

EXHIBIT D

FORM OF PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

[attached]

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY __, 2020

**NEW ISSUE
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY**

**RATING: Moody's " ____"
See "RATING" herein.**

In the opinion of Note Counsel, assuming the accuracy of certain certifications and 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 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 2020**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: _____, 2021

The Tax Anticipation Notes, Series 2020 (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, 2020 and ends June 30, 2021 (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. 20-____ authorizing their issuance (the "Resolution") adopted by The School Board of Broward County, Florida (the "Board" or the "School Board") on June 23, 2020. 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 JULY [14], 2020 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 July [28], 2020.

Dated: July __, 2020

*Preliminary, subject to change.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

BOARD MEMBERS

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

DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Superintendent of Schools

Robert W. Runcie

Chief Financial Officer

Judith M. Marte

Task Assigned Chief Facilities Officer

MaryAnn May, Ph.D.

Treasurer

Ivan Perrone

Director of Capital Budget

Omar Shim

General Counsel

Barbara J. Myrick, Esq.

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.

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.

References to website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and may be in the form of a hyperlink solely for the reader's convenience. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

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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, 2019
APPENDIX C:	FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL OPINION
APPENDIX D:	AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION
APPENDIX E:	FORM OF MATERIAL EVENTS NOTICE CERTIFICATE

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

\$ _____ *

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2020

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 2020 (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 D – 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. 20-___ of The School Board of Broward County, Florida (the "Board" or the "School Board"), as the governing body of the District, duly adopted on June 23, 2020 (the "Resolution") attached hereto as Appendix D. 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, 2020 and ends June 30, 2021 (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 D – AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION."

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

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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 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 moneys 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 payment 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 July [28], 2020) 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.

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 THE 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 9, 2019, the District served 267,970 students (including charter school students) and approximately 120,000 adult students in 231 schools, education centers and technical colleges and 89 charter schools. The District is the County's largest single employer. As of August 12, 2019, the District had approximately 26,607 permanent employees, including over 14,313 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" herein. 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" hereto.

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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⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year 2015-16	Fiscal Year 2016-17	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20 ⁽²⁾
Pre-Kindergarten to Grade 3	69,619	69,812	68,952	68,154	66,633
Grades 4-8	80,192	80,330	81,696	81,672	80,335
Grades 9-12	70,468	70,404	70,686	70,358	69,841
Centers	5,275	5,194	5,090	4,447	4,457
Total	<u>225,554</u>	<u>225,740</u>	<u>226,424</u>	<u>224,631</u>	<u>221,266</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

(1) Excludes charter school enrollment.

(2) Demographics and Student Assignments Department: September 9, 2019 student enrollment from TERMS.

School Facilities⁽¹⁾

	Fiscal Year 2015-16	Fiscal Year 2016-17	Fiscal Year 2017-18	Fiscal Year 2018-19	Fiscal Year 2019-20
Elementary	137	136	136	136	135
Middle	40	38	37	37	35
High	33	33	33	33	32
Others ⁽²⁾	28	29	28	28	29
Total	<u>238</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>231</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019. Fiscal Year 2019-20 data provided by Broward County Public Schools Assessment and Research Department.

(1) Excludes charter schools. There were 89 charter schools located within the District for Fiscal Year 2019-20.

(2) 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. 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, but are not limited to, 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
Donna P. Korn, Chair	2011	2022
Dr. Rosalind Osgood, Vice Chair	2012	2020
Heather P. Brinkworth	2014	2020
Lori Alhadef	2018	2022
Robin Bartleman	2004	2020
Patricia Good	2010	2020
Laurie Rich Levinson	2010	2022
Ann Murray	2008	2022
Nora Rupert	2010	2022

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 19th permanent leader in the 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, South Florida Government Finance Officers and City Clerks Association and Association of Public Treasurers of the United States and Canada.

Omar Shim is the Director of Capital Budget for the District. Mr. Shim began his career in the District in 2000 as a Capital Scheduling and Claims Analyst, then was promoted to Director of Quality Assurance and Assistant to Comptroller in 2003. In 2005, he was appointed as Special Assigned Director of Capital Budget and took over the position permanently in 2006. In that capacity, he oversees the District's capital budget and facilitates the process of developing the District Educational Facilities Plan. Mr. Shim graduated from Florida Atlantic University and is a member of the GFOA and the Florida School Finance Officers Association.

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Employee Relations

General

As of August 12, 2019, the School Board employed approximately 26,607 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:

<u>Employee Group</u>	<u>Bargaining Agents/ Meet and Confer Groups</u>	<u>Contract Expiration⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Status of Negotiations</u>
Teachers	Broward Teachers Union ("BTU") – Teachers Contract	August 15, 2022 ⁽²⁾	Settled for 2019- 20 School Year
Education Support Professionals	BTU – Educational Support Professionals	June 30, 2020 ⁽²⁾	Settled for 2019- 20 School Year
Technical Support Professionals	BTU – Technical Support Professionals	June 30, 2021 ⁽²⁾	Settled for 2019- 20 School Year
Clerical	Federation of Public Employees ("FOPE")	June 30, 2020 ⁽²⁾	[Union currently in ratification process for the 2019-20 School Year]
Maintenance, Facilities, Transportation, Security Specialists, Campus Monitors	FOPE	June 30, 2020 ⁽²⁾	[Union currently in ratification process for the 2019-20 School Year]
Food Service	FOPE	August 14, 2020 ⁽²⁾	[Union currently in ratification process for the 2019-20 School Year]
SIU Investigators	Police Benevolent Association	June 30, 2020 ⁽²⁾	Settled for 2019- 20 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

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

⁽²⁾ 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 Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2019, which is available by writing to the Division of Retirement, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000, by phoning (850) 488-5706 or visiting the following website: www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce_operations/retirement/publications/annual_reports. 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 0.06% 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, 2019, the FRS Trust Fund held \$2,542,917,693 in accumulated benefits and interest for 33,490 DROP participants. Of those 33,490 DROP Participants, 31,749 were active in DROP with balances totaling \$2,277,211,830. The remaining participants were no longer active in the DROP and had balances totaling \$277,211,830 to be processed after June 30, 2019.

