fully registered Note and shall be held in such form until maturity. Individuals may purchase beneficial interests in the amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof in book-entry-only form, without certificated Notes, through the DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES – Book-Entry Provisions" below.

### No Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

### Book-Entry Provisions

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES THAT THE DISTRICT BELIEVES TO BE RELIABLE, BUT THE DISTRICT TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF.

The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes 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 Note certificate will be issued for the Notes in the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers

and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers, 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 Standard and Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at [www.dtcc.com](http://www.dtcc.com).

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note ("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 Notes 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 Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes 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 the Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as defaults and proposed amendments to the documents securing the Notes. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes 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 Paying Agent and request that copies of notices are provided directly to them.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instrument (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 the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments with respect to the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee), the Paying Agent or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payments with respect to the Notes to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Paying Agent or the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursements of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

NEITHER THE BOARD NOR THE DISTRICT WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO THE PARTICIPANTS OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT, (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES, (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO NOTEHOLDERS UNDER THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION, OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY CEDE & CO., AS THE NOMINEE OF DTC, AS REGISTERED OWNER. SO LONG AS CEDE & CO. IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, AS NOMINEE OF DTC, REFERENCES IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO THE NOTEHOLDERS OR REGISTERED OWNERS OF THE NOTES (OTHER THAN UNDER THE CAPTION "TAX EXEMPTION" HEREIN) SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES.

Neither the Board nor the District can give any assurances that DTC Participants, Indirect Participants or others will distribute payments of debt service on the Notes made to DTC or its nominee as the registered owner, or any notices to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC will service or act in a manner described in this Official Statement.

For every transfer and exchange of beneficial interests in the Notes, the Beneficial Owner may be charged a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee or other government charge that may be imposed in relation thereto.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District or the Paying Agent. Under such

circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered. In addition, the District may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Note certificates will be printed and delivered.

## **THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY**

### **The District**

Established in 1915, the District is organized under Section 4, Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Florida and Chapter 1001, Florida Statutes. The District covers the same geographic area as the County and provides elementary, secondary and vocational educational services to the unincorporated areas of the County and all of the 31 incorporated municipalities within the County, the largest of which is the City of Fort Lauderdale. As of September 25, 2017, the District served 271,517 students (including charter school students) and approximately 175,000 adult students in 234 schools, education centers and technical colleges and 93 charter schools. The District is the County's largest single employer. As of September 25, 2017, the District had approximately 27,139 permanent employees, including over 15,084 classroom instructors.

Management of the District is independent of the County government and local governments within the County. The District is part of the State system of public education operated under the general direction and control of the State Board of Education. The District is governed by the School Board, which consists of nine elected members. The Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the members of the School Board and serves as the executive officer of the District. The District has taxing authority, as more fully described herein under "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES." The County Tax Collector collects ad valorem taxes for the District, but the County exercises no control over expenditures by the District. Additional information concerning the County is contained in "APPENDIX A – GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA."

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## Statistical Data

The following tables present a statistical overview of the District's enrollment profiles and data regarding the District's public school facilities.

### Profile of Student Enrollments<sup>(1)</sup>

	Fiscal Year 2013- 14	Fiscal Year 2014- 15	Fiscal Year 2015- 16	Fiscal Year 2016- 17	Fiscal Year 2017- 18 <sup>(2)</sup>
Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 3	70,023	70,562	69,619	69,812	68,952
Grades 4-8	80,803	80,064	80,192	80,330	81,696
Grades 9-12	68,496	69,393	70,468	70,404	70,686
Centers	5,633	5,330	5,275	5,194	5,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,955</b>	<b>225,349</b>	<b>225,554</b>	<b>225,740</b>	<b>226,424</b>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017.

(1) Excludes charter school enrollment.

(2) Demographics and Student Assignments Department: September 25, 2017 student enrollment from TERMS.

### School Facilities<sup>(1)</sup>

	Fiscal Year 2013-14	Fiscal Year 2014-15	Fiscal Year 2015-16	Fiscal Year 2016-17	Fiscal Year 2017-18 <sup>(2)</sup>
Elementary	140	137	137	136	136
Middle	40	40	40	38	37
High	32	33	33	33	33
Others <sup>(3)</sup>	17	28	28	29	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>234</b>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017. Adopted Budget for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018.

(1) Excludes charter schools. There were 93 charter schools located within the District for Fiscal Year 2017-18.

(2) 2017-18 District Profile.

(3) Adult/vocational schools, exceptional centers and combination schools which serve multiple levels.

## Accreditation

All non-charter public schools in the District are fully accredited by AdvancEd, formerly the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools ("SACS"). The District is the second largest fully accredited school district in the nation and is Florida's first fully accredited school system since 1962.



## The School Board

The School Board is a public body corporate existing under the laws of the State, particularly Section 1001.40, Florida Statutes, and is the governing body of the District. The School Board consists of nine members, two of whom are elected by countywide vote and seven of whom are elected from single member districts, for overlapping four-year terms. Under existing statutes, the School Board's duties and powers include the acquisition, maintenance and disposition of school property within the District; the development and adoption of a school program for the District; the establishment, organization and operation of schools, including vocational and evening schools and programs for gifted students, handicapped students, including students in residential care facilities; the appointment, compensation, promotion, suspension and dismissal of employees; the establishment of courses of study and the provision of adequate instructional aids; and the establishment of a system to transport students to school or school-related activities.

The School Board also has broad financial responsibilities, including the approval of the annual budget, the adoption of the school tax millage levy, and the establishment of a system of accounting and budgetary controls. Accounting reports and the annual budget must be filed with the State Department of Education.

The Chair of the School Board is elected by the members of the School Board annually. The Superintendent of Schools (the "Superintendent") is the ex-officio Secretary of the School Board. The present members of the School Board, any applicable offices and the expiration of their terms are as follows:

Name/Office	Initial Term Commencing November	Current Term Expires November
Nora Rupert, Chair	2010	2018
Heather P. Brinkworth, Vice Chair	2014	2020
Robin Bartleman	2004	2020
Abby M. Freedman	2012	2018
Patricia Good	2010	2020
Donna P. Korn	2011	2018
Laurie Rich Levinson	2010	2018
Ann Murray	2008	2018
Dr. Rosalind Osgood	2012	2020

## Administration

The Chief Executive Officer of the District is the Superintendent, who is appointed by the School Board. The Superintendent's powers and duties include keeping the records of the School Board, acting as custodian for District property, preparing long-term and annual school programs, directing the work of District personnel, making policy recommendations to the School Board in the areas of child welfare, pupil transportation, school plant and District finance,

and performing the additional duties assigned to him by law and the regulations of the State Department of Education.

Set forth below are biographical descriptions of the Superintendent and certain other administrative personnel of the District:

**Robert W. Runcie** was sworn in as Superintendent on October 5, 2011 and became the 19<sup>th</sup> permanent leader in the 94-year history of the District. Mr. Runcie began his career as a staff consultant for Arthur Andersen (now Accenture) in 1984. He was the founder and President of Advanced Data Concepts from 1998 to 2003. Mr. Runcie served Chicago Public Schools from 2003 to 2009 as Chief Information Officer, from 2009 to 2011 as Chief Administrative Officer, and his last position there was as Chief Area Instructional Officer. Mr. Runcie is a graduate of the Superintendent's Academy of the Broad Center for the Management of School Systems, 2009. He has a Master's of Management from Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University, 1991, and Bachelor of Arts, Economics, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1984.

**Judith M. Marte** joined the District in June 2017 as Chief Financial Officer after serving in the same position at Miami-Dade Public Schools (MDPS) for three years. Over the course of her 15 year career with MDPS, Mrs. Marte held numerous positions including CFO, Deputy CFO and Chief Budget Officer. Prior to relocating to South Florida, she was the CFO for the Lawrence Public Schools in Massachusetts for 13 years. Mrs. Marte received a Master in Business Administration from the University of New Hampshire in 1990 and a Bachelor of Science from Merrimack College in North Andover, Massachusetts. In 2016, she was the recipient of the Bill Wise Award from the Council of Great City Schools for her dedication and contribution to Urban Education. Mrs. Marte is a mentor for the Executive Education Program with the Council of Great City Schools and has been a speaker/presenter at their annual CFO conference for over a decade. In addition, she is active with the Government Finance Officers Association and spoke at their annual conference in Denver in 2016.

**Ivan Perrone** joined the District in 2006 as Treasury Manager, responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Treasurer's Office ensuring adequate cash liquidity in order to match liabilities and invest surplus funds to anticipated cash flow needs. The Superintendent appointed Mr. Perrone to the position of Acting Treasurer in 2013 and to the position of Treasurer in May 2015, where he is now responsible for the management of the District's cash and investment portfolio, in addition to banking and debt administration functions. Prior to joining the District, Mr. Perrone was a Financial Analyst for Siemens Real Estate in Boca Raton, Florida. Prior to Siemens, Mr. Perrone was Controller for the City of North Lauderdale, Florida. Mr. Perrone was both a Financial Analyst I (supporting Canada Technologies) and a Financial Systems Analyst (supporting American Express Technologies) during his time at American Express, Florida. Prior to American Express, Mr. Perrone was the Interim Treasurer for the City of Tamarac, Florida. Mr. Perrone received a Bachelor of Business Administration Degree from Pace University, New York. He is a member of Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and the Florida Government Finance Officers Association (FGFOA), South Florida Government Finance Officers and City Clerks Association (SFGFOCCA) and Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada (APTUSC).

## Employee Relations

### General

As of September 25, 2017, the Board employed approximately 27,139 persons (full and part-time), the majority of which are represented by collective bargaining agents. The employee groups, bargaining agents/meet and confer groups and the current union contract expiration dates are set forth in the table below:

<b>Employee Group</b>	<b>Bargaining Agents/ Meet and Confer Groups</b>	<b>Contract Expiration<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Status of Negotiations</b>
Teachers	Broward Teachers Union ("BTU") – Teachers Contract	August 15, 2019 <sup>(2)</sup>	Settled for 2017- 2018 School Year
Education Support Professionals	BTU – Educational Support Professionals	June 30, 2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
Technical Support Professionals	BTU – Technical Support Professionals	June 30, 2018	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
Clerical	Federation of Public Employees ("FOPE")	June 30, 2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
Maintenance, Facilities, Transportation, Security Specialists, Campus Monitors	FOPE	June 30, 2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
Food Service	FOPE	August 14, 2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
SIU Investigators	Police Benevolent Association	June 30, 2020 <sup>(2)</sup>	Negotiations Completed for 2017-2018 School Year
Clerical Confidential	Confidential Office Personnel Association	N/A	N/A
Assistant Principals and Principals	Broward Principals and Assistants Association	N/A	N/A
Educational Support and Management Administrators	Educational Support & Management Association of Broward, Inc.	N/A	N/A

<sup>(1)</sup> Note: When a contract has expired, Florida law requires operating under the expired contract until a new contract has been negotiated and approved.

<sup>(2)</sup> With re-openers each year.

Source: The District.

## **Florida Retirement System**

The District participates in the Florida Retirement System ("FRS"), a cost sharing, multiple-employer, public employee retirement system, which covers substantially all regular employees of the District. Beginning in 2002, the FRS became one system with two primary plans, a defined benefit pension plan (the "FRS Pension Plan") and a defined contribution plan known as the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program (the "FRS Investment Plan"). FRS membership is required for all employees filling a regularly established position in a State agency, district school board, county, State university or State community college. Some municipalities, special districts, charter schools and metropolitan planning organizations also choose to participate in the FRS; however, participation is generally irrevocable after the entity elects to participate.

*The information relating to the FRS contained herein has been obtained from the FRS Annual Reports which are available by writing to the Division of Retirement, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000, or by phoning (850) 488-5706. No representation is made by the Board as to the accuracy or adequacy of such information or that there has not been any material adverse change in such information subsequent to the date of such information.*

There are five general classes of membership in the FRS: (1) Senior Management Service Class ("SMSC") members which include, among others, senior management level positions in State and local governments (including school districts) and assistant state attorneys, prosecutors and public defenders; (2) Special Risk Class which includes, among others, positions such as law enforcement officers, firefighters, correctional officers, emergency medical technicians and paramedics; (3) Special Risk Administrative Support Class which include, among others, non-special risk law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical care or correctional administrative support positions within a FRS special risk-employing agency; (4) Elected Officers' Class ("EOC") which includes members who are elected State and city officers and the elected officers of cities and special districts that choose to place their officials in this class; and (5) Regular Class members includes members that do not qualify for membership in the other classes.

The FRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public-employee retirement system with two primary plans. The Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement administers the FRS Pension Plan and the Florida State Board of Administration (the "SBA") invests the assets of the FRS Pension Plan held in the FRS Trust Fund. Administration costs of the FRS Pension Plan are funded through investment earnings of the FRS Trust Fund. Reporting of the FRS is on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the obligation is incurred.

The SBA administers the FRS Investment Plan, a defined contribution plan available to eligible FRS members as an alternative to the FRS Pension Plan. Retirement benefits are based upon the value of the member's account upon retirement. Regardless of membership class, FRS Investment Plan contributions vest after one year of service. A member vests immediately in all employee contributions paid to the FRS Investment Plan. If a member elects to transfer amounts from the FRS Pension Plan to that member's FRS Investment Plan account, the member must meet the eight-year vesting requirement (or six-year vesting requirement if enrolled prior to July

1, 2011) for any such transferred funds and associated earnings. The FRS Investment Plan is funded by employer contributions that are based on salary. Contributions are directed to individual member accounts, and the individual members allocate contributions and account balances among various approved investment choices. Administration costs of the FRS Investment Plan are funded through a 0.03% employer contribution and forfeited benefits. After termination and applying to receive benefits, the member may rollover vested funds to another qualified plan, structure a periodic payment under the FRS Investment Plan, receive a lump-sum distribution, or leave the funds invested for future distribution. Disability coverage is provided; the member may either transfer the account balance to the FRS Pension Plan when approved for disability retirement to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan or remain in the FRS Investment Plan and rely upon that account balance for retirement income.

Since July 1, 2001, the FRS Pension Plan has provided for vesting of benefits after six years of creditable service. Members not actively working in a position covered by the FRS on July 1, 2001, must return to covered employment for up to one work year to be eligible to vest with less service than was required under the law in effect before July 1, 2001. Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2011, vest after six years of service. Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, vest after eight years of creditable service. Members are eligible for normal retirement when they have met the various plan requirements applicable to each class of membership. Regardless of class, a member may take early retirement any time after vesting within 20 years of normal retirement age; however, there is a five percent benefit reduction for each year prior to normal retirement age.

Benefits under the FRS Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age, average final compensation, creditable years of service, and accrual value by membership class. Members are also eligible for in-line-of-duty or regular disability and survivors' benefits. Pension benefits of retirees and annuitants are increased each July 1 by a cost-of-living adjustment. If the member was initially enrolled in the FRS before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before July 1, 2011, the annual cost-of-living adjustment is 3% per year. If the member was initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, and has service credit on or after July 1, 2011, there is an individually calculated cost-of-living adjustment. The annual cost-of-living adjustment is a proportion of 3% determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by 3%. FRS Pension Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a cost-of-living adjustment after retirement.

Effective July 1, 2011, all members of FRS were required to contribute 3% of their gross compensation toward their retirement. In addition, the legislation reduced the required employer contribution rates for each membership class and subclass of the FRS.

Additional legislative changes that only apply to employees who initially enroll on or after July 1, 2011, include: (1) the average final compensation upon which retirement benefits are calculated are based on the eight highest (formerly five highest) fiscal years of compensation prior to retirement; (2) the DROP (as defined herein) is maintained but the interest accrual rate is reduced from 6.5% to 1.3%; (3) the normal retirement age is increased from 62 to 65; and (4) the years of creditable service is increased from 30 to 33 and the vesting period is increased to eight years (formerly six).

Subject to provisions of Section 121.091, Florida Statutes, the Defined Retirement Option Program (the "DROP") permits employees eligible for normal retirement under the FRS to defer receipt of monthly benefit payments while continuing employment with an FRS employer. An employee may participate in the DROP for a period not to exceed 60 months while the member's benefits accumulate in the FRS Trust Fund. Authorized instructional personnel may participate in the DROP for up to 36 additional months beyond their initial 60-month participation period. During the period of DROP participation, deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest. As of June 30, 2017, the FRS Trust Fund held \$2,255,747,029 in accumulated benefits and interest for 34,810 DROP participants. Of those 34,810 DROP Participants, 32,972 were active in DROP with balances totaling \$2,039,044,001. The remaining participants were no longer active in the DROP and had balances totaling \$216,703,029 to be processed after June 30, 2017.

The Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy ("HIS") Program is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, Florida Statutes. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of State-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs and is administered by the Division of Retirement within the Department of Management Services. Beginning July 1, 2002, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of creditable service completed at the time of retirement multiplied by \$5. The payments are at least \$30 but not more than \$150 per month, pursuant to Section 112.363, Florida Statutes. To be eligible to receive a HIS benefit, a retiree under a State-administered retirement system must provide proof of health insurance coverage, which can include Medicare.

The HIS Program is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. Beginning July 1, 2015, the contribution rate was 1.66% of payroll pursuant to Section 112.363, Florida Statutes. HIS contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which HIS payments are authorized. HIS benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event the legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, the legislature may reduce or cancel HIS payments.

Participating employers must comply with the statutory contribution requirements. Section 121.031(3), Florida Statutes, requires an annual actuarial valuation of the FRS Pension Plan, which is provided to the Florida Legislature as guidance for funding decisions. Employer contribution rates under the uniform rate structure (a blending of both the FRS Pension Plan and FRS Investment Plan rates) are recommended by the actuary but set by the Florida Legislature. Statutes require that any unfunded actuarial liability ("UAL") be amortized within 30 plan years and any surplus amounts available to offset total retirement system costs are to be amortized over a 10-year rolling period on a level-dollar basis. As of June 30, 2017, the balance of legally required reserves for all defined benefit pension plans was \$154,053,262,968. Such funds are reserved to provide for total current and future benefits, refunds and administration of the FRS Pension Plan.

The District's liability for participation is limited to the payment of the required contribution at the rates and frequencies established by law on future payrolls of the District.

The District's contributions, including employee contributions for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2017, totaled \$127.3 million and \$140.6 million, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each Fiscal Year. This includes the HIS Program and Investment Plan contributions.

As a participating employer in the Florida Retirement System, the District implemented Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27)* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date (an amendment to GASB Statement No. 68)*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The implementation of these Statements requires the District to record a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of the Florida Retirement System plans.

The scope of GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 71 address accounting and financial reporting for pensions that are provided to employees of state and local governmental employers that meet certain characteristics. These Statements establish standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and expense/expenditures. For defined benefit pensions such as the Florida Retirement System plans, GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 71 identify methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Pursuant to these Statements, the District is required to record a liability for its proportionate share of pension liabilities as reported by the Florida Retirement System plans. While these Statements require recognition and disclosure of the unfunded pension liability, there is no requirement that such liability be funded. Accordingly, a deficit in unrestricted net position should not be considered, solely, as evidence of financial difficulties. The adoption of GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 71 resulted in a material increase in the District's liabilities and a material decrease in the District's net position. As a result of GASB Statement No. 68, the District's proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan totaled \$694.2 million at June 30, 2017. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined an actuarial valuation as of that July 1, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's fiscal year contributions relative to the fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 2.75%, which was a decrease of 0.30% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

As of June 30, 2017, the District reported a net pension liability of \$461.2 million for its proportionate share of the HIS Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the District's fiscal year contributions relative to the total fiscal year contributions of all participating members. As of June 30, 2016, the District's proportionate share was 3.96%, which was a decrease of 0.08% from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2015. See APPENDIX B and APPENDIX C hereto, including the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 16 to the Basic Financial Statements and the Required Supplementary Information, for additional information relating to the District's implementation of GASB Statements Nos. 68 and 71.

## **Other Post-Employment Benefits**

In addition to its contributions under the State's retirement plan described above, the District provides other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") for certain of its retired employees in the form of an implicit rate subsidy by providing access to health insurance plans. The offering of this health insurance coverage is required by Section 112.0801, Florida Statutes. In addition, retirees are eligible to continue the District-sponsored term life insurance policy provided by the District. As with all governmental entities offering similar plans, the District is required to comply with Governmental Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions* ("GASB 45").

In Fiscal Year 2008, the District implemented GASB 45 for certain postemployment benefits, including continued coverage for the retiree and dependents in the medical/prescription plans as well as participation in the dental group plan sponsored by the District. In addition, retirees are eligible to continue the employer-sponsored term life insurance policy provided by the District. GASB 45's basic concept is to more fully disclose the costs of employment by requiring governmental units to recognize the cost of an employee's OPEB during the period of service in their financial statements. While GASB 45 requires recognition and disclosure of the unfunded OPEB liability, there is no requirement that the liability of such plan be funded. As defined in GASB 45, a significant expense recognizing the past and future costs of providing OPEB benefits is required to be recorded annually. The actuarially determined liability for the District was \$171.8 million on January 1, 2017 being amortized over the remaining period of 21 years.

The District has historically accounted for its OPEB contributions on a pay-as-you-go basis and the District currently plans to continue such pay-as-you-go funding of its OPEB contributions. For Fiscal Year 2016-2017, approximately 990 retirees of the District received post-employment benefits and 11 employees received life insurance post-employment benefits. For such Fiscal Year, the District provided required employer contributions toward the annual OPEB cost in the amount of \$7.3 million. The pay-as-you-go method of funding OPEB allows the District to continue to pay only the current OPEB costs each Fiscal Year, but will produce a growing unfunded actuarial liability for the future. The net OPEB obligation was \$87.0 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2016-2017.



The OPEB cost is calculated based on the Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB 45. The following is a summary of changes for the District's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the District's net OPEB obligation for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2017 (in thousands):

	<u>FY 2017</u>
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	
Normal Cost	\$ 8,561
Amortization of Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	<u>8,322</u>
Total ARC	\$ 16,883
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	2,743
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(3,733)</u>
Annual OPEB Cost (Expense)	15,893
Less: Contributions Made	<u>(7,298)</u>
Net OPEB Obligation Increase	8,595
Net OPEB Obligation, Beginning of Year	<u>78,390</u>
Net OPEB Obligation, End of Year	<u>\$ 86,985</u>

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Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017.

For additional information, see Note 15 and Required Supplemental Information of "APPENDIX B - EXCERPTED PAGES FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017" and Note 15 and Required Supplemental Information of "APPENDIX C - EXERPTED PAGES FROM THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (UNAUDITED) OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018."

**Indebtedness**

Set forth below is selected information regarding outstanding debt of the District. For more detailed financial information concerning the District, see "APPENDIX B – EXERPTED PAGES FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017" and "APPENDIX C - EXERPTED PAGES FROM THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (UNAUDITED) OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018."

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**School District of Broward County, Florida - Outstanding Long-Term Debt  
As of June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u> <sup>(4)</sup>
[Self-Supporting State Bonds: <sup>(1)</sup>	
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2009-A (New Money)	\$ 825,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2009-A (Refunding)	330,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2010-A (Refunding)	3,380,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2011-A (Refunding)	3,690,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2014-B (Refunding)	115,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2017-A	3,346,000
Sub-Total State Board Bonds	<u>\$ 11,686,000</u>
General Obligation Bonds <sup>(2)</sup>	
Series 2015 Bonds	<u>\$ 144,430,000</u>
Sub-Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$ 144,430,000</u>
Certificates of Participation: <sup>(3)</sup>	
Series 2004 Certificates (QZAB)	\$ 213,000
Series 2008A Certificates	9,565,000
Series 2009A Certificates (QSCB)	31,753,000
Series 2010A Certificates (QSCB)	51,645,000
Series 2011A Certificates	103,275,000
Series 2012A Certificates	144,780,000
Series 2014A Certificates	113,825,000
Series 2015A Certificates	252,360,000
Series 2015B Certificates	170,805,000
Series 2015C Certificates	65,000,000
Series 2016A Certificates	198,205,000
Series 2016B Certificates	18,735,000
Series 2017A Certificates	39,575,000
Series 2017B Certificates	56,300,000
Series 2017C Certificates	151,230,000
Sub-Total Certificates of Participation	<u>\$1,407,265,000</u>
<b>TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING</b>	<u><b>\$1,563,381,000]</b></u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Bonds are issued by the State Board of Education on behalf of the District and are secured by a pledge of the District's portion of the State assessed motor vehicle license tax, as well as a pledge of the State's full faith and credit.

<sup>(2)</sup> The issuance of the general obligation bonds was approved by the qualified electors of the District at a referendum held on November 4, 2014. The bonds are secured by a lien and a pledge of proceeds of the levy and collection of ad valorem school district taxes on all taxable real and personal property, excluding homestead exemption as required by Florida law, without limitation as to rate or amount.

<sup>(3)</sup> Subject to annual appropriation.

<sup>(4)</sup> Rounded to nearest thousand.

Source: The School District of Broward County, Florida.

## **Budgetary Process**

Florida law requires the School Board to adopt in each fiscal year a tentative budget and a final budget, each of which is required to be balanced with available funds. Revenues derived from ad valorem property taxes are budgeted, as required by Florida law, on the application of millage levies to 96% of the non-exempt assessed valuation of property in Broward County.

The Superintendent is responsible for recommending the tentative budget to the School Board. Florida law further requires the School Board to advertise its intent to adopt the tentative budget, including a proposed tax millage, within 29 days after certification of taxable property by the Property Appraiser of Broward County (the "County Property Appraiser"), which is required by law to occur by July 1, unless extended.

The School Board is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative budget and the proposed tax millage within five days, but not earlier than two days, after advertisement. At the hearing, the School Board adopts a tentative budget and a resolution stating the millage rate to be levied, and sets the date for the public hearing on the final budget. Following the hearing on the tentative budget, all property owners are notified by the County Property Appraiser, usually in mid-August, of the date, time and place of the hearing on the final budget; the proposed millage rate; and the millage rate which would have had to be levied to raise the same ad valorem property tax revenue as was raised in the preceding year.

A public hearing and adoption of the final budget and tax millage are required within 80 days, but not earlier than 65 days, after the taxable property certification by the County Property Appraiser. This public hearing usually occurs early in September. The final public hearing for adoption of the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 budget was held on September [5], 2018.

In no event may the millage rate adopted at the final budget hearing exceed the millage rate adopted at the tentative budget hearing unless each taxpayer within the District is sent notice by mail of the taxes under the tentative adopted millage rate and the taxes under the higher rate to be adopted at the final budget hearing. The final budget is submitted to the Department of Education of the State of Florida. After the final budget hearing, the School Board must certify the final millage rate to the County Tax Collector, the County Property Appraiser and the State Department of Revenue.

## **State Budget**

A large portion of the District's funding is derived from State sources. A significantly large percentage of such State revenues is generated from the levy of the State sales tax. The amounts budgeted for distribution from the State to the District are subject to change in the event that projected revenues are not realized.

On March 11, 2018, the Florida Legislature adopted a State education budget for State fiscal year 2018-2019 providing for an approximately \$485 million or 2.35% increase in State and local FEFP funding for K-12 public schools over State fiscal year 2017-2018 reflecting a per-pupil increase of approximately \$102 per student or 1.4% over fiscal year 2017-2018. The estimated increase for the District is approximately \$\_\_\_ million in funds over fiscal year 2017-2018. However, there can be no assurance that funding for K-12 public schools will increase

exactly as provided for in the approved budget. See also, "RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES –Public Safety Mandate" herein.