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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of creditable service completed at the time of retirement, with a minimum HIS payment of \$30 and a maximum HIS payment of \$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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 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, 2019, the balance of legally required reserves for all defined benefit pension plans was \$163,573,726,217. These funds were 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 for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019, totaled \$149.6 million and \$115.50 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 FRS, 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 FRS 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 FRS 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 FRS 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 FRS Pension Plan totaled \$874.6 million at June 30, 2019. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined an actuarial valuation as of that July 1, 2018. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the District's 2017-18 Fiscal Year contributions relative to the total 2017-18 Fiscal Year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2018, the District's proportion was 2.90%, which was a decrease of 0.01% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

As of June 30, 2019, the District reported a net pension liability of \$436.7 million for its proportionate share of the HIS Plan's net pension liability. The current portion of the net pension liability is the District's proportionate share of benefit payments expected to be paid within one year, net of the District's proportionate share of the HIS Plan's fiduciary net position available to pay that amount. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, and update procedures were used to determine liabilities as of July 1, 2018. The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the District's 2017-18 Fiscal Year contributions relative to the total 2017-18 Fiscal Year contributions of all participating members. As of June 30, 2018, the District's proportionate share was 4.13%, which was a decrease of 0.01% from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2017. See APPENDIX B hereto, including the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 15 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.

In June 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("GASB No. 75"), which was adopted by the District for the year ended June 30, 2018. GASB No. 75 addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB provided to employees of state and local government employers; establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses; requires governments to report a liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses on the face of the financial statement for the OPEB that they provide; and requires more extensive note disclosures and supplementary information about their OPEB liability. The beginning net position of the District was decreased by \$93.8 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75. The District's total OPEB liability reported at June 30, 2017 increased by \$93.77 million to \$180.8 million as of July 1, 2017, due to the transition in the valuation methods under GASB Statement No. 45 to GASB Statement No. 75, and beginning balances for deferred outflows/inflows of resources were not restated.

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. As of the valuation date, June 30, 2018, there were approximately 26,745 active participants and 827 inactive participants (retirees and beneficiaries) of the District receiving post-employment benefits. The District

provided required employer contributions toward the annual OPEB cost in the amount of \$6.1 million, comprised of benefit payments made on behalf of retirees for claims expense and retention costs. 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 \$196.8 million at the end of Fiscal Year 2018-19.

Below are the details regarding the total OPEB liability from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 (in thousands):

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance Recognized at 06/30/2018, as Restated	\$ 174,182
Changes for the Fiscal Year:	
Service Cost	\$ 8,746
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	6,403
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience of the Total OPEB Liability	(15,316)
Changes in Assumptions and Other Inputs	28,955
Benefit Payments	<u>(6,133)</u>
Net Changes	<u>22,655</u>
Balance at 06/30/2019	<u>\$ 196,837</u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs include the change in the discount rate from 3.56 percent as of the beginning of the measurement period to 3.62 percent as of June 30, 2018.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

For additional information, see Note 14 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, 2019" hereto.

Indebtedness

Set forth below is selected information regarding outstanding debt of the District. For more detailed financial information concerning the District, see "APPENDIX B – EXCERPTED PAGES FROM THE COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019."

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**School District of Broward County, Florida - Outstanding Long-Term Debt
As of June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding</u> ⁽⁴⁾
Self-Supporting State Bonds: ⁽¹⁾	
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2010-A (Refunding)	\$ 2,590,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2011-A (Refunding)	3,080,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2014-B (Refunding)	59,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2017-A	3,119,000
State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 2019-A	678,000
Sub-Total State Board Bonds	\$ 9,526,000
General Obligation Bonds ⁽²⁾	
Series 2015 Bonds	\$ 140,445,000
Series 2019 Bonds	173,630,000
Sub-Total General Obligation Bonds	\$ 314,075,000
Certificates of Participation: ⁽³⁾	
Series 2004 Certificates (QZAB)	\$ 106,124
Series 2009A Certificates (QSCB)	24,032,000
Series 2010A Certificates (QSCB)	41,316,000
Series 2011A Certificates	54,075,000
Series 2012A Certificates	109,350,000
Series 2014A Certificates	113,825,000
Series 2015A Certificates	242,805,000
Series 2015B Certificates	165,855,000
Series 2015C Certificates	65,000,000
Series 2016A Certificates	189,010,000
Series 2016B Certificates	18,735,000
Series 2017A Certificates	20,612,000
Series 2017B Certificates	56,300,000
Series 2017C Certificates	151,230,000
Sub-Total Certificates of Participation	\$1,252,251,124
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT OUTSTANDING	\$1,575,852,124

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ 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.

⁽³⁾ Subject to annual appropriation. Does not reflect the Certificates of Participation, Series 2020A, which were issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$202,590,000 on May 19, 2020 to finance the costs of certain educational facilities, or the Certificates of Participation, Series 2019A and Certificates of Participation, Series 2019B, which were issued in the aggregate principal amounts of \$105,240,000 and \$65,085,000, respectively, on July 18, 2019 to refund the Series 2014A Certificates and Series 2015C Certificates, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ 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 2019-20 budget was held on September 4, 2019. The tentative budget for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year is expected to be adopted by the School Board on July __, 2020, with a final budget hearing on September __, 2020.

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. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES" herein.

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 19, 2020, the Florida Legislature adopted a State education budget for State Fiscal Year 2020-21, which commenced July 1, 2020, providing for an approximately \$776 million or 3.55% increase in State and local FEFP funding for K-12 public schools over State Fiscal Year 2019-20, reflecting a per-pupil increase of approximately \$183 per student or 2.40% over Fiscal Year 2019-20. The approved budget eliminates the Best and Brightest Teacher/Principal bonus program and, in turn, provides for \$500 million for teacher salary increases intended to raise the minimum teacher salary in the State to \$47,500. The funds for minimum teacher salary increases is provided via a new State categorical program, the Teacher Salary Increase Allocation. The budget provides that funds earmarked for teacher

salary increases shall be allocated based on each district's share of the base FEFP allocation, and that such funds may be provided in multiple years in order to achieve a particular salary goal. [The budget has not yet been sent to the Governor for approval. The Governor has line-item veto power over specific items in the budget, so there can be no assurance that the final budget signed into law by the Governor will be identical to that passed by the Legislature. Once the budget is sent to the Governor, he will have 15 days to revise it based on his line item veto authority, or sign it into law. The Governor has publicly stated that given the expected decrease in State revenues due to the coronavirus pandemic, he will, if necessary, utilize his line item veto authority in more significant ways than usual. As the State Fiscal Year 2020-21 does not commence until July 1, 2020, the leaders of the Florida Legislature and the Governor have all indicated there is no immediate need for the budget to be sent to the Governor.] There have also been reports that the Florida Legislature may convene in a special session to revise the adopted budget due to the expected decline in State revenues as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. See "RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AND OTHER EVENTS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES - Coronavirus (COVID-19)" herein. The estimated increase for the District is approximately \$52.5 million in State and local FEFP funds over Fiscal Year 2019-20, of which \$47.3 million is part of the Teacher Salary Increase Allocation. The District estimates the cost of raising the minimum teacher salary in the District to \$47,500 will be \$24.9 million. However, there can be no assurance that funding for K-12 public schools will increase exactly as provided for in the current approved budget.

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. The District's FEFP receipts for Fiscal Year 2017-18 were approximately \$1.5 billion, were approximately \$1.5 billion for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and were budgeted to be approximately \$1.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2019-20, 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 \$307.6 million for Fiscal Year 2017-18 and \$304.3 million for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and was budgeted to be \$302.0 million for Fiscal Year 2019-20.

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 \$13.9 million in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2017-18, \$12.4 million in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and was budgeted to receive \$12.4 million in Florida School Recognition revenue for Fiscal Year 2019-20. The District received \$0.5 million in Discretionary Lottery revenues in Fiscal Year 2017-18 and received \$0.95 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19. The District was budgeted to receive \$0.94 million in Discretionary Lottery revenues in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

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 \$73.4 million for Workforce Development in Fiscal Year 2017-18, received approximately \$74.0 million for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and was budgeted to receive approximately \$77.0 million for Fiscal Year 2019-20.

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). The millage limitation does not apply to taxes approved at referendum by qualified electors in the County for general obligation bonds and certain other short-term, voter approved levies. 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 ended June 30, 2020, the District's Required Local Effort millage was 3.887 mills, inclusive of a Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage of 0.062 mills 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 to levy 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 ended June 30, 2020, the District's discretionary operating millage was 0.748 mills. The District did not levy any capital outlay discretionary millage for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2020. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - Millage Set by Local Governing Body" 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 2019-20. The voters approved such levy at a special election held on August 28, 2018. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Millage Set by Local Governing Body" herein.

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. Ad Valorem Tax Revenue collections for operating levies for Fiscal Year 2017-18 were \$918.7 million, were \$936.4 million for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and budgeted revenues for Fiscal Year 2019-20 were \$1,062.7 million. The budgeted increase in ad valorem tax receipts for operating purposes for Fiscal Year 2019-20 is due to levy of the additional voter approved operating millage of 0.50 mills described above. 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 2017-18, \$2.5 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19 and were budgeted to be \$2.3 million in Fiscal Year 2019-20. Federal funds through the State totaled \$21.7 million in Fiscal Year 2017-18 were \$26.6 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19 and were budgeted to be \$22.5 million in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

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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, 2016 through June 30, 2019 (audited) and June 30, 2020 (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				Budgeted
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES:					
Local Sources:					
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$901,439	\$916,007	\$918,653	\$936,365	\$1,062,666
Interest Income and Other	57,533	68,238	76,970	98,421	77,258
Total Local Sources	<u>958,972</u>	<u>984,245</u>	<u>995,623</u>	<u>1,034,786</u>	<u>1,139,924</u>
State Sources:					
Florida Education Finance Program	655,072	688,328	703,547	710,182	767,686
Other	391,900	399,127	399,908	397,698	398,018
Total State Sources	<u>1,046,972</u>	<u>1,087,455</u>	<u>1,103,455</u>	<u>1,107,880</u>	<u>1,165,704</u>
Federal Sources:					
Other	17,159	22,189	23,890	29,134	24,750
Total Federal Sources	<u>17,159</u>	<u>22,189</u>	<u>23,890</u>	<u>29,134</u>	<u>24,750</u>
Total Revenues	<u>2,023,103</u>	<u>2,093,889</u>	<u>2,122,968</u>	<u>2,171,800</u>	<u>2,330,378</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
Instructional Services	1,372,810	1,419,048	1,465,218	1,487,704	1,593,242
Instructional Support Services	178,344	196,296	206,593	211,013	215,898
Pupil Transportation Services	83,255	87,644	91,950	93,329	86,270
Operation and Maintenance	241,991	246,242	245,021	258,307	274,458
School Administration	130,113	136,711	141,085	144,065	142,549
General Administration	80,767	88,436	96,267	93,563	128,285
Debt Service	276	1,480	952	1,802	1,480
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	6,319	-
Total Expenditures	<u>2,087,556</u>	<u>2,175,857</u>	<u>2,247,086</u>	<u>2,296,102</u>	<u>2,442,182</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(64,493)</u>	<u>(81,968)</u>	<u>(124,118)</u>	<u>(124,302)</u>	<u>(111,804)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Loss Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	76,231	85,402	94,702	124,970	122,099
Operating Transfers Out	(5,287)	(5,065)	(40)	(40)	(4,399)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>70,944</u>	<u>80,337</u>	<u>94,662</u>	<u>124,930</u>	<u>117,700</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>6,451</u>	<u>(1,631)</u>	<u>(29,456)</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>5,896</u>
Adjustment to conform with GAAP:	<u>11,298</u>	<u>12,475</u>	<u>13,974</u>	<u>11,514</u>	<u></u>
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>161,432</u>	<u>179,181</u>	<u>190,025</u>	<u>160,569</u>	<u>161,197⁽¹⁾</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 179,181</u>	<u>\$190,025</u>	<u>\$160,569</u>	<u>\$161,197</u>	<u>\$167,093</u>

⁽¹⁾ Reflects 2019 ending fund balance and not beginning fund balance in 2020 budget. Due to timing differences, the actual 2020 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, 2019; Fiscal Year 2019-20 Budgeted figures provided by Broward County Public Schools Budget Office.

General Fund Balance Guidelines

Section 1011.051, Florida Statutes, entitled "Guidelines for general funds" requires that if a school district's General Fund ending 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 ending 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 an ending 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 2017-18, the District's General Fund ending balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable was 3.66% of General Fund Revenues. In Fiscal Year 2018-19, the District's General Fund ending balance not classified as restricted, committed or nonspendable was 3.51% of General Fund Revenues and for Fiscal Year 2019-20 was budgeted to be 3.25% of General Fund Revenues

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The School Board of Broward County, Florida
Actual General Fund Cash Flow
Fiscal Year 2019-20
(in thousands)

	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	PROJECTED
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV (1-16)	NOV (17-30)	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Opening Cash & Investment Balance														
RECEIPTS:														
Federal														
State Revenues:														
FEFP-State														
Workforce														
Other Categorical-State														
All Others-State														
Total														
Local Revenues:														
Ad Valorem Taxes-Local														
Miscellaneous-Local														
Interest-Local														
Transfers In														
Total														
2018 Note Proceeds														
TOTAL RECEIPTS														
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Salaries and Benefits														
Vendors & Insurance Claims														
Transfers Out														
2018 Note Payment														
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS														
Ending Cash & Investment Balance														