## **General Fund Revenue Sources**

### General

The District derives its operating income from a variety of federal, State and local sources. The major categories of income sources for the operating funds of the District are briefly described below.

### State Sources

*Florida Education Finance Program.* The major portion of the District's State support is distributed under the provisions of the Florida Education Finance Program (FEFP), which was enacted by the State Legislature in 1973. Basic FEFP funds are provided on a weighted full-time equivalent ("FTE") student basis and through a formula that takes into account: (i) varying program costs; (ii) cost differentials between districts; (iii) differences in per-student costs due to the density of student population; and (iv) the required level of local support (the "Required Local Effort"). Program cost factors are determined by the State Legislature each year. The amount of FEFP funds disbursed by the State is adjusted four times during each year to reflect changes in FTE and in other variables comprising the formula, as well as to compensate for increases or decreases in ad valorem tax revenue resulting from adjustments to the valuation of non-exempt property in each county. To participate in FEFP funding, the District must levy a minimum millage for operating purposes, which is set by the State Department of Education. See "REVENUE SOURCES OF THE DISTRICT – Local Sources – Ad Valorem Taxes" herein. The District's FEFP receipts for Fiscal Year 2016-2017 were, based on the above formula, approximately \$1.5 billion, were approximately \$\_\_\_ billion (unaudited) for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and are budgeted to be \$\_\_\_ billion in Fiscal Year 2018-2019, which amounts include the Required Local Effort millage (as described below under " - Local Sources").

*FEFP Categorical Programs.* FEFP categorical programs are lump sum appropriations from the State intended to supplement local school district revenues to enhance the delivery of educational and support services by each school district. In recent years, most categorical programs have been eliminated and the funds are now earmarked within the FEFP base student allocation. The only remaining categorical program is class size reduction. The allocation for class size reduction is based on a funding formula. The majority of funds available therefrom require actual appropriation by the School Board for the purposes for which they were provided.

Total State categorical aid for class size reduction was \$308.1 million for Fiscal Year 2016-2017, \$\_\_\_\_\_ million (unaudited) for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and is budgeted to be \$\_\_\_\_\_ million for Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

*State Lottery Revenues.* A portion of the revenues generated from the State lottery is distributed to each Florida school district as Discretionary Lottery revenue and Florida School Recognition Program revenue. The Florida School Recognition program recognizes schools that have received an "A" or improved at least one letter grade from the previous school year and, under Florida Statutes, is required to be used for nonrecurring bonuses for school faculty and

staff, nonrecurring expenditures for educational equipment or materials, for temporary personnel to assist schools in maintaining or improving student performance, or any combination of these. The District received \$9.2 million in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2016-2017, received \$\_\_\_ million (unaudited) in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and is budgeted to receive \$\_\_\_ million in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2018-2019. The District received \$\_\_\_ million (unaudited) in Discretionary Lottery revenues in Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and anticipates receiving the same amount in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

*Other State Revenues.* The District also receives State educational funding from a variety of miscellaneous State programs, the largest of which is Workforce Development. The District received approximately \$70.8 million for Workforce Development in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, received \$\_\_\_ million (unaudited) for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and is budgeted to receive approximately \$\_\_\_ million for Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

#### Local Sources

*Ad Valorem Taxes.* Local revenue for District operating support is derived almost entirely from ad valorem real and tangible personal property taxes. In addition to ad valorem taxes, the District also earns interest on cash invested and collects other miscellaneous revenues. The Florida Constitution limits the non-voted millage rate that school boards may levy on an annual basis for school purposes to 10 mills (\$10 per \$1,000 of taxable real and personal property value). Chapter 1011, Florida Statutes further limits the non-voted millage levy for operational purposes to an amount established each year by the State appropriations act and finally certified by the Commissioner of the State of Florida Department of Education. Within this operational limit, each school district desiring to participate in the State's allocation of FEFP funds for current operations must levy a non-voted millage rate that is determined annually by the State Legislature and certified by the Commissioner of the State Department of Education and is referred to herein as the "Required Local Effort." For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2019, the District's required local effort is \_\_\_ mills. In addition to such Required Local Effort millage, the District levied a Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage of \_\_\_ mills for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2019 as required by Section 1011.62(4)(e), Florida Statutes. Such Prior Period millage is levied when the preliminary taxable value for the prior year is greater than the final taxable value for such year, thereby resulting in lower than expected revenues from the required local effort millage.

In addition to the "Required Local Effort," school districts are entitled an additional non-voted current operating "discretionary millage" not to exceed an amount established annually by the Legislature and up to 1.5 mills for capital outlay and maintenance of school facilities. However, the District may levy up to 0.25 mills for capital outlay and maintenance of school facilities in lieu of operating discretionary millage. For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018, the District's discretionary operating millage is [0.748 mills. The District is not levying any capital outlay discretionary millage for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2019.] See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - Millage Rates" and "- Historical Millages" herein.

[The District, pursuant to authority granted in Section 1011.71(9), Florida Statutes, sought voter approval for the levy of an additional 0.50 mills for operating purposes for a period

of four years, commencing with Fiscal Year 2018-19. The voters approved such levy at a special election held on August 28, 2018. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Procedures for Tax Collection and Distribution" herein.]

Ad Valorem Tax Revenue collections for operating levies for Fiscal Year 2016-2017 were \$916.0 million, were \$\_\_\_\_ million (unaudited) for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and budgeted revenues for Fiscal Year 2018-2019 are estimated to be \$\_\_\_\_\_ million.

Budgeted revenues from ad valorem taxes are based on applying millage levies to 96% of the non-exempt assessed valuation of real and personal property within the County. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES" herein.

Federal Sources

The District receives certain federal monies, both directly and through the State, substantially all of which are restricted for specific programs. Direct federal revenue sources were approximately \$2.2 million in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, were \$\_\_ million (unaudited) in Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and are budgeted to be \$\_\_ million in Fiscal Year 2018-2019. Federal funds through the State totaled \$19.9 million in Fiscal Year 2016-2017, were \$\_\_\_\_ million (unaudited) in Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and are budgeted to be \$\_\_\_\_\_ million in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.

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The following table summarizes the revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2017; June 30, 2018 (unaudited) and June 30, 2019 (budgeted).

**School District of Broward County, Florida**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - General Fund**  
**(In Thousands)**  
**For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30**

	Audited			Unaudited	Budgeted
	2015	2016	2017	2018 <sup>(1)</sup>	2019
<b>REVENUES:</b>					
<b>Local Sources:</b>					
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$864,701	\$901,439	\$916,007		
Interest Income And Other	53,647	57,533	68,238		
Total Local Sources	<u>918,348</u>	<u>958,972</u>	<u>984,245</u>		
<b>State Sources:</b>					
Florida Education Finance Program	628,202	655,072	688,328		
Other	389,308	391,900	399,127		
Total State Sources	<u>1,017,510</u>	<u>1,046,972</u>	<u>1,087,455</u>		
<b>Federal Sources:</b>					
Other	15,781	17,159	22,189		
Total Federal Sources	<u>15,781</u>	<u>17,159</u>	<u>22,189</u>		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>1,951,639</u>	<u>2,023,103</u>	<u>2,093,889</u>		
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>					
Instructional Services	1,310,145	1,372,810	1,419,048		
Instructional Support Services	174,822	178,344	196,296		
Pupil Transportation Services	80,650	83,255	87,644		
Operation and Maintenance	233,692	241,991	246,242		
School Administration	129,070	130,113	136,711		
General Administration	64,656	80,767	88,436		
Debt Service	124	276	1,480		
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>1,993,159</u>	<u>2,087,556</u>	<u>2,175,857</u>		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(41,520)</u>	<u>( 64,493)</u>	<u>(81,968)</u>		
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>					
Loss Revenues	-	-	-		
Capital Lease	-	-	-		
Operating Transfers In	64,993	76,231	85,402		
Operating Transfers Out	(6,821)	(5,287)	(5,065)		
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<u>58,172</u>	<u>70,944</u>	<u>80,337</u>		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>16,652</u>	<u>6,451</u>	<u>(1,631)</u>		
<b>Adjustment to conform with GAAP:</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,298</u>	<u>12,475</u>		
<b>Fund Balances, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>144,780</u>	<u>161,432</u>	<u>179,181</u>		
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<u>\$161,432</u>	<u>\$ 179,181</u>	<u>\$190,025</u>		

<sup>(1)</sup> 2018 figures reflect estimated actuals as adjusted in budget resolutions for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2018.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reflects projected 2018 ending fund balance and not beginning fund balance in 2019 budget. Due to timing differences, the actual 2019 beginning fund balance is not available at the time the budget is being prepared.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017; 2018 and 2018-2019 Budgeted figures provided by Broward County Public Schools Budget Office.

## **General Fund Legislation**

Section 1011.051, Florida Statutes, entitled "Guidelines for general funds" requires that if a school district's General Fund balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable in the approved operating budget is projected to fall below three percent (3%) of projected General Fund revenues, the Superintendent shall provide written notification to the district school board and the Commissioner of Education. The section further requires that if the General Fund balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable is projected to fall below two percent (2%) of projected General Fund revenues, the Superintendent shall provide written notification to the district school board and the Commissioner of Education. Within 14 days after receiving such notification of a balance below two percent (2%), if the Commissioner determines that the district does not have a plan that is reasonably anticipated to avoid a financial emergency as determined pursuant to Florida Statutes pertaining thereto, the Commissioner shall appoint a financial emergency board that may take certain delineated steps to assist a district school board in complying with the General Fund requirements. In Fiscal Year 2016-17, the District's General Fund balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable was 4.42% of General Fund Revenues. In Fiscal Year 2017-18, the District's General Fund balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable was 5.00% of General Fund Revenues and for Fiscal Year 2018-2019 is budgeted to be \_\_\_\_% of General Fund Revenues.

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**The School Board of Broward County, Florida**  
**Actual General Fund Cash Flow**  
**Fiscal Year 2017-2018**  
**(in thousands)**

	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV (1-15)</u>	<u>NOV (16-30)</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Opening Cash & Investment Balance														
RECEIPTS:														
Federal Revenues														
State Revenues:														
FEFP														
Workforce														
Other Categorical														
All Others														
Total	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Local Revenues:														
Ad Valorem Taxes														
Miscellaneous														
Interest														
Misc. Transfers In														
Total	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
2016 Note Proceeds														
TOTAL RECEIPTS	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Salaries/Benefits														
Vendors & Insurance Claims														
Transfers Out														
2016 Note Payment														
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Ending Cash & Investment Balance	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

**The School Board of Broward County, Florida**  
**Projected General Fund Cash Flow**  
**Fiscal Year 2018-2019**  
**(in thousands)**

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV (1-15)	NOV (16-30)	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL <sup>(b)</sup>
Opening Cash & Investment Balance														
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>														
Federal Revenues														
State Revenues:														
FEFP														
Workforce														
Other Categorical														
All Others														
Total														
Local Revenues:														
Ad Valorem Taxes														
Miscellaneous														
Interest														
Misc. Transfers In														
Total														
2017 Note Proceeds														
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>														
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>														
Salaries/Benefits														
Vendors & Insurance Claims														
Transfers Out														
2017 Note Payment														
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>														
Ending Cash & Investment Balance														

(a) Beginning cash and investment balance agreed to the monthly interim financial statements for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2018.

(b) Per FY 2018-19 District Summary Adopted Budget approved at First Public Meeting on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

## AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

### Property Assessment

Florida law requires that all real and personal property be assessed at its just or fair market value. No ad valorem taxes may be levied by the State upon real estate or tangible personal property. Such taxes may be levied only by counties, school districts, municipalities and certain special districts. Railroad properties are centrally assessed at the State level.

Real property used for the following purposes is generally exempt from ad valorem taxation: religious, educational, charitable, scientific, literary, and governmental. In addition, there are special exemptions for widows, hospitals, homesteads, homes for the aged, disabled veterans, deployed military personnel, surviving spouses of veterans and low income seniors. The "homestead exemption" exempts from ad valorem taxation the first \$25,000 of the assessed valuation of a residence occupied by the owner on a permanent basis, when such owner has filed for and received a homestead exemption and provides for an additional exemption of up to \$25,000 on the assessed valuation of homestead property greater than \$50,000 from all ad valorem taxes other than school district levies. Agricultural land, non-commercial recreational land, inventory, and livestock are assessed at less than 100% of fair market value.

By voter referendum held on November 2, 1992, Article VII, Section 4 of the Florida Constitution was amended by adding thereto a subsection which, in effect, limits the increases in assessed just value of homestead property to the lesser of (1) three percent of the assessment for the prior year or (2) the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, U.S. City Average, all items 1967=100, or successor reports for the preceding calendar year as initially reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Further, the amendment provides that (1) no assessment shall exceed just value, (2) after any change of ownership of homestead property or upon termination of homestead status such property shall be reassessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following the year of sale or change of status, (3) new homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following the establishment of the homestead, and (4) changes, additions, reductions or improvements to homestead shall initially be assessed as provided for by general law, and thereafter as provided in the amendment. The amendment is known as the "Save Our Homes" amendment. The effective date of the amendment was January 5, 1993 and, pursuant to a ruling by the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, it began to affect homestead property valuations commencing January 1, 1995 with 1994 assessed values being the base year for determining compliance.

In the November 7, 2006 general election, the voters of Florida approved amendments to the State Constitution, which provide for an increase in the homestead (ad valorem tax) exemption to \$50,000 from \$25,000 for certain low-income seniors effective January 1, 2007 and provide a discount from the amount of ad valorem taxes for certain permanently disabled veterans effective December 7, 2006, respectively. See also, " - Recent Legislative Initiatives and Constitutional Amendments Affecting Ad Valorem Taxes - Exemption for Low Income Seniors" below.

In the November 4, 2008 general election, the voters of the State approved amendments to the State Constitution providing the Florida Legislature with authority to enact exemptions or special assessment protections for certain types of property subject to ad valorem taxation including exemptions for conservation lands and residential wind damage resistance and renewable energy source improvements, and restrictions on the assessment of working waterfront properties. Thereafter, legislation was enacted which creates an exemption for land used exclusively for conservation purposes. Such exemption applies to property tax assessments made on or after January 1, 2011 (Fiscal Year 2011-12 for school districts).

### **Procedure for Property Assessment**

The Property Appraiser of Broward County (the "Property Appraiser") determines property valuation on real and tangible personal property as of January 1 of each year. The Property Appraiser determines the valuation of all real and personal property by July 1 of each year and notifies the County, the District, each municipality, and each other legally constituted special taxing district as to its just valuation, notes the legal adjustments and exemptions and the taxable valuation. The taxable valuation is then used by each taxing body to calculate its ad valorem millage for the budget year. Each taxing body must advertise its budget, stating the proposed millage and hold public hearings on such budgets. Final budgets are determined by each taxing body, and the millage is certified to the Property Appraiser by October 1.

Concurrently, the Property Appraiser notifies each property owner of the proposed valuation and the proposed millage on such property. If the individual property owner believes that his or her property has not been appraised at fair market value, the owner may file a petition with the Broward County Value Adjustment Board (the "Adjustment Board"). Taxpayers appealing the assessed value or assigned classification of their property must make a required partial payment of taxes (generally equal to 75% of the ad valorem taxes due, less the applicable statutory discount, if any) with respect to properties that will have a petition pending on or after the delinquency date (normally April 1). A taxpayer's failure to make the required partial payment before the delinquency date (normally April 1) will result in the denial of the taxpayer's petition. The Adjustment Board currently consists of two members of the County Commission of the County, one member of the School Board, a citizen member who is a homestead property owner living in the County and a citizen member appointed by the School Board who owns a business within the District. The Adjustment Board appoints independent special magistrates (real estate appraisers or attorneys) who hold public hearings on such petitions and determine whether adjustments to the valuations made by the Property Appraiser should be made, if such valuations were found not to be fair and at market value. The Adjustment Board must complete all required hearings and certify its decision with regard to all petitions and certify to the Property Appraiser the valuation to be used by June 1 following the tax year in which the assessments were made. These changes are then made to the final tax roll. The June 1 requirement shall be extended until December 1 in each year in which the number of petitions filed with the Adjustment Board increased by more than 10% over the previous year. The decision of the Adjustment Board may be appealed to the Circuit Court.

The Property Appraiser applies the final certified millage of each taxing body to the assessed valuation on each item of real and tangible personal property, and prepares the final tax roll which he certifies to the County Tax Collector by October 1. This permits the printing of tax

bills for delivery on November 1 of each year. The tax bills contain all of the overlapping and underlying millages set by the various taxing bodies, so that all ad valorem taxes are collected by the County Tax Collector and distributed to the various taxing bodies. See " - Assessed Value of Taxable Property" below for a table of assessed valuations.

### **Setting the Millage**

The Property Appraiser assesses and the County Tax Collector collects all ad valorem taxes within the County. While one tax bill emanates from the County, the bill represents ad valorem taxes levied by the County, the District, municipalities and other taxing authorities.

The Florida Constitution limits the non-voted millage rate that school boards may levy on an annual basis for school purposes to 10 mills (\$10 per \$1,000 of taxable real and personal property value). Section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, further limits the millage levy for operational purposes to an amount established each year by the State appropriations act and finally certified by the Commissioner of the State of Florida Department of Education. Within this operational limit, each school district desiring to participate in the State's appropriation of FEFP funds for current operations must levy the millage certified by the Commissioner of the State of Florida Department of Education as the "required local effort," which is set each year by the State Legislature. For Fiscal Year 2017-2018, the District's required local effort millage was 4.226 mills and is [4.027] mills for Fiscal Year 2018-2019. In addition to the "required local effort," school districts are entitled to levy up to 0.748 mills as non-voted current operating discretionary millage and up to 1.500 mills for capital outlay and maintenance of school facilities. However, the District may levy up to 0.25 mills for capital outlay and maintenance of school facilities in lieu of operating discretionary millage. The District levied 0.748 mills for operating discretionary millage and 1.500 mills for capital outlay and maintenance millage in Fiscal Year 2017-2018. [The District is levying 0.748 mills for operating discretionary millage and 1.500 mills for capital outlay and maintenance millage in Fiscal Year 2018-2019.]

The millage limitations are applicable to non-voted taxes levied for operational and capital outlay and maintenance purposes. The millage limitation does not apply to taxes approved at referendum by qualified electors in the County for general obligation bonds and for certain other short-term voter approved levies.

Each respective millage rate, except as limited by law, is set on the basis of estimates of revenue needs and the total taxable property values within the taxing authority's respective jurisdiction. Revenues derived from ad valorem property taxes are budgeted, as required by Florida law, on the application of millage levies to 96% of the non-exempt assessed valuation of property in the County. Ad valorem taxes are not levied in excess of actual budget requirements.

The District is levying a millage of [4.775] mills against the cap of 10 mills for the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year for general operations (inclusive of 0.748 mills of operating discretionary millage). In addition, the District, for the same period and under the same cap, is levying a tax of 1.500 mills for capital outlay. The main local source of such capital outlay funds is the tax receipts collected pursuant to the capital improvement tax authorized and levied pursuant to Section 1011.71(2), Florida Statutes (the "Capital Improvement Tax"), for capital outlay and maintenance purposes. The Capital Improvement Tax is an ad valorem tax levied by the District

upon the taxable real and personal property located in the County up to the maximum amount of 1.500 mills. See "Recent Legislative Initiatives and Constitutional Amendments Affecting Ad Valorem Taxes – Reduction in Capital Improvement Tax Levy" and "- Distribution of Capital Outlay Funds to Charter Schools" herein. These taxes are not pledged as security for the Notes. The total non-voted millage for the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year is [6.275] mills. See " - Truth in Millage Bill" below.

**Truth in Millage Bill**

The 1980 Florida Legislature enacted the Truth in Millage Bill (the "Trim Bill") requiring that only legislative bodies, including school districts, fix the millage rate, and requiring that all property be assessed at 100% of just value.

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The following table contains the tax millage rates of the District for the Fiscal Years shown below:

**School District of Broward County, Florida  
Tax Millage Rates**

	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>
General Fund:					
Required Local Effort	5.1900	4.9550	4.5880	4.2260	4.0270
Discretionary Operating	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480
Sub Total	<u>5.9380</u>	<u>5.7030</u>	<u>5.3360</u>	<u>4.9740</u>	<u>4.7750</u>
Debt Service	0.0000	0.0710	0.0703	0.0654	0.1279
Capital Improvement	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
Total	<u>7.4380</u>	<u>7.2740</u>	<u>6.9063</u>	<u>6.5394</u>	<u>6.4029</u>

**Procedures for Tax Collection and Distribution**

All real and tangible personal property taxes are due and payable on November 1 of each year, or as soon thereafter as the tax roll is certified and delivered to the County Tax Collector. The County Tax Collector mails a notice to each property owner on the tax roll for the taxes levied by the County, the District, municipalities within the County and other taxing authorities. Taxes may be paid upon receipt of such notice, with discounts at the rate of 4% if paid in the month of November; 3% if paid in the month of December; 2% if paid in the month of January and 1% if paid in the month of February. Taxes paid in the month of March are without discount. All unpaid taxes on real and personal property become delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which taxes were levied. Delinquent real property taxes bear interest at the rate of 18% per year from April 1 until a tax certificate is sold at auction, from which time the interest rate shall be as bid by the buyer of the tax certificate. Delinquent tangible personal property taxes also bear interest at the rate of 18% per year from April 1 until paid. Delinquent

personal property taxes must be advertised within 45 days after delinquency, and after May 1, the property is subject to warrant, levy, seizure and sale.

On or before June 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is later, the County Tax Collector must advertise once each week for three weeks and must sell tax certificates on all real property with delinquent taxes. The tax certificates are sold to those bidding the lowest interest rate. Such certificates include the amount of delinquent taxes, the penalty interest accrued thereon and the cost of advertising. Delinquent tax certificates not sold at auction become the property of the County. Florida law provides that real property tax liens are superior to all other liens, except prior Internal Revenue Service liens.

To redeem a tax certificate, the owner of the property must pay all delinquent taxes, the interest that accrued prior to the date of the sale of the tax certificate, charges incurred in connection with the sale of the tax certificate, omitted taxes, if any, and interest at the rate shown on the tax certificate (or interest at the rate of 5%, whichever is higher) from the date of the sale of the tax certificate to the date of redemption. If such tax certificates or liens are not redeemed by the property owner within two years, the holder of the tax certificates can cause the property to be sold to pay off the outstanding certificates and the interest thereon. Provisions are also made for the collection of delinquent tangible personal property taxes, but in a different manner which includes the possible seizure of the tangible personal property.

Section 197.016(2), Florida Statutes, requires the County Tax Collector to distribute the taxes collected, to each governmental unit levying the tax. Such distribution is to be made four times during the first two months after the tax roll comes into its possession, and once per month thereafter.

**Assessed Value of Taxable Property**

The following table sets forth the assessed value of taxable property in the District for current and the last nine fiscal years:

**Broward County, Florida**  
**Net Assessed Value of Taxable Property**  
**Ten Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2019**  
**(in Thousands)**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Assessed Value <sup>(1)</sup>		Exemptions <sup>(2)</sup>		Net Assessed Value
	Real Property	Personal Property	Real Property	Personal Property	
2009	\$239,733,615	\$7,993,405	\$70,349,768	\$160,322	\$177,216,930
2010	202,144,709	7,955,487	50,824,776	189,290	159,086,130
2011	171,869,596	7,732,226	40,219,956	187,099	139,194,767
2012	169,479,765	7,421,889	41,083,095	196,897	135,621,662
2013	168,965,812	7,367,500	39,660,644	201,407	136,471,261
2014	178,153,457	7,645,682	42,807,958	948,264	142,042,917
2015	198,141,803	7,700,685	51,306,429	996,305	153,539,754
2016	216,055,369	8,047,509	58,337,283	1,082,829	164,682,766
2017	234,894,131	8,503,953	63,484,062	1,110,211	178,803,811
2018	_____	_____	_____	_____	[193,471,850]
2019 <sup>(3)</sup>	_____	_____	_____	_____	[202,307,399]

N/A=Not Available.

<sup>(1)</sup> The basis of assessed value is approximately 100% of actual value.

<sup>(2)</sup> Exemptions allowed by Florida Statutes, Chapter 196.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on July 1, 2018 valuation of Broward County Property Appraiser prior to adjustments on appeal from taxpayers.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017, citing Broward County Property Appraiser. 2018 data provided by the District.

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**Ad Valorem Tax Levies and Collections**

The following table sets forth the amounts billed and the percent collected for ad valorem property taxes levied by the District:

**School District of Broward County, Florida  
Property Tax Levies and Collections  
(in Thousands)**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy	Less Adjustments		Net Tax Levy	Total Tax Collections Through June 30	Percent of Total Tax Collections To Net Tax Levy
		Deductions <sup>(1)</sup>	Discounts <sup>(2)</sup>			
	\$1,062,48					
2014	0	\$3,845	\$36,865	\$1,021,770	\$1,018,308	99.66%
2015	1,142,028	11,382	39,633	1,091,013	1,083,180	99.28
2016	1,197,902	7,644	41,445	1,148,813	1,149,776	100.08
2017	1,234,819	8,307	42,922	1,183,590	1,185,545	100.16
2018						

<sup>(1)</sup> Deductions reflecting adjustments by Value Adjustment Board. See " – Procedures for Property Assessment" above.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reflects discounts for early payment. See " – Procedures for Tax Collection and Distribution" above.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017, citing Broward County Tax Collector. 2018 data provided by the Finance and Administration Services Department of Broward County (DR-502). 2019 data is not available.

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## Principal Taxpayers

The following table sets forth the Principal Property Tax Payers in Broward County, Florida in 2017 and 2008:

Taxpayer	2017			2008		
	Tax Levy <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank	Percent of Total Aggregate Tax Levy	Tax Levy <sup>(1)</sup>	Rank	Percent of Total Aggregate Tax Levy
Florida Power & Light Co	\$36,668	1	0.96%	\$21,190	1	0.57%
Sunrise Mills Ltd Prtnr	13,519	2	0.36	-	-	-
Diplomat Properties Ltd Prtnr	7,929	3	-	6,715	2	0.18
Arium Resort LLC	4,456	4	0.12	-	-	-
Bellsouth Telecommunications Inc	4,050	5	0.11	-	-	-
Wal-Mart Stores East LP	5,016	6	0.13	-	-	-
Harbor Beach Property LLC	3,875	7	0.10	-	-	-
IH3 Property Florida LP	3,912	8	0.10	-	-	-
RAR2 - Las Olas Centre LLC	3,096	9	0.08	-	-	-
Camden Summit Partnership LP	3,073	10	0.08	-	-	-
BF Las Olas LLC	-	-	-	2,830	4	0.08
WCI Communities	-	-	-	6,401	3	0.17
Cocowalk Dev. Inc.	-	-	-	2,263	5	0.06
Marriott Ownership Resorts Inc	-	-	-	2,013	6	0.05
Broward Mall Limited Partnership	-	-	-	1,987	7	0.05
Keystone-Florida Prop. Holdings	-	-	-	1,945	8	0.05
Gulfstream Park Racing Assoc.	-	-	-	1,864	9	0.05
Equity One Sheridan Plaza LLC	-	-	-	1,594	10	0.04
<b>Total Principal Taxpayers</b>	<u>\$85,594</u>		<u>2.04%</u>	<u>48,802</u>		<u>1.30%</u>
<b>All Other Taxpayers</b>	<u>\$3,697,834</u>		<u>97.74%</u>	<u>\$3,684,725</u>		<u>98.70%</u>
<b>Total Aggregate Tax Levy</b>	<u>\$3,783,428</u>		<u>99.78%</u>	<u>\$3,773,527</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes tax levy from all taxing jurisdictions within Broward County.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017.