The School Board of Broward County, Florida
Projected General Fund Cash Flow
Fiscal Year 2020-21
(in thousands)

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV (1-16)	NOV (17-30)	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Opening Cash & Investment Balance														
RECEIPTS:														
Federal														
State Revenues:														
FEFP-State														
Workforce														
Other Categorical-State														
All Others-State														
Total														
Local Revenues:														
Ad Valorem Taxes-Local														
Miscellaneous-Local														
Interest-Local														
Transfers In														
Total														
2019 Note Proceeds														
TOTAL RECEIPTS														
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Salaries and Benefits														
Vendors														
Salaries and Benefits_														
Vendors_														
Vendors														
Transfers Out														
2019 Note Payment														
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS														
Ending Cash & Investment Balance														

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

The following information is provided in view of the fact that a large portion of the Board's revenues are derived from ad valorem taxation.

Property Assessment and County Property Appraiser

General. Ad valorem taxes may be levied only by counties, school districts, municipalities, and certain special districts (railroad properties are centrally assessed at the State level). No State ad valorem taxes shall be levied upon real estate or tangible personal property. State law requires that all ad valorem taxation be assessed at a uniform rate within each taxing unit and, with certain exceptions, that real and personal property subject to ad valorem taxation be assessed at 100% of its just value. See "Limitation on Increase in Assessed Value of Property" below. The following property is generally subject to taxation in the manner provided by law: (a) all real and personal property in the State and all personal property belonging to persons residing in the State; and (b) all leasehold interests in property of the United States, of the State, or any political subdivision, municipality, agency, authority, or other public body corporate of the State. Pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Florida and State law, certain of such property may be exempt from ad valorem taxation. See "Exemptions from Ad Valorem Taxation" below.

Determination of Property Valuation. The Property Appraiser of the County (the "Property Appraiser") determines property valuation on real and tangible personal property subject to ad valorem taxation as of January 1 of each year. By July 1 of each year, the Property Appraiser notifies the County, the School Board, each municipality within the County, and each other legally constituted special taxing district within the County as to its just valuation, 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. See "Limitation on Increase in Assessed Value of Property" and "Millage Set by Local Governing Body" below for limitations on increases in assessed value of property.

Limitation on Increase in Assessed Value of Property. The Constitution of the State of Florida limits the increases in assessed value of homestead property to the lower of (a) 3% of the assessment for the prior year or (b) 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. The accumulated difference between the assessed value and the just (market) value is known as the "Save Our Homes Benefit." Further, upon any change of ownership of homestead property or 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; new homestead property shall be assessed at just value as of January 1 of the year following the establishment of the homestead; and changes, additions, reductions or improvements to the homestead shall initially be assessed as provided for by general law.

Owners of homestead property may transfer up to \$500,000 of their Save Our Homes Benefit 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. See also "Exemptions from Ad Valorem Taxation" below.

Legislation Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation – Proposed Constitutional Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation" below.

For all levies other than school district levies, assessment increases for specified non-homestead real property may not exceed 10% of the assessment for the prior year. See also "- Legislation Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation – Recent Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation" below.

Preparation of Tax Roll. 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 is certified to the Tax Collector of the County (the "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. All ad valorem taxes are collected by the Tax Collector and distributed to the various taxing bodies. See "- Tax Collection and Distribution by County Tax Collector" below.

Appealing Property Valuation. Concurrently with notification to the various taxing bodies, the Property Appraiser notifies each property owner of the proposed valuation and the proposed millage on his or her property. If the individual property owner believes that his or her property has not been appraised at just value, the owner may (a) request an informal conference with the Property Appraiser to resolve the issue, (b) file a petition with the clerk of the County value adjustment board (the "Adjustment Board"), or (c) appeal to the Circuit Court within 60 days of the certification for collection of the tax roll or within 60 days of the issuance of a final decision by the Adjustment Board. A petition to the Adjustment Board must be signed by the taxpayer or be accompanied at the time of filing by the taxpayer's written authorization for representation by a qualified person. Property owners 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 the properties that will have a petition pending on or after the delinquency date (normally April 1). A property owner's failure to make the required partial payment before the delinquency date will result in the denial of the property owner's petition. A taxpayer receives notice of the hearing and is required to provide the Property Appraiser with a list of evidence, copies of documentation, and summaries of testimony prior to the hearing before the Adjustment Board. The Adjustment Board holds public hearings on such petitions and may make adjustments to the valuations made by the Property Appraiser if such valuations are 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. 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. These changes are then made to the final tax roll.

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Assessed Value of Taxable Property

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

Broward County, Florida
Net Assessed Value of Taxable Property
Ten Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2020
(in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾		Exemptions ⁽²⁾		Net Assessed Value
	Real Property	Personal Property	Real Property	Personal Property	
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	252,239,719	9,991,198	67,697,864	1,061,203	193,471,850
2019	268,239,664	10,175,940	72,044,414	1,063,791	205,307,399
2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	216,893,060

N/A = Information not available.

⁽¹⁾ The basis of assessed value is approximately 100% of actual value.

⁽²⁾ Exemptions allowed by Chapter 196, Florida Statutes.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019, citing Broward County Property Appraiser. 2020 data provided by the Broward County Property Appraiser (DR-422).

Millage Set by Local Governing Body

General. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that ad valorem taxes shall not be levied in excess of the following millages upon the assessed value of real estate and tangible personal property: for all county purposes, ten mills; for all municipal purposes, ten mills; for all school purposes, ten mills; for water management purposes for the northwest portion of the state lying west of the line between ranges two and three east, 0.05 mill; for water management purposes for the remaining portions of the state, 1.0 mill; and for all other special districts a millage authorized by law approved by voters. With respect to schools, the millage limitation does not apply to taxes approved at referendum by qualified electors in the County for general obligation bonds and certain other short-term, voter approved levies.

As described above, the Property Appraiser is required to certify to each taxing authority the aggregate taxable value of all non-exempt property within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, as well as the prior year's tax revenues, for use in connection with the determination of the forthcoming budget and millage levy. The form on which such certification is made by the Property Appraiser is required to include instructions to each taxing authority describing the proper method of computing a millage rate, which, exclusive of new construction, additions to structures, deletions and property added due to geographic boundary changes, will provide the same ad valorem tax revenues for each taxing authority as was levied during the prior fiscal year. See "Millage Rollback Legislation" below.