## Recent Legislative Initiatives and Constitutional Amendments Affecting Ad Valorem Taxes

Several amendments to the Florida Constitution affecting ad valorem taxes have been approved by voters in the recent past including the following.

Constitutional amendments related to ad valorem exemptions. On January 29, 2008, in a special election held in conjunction with Florida's presidential primary, the requisite number of voters approved amendments to the State Constitution exempting certain portions of a property's assessed value from taxation. The amendments were effective beginning with the 2008 tax year (2008-2009 fiscal year for local governments). The following is a brief summary of certain important provisions contained in such amendments:

1. Provides for an additional exemption for the assessed value of homestead property between \$50,000 and \$75,000, thus doubling the existing homestead exemption for property with an assessed value equal to or greater than \$75,000. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - Property Assessment" for a description of the homestead exemption. Also, see "- Further Increase in Homestead Exemption" for information concerning a proposed constitutional amendment to further increase the homestead exemption. **This exemption does not apply to school district taxes.**

2. Permits owners of homestead property to transfer their Save Our Homes benefit (up to \$500,000) to a new homestead property purchased within two years of the sale of their previous homestead property to which such benefit applied if the just value of the new homestead is greater than or is equal to the just value of the prior homestead. If the just value of the new homestead is less than the just value of the prior homestead, then owners of homestead property may transfer a proportional amount of their Save Our Homes benefit, such proportional amount equaling the just value of the new homestead divided by the just value of the prior homestead multiplied by the assessed value of the prior homestead. As discussed under "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - Property Assessment," the Save Our Homes amendment generally limits annual increases in ad valorem tax assessments for those properties with homestead exemptions to the lesser of 3% or the annual rate of inflation. **This exemption applies to all taxes, including school district taxes.**

3. Exempts from ad valorem taxation \$25,000 of the assessed value of property subject to tangible personal property tax. **This limitation applies to all taxes, including school district taxes.**

4. Limits increases in the assessed value of non-homestead property to 10% per year, subject to certain adjustments. The cap on increases is in effect for a 10 year period, subject to extension by an affirmative vote of electors. See "- Extending the Limitation on Assessed Values of Non-Homestead Real Property" for information concerning a proposed constitutional amendment to extend the 10% cap on increases of non-homesteaded properties. **This limitation does not apply to school district taxes.**

From time to time over the last few years, the Save Our Homes assessment cap and portability provision described above have been subject to legal challenge. The plaintiffs in such cases have generally argued that the Save Our Homes assessment cap constitutes an unlawful

residency requirement for tax benefits on substantially similar property, in violation of the State Constitution's Equal Protection provisions and the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and that the portability provision simply extends the unconstitutionality of the tax shelters granted to long-term homeowners by Save Our Homes. The courts in each case have rejected such constitutional arguments and upheld the constitutionality of such provisions. However, there is no assurance that any future challenges to such provisions will not be successful. Any potential impact on the District or its finances as a result of such challenges cannot be ascertained at this time.

Exemption for Deployed Military Personnel. In the November 2010 general election, voters approved a constitutional amendment which provides an additional homestead exemption for deployed military personnel. The exemption equals the percentage of days during the prior calendar year that the military homeowner was deployed outside of the United States in support of military operations designated by the legislature. This constitutional amendment took effect on January 1, 2011.

Reduction in Capital Improvement Tax Levy. In 2008, Section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, was amended to reduce the maximum millage rate that school districts could levy for capital outlay and maintenance purposes (referred to in this Official Statement as the Capital Improvement Tax) from 2.0 mills to 1.75 mills commencing in Fiscal Year 2008-09. In conjunction with such reduction, the State's Commissioner of Education increased the amount of the required local effort for each school district in the State, which resulted in a shift of the millage (and associated tax revenues) from capital outlay and maintenance purposes to operational purposes. However, if the revenues generated from the reduced Capital Improvement Tax levy are insufficient to make payments under a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2008, an amount equal to the revenue generated from 0.50 mills of the operating millage levy may be used to make such lease payments.

Section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, was again amended in the 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 legislative sessions to provide for the following: (i) a reduction of the maximum Capital Improvement Tax levy from 1.75 mills to 1.50 mills; (ii) a waiver of the three-fourths limit on use of proceeds from the Capital Improvement Tax for lease-purchase agreements entered into before June 30, 2009; (iii) if the revenue from 1.50 mills is insufficient to make the payments due under a lease-purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2009, or to meet other critical fixed capital outlay needs, authorization for school districts to levy up to 0.25 mills for capital improvement needs in lieu of an equivalent amount of the discretionary mills for operations as provided in the State General Appropriation Act; and (iv) authorization for school boards, by a super majority vote, to levy an optional 0.25 mills for critical capital outlay needs or for critical operating needs. The authorization to levy the millage described in clause (iv) hereof expired on June 30, 2011.

Exemption for Disabled Veterans. In the November 2012 General Election, voters approved a constitutional amendment which allows totally or partially disabled veterans who were not Florida residents at the time of entering military service to qualify for the combat-related disabled veteran's ad valorem tax discount on homestead property. The amendment became effective on January 1, 2013.

Exemption for Surviving Spouse of Veterans. In the November 2012 General Election, voters approved a constitutional amendment which allows the State Legislature to provide ad valorem tax relief to the surviving spouse of a veteran who died from service-connected causes while on active duty as a member of the United States Armed Forces and to the surviving spouse of a first responder who died in the line of duty. The amount of tax relief, to be defined by general law, can equal the total amount or a portion of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on the homestead property. The amendment became effective on January 1, 2013.

Exemption for Low Income Seniors. In the November 2012 General Election, voters approved a constitutional amendment which allows the State Legislature by general law to permit counties and municipalities, by ordinance, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption equal to the assessed value of homestead property to certain low income seniors. To be eligible for the additional homestead exemption, the county or municipality must have granted the exemption by ordinance, the property must have a just value of less than \$250,000, the owner must have title to the property and maintained his or her permanent residence thereon for at least 25 years, the owner must be age 65 years or older and the owner's annual household income must be less than \$27,300. The additional homestead tax exemption authorized by HJR 169 does not apply to school property taxes.

In the November 2016 General Election, voters approved a constitutional amendment changing the existing homestead tax exemption for low income seniors so that the value of property owned by eligible senior citizens with a household income of \$20,000 or less could be assessed when they first apply for the exemption. The measure was designed to ensure eligible seniors' ability to be able to keep their tax exemption even if their home value exceeded \$250,000 in the future. The amendment took effect on January 1, 2017 but is retroactive to January 1, 2013, meaning a senior who qualified for the exemption in 2013, but lost it, would regain the exemption.

At present, the impact of the above-described amendments on the District's finances has been minimal. However, there can be no assurance that similar or additional legislative or other proposals will not be introduced or enacted in the future that would, or might apply to, or have a material adverse effect upon, the District's finances.

Various Changes to Ad Valorem Assessment, Exemptions and Definitions. During its 2013 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 1830 ("SB 1830"), which was signed into law by the Governor and creates a number of changes affecting ad valorem taxation which became effective as of July 1, 2013. First, SB 1830 provides long-term lessees the ability to retain their homestead exemption and related assessment limitations and exemptions in certain instances and extends the time for property owners to appeal value adjustment board decisions on transfers of assessment limitations to conform with general court filing time frames. Second, SB 1830 inserts the term "algaculture" in the definition of "agricultural purpose" and inserts the term "aquacultural crops" in the provision specifying the valuation of certain annual agricultural crops, nonbearing fruit trees and nursery stock. Third, SB 1830 allows for an automatic renewal for assessment reductions related to certain additions to homestead properties used as living quarters for a parent or grandparent and aligns related appeal and penalty provisions to those for other homestead exemptions. Fourth, SB 1830 deletes a statutory requirement that the owner of Florida real property permanently reside upon such property in order to qualify for a homestead

exemption. This change conforms the statute at issue with the Florida Constitution by allowing non-resident owners of property to claim a homestead exemption if a person legally or naturally dependent upon the owner permanently resides on such property. Fifth, SB 1830 clarifies a drafting error regarding the property tax exemptions counties and cities may provide for certain low income persons age 65 and older. Sixth, SB 1830 removes a residency requirement that a senior disabled veteran must have been a Florida resident at the time they entered the service to qualify for certain property tax exemptions. Seventh, SB 1830 repeals the ability for limited liability partnerships with a general partner that is a charitable 501(c)(3) organization to qualify for the affordable housing property tax exemption. Finally, SB 1830 exempts from property taxes property used exclusively for educational purposes when the entities that own the property and the educational facility are the same natural persons.

Assessment of Renewable Energy Devices Upon Residential Property. Also during the Florida Legislature's 2013 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed House Bill 277 ("HB 277"), which provides that certain renewable energy devices are exempt from being considered when calculating the assessed value of residential property. HB 277 only applies to devices installed on or after January 1, 2013. HB 277 took effect on July 1, 2013.

Reclassification of Agricultural Lands. Also during the Florida Legislature's 2013 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed House Bill 1193 ("HB 1193"), which eliminated three ways in which the property appraiser had authority to reclassify agricultural land as non-agricultural land. Additionally, HB 1193 relieves the value adjustment board of the authority to review the property appraisers' classifications of land upon its own motion. HB 1193 applies retroactively as of January 1, 2013.

At present, the impact of the above-described legislation on the District's finances has been minimal. However, there can be no assurance that similar or additional legislative or other proposals will not be introduced or enacted in the future that would, or might apply to, or have a material adverse effect upon, the District's finances.

Exemption and Assessment of Renewable Energy Devices Upon all Real Property. In the August 2016 primary election, the voters in the State approved a constitutional amendment exempting the assessed value of certain renewable energy devices from the ad valorem tax on tangible personal property and prohibiting certain renewable energy devices from being considered when calculating the assessed value of all real property, not just real property used for residential purposes as provided for in HB 277 described above. This constitutional amendment took effect on January 1, 2018 and expires on December 31, 2037.

Exemption for Disabled First Responders. In the November 2016 General Election, voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing first responders who are totally and permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty to receive ad valorem tax relief on the homestead property. The amount of tax relief, to be defined by general law, can equal the total amount or a portion of the ad valorem tax otherwise owed on the homestead property. Florida defines first responders as law enforcement officers, correctional officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians and paramedics. This amendment took effect on January 1, 2017.

At this time, the impact of the approved 2016 constitutional amendments on the District cannot be ascertained.

Extending the Limitation on Assessed Values of Non-Homesteaded Real Property. During the Florida Legislature's 2017 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature approved CS/HJR 21 ("HJR 21") which proposes an amendment to the State Constitution to remove the scheduled January 1, 2019 repeal of the limitation prohibiting the increase in the assessed value of non-homestead property to 10% per year. The limitation does not apply to property taxes levied by school districts. In order for the 10% assessment limitation to continue, this constitutional amendment will need to be approved by at least 60% of the electors of the next general election in November 2018.

Exempting Assessed Value of a Renewable Energy Device. During the Florida Legislature's 2017 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed SB 90 ("SB 90") implementing Amendment 4, which was approved by the voters in August 2016. SB 90 exempts the assessed value of a renewable energy device from tangible personal property tax and the installation of those devices from determining the assessed value of real property, both residential and non-residential, for the purpose of ad valorem taxation. SB 90 also revises the definition of "renewable energy source device" to include power conditioning and storage devices, wiring, structural support and other components used as integral parts of such systems. The changes made by SB 90 expire on December 31, 2037.

Further Increase in Homestead Exemption. During the Florida Legislature's 2017 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed HJR 7105 ("HJR 7105") which proposes an amendment to the State Constitution to increase the homestead exemption for homestead property with an assessed value greater than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000 for all levies other than school district levies. The proposed constitutional amendment must be approved by at least 60% of the electors at the next general election in November 2018. The approval of this amendment would result in the increase of the homestead exemption from \$50,000 to \$75,000 for properties with an assessed value over \$100,000. However, this exemption would not apply to school district taxes.

Distribution of Capital Outlay Funds to Charter Schools. During the Florida Legislature's 2017 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed HB 7069 ("HB 7069") which, among other things, requires school districts to distribute local capital outlay funds from the Capital Improvement Tax to charter schools. HB 7069 establishes the calculation methodology to determine the amount of local capital outlay funds from the Capital Improvement Tax a school district must distribute to each eligible charter school. Such calculation provides that the amount of local capital outlay funds from the Capital Improvement Tax a school district must distribute to each eligible charter school will be reduced by the school district's annual debt service for obligations incurred as of March 1, 2017 that are paid with Capital Improvement Tax revenues, and requires the first payment to charter schools as of February 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2018.

On March 11, 2018, Governor Rick Scott approved Committee Substitute for House Bill 7055 ("CS/HB 7055"). CS/HB 7055, among other things, revises certain of the requirements of HB 7069 relating to the required sharing of the Capital Improvement Tax revenues with charter

schools. CS/HB 7055, among other things, specifies that charter school capital outlay funds shall consist of State funds when such funds are appropriated. However, if in any given year, the amount of State funds is not equal to, or is less than, the average charter school capital outlay funds per unweighted FTE student for the Fiscal Year 2018-19, multiplied by the estimated number of charter school students for the applicable fiscal year and adjusted for inflation from the previous year, charter school capital outlay funds shall also consist of the Capital Improvement Tax revenue. CS/HB 7055 also seeks to clarify that the debt service obligation that can be reduced from the distribution to charter schools is the debt service obligation incurred as of March 1, 2017, which has not been subsequently retired, and also requires each school district to annually certify to the State of Florida Department of Education the amount of the debt service obligation that can be reduced from the distribution to charter schools. The provisions of HB 7069 are subject to lawsuits filed by certain affected school boards, including the School Board. To date, the provisions of HB 7069 have been upheld at the trial court in one of the lawsuits filed by the School Board and other plaintiff school boards. That case has been appealed by the School Board and the other plaintiff school boards [and consolidated with another case brought by many of the same plaintiff school boards, including the School Board.] The other lawsuit challenging HB 7069 has been stayed by the trial court pending the appeal of the other case. The final outcome of those lawsuits cannot be determined at this time. At this time, the School Board cannot determine the full impact of HB 7069 and CS/HB 7055 on the amount of revenues available to the School Board from the Capital Improvement Tax. For Fiscal Year 2017-2018, the impact of HB 7069 on the District reduced its capital budget by \$[14.4] million.

## **RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES**

### **General**

During recent years, various other legislative proposals and constitutional amendments relating to ad valorem taxation and District revenues have been introduced in the State Legislature. Many of these proposals provide for new or increased exemptions to ad valorem taxation, limit increases in assessed valuation of certain types of property or otherwise restrict the ability of local governments in the State to levy ad valorem taxes at recent, historical levels. There can be no assurance that similar or additional legislative or other proposals will not be introduced or enacted in the future that would, or might apply to, or have a material adverse effect upon, the District or its finances.

Reference is also made to "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Recent Legislative Initiatives and Constitutional Amendments Affecting Ad Valorem Taxes" for a discussion of recent amendments to the Florida Constitution and other legislation affecting ad valorem tax revenues.

### **Legislative Changes Relating to School Choice**

During the State Legislature's 2016 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature enacted House Bill 7029 ("HB 7029"). Among other things, a parent whose child is not subject to a current expulsion or suspension order may seek enrollment in and transport his or her child to any public school in the State, including a charter school, which has not reached capacity. The school district or charter school shall accept and report the student for purposes of funding



through the FEFP. The school district or charter school may provide student transportation at their discretion. HB 7029 requires the capacity determinations of each school district and charter school to be current and identified on their respective school websites. Each school must provide preferential treatment in its controlled open enrollment process to: (1) dependent children of active duty military personnel who moved as a result of military orders, (2) children relocated due to foster care placement in a different school zone, (3) children relocated due to a court ordered change in custody as a result of separation or divorce, or the serious illness or death of a parent, and (4) students residing in the school district. Students residing in the school district may not be displaced by a student from another school district. A student who transfers may remain at the school until the student completes the highest grade level offered. This amendment took effect with the 2017-2018 school year. At present, the impact of the school choice provisions of HB 7029 on the District's finances cannot be accurately ascertained.

HB 7029 also revises the method for enforcing compliance with the Class Size Legislation (described below) to clarify that for purposes of enforcing compliance, the calculating is based upon the statutory formula used to determine the reduction in class size categorical funding for noncompliance. At present, it is not anticipated that the Class Size Legislation compliance enforcement provisions of HB 7029 will have any significant impact on the District's finances.

### **Schools of Hope**

In addition to requiring school districts to share the Capital Improvement Tax revenue with charter schools, HB 7069 also establishes the Schools of Hope Program to encourage traditional public schools within the State and charter operators throughout the country to replicate their model and service students from persistently low-performing schools. HB 7069 provides for the establishment of Schools of Hope, which are charter schools operated by a Hope Operator to service students from one or more persistently low-performing schools; are located within the attendance zone of the persistently low-performing school or within a five mile radius of such school, whichever is greater; and is a Title I eligible school. HB 7069 defines "persistently low-performing schools" as schools that have earned three consecutive school grades below a "C," and defines "Hope Operators" as nonprofit organizations that operate three or more charter schools with a record of serving students from low-income families and receives such designation from the FDOE. Pursuant to HB 7069, the statutory requirements for the application, approval, and contract that apply to charter schools do not apply to Schools of Hope; instead, a Hope Operator submits a notice of intent to a school district in order to open a School of Hope and the school district is required to enter into a performance based agreement with a Hope Operator within 60 days of receiving a notice of intent.

In addition, HB 7069 also (a) provides Schools of Hope with certain statutory authority, including, but not limited to, allowing a School of Hope to be designated as a local educational agency for the purposes of receiving federal funds; (b) provides that Schools of Hope are exempt from Chapters 1000-1013, Florida Statutes, and all school board policies, except any laws related to (i) the student assessment program and school grading system, (ii) student progression and graduation, (iii) provisions of services to students with disabilities, (iv) civil rights, (v) student health, safety, and welfare, (vi) public meetings, (vii) public records, and (viii) the code of ethics for public officers and employees.; (c) provides provisions for facilities for Schools of Hope; (d)

provides provisions for funding Schools of Hope, including that they be funded in accordance with the statutory provisions relating to funding for charter schools and be considered a charter schools for purposes of charter school capital outlay; (e) establishes the School of Hope Program to cover specified operational expenses for Schools of Hope; and (f) establishes the Schools of Hope Revolving Loan Program to help Schools of Hope cover school building construction and startup costs.

The District does not currently have any schools that are considered "persistently low-performing schools" under HB 7069. The establishment of the "schools of hope" provisions of HB 7069 are also subject to legal challenge by certain school boards in the State, including the School Board. At this time, the School Board cannot determine what impact HB 7069, if ultimately upheld, will have if any of the District's schools were to become persistently low-performing schools.

### **High-Impact Charter Management Organizations**

During the Legislature's 2017 Regular Session, the Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 796 ("SB 796"), which, among other things, creates the High-Impact Charter Management Organization ("HICMO") designation. A HICMO may submit an application to a local school board to establish and operate charter schools in areas designated as a critical need area by the State Legislature or an area served by one or more public schools that are subject to turnaround options. Specifically, SB 796 (i) establishes the process and criteria for the initial and renewal designation as a HICMO; (ii) provides incentives for HICMO entities to operate in the State, including allowing a HICMO to be designated as a local educational agency for the purposes of receiving federal funds, providing a HICMO-operated charter school is eligible to receive charter school capital outlay immediately, rather than after two years of operation, waives the administrative fee for HICMO charter schools if the entity maintains its HICMO status, requires the FDOE to give priority to new charter schools operated by a HICMO in a critical need area in the Florida Public Charter School Grant Program competitions, and adds HICMO-operated charter schools to an exception that allows a charter school that earns two consecutive grades of "F" to continue to operate in the State if the school serves a specified student population and the school earns at least a grade of "D" in its third year of operation; (iii) requires the FDOE to provide school districts with technical assistance to ensure federal funds are allocated to charter schools using an appropriate methodology; (iv) removes the requirement that a charter school must have satisfactory student achievement based on State accountability standards to receive charter school capital outlay funding; and (v) directs the FDOE to adopt rules to administer the HICMO provisions.

### **Public Safety Mandate**

In 2018, the Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 7026 ("SB 7026") which, among other things, includes provisions designed to: enhance school safety policies, procedures, and personnel at the State and local level; improve and expand mental health services; and revise laws and empower law enforcement and the courts to limit access to firearms by young adults or by individuals exhibiting a risk of harming themselves or others. Specifically, SB 7026 requires each school board and superintendent to partner with law enforcement agencies to establish or assign one or more safe-school officers at each school facility within the district by

implementing any combination of the following options: (a) establish school resource officer programs through cooperative agreements with law enforcement agencies; (b) commission one or more school safety officers for the protection and safety of school personnel, property, and students within the school district; (c) at a school district's discretion, and if established by the sheriff's office, participate in the Guardian Program, which allows certain school employees (but not employees who exclusively perform classroom duties as classroom teachers) to carry a firearm on school grounds if such employee volunteers and completes the statutorily required training. The School Board intends to comply with SB 7026 through school resource officers and/or the Guardian Program. At this time, the School Board cannot accurately determine the cost of implementing SB 7026.

### **Florida Constitution Revision Commission**

Once every 20 years, the Florida Constitution provides for the creation of a 37-member revision commission for the purpose of reviewing the Florida Constitution and proposing changes for voter consideration. The Constitution Revision Commission (the "CRC") meets for approximately one year, traveling the State, identifying issues, performing research, and possibly recommending changes to the Florida Constitution.

On April 16, 2018, the CRC approved eight revisions to be placed on the 2018 General Election ballot for voter consideration. One such revision contains three education related proposals ("Revision 3"). One proposal amends Article IX of the Florida Constitution to specify which schools are operated, controlled, and supervised by a school board. The current constitutional language authorizes local school boards to "operate, supervise, and control all free public schools within their jurisdiction." The amendment limits that authority to public schools "established by the district school board." This amendment may allow the Florida Legislature (as opposed to local school boards) to control public schools that would not be established by school boards. For example, the Florida Legislature could create a new state charter school authorizing board with the authority to authorize new charter schools in school districts throughout the State. The other proposals establish a term limit of eight consecutive years on school board members and promotes civic literacy in public education.

It cannot be determined if Revision 3 will be approved by at least 60% of the electors at the next general election in November 2018. At this time, the School Board cannot determine the full impact of Revision 3 on the District's enrollment or the amount of revenues available to the School Board in future years.

### **Constitutional Amendments Relating to Class Size Reduction**

Article IX of the State Constitution was amended in 2002 by Amendment 9, which requires that the State Legislature provide funding for sufficient classrooms so that class sizes can be reduced to certain constitutional class size maximums by the beginning of the 2010 school year. Amendment 9, Section 1003.03, Florida Statutes, and Section 1013.735, Florida Statutes, relating to the implementation of Amendment 9, collectively are referred to herein as the "Class Size Legislation."

The Class Size Legislation establishes constitutional class size maximums limiting students per class to no more than 18 for pre-kindergarten through 3rd grade, 22 for grades 4

through 8 and 25 for grades 9 through 12. Compliance is determined on a period-by-period basis. In the event a school district is not in compliance with such requirements (based on October student enrollment), the legislation provides that the State shall reduce the class size funding, which can be adjusted for good cause. For those school districts that are in compliance with the constitutional amendment, a reallocation bonus of up to 5% of the base student allocation shall be distributed. School districts not in compliance are required to submit to the Commissioner of Education a corrective action plan that describes specific actions the district will take in order to fully comply with the requirements by October of the following year. If the district submits the certified plan by the required deadline, 75% of the funds remaining after the reallocation to school districts will be reallocated based upon each school district's proportion of the total reduction.

The Class Size Legislation also created the "Operating Categorical Fund for Class Size Reduction," the "Classroom for Kids Program," the "District Effort Recognition Grant Program" and the "Class Size Reduction Lottery Revenue Bond Program" to provide funding programs for capital outlays and operating expenditures necessary to satisfy the mandated class size reductions.

The Class Size Legislation requires each school board to consider implementing various policies and methods to meet these constitutional class sizes, including encouraging dual enrollment courses, encouraging the Florida Virtual School, maximizing instructional staff, reducing construction costs, using joint-use facilities, implementing alternative class scheduling, redrawing attendance zones, implementing evening and multiple sessions and implementing year-round and non-traditional calendars.

Through Fiscal Year 2009-10, the District complied with the requirements of the Class Size Legislation which was based on the average class size at all schools. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2010-11, the requirements were based on the number of students in each individual classroom and subsequently, schools that provided choice (e.g., charter, magnet, career and technical, etc.) continued to be required to meet average class size. Excluding charter schools, the District was at 100% compliance with class size requirements for Fiscal Years 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

### **Reading Mandate**

The 2012 Legislature mandated that all elementary schools which are determined to be among the lowest 100 schools in the State for reading performance must provide an additional hour of reading instruction beyond the normal school day. For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the State did not provide an increase to the \$5 million in Reading and Supplemental Academic Instruction categorical funds that were provided in Fiscal Year 2012-2013. For Fiscal Year 2017-2018, the additional hour of reading instruction beyond the normal school day must be provided to schools that are determined to be among the lowest 300 schools in the State for reading performance. [With the release of school grades for 2017, the State determined that 22 traditional schools and 3 charter schools fell into the lowest 300 designation. The estimated cost of implementing an additional hour of reading at the 25 schools is \$7 million.]

## **LITIGATION**

There is no litigation now pending or threatened: (i) to restrain or enjoin the issuance or sale of the Notes; (ii) questioning or affecting the validity of the Notes, the Resolution or the pledge by the District under the Resolution; or (iii) questioning or affecting the validity of any of the proceedings for the authorization, sale, execution or delivery of the Notes.

The District is involved in certain litigation and disputes incidental to its operations. Upon the basis of information presently available, the General Counsel Office and Risk Management Administration to the Board believes that there are substantial defenses to such litigation and disputes and that, in any event, any ultimate liability, in excess of applicable insurance coverage, resulting therefrom will not materially adversely affect the financial position or results of operations of the District.

## **TAX EXEMPTION**

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), includes requirements which the District must continue to meet after the issuance of the Notes in order that the interest on the Notes be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The District's failure to meet these requirements may cause the interest on the Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the Notes. The District has covenanted in the Resolution to take the actions required by the Code in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

In the opinion of Note Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain representations and certifications of the District and continuing compliance by the District with the tax covenants referred to above, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, the interest on the Notes is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Notes is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Federal legislation enacted in 2017 eliminates alternative minimum tax for corporations for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, corporations should consult their tax advisor regarding alternative minimum tax implications of owning the Notes. Note Counsel is further of the opinion that the Notes and the interest thereon are not subject to taxation under the laws of the State, except as to estate taxes and taxes under Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, on interest, income, or profits on debt obligations owned by corporations as defined in said Chapter 220. Note Counsel will express no opinion as to any other tax consequences regarding the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the status of interest on the Notes under the tax laws of any state other than Florida.