Each respective millage rate, except as limited by law, is set on the basis of estimates of revenue needs and the total taxable property valuation within the taxing authority's respective jurisdiction. Ad valorem taxes are not levied in excess of actual budget requirements. State law requires the Board to adopt and maintain a balanced tentative budget and a balanced final budget, in which anticipated revenues less certain required deductions combined with beginning fund balances equal appropriations. The Board is required to advertise its intent to adopt a tentative budget, including a capital outlay budget, within 29 days following receipt from the Property Appraiser of the preliminary certification of taxable value. The Board holds a public hearing on the tentative budget and the proposed tax rates within five days of its advertisement, and officially adopts the tentative budget and tax rates at the hearing. Thereafter, the Property Appraiser prepares tax millage notices for property owners within the District. The final budget and tax rate are fixed in September of each year, following a final public hearing and in accordance with statutory timelines. The Superintendent is responsible for preparing the preliminary and tentative budgets for recommendation to the School Board. Generally, the final budget is substantially the same as the tentative budget since the School Board's hiring plans and materials purchases have been determined before the final Budget is adopted. The School Board adopted the final budget for the Fiscal Year 2019-20 on September 4, 2019. The tentative budget for the 2020-21 Fiscal Year is expected to be adopted by the School Board on July __, 2020, with a final budget hearing on September __, 2020.

Millage Rollback Legislation. In 2007, the Florida Legislature adopted a property tax plan that significantly impacted ad valorem tax collections for State local governments (the "Millage Rollback Legislation"). One component of the Millage Rollback Legislation required counties, cities, and special districts to rollback their millage rates for the Fiscal Year 2007-08 to a level that, with certain adjustments and exceptions, would generate the same level of ad valorem tax revenue as in Fiscal Year 2006-07; provided, however, depending upon the relative growth of each local government's own ad valorem tax revenues from 2001 to 2006, such rolled back millage rates were determined after first reducing 2006-07 ad valorem tax revenues by 0% to 9%. In addition, the Rollback Legislation also limited how much the aggregate amount of ad valorem tax revenues may increase in future fiscal years. A local government may override certain portions of these requirements by a supermajority, and for certain requirements, a unanimous vote of its governing body. School districts are not required to comply with the particular provisions of the Millage Rollback Legislation relating to limitations on increases in future years.

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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					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
General Fund:					
Required Local Effort ⁽¹⁾	4.9550	4.5880	4.2260	4.0270	3.8870
Discretionary Operating	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480	0.7480
Voter Approved ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5000
Sub Total	5.7030	5.3360	4.9740	4.7750	5.1350
Debt Service ⁽³⁾	0.0710	0.0703	0.0654	0.1279	0.1043
Capital Improvement	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000	1.5000
Total	7.2740	6.9063	6.5394	6.4029	6.7393

Source: The District.

N/A = Not Applicable.

⁽¹⁾ Inclusive of Prior Period Funding Adjustment Millage, if any.

⁽²⁾ Levied for operating purposes pursuant to Section 1011.71(9), Florida Statutes. See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY – General Fund Revenue Sources - Local Sources" herein.

⁽³⁾ Levied to pay debt service on voter approved General Obligation Bonds. See ""THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY – Indebtedness" herein.

See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA – General Fund Revenue Sources - Local Sources" herein for additional information on the various operating millages authorized to be levied by the school districts.

In addition to the millage levies for operating purposes, pursuant to Section 1011.71, Florida Statutes, school boards may levy an additional non-voted millage known as the "Capital Improvement Tax" for capital outlay and maintenance purposes of up to 1.50 mills. If the revenues generated from the Capital Improvement Tax 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. If the revenue from the 1.5 mills is insufficient to make payments due under a lease purchase agreement entered into prior to June 30, 2009, or to meet other critical school district fixed capital outlay needs, a school board may levy up to an additional 0.25 mills of Capital Improvement Tax in addition to the 1.5 mills, in lieu of levying an equivalent amount of the discretionary mills for operations. Prior to July 1, 2012, payment from the Capital Improvement Tax for lease-purchase agreements for educational facilities and sites were not permitted to exceed three-fourths of the proceeds of the Capital Improvement Tax. However, effective July 1, 2012, the 75% limitation on the use of Capital Improvement Tax revenues for lease-purchase agreements originally entered into prior to June 30, 2009 was waived. See also, "RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AND OTHER EVENTS AFFECTING DISTRICT REVENUES - Distribution of Capital Outlay Funds to Charter Schools" for information regarding recent legislation requiring school districts to share Capital Improvement Tax revenues with charter schools in such school districts.

Tax Collection and Distribution by Tax Collector

General. All real and tangible personal property taxes are based on assessed values as certified and delivered to the Tax Collector by the Property Appraiser as described above. The Tax Collector mails to each property owner on the tax roll a tax bill for the taxes levied by the various taxing authorities in the County. Taxes may be paid upon receipt of such bill 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 during the month of March are without discount. Because of the discount in ad valorem taxes for payments made prior to March 1, taxes collected will likely never be 100% of the tax levy.

The Tax Collector is required 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.

Delinquent Taxes. All unpaid taxes on real and tangible property become delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year in which the taxes were levied. Delinquent real property taxes bear interest at the rate of 18% per year from April 1 until paid, or until payment is no longer required or 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.

Tax Certificates and Tax Deeds. On or before June 1 or the 60th day after the date of delinquency, whichever is later, the Tax Collector must advertise once each week for three weeks and must sell tax certificates on all real property that is the subject of 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. State 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 penalty 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.

At any time after two years have elapsed since April 1 of the year of the issuance of a tax certificate and before the expiration of seven years, the holder of the tax certificate may apply for a tax deed with respect to any tax certificate it holds. Two years after such April 1, the County may make application for a tax deed with respect to any tax certificate it holds. Upon receipt of such applications, a public sale is advertised and held (unless the property is redeemed), and the highest bidder at such sale receives a tax deed for the property. 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.

Exemptions from Ad Valorem Taxation

General. State law provides for numerous exemptions and limitations on ad valorem taxation of real property and tangible personal property. Real property used for the following purposes is generally exempt from ad valorem taxation: religious, educational, literary, charitable, scientific, and governmental uses. Certain additional exemptions and limitations are described below. This description does not purport to describe all exemptions available to property owners in the State, and reference is made to the Constitution of the State of Florida and Chapter 196, Florida Statutes, for a full description of such exemptions. In addition, State law allows for, but does not mandate, the imposition of some exemptions by local governments by ordinance. Certain recent amendments to existing provisions relating to ad valorem tax exemptions are described under "Legislation Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation – Recent Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation."

Constitutional Exemptions. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides for the following exemptions from ad valorem taxation:

Exempt Entities/Exempt Purposes. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that all property owned by a municipality and used exclusively by it for municipal or public purposes shall be exempt from taxation. A municipality, owning property outside the municipality, may be required by general law to make payment to the taxing unit in which the property is located. Such portions of property as are used predominantly for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes (exempt purposes) may be exempted by general law from taxation. State law provides that all property owned by an exempt entity, including educational institutions, and used exclusively for exempt purposes shall be totally exempt from ad valorem taxation and all property owned by an exempt entity, including educational institutions, and used predominantly for exempt purposes (at least 50%) shall be exempted from ad valorem taxation to the extent of the ratio that such predominant use bears to the nonexempt use.

Household Goods and Personal Effects. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that there shall be exempt from taxation, cumulatively, to every head of a family residing in the State, household goods and personal effects to the value fixed by general law, not less than \$1,000 and to every widow or widower or person who is blind or totally and permanently disabled, property to the value fixed by general law not less than \$500. State law exempts from taxation to every person residing and making his or her permanent home in the State, all household goods and personal effects and exempt property up to the value of \$500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a resident of the State.

Tangible Personal Property and Renewable Energy Devices. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that by general law and subject to conditions specified therein, \$25,000 of the assessed value of property subject to tangible personal property tax shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation. Effective January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2037, the assessed value of solar devices or renewable energy source devices subject to tangible personal property tax may be exempt from ad valorem taxation, subject to limitations provided by general law.

Property Dedicated in Perpetuity for Conservation. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides that there shall be granted an ad valorem tax exemption for certain real property dedicated in perpetuity for conservation purposes, including real property encumbered by perpetual conservation easements or by other perpetual conservation protections, as defined by general law.

Homestead Exemption. The Constitution of the State of Florida provides for a homestead exemption. Every person who has the legal title or beneficial title in equity to real property in the State and who resides thereon and in good faith makes the same his or her permanent residence or the

permanent residence of others legally or naturally dependent upon such person is eligible to receive a homestead exemption of up to \$50,000. The first \$25,000 applies to all property taxes, including school district taxes. The additional exemption, up to \$25,000, applicable to the assessed value of the property between \$50,000 and \$75,000, applies to all levies other than school district levies. A person who is receiving or claiming the benefit of an ad valorem tax exemption or a tax credit in another state where permanent residency, or residency of another legally or naturally dependent upon the owner, is required as a basis for the granting of that ad valorem tax exemption or tax credit is not entitled to the homestead exemption. In addition to the general homestead exemption described in this paragraph, the following additional homestead exemptions are authorized by State law.

Certain Active Duty Military and Veterans. A military veteran who was honorably discharged, is a resident of the State, and who is disabled to a degree of 10% or more because of injury or while serving during wartime may be entitled to a \$5,000 reduction in the assessed value of his or her property. This exemption is not limited to homestead property.

Permanently and Totally Disabled Veterans. A military veteran who is a resident of the State and was honorably discharged with a service-related total and permanent disability may be eligible for a total exemption from taxes on property they own and use as their homesteads. A similar exemption is available to disabled veterans confined to wheelchairs. Under certain circumstances, the veteran's surviving spouse may be entitled to carry over these exemptions.

Discounts for Disabled Veterans. Each veteran who is age 65 or older and is partially or totally permanently disabled may receive a discount on the assessed value of the property that the veteran owns and uses as a homestead. The discount is a percentage equal to the percentage of the veteran's permanent, service-connected disability as determined by the United States Department of Veteran's Affairs.

Deployed Military Personnel. Each person who receives a homestead exemption; who was a member of the United States military or military reserves, the United States Coast Guard or its reserves, or the Florida National Guard; and who was deployed during the preceding calendar year on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Florida Legislature shall receive an additional exemption equal to a percentage of the taxable value of his or her homestead property. The applicable percentage shall be calculated as the number of days during the preceding calendar year the person was deployed on active duty outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii in support of military operations designated by the Legislature divided by the number of days in that year.

Exemption for Disabled First Responders. First responders who are totally and permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty receive ad valorem tax relief on their 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.

Survivors of First Responders. Any real estate that is owned and used as a homestead by the surviving spouse of a first responder (law enforcement officer, correctional officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician or paramedic), who died in the line of duty may be granted a total exemption on homestead property if the first responder and his or her surviving spouse were permanent residents of the State on January 1 of the year in which the first responder died.

Certain Totally and Permanently Disabled Persons. Any real estate used and owned as a homestead by a quadriplegic, less any portion used for commercial purposes, is exempt from all ad

valorem taxation. Real estate used and owned as a homestead by a paraplegic, hemiplegic, or other totally and permanently disabled person, who must use a wheelchair for mobility or who is legally blind, is exempt from taxation if the gross household income is below statutory limits.

Other Exemptions. Other exemptions include, but are not limited to, nonprofit homes for the aged (subject to income limits for residents), proprietary continuing care facilities, not for profit sewer water/waste water systems, certain hospital facilities and nursing homes for special services, charter schools, certain historic property used for commercial purposes, and certain tangible personal property.

Legislation Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation

Recent Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation. In recent legislative sessions, several legislative proposals and proposed constitutional amendments were passed (and approved by voters in the case of constitutional amendments) affecting ad valorem taxation, including classification of agricultural lands during periods of eradication or quarantine, deleting requirements that conservation easements be renewed annually, providing that just value of real property shall be determined in the first tax year for income restricted persons age 65 or older who have maintained such property as their permanent residence for at least 25 years, authorizing a first responder who is totally and permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty to receive relief from ad valorem taxes assessed on homestead property, revising procedures with respect to assessments, hearings and notifications by the value adjustment board, and revising the interest rate on unpaid ad valorem taxes.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation. During the 2020 Florida legislative session, a constitutional amendment was proposed by the Legislature which would extend the discount on ad valorem taxes provided to certain honorably discharged veterans to their spouses (the "Surviving Spouse Exemption"). Specifically, the Surviving Spouse Exemption would allow the same ad valorem tax discount on homestead property for combat-disabled veterans age 65 or older to transfer to the surviving spouse of a veteran receiving the discount if the surviving spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead, permanently resides thereon, and does not remarry. The Surviving Spouse Exemption will be voted on at the November 2020 general election and must be approved by 60% of the electorate voting in such election. If approved, such amendment would take effect on January 1, 2021.