Except as described above, Note Counsel will express no opinion regarding the federal income tax consequences resulting from the receipt or accrual of the interest on the Notes, or the ownership or disposition of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of Notes should be aware that the ownership of Notes may result in other collateral federal tax consequences, including (i) the denial of a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the

Notes, (ii) the reduction of the loss reserve deduction for property and casualty insurance companies by the applicable percentage of certain items, including the interest on the Notes, (iii) the inclusion of the interest on the Notes in the earnings of certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States for purposes of a branch profits tax, (iv) the inclusion of the interest on the Notes in the passive income subject to federal income taxation of certain Subchapter S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of the taxable year and (v) the inclusion of interest on the Notes in the determination of the taxability of certain Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits to certain recipients of such benefits. The nature and extent of the other tax consequences described above will depend on the particular tax status and situation of each owner of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors as to the impact of these other tax consequences.

Note Counsel's opinion is based on existing law, which is subject to change. Such opinion is further based on factual representations made to Note Counsel as of the date hereof. Note Counsel assumes no duty to update or supplement its opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may thereafter come to Note Counsel's attention, or to reflect any changes in law that may thereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, Note Counsel's opinions are not a guarantee of a particular result, and are not binding on the IRS or the courts; rather, such opinions represent Note Counsel's professional judgment based on its review of existing law, and in reliance on the representations and covenants that it deems relevant to such opinion.

#### **Possibility of Future Changes in Tax Law**

From time to time, there are legislative proposals suggested, debated, introduced or pending in Congress or in the State legislature that, if enacted into law, could alter or amend one or more of the federal tax matters, or state tax matters, respectively, described above including, without limitation, the excludability from gross income of interest on the Notes, adversely affect the market price or marketability of the Notes, or otherwise prevent the holders from realizing the full current benefit of the status of the interest thereon. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal may be enacted, or whether, if enacted, any such proposal would apply to the Notes. If enacted into law, such legislative proposals could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their tax advisors as to the impact of any proposed or pending legislation.

#### **Tax Treatment of Note Premium**

The Notes were offered at a price in excess of the principal amount thereof. Under the Code, the excess of the cost basis of a note over the amount payable at maturity or earlier call date is generally characterized as "bond premium". For federal income tax purposes, a portion of the bond premium on the Notes in each taxable year will reduce the cost basis of the owner thereof (i.e., be amortized), but may not be deducted. The amount of amortizable bond premium attributable to each taxable year is determined on an actuarial basis at a constant interest rate compounded on each interest payment date (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). Special rules apply in the case of an owner who holds a Note as inventory, stock in trade or for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business.

Owners of Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the precise determination for federal income tax purposes of the annual amount of amortizable bond premium, the treatment of such bond premium upon the sale or other disposition of Notes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Notes.

### **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

Interest paid on tax-exempt obligations such as the Notes is subject to information reporting to the Internal Revenue Service in a manner similar to interest paid on taxable obligations. This reporting requirement does not affect the excludability of interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, in conjunction with that information reporting requirement, the Code subjects certain non-corporate owners of Notes, under certain circumstances, to “backup withholding” at the rates set forth in the Code, with respect to payments on the Notes and proceeds from the sale of Notes. Any amount so withheld would be refunded or allowed as a credit against the federal income tax of such owner of Notes. This withholding generally applies if the owner of Notes (i) fails to furnish the payor such owner’s social security number or other taxpayer identification number (“TIN”), (ii) furnished the payor an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails to properly report interest, dividends, or other “reportable payments” as defined in the Code, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide the payor or such owner’s securities broker with a certified statement, signed under penalty of perjury, that the TIN provided is correct and that such owner is not subject to backup withholding. Prospective purchasers of the Notes may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

### **APPROVAL OF LEGALITY**

Legal matters incident to the authorization and issuance of the Notes are subject to the legal opinions of Greenberg Traurig, P.A., Miami, Florida, Note Counsel. Copies of such opinions will be available at the time of delivery of the Notes. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the District by Barbara J. Myrick, Esq., General Counsel.

The form of the proposed opinion is attached to this Official Statement as "APPENDIX D - FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL OPINION." The actual legal opinion to be delivered may vary from that text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinion will speak only as of its date, and subsequent distribution of it by recirculation of the Official Statement or otherwise shall create no implication that Note Counsel have reviewed or express any opinion concerning any of the matters referenced in the opinion subsequent to its date.

### **DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY FLORIDA BLUE SKY REGULATIONS**

Section 517.051, Florida Statutes, and the regulations promulgated thereunder require that full and fair disclosure is made of any bonds or other debt obligations of the District that have been in default as to payment of principal or interest at any time after December 31, 1975 (including bonds or other debt obligations for which the District served only as a conduit issuer). The District is not and has not been since December 31, 1975, in default as to payment of principal and interest on its bonds or other debt obligations.

## **FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Official Statement contains certain "forward-looking statements" concerning the School Board's or the District's operations, performance and financial condition, including its future economic performance, plans and objectives and the likelihood of success in developing and expanding. These statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates which are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the School Board or District. The words "may," "would," "could," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "plan," "estimate" and similar expressions are meant to identify these forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

## **RATING**

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") has assigned its municipal bond rating of "\_\_\_\_\_" to the Notes as set forth on the cover page hereof. Such rating reflects only the view of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. Generally, a rating agency bases its rating on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions of its own. There is no assurance such rating will continue for any given period of time or that such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Moody's if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes.

## **FINANCIAL ADVISOR**

PFM Financial Advisors LLC, Orlando, Florida, is serving as Financial Advisor (the "Financial Advisor") to the District. The Financial Advisor assisted in matters relating to the planning, structuring, execution and delivery of the Notes and provided other advice. The Financial Advisor did not engage in any underwriting activities with regard to the sale of the Notes. The Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake and has not undertaken to make, an independent verification or to assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in the Official Statement.

PFM Financial Advisors LLC is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal or other public securities.

## **NOTEHOLDERS' RISKS**

The Notes are limited obligations of the District payable solely from the Pledged Revenues, and to the extent necessary, Non-Ad Valorem Funds, only in the manner and to the extent provided in the Resolution and described herein, and are not secured by the full faith and credit and taxing power of the District. Because the Notes are limited obligations, the sources of money pledged to secure payment of the Notes may be insufficient therefor, and the Noteholders



would not be able to compel the levy of taxes (other than the taxes levied for operating purposes for the Current Fiscal Year) or the institution of foreclosure proceedings against any property of the District to provide for payment of the Notes and the interest thereon. Certain factors may affect the adequacy of the Pledged Revenues and Non-Ad Valorem Funds to provide for payment of the Notes, and there can be no assurance that the Pledged Revenues and Non-Ad Valorem Funds will be adequate to provide for payment of the Notes and the interest thereon.

In particular, the adequacy of the Pledged Revenues and Non-Ad Valorem Funds to provide for repayment of the Notes depends upon (1) the ability of taxpayers in the County to pay the ad valorem taxes levied in the Current Fiscal Year, (2) the percentage of collection of ad valorem taxes for the Current Fiscal Year, (3) the receipt by the District of the federal and state funds upon which it depends, in part, for the funding of its operations for the Current Fiscal Year, and (4) the absence of the need for extraordinary, unforeseen expenditures during the Current Fiscal Year. These matters are largely dependent upon factors beyond the control of the District, and any adverse developments with respect to these or other factors could affect the ability of the District to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes.

### **UNDERWRITING**

The Notes are being purchased by \_\_\_\_\_, as the winning bidder of the competitive public sale of the Notes (the "Underwriter") at an aggregate purchase price of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (which represents the \$\_\_\_\_\_ principal amount of the Notes plus a note premium of \$\_\_\_\_\_, minus an underwriting discount of \$\_\_\_\_\_). The offer of the Underwriter to purchase the Notes provides for the purchase of all of the Notes if any are purchased. The Notes may be reoffered and sold by the Underwriter to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers at prices that are lower than the stated public offering price. After the initial public offering, the Underwriter may change the offering price from time to time.

### **CONTINUING DISCLOSURE**

On the date of issuance of the Notes, the District will execute a Material Events Notice Certificate in the form attached hereto as "Appendix F - Form of Material Events Notice Certificate" pursuant to which the District will agree, for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, to provide notice of the occurrence of certain enumerated events in accordance with the provisions of, and to the degree necessary to comply with, Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because the Notes have a stated maturity of 18 months or less, the District is exempt from the continuing disclosure requirements of the Rule.

Pursuant to the Material Events Notice Certificate, the District will provide in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") through its Electronic Municipal Market Access (EMMA), notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes: (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (b) non-payment related defaults, if material; (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (d) unscheduled

draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (f) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Notes; (g) modification of rights of registered owners of the Notes, if material; (h) Note calls, if material; (i) defeasances; (j) release, substitution or sale of property securing the repayment of the Notes, if material; (k) rating changes; (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or a similar event of the District; (m) events relating to mergers, consolidations or acquisitions of an obligated person with respect to the Notes, if material; (n) appointment of successor or additional trustee, if material; and (o) tender offers. Such obligation of the District will remain in effect, subject to the following sentence, so long as the Notes are outstanding in accordance with their terms. The intent of the District's undertaking in the Material Events Notice Certificate is to provide notice of enumerated events described in the Rule and, accordingly, the District reserves the right to modify its obligations under the Material Events Notice Certificate so long as any such modification is made in a manner consistent with the Rule. Furthermore, to the extent that the Rule no longer requires the issuers of municipal securities to provide all or any portion of the notice the District has agreed to provide pursuant to the Material Events Notice Certificate, the obligation of the District to provide such information also shall cease immediately.

Although the District is exempt from the continuing disclosure requirements of the Rule with respect to the Notes, the District, acting through the Board as its governing body, has entered into continuing disclosure undertakings in connection with the issuance of other obligations under which it is an obligated person. The District is current in all of its electronic filings with the MSRB of Annual Reports and other financial information required by the Rule in connection with such other undertakings. However, in the previous five (5) year period prior to the date of this Official Statement, the District failed to file certain updates of financial information in its prior offering statements that were not contained in two (2) of its five most recent CAFRs (Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013) but were required to be filed by its continuing disclosure undertakings. All of such updated financial information was filed on January 15, 2014.

The District is current in its required filings of material events notices with respect to such other undertakings, although in the previous five years the District did not file all material events notices of rating changes related to downgrades of municipal bond insurers insuring certain of the District's outstanding obligations under certificates of participation. The District intends to fully comply with all current and future continuing disclosure undertakings. In furtherance thereof, as of January 9, 2014, the District engaged DAC as its dissemination agent in order to ensure ongoing and future compliance with its obligations under the Rule.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

The information contained in this Official Statement has been compiled from sources deemed to be reliable, and while not guaranteed as to completeness or accuracy, is believed to be correct as of this date. 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 is to create, under any circumstances, any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or the Board from the date hereof.

This Official Statement is submitted in connection with the sale of the securities referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, as a whole or in part, for any other purpose. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or of estimates, whether or not so expressly stated are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the estimates will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement that may have been made orally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the owners of the Notes.

The references, excerpts, and summaries of all documents, statutes, and information concerning the District, the Notes and certain reports and statistical data referred to herein do not purport to be complete, comprehensive and definitive and each such summary and reference is qualified in its entirety by reference to each such document for full and complete statements of all matters of fact relating to the Notes, the security for the payment of the Notes and the rights and obligations of the owners thereof and to each such statute, report or instrument.

The Appendices attached hereto are integral parts of this Official Statement and must be read in their entirety together with all foregoing statements.

Further information regarding the District is available upon request from Ivan Perrone, Treasurer, 600 Southeast Third Avenue, 2nd Floor, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301, Telephone (754) 321-1980, or during the offering period for the Notes, from PFM Financial Advisors LLC, 300 South Orange Avenue, Suite 1170, Orlando, Florida 32801, (407) 648-2208, Financial Advisor to the District.

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## AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

This Official Statement has been duly authorized by the authority of the Board. Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, the Board will furnish a certificate to the effect that nothing has come to their attention which would lead them to believe that the Official Statement (other than the information related to DTC or its book-entry system of registration and the information contained under the heading "TAX EXEMPTION," as to which no opinion will be expressed), as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Notes, contains any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact which should be included therein for the purposes for which the Official Statement is intended to be used, or which is necessary to make the statements contained herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

### SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: *Do Not Sign*  
Nora Rupert, Chair, The School Board  
of Broward County, Florida

By: *Do Not Sign*  
Robert W. Runcie, Superintendent of  
Schools and Secretary to The School  
Board of Broward County, Florida

## APPENDIX A

### GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

*Certain financial and/or statistical data reflected in Appendix A may differ from similar information presented elsewhere in this Offering Statement as a result of the differences in the last day of the fiscal year of the District and the County, respectively.*

Broward County, Florida (the "County"), created in October 1915 by the legislature of the State of Florida, is located on the southeast coast of Florida and has an area of approximately 1,231 square miles. The County is bordered on the south by Miami-Dade County and on the north by Palm Beach County. Located within the County are 31 municipalities. The County ranks second in Florida and 17th in the nation with a 2017 population of approximately 1.9 million. Approximately 50% of the County's population lives in its seven largest cities: Fort Lauderdale, Pembroke Pines, Hollywood, Miramar, Coral Springs, Pompano Beach and Davie. Four airports, including the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, are located in the County. Port Everglades, Florida's deepest harbor and a leading international cruise port, is located less than two miles from Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

#### Governmental Structure

The County is governed by the provisions of its Charter (the "Charter"), as amended, originally adopted by the electors of the County on November 5, 1974. Under the Charter, the County functions as a home rule government consistent with the provisions of the Florida Constitution and the general laws of Florida.