During the 2020 Florida legislative session, a constitutional amendment was proposed by the legislature which would extend the period for a homestead property owner to transfer a prior Save Our Homes Benefit to a new homestead from two years to three years (the "Portability Amendment"). If approved by the voters, a homeowner who establishes a new homestead as of January 1 would be able to have the new homestead assessed at less than just value if the homeowner received a prior homestead exemption as of January 1 of any of the immediately preceding three years. The Portability Amendment will be voted on at the November 2020 general election and must be approved by 60% of the electorate voting in such election. If approved, such amendment would take effect on January 1, 2021.

Future Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation. Historically, various legislative proposals and constitutional amendments relating to ad valorem taxation have been introduced in each session of the Florida Legislature. Many of these proposals have provided for new or increased exemptions to ad valorem taxation and limited increases in assessed valuation of certain types of property or otherwise restricted the ability of local governments in the State to levy ad valorem taxes at current 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 have a material adverse effect upon the collection of ad valorem taxes by the District, the District's finances in general or the District's ad valorem taxing power.

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 ⁽¹⁾	Discounts ⁽²⁾			
2015 ⁽³⁾	\$1,142,028	\$11,382	\$39,633	\$1,083,180	\$1,083,193	94.85%
2016	1,197,902	7,644	41,445	1,148,144	1,149,777	95.85
2017	1,234,873	8,307	42,922	1,182,717	1,185,546	95.78
2018	1,265,190	12,734	44,124	1,206,362	1,207,754	95.35
2019	1,314,563	12,076	45,364	1,254,219	1,255,567	95.41

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

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

⁽³⁾ Prior year revenue in General Fund and Capital Funds were added here due to negative balances (i.e., amounts payable to the District based on adjustments by the Value Adjustment Board).

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of The School Board of Broward County, Florida for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019, citing Broward County Tax Collector.

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Principal Taxpayers

The following table sets forth the Principal Property Tax Payers in Broward County, Florida in 2019 and 2010:

Broward County, Florida Principal Taxpayers (in Thousands)

Taxpayer	2019			2010		
	Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percent of Total Aggregate Tax Levy	Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percent of Total Aggregate Tax Levy
Florida Power & Light Co	\$ 74,974	1	1.75%	\$ 33,199	1	0.97%
Sunrise Mills Ltd Prtnr	14,535	2	0.34	8,439	3	0.25
Diplomat Hotel Owner LLC	8,250	3	0.19	6,281	5	0.18
Wal-Mart Stores East LP	5,966	4	0.14	5,528	6	0.16
Publix Supermarkets Inc.	5,344	5	0.12	3,326	9	0.10
Arium Resort LLC	5,126	6	0.12	-	-	-
Harbor Beach Property LLC	4,506	7	0.11	-	-	-
Bellsouth Telecommunications LLC	3,992	8	0.09	9,656	2	0.28
TAF GG Las Olas LP	3,744	9	0.09	-	-	-
City of Fort Lauderdale	3,692	10	0.09	4,375	7	0.13
WCI Communities Inc.	-	-	-	8,205	4	0.24
Pembroke Lakes Mall Ltd	-	-	-	3,333	8	0.10
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins CO	-	-	-	3,308	10	0.10
Total Principal Taxpayers	\$130,129		3.04%	\$85,650		2.51%
All Other Taxpayers	\$4,146,746		96.96%	\$3,333,091		97.49%
Total Aggregate Tax Levy	\$4,276,875		100.00%	\$3,418,741		100.00%

⁽¹⁾ 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, 2019.

RECENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS AND OTHER EVENTS 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. Other proposals have sought to restrict the ability of local governments to use certain revenues for payment of debt service or provide for additional procedures and notices to issue tax-supported debt. 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 – Exemptions from Ad Valorem Taxation" and "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Recent Amendments Relating to Ad Valorem Taxation" herein for a discussion of recent amendments to the Florida Constitution and other legislation affecting ad valorem tax revenues.

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, and Sections 1003.03, Florida Statutes, and 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 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

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 has been minimal.

HB 7029 also revises the method for enforcing compliance with the Class Size Legislation 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.

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 obligation incurred as of March 1, 2017, and required the first payment to charter schools as of February 1 of each year.

On March 11, 2018, then 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 2018-19 Fiscal Year, 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 were subject to lawsuits filed by certain affected school boards, including the School Board. The provisions of HB 7069 were upheld at the trial court in one of the lawsuits filed by the School Board and other plaintiff school boards (collectively, the "Plaintiff School Boards"). That case was appealed to the First District Court of Appeals by the by the Plaintiff School Boards. On August 29, 2019, the First District Court of Appeals upheld the legality of HB 7069 in the case brought by the Plaintiff School Boards. On September 27, 2019, certain of the Plaintiff School Boards filed a notice to invoke the discretionary jurisdiction of the Florida Supreme Court in order to appeal such decision. On April 7, 2020, the Florida Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction in the case. Another case brought by many of the same Plaintiff School Boards was dismissed with prejudice pursuant to a joint stipulation of the parties. The

third lawsuit challenging HB 7069, brought by The School Board of Palm Beach County, Florida, has been stayed by the trial court pending the appeal of the Plaintiff School Boards case. The final outcome of the remaining lawsuit cannot be determined at this time.] At this time, the School Board cannot determine the long-term impact of HB 7069, as revised by CS/HB 7055, on the amount of revenues available to the School Board from the Capital Improvement Tax. For the 2018-19 Fiscal Year, there was no impact on the District as the 2018-19 Fiscal Year provides the baseline State funding for determining whether charter schools receive any Capital Improvement Tax revenues in future years. For Fiscal Year 2019-20, sufficient State charter school capital outlay funds per FTE student were appropriated so that the District was not required to share any Capital Improvement Tax revenues with charter schools in the District in Fiscal Year 2020-21. The State 2020-21 Fiscal Year education budget also provides for sufficient State charter capital outlay funds per FTE student such that the District will not be required to share any Capital Improvement Tax revenues with charter schools in the District in the 2020-21 Fiscal Year. However, no assurance can be given that the State 2020-21 education budget will not be revised to reduce charter school capital outlay funds per FTE student due to an expected decline in State revenues as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. See "- Coronavirus (COVID-19)" below and "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY – State Budget" herein.