The nine member Board of County Commissioners (the "Board") is the legislative body of the County government. The Board annually elects a Mayor who serves as presiding officer. The Charter provides for one County Commissioner to be elected from each of the nine Commission districts. Elections are held every two years for staggered four-year terms. Each candidate must be a registered elector and a legal resident of the district to be represented.

The County Commissioners and expiration of their terms are as follows:

Quentin "Beam" Furr, Mayor	November 2018
Mark D. Bogen, Vice Mayor	November 2018
Steven A. Geller, Commissioner	November 2020
Dale V.C. Holness, Commissioner	November 2020
Chip Lamarca, Commissioner	November 2018
Nan H. Rich, Commissioner	November 2020
Timothy M. Ryan, Commissioner	November 2020
Barbara Sharief, Commissioner	November 2018
Michael I. Udine, Commissioner	November 2020

The County Administrator, appointed by the Board, is the chief administrative officer of the County government. The County Administrator directs the functions of County government

through several offices, seven major departments, and various divisions within each department. Pursuant to an Administrative Code adopted by the Board, unless otherwise stated in the Charter, the County Administrator can appoint, suspend, or remove all County employees, with the exception of the County Auditor and the County Attorney. The County Administrator also serves as ex-officio Clerk of the Board.

Under the Charter, checks and balances are provided by the Office of the County Auditor. The County Auditor, appointed by the Board, maintains an advisory position to that body.

Legal services are provided to the County government by the Office of the County Attorney. The County Attorney is appointed by the Board. Staff attorneys, appointed by the County Attorney, represent the Board and all other departments, divisions, boards, and offices in all legal matters affecting the County.

### Population

In the years since it began as an agricultural community of 5,000, the County has steadily grown and is the second largest county in Florida and the 18th largest county in the nation according to the 2010 census.

Year	Broward County		State of Florida		United States	
	Population	Change <sup>(1)</sup>	Population	Change <sup>(1)</sup>	Population	Change <sup>(1)</sup>
1960	333,946	–	4,952,000	–	179,323,000	–
1970	620,100	6.38%	6,791,418	3.21%	203,302,031	1.26%
1980	1,018,257	5.08	9,746,324	3.68	226,545,805	1.09
1990	1,255,531	2.12	12,938,071	2.87	248,845,816	0.94
2000	1,623,018	2.60	15,982,378	2.14	281,421,906	1.24
2010 <sup>(2)</sup>	1,748,066	0.74	18,801,310	1.64	308,745,538	0.93

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

<sup>(1)</sup> Average annual percentage increase over the preceding period using a compound annual growth rate

<sup>(2)</sup> 2010 represents the last year data is available at the County level from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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## Labor Force and Unemployment Rates

Year Ended December 31	Broward County Civilian Labor Force	Unemployment Rates		
		Broward County	Florida	United States
2008	1,006,721	5.6	6.3	5.8
2009	980,551	9.1	10.4	9.3
2010	936,563	10.2	11.1	9.6
2011	951,445	9.4	10.0	8.9
2012	964,061	8.0	8.5	8.1
2013	973,865	6.8	7.2	7.4
2014	987,743	5.9	6.3	6.2
2015	987,057	5.1	5.5	5.3
2016	1,004,443	4.5	4.8	4.9
2017	1,026,330	3.9	4.2	4.4

Source: Florida Research and Economic Information Database Application.

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**Estimated Nonagricultural Employment by Industry**

**Fort Lauderdale Metropolitan Division**

**(in thousands)**

Industry Title	2013 Total	2013 Percent of Total	2014 Total	2014 Percent of Total	2015 Total	2015 Percent of Total	2016 Total	2016 Percent of Total	2017 Total	2017 Percent of Total
<b>Grand Total</b>	<u>776.8</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>800.1</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>823.6</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>841.6</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>850.5</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	61.5	7.9	66.1	8.3	71.6	8.7	73.1	8.7	76.6	9.0
Construction	34.7	4.5	38.4	4.8	43.5	5.3	45.3	5.4	48.8	5.7
Manufacturing	26.7	3.4	27.6	3.4	28.0	3.4	27.7	3.3	27.7	3.3
<b>Service Providing</b>	715.3	92.1	734.0	91.7	752.0	91.3	768.5	91.3	773.9	91.0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	182.4	23.5	185.5	23.2	189.9	23.1	193.3	23.0	191.3	22.5
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	46.7	6.0	48.0	6.0	48.7	5.9	49.8	5.9	48.5	5.7
<i>Retail Trade</i>	111.0	14.3	112.3	14.0	114.7	13.9	115.9	13.8	112.7	13.3
<i>Transportation, Warehousing,     and Utilities</i>	24.7	3.2	25.2	3.1	26.5	3.2	27.6	3.3	30.1	3.5
Financial Activities	55.2	7.1	56.4	7.0	57.0	6.9	58.5	7.0	58.6	6.9
Information	18.4	2.4	18.9	2.4	19.2	2.3	20.0	2.4	20.4	2.4
Professional and Business Services	134.5	17.3	141.0	17.6	146.9	17.8	149.0	17.7	154.0	18.1
Education and Health Services	99.5	12.8	101.6	12.7	104.3	12.7	108.8	12.9	111.5	13.1
Leisure and Hospitality	87.4	11.3	91.0	11.4	93.5	11.4	95.5	11.3	93.5	11.0
Other Services	36.2	4.7	37.6	4.7	38.2	4.6	38.2	4.5	39.1	4.6
Government	101.7	13.1	102.0	12.7	103.0	12.5	105.2	12.5	105.5	12.4
<i>Federal</i>	7.0	0.9	6.8	0.8	6.8	0.8	7.0	0.8	7.1	0.8
<i>State</i>	9.4	1.2	9.6	1.2	9.3	1.1	9.1	1.1	8.8	1.0
<i>Local</i>	85.3	11.0	85.6	10.7	86.9	10.6	89.1	10.6	89.6	10.5

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.



## Largest Employers

The County has a diversified economy with a balance among technology, manufacturing, financial, international and domestic tourism, residential and commercial construction, and retail trade. There were approximately 60,000 business establishments with operations in the County at the end of fiscal year 2017. According to the 2010 Economic Census conducted by the United States Census Bureau, approximately 90% of firms within the County have fewer than 20 employees; additionally, approximately 150 businesses have corporate, division, or regional headquarters in the County. The table below shows the principal employers in the County for 2017.

Company	Employees
Broward County School Board	31,797
Memorial Healthcare System	12,200
Broward County Government	11,780
Broward Health	8,219
Nova Southeastern University	7,462
AutoNation	4,000
American Express	3,500
City of Fort Lauderdale	2,568
Spirit Airlines	1,800
Citrix	1,700

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of Broward County, Florida for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2017.

## Per Capita Income Broward County, Florida, and United States

Year	Broward County			Florida		U.S.
	Dollars	% of Florida	% of U.S.	Dollars	% of U.S.	Dollars
2006	\$40,802	105.3	107.0	\$38,738	101.6	\$38,144
2007	42,117	105.9	105.8	39,788	99.9	39,821
2008	41,109	103.7	100.1	39,655	96.5	41,082
2009	38,658	104.3	98.2	37,065	94.1	39,376
2010	40,713	105.4	101.1	38,624	95.9	40,277
2011	41,735	103.1	98.3	40,476	95.3	42,453
2012	41,686	101.7	94.2	40,983	92.6	44,267
2013	40,910	100.3	92.0	40,771	91.7	44,462
2014	42,922	100.1	92.5	42,868	92.4	46,414
2015	44,909	101.1	93.3	44,429	92.3	48,112

Source: Florida Research and Economic Information Database Application.

## Taxable Sales for the County

The following table shows the taxable sales within the County for the calendar years 2007-2016 and the percentage increase in such sales for each year.

Year Ended December 31	Taxable Sales	Percent Change from Prior Year
2007	\$31,643,675	(4.83)%
2008	29,096,202	(8.05)
2009	26,261,882	(9.74)
2010	26,898,615	2.42
2011	27,988,113	4.05
2012	29,692,094	6.09
2013	31,631,500	6.53
2014	33,860,247	7.05
2015	35,783,223	5.68
2016	36,886,556	3.08

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

## Tourism

Tourism is an important component of the County's economy. The combination of favorable climate (Fort Lauderdale has a mean temperature of 75.5 degrees Fahrenheit), together with diverse recreational opportunities, including theaters, parks, public beaches, yacht basins, fishing, golf, tennis, restaurants, thoroughbred racing, jai alai, casino gambling and water recreational facilities, have made the County a tourist center. The County's multipurpose convention center expansion was completed in 2002 giving the facility a total of 600,000 gross square feet of space. The three level, 180,000 square foot expansion is mainly comprised of a 50,000 square foot exhibit hall, a 33,000 square foot ballroom and 15,000 square feet of meeting room space. Connecting corridors were built at all levels in order to provide convenient access between the original building and the expansion as well as from the original building to the adjacent parking garage.

Tourists now visit the County over the entire year instead of merely during winter months and the tourism industry is currently drawing from a worldwide market. The County welcomed [13.8] million visitors in calendar year 2017, which had an economic impact of over [\$7.8] billion. The County's 2017 hotel occupancy rate was 77.8%, an increase of 0.9% over the previous year.

## Building Permits

In the late 1980's, the construction of multi-family units exceeded the construction of single family homes. In contrast, the number of permits issued in the 1990's for single family homes exceeded the number of permits issued for multi-family units. The gap between the two has narrowed significantly in the recent past due to a number of factors, including the very limited availability of vacant land and continued population growth, both of which have contributed to increased housing density. The yearly data for building permits is presented in the following table:

Calendar Year	Single Family Units	Multi-Family Units	Total Residential Units	Total Residential Valuation	Permit Valuation
2008	655	1,144	1,799	304,194	304,194
2009	402	466	868	159,077	159,077
2010	814	162	976	197,867	197,867
2011	1,376	981	2,357	268,310	268,310
2012	1,023	2,533	3,556	429,074	429,074
2013	1,386	2,735	4,121	532,339	532,339
2014	1,132	949	2,081	378,988	378,988
2015	1,417	3,601	5,018	776,095	776,095
2016	1,455	2,236	3,691	813,784	813,784
2017	1,602	2,922	4,524	940,370	940,370

## Education

Broward County Public Schools is the sixth largest public school district in the United States and the second largest, fully accredited public school district in the State of Florida with approximately [271,000] students currently enrolled and a fiscal year ending June 30, 2018 budget for all funds of approximately \$\_\_\_ billion. The system consists of [337] schools: [236] traditional schools and centers, and [101] charter schools. Broward County Public Schools is an independent operating and taxing entity, meaning that it is separate from the County.

There are three four-year colleges and universities in the County: Florida Atlantic University and Florida International University, which are public, and Nova Southeastern University, which is private. Florida Atlantic University and Florida International University are two of the twelve universities in the State University System of Florida. Broward College, Prospect Hall College, City College, Fort Lauderdale College, the Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale, and Keiser Institute of Technology are two-year colleges located in the County.

There are also seven educational institutions in the County with degree or certificate programs providing vocational and technical education.

## **Transportation**

Surface Transportation. The County is served by three bus lines, two railroads (Florida East Coast Railway and CSX), and major freight carriers. The road system within the County, totaling approximately 4,800 miles, contains over 140 miles of interstate and other expressways (including I-95, I-75, I-595, the Florida Turnpike, and the Sawgrass Expressway) and approximately 375 miles of divided highways. The County-operated bus system has an active fleet of 352 fixed route buses, including 51 community buses. TRI-Rail, a commuter rail system, provides service along a 66 mile corridor from Palm Beach County to Miami-Dade County.

Sea Transportation. Port Everglades, Florida's deepest harbor and one of the top three cruise ports in the world, is located in the County – less than two miles from Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport. Port Everglades is served by major motor freight carriers and two railroads. All functions, assets, and liabilities of Port Everglades passed over to the County in November 1994 as the result of a local bill which dissolved the separate governing body of the Port and transferred all related duties and powers to the Board. In fiscal year 2017, Port Everglades handled 122.3 million barrels of petroleum and 7.2 million tons of containerized cargo. A total of 3,863,662 cruise ship passengers went through Port Everglades on 846 sailings in fiscal year 2017.

A portion of Port Everglades has been designated a Foreign Trade Zone ("FTZ"), where foreign components can be assembled, packaged, and shipped without usual customs duties. The FTZ at Port Everglades was the first such operating zone established in Florida. The general-purpose FTZ now includes 15 sites within and outside of the Port's boundaries on a total of 388 acres. In calendar year 2014, cargo valued at more than \$329 million was received and more than \$322 million was shipped from all active general-purpose FTZ areas combined. Additionally, the five special-purpose subzones at Port Everglades received cargo valued at more than \$4.6 billion and shipped cargo more than \$4.6 billion. The County is moving forward with a public-private partnership for the design, construction, financing, operation and maintenance of a new logistics center at Port Everglades. The logistics center will be designated as a FTZ. The completion of the logistics center, anticipated for April 2019, will allow Port Everglades to proceed with the demolition of the existing obsolete FTZ facility and construction of additional marine terminal yards for cargo customers.

Air Transportation. Four airports are located in the County. There are three general aviation airports and the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport (the "Airport"), which is used by most major national commercial airlines and several foreign commercial airlines. For fiscal year 2017, enplaned passengers totaled 16,216,686 – an increase of 10.9% over fiscal year 2016. Approximately 107,860 total tons of cargo was handled at the Airport in fiscal year 2017.

**APPENDIX B**

**EXCERPTED PAGES FROM THE  
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF  
THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

**APPENDIX C**

**EXCERPTED PAGES FROM THE  
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (UNAUDITED) OF  
THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

**APPENDIX D**

**FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL OPINION**



**APPENDIX E**

**AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION**

**APPENDIX F**

**FORM OF MATERIAL EVENTS NOTICE CERTIFICATE**