Schools of Hope

In addition to requiring school districts to share the Capital Improvement Tax revenue with charter schools, HB 7069, as amended by HB 7070 in 2019, 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 and students who reside in a Florida Opportunity Zone (as defined therein). These provisions of HB 7069, now codified in Section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, provide 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 a Florida Opportunity Zone or in 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. Section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, defines "persistently low-performing schools" as schools that have earned three consecutive school grades below a "C" pursuant to Section 1008.34, Florida Statutes, in at least three of the previous five years and has not earned a school grade of "B" or higher in the most recent two school years, and a school that was closed pursuant to Section 1008.33(4), Florida Statutes within two years of a notice of intent, 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 Florida Department of Education. Pursuant to Section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, 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.

Section 1002.333, Florida Statutes, 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 currently has 12 schools identified as "persistently low-performing schools" under Section 1002.333, Florida Statutes. The establishment of the "schools of hope" provisions were also subject to legal challenge by certain school boards in the State. On August 29, 2019, the First District Court of Appeals ruled that such school boards did not have standing to challenge the Schools of Hope provisions of HB 7069. On September 27, 2019, certain of such school boards appealed the decision to the Florida Supreme Court. On April 7, 2020, the Florida Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction in the case. At this time, the School Board cannot determine what impact HB 7069 will have on the District and any "persistently low-performing schools" therein.

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; and (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. During the 2019 Legislative session, the State Legislature passed CS/CS/SB 7030 ("SB 7030") which among other things, removes the prohibition on individuals who perform exclusively classroom duties as a teacher from participating in the Guardian Program. However, the decision to allow teachers to be armed guardians remains with each individual school board. In 2018, the School Board adopted a resolution which prohibits arming teachers in the District. The School Board intends to comply with SB 7026 and SB 7030 through school resource officers and/or the Guardian Program. For Fiscal Year 2018-19, the School Board budgeted approximately \$15 million towards the cost of implementing SB 7026. For Fiscal Year 2019-20, the District budgeted approximately \$17.6 million towards the cost of implementing SB 7026.

In the wake of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas tragedy, the School Board hired the school safety & security non-profit organization SafeHavens, International ("SafeHavens") to assess the District security programs. Based on recommendations from SafeHavens as well as findings from the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School Public Safety Commission, the District established an Office of Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness in order to organize, centralize and enhance safety and security functions within the District. The School Board appointed Mr. Brian Katz as Chief, Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness Officer on February 12, 2019. With nearly 20 years of public and private sector experience in physical and personnel security, as well as threat analysis and program building expertise in the United States and abroad, including serving as a Special Agent with the U.S. Department of State and as the global Director of Personnel Protective Services for Google, LLC. Mr. Katz' vast experience will provide the leadership needed to overhaul security and emergency preparedness and will be instrumental to the implementation of an Enterprise Risk Management framework to the District to help to identify potential risks, plan response and inform safety and security decision making.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The Novel Coronavirus 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic, along with various governmental measures taken to protect public health in light of the pandemic, has had an adverse impact on global financial markets and economies, including financial markets and economic conditions in the United States. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the U.S. economy is expected to be broad based and to negatively impact national, state and local economies. In response to such expectations, President Trump on March 13, 2020, declared a "national emergency," which, among other effects, allows the executive branch to disburse disaster relief funds to address the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic dislocation.

On March 9, 2020, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis declared a state of emergency in Florida due to the spread of COVID-19 (the "Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation"). In addition, the Governor signed various executive orders that have, among other effects, (i) closed all bars and restaurants to dine-in customers, (ii) suspended new reservations for vacation rentals and (iii) issued a "Safer at Home" order which closes non-essential businesses and prohibits all public and private gatherings of 10 people or more for the duration of the Gubernatorial Disaster Proclamation, other than for religious activities. On April 29, 2020, Governor DeSantis announced that starting May 4, 2020, many parts of Florida, excluding the County, and Palm Beach and Miami-Dade counties, could begin phase one of the reopening process, which would allow, among other things, elective surgeries to resume, restaurants to offer outdoor seating while practicing safe social distancing and indoor seating at 25% capacity and retail establishments to operate at 25% of indoor capacity. The County began phase one of the reopening process on May 18, 2020, and the parts of Florida which began such phase on May 4, 2020 moved to full phase one reopening which, among other things, allows restaurants and retail establishments to operate at 50% capacity and gyms to reopen at 50% capacity.

The State's finances are likely to be adversely affected by the continued spread of COVID-19, the various governmental actions in response thereto and changes in the behavior of businesses and people. The State derives a significant portion of its annual revenues from the collection of sales tax. The impact of COVID-19 is expected to result in significant decreases in state sales tax revenues as a result of decreased tourism and commercial activity throughout the State. The State has released a voluntary disclosure on the impacts of COVID-19, which is available on the State of Florida Division of Bond Finance website. The District currently cannot predict what impact this will have on the level of State funding the District receives or on local revenues. See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA – State Budget" and "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA – General Fund Revenue Sources – *State Revenues*" herein.

On March 17, 2020, the Florida Department of Education issued guidance closing all schools in the State through April 15, 2020, which was subsequently extended to May 1, 2020. Commencing March 30, 2020, the District began distance learning for its students. Additionally, all employees have been advised to work from home. On April 18, 2020, Governor DeSantis announced all schools in Florida would remain closed for the remainder of the academic year. While the District schools were physically closed to students, instruction and services to students continued at all schools through the end of the academic year. All District faculty prepared plans that continued instructional delivery and the District had in place an operational strategy for all essential operations through the end of the 2019-20 school year. To date, there has been no material adverse short-term impact on the revenues of the District as a result of school closings and distance learning and the District's expenses for Fiscal Year 2019-20 were not materially affected.

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act") was signed into law. Among other provisions, the CARES Act created an Education Stabilization Fund to support K-12 schools and colleges and universities during the COVID-19 outbreak. The Educational Stabilization Fund includes a total of \$30.75 billion in relief divided into three separate pools: 1) funds to K-12 schools; 2) funds to higher education; and 3) and funds to governors. Florida is projected to receive approximately \$724.4 million in funds for K-12 schools, approximately \$791.4 million in funds for higher education and approximately \$173 million in funds to the Governor for use as grants to local educational agencies. Funds for K-12 schools are expected to be distributed to school districts and charter schools based on their share of Title I-A funds. Based on preliminary estimates, the District expects to receive approximately \$64.5 million of such CARES Act funds. Funds to local districts can be used for coronavirus-response activities, such as planning for and coordinating during long-term school closures, purchasing educational technology to support online learning for all students, and additional activities authorized by federal elementary and secondary education laws. Funds in the Governor's Education Relief Fund can be used at the Governor's discretion to provide emergency support grants to K-12 schools, colleges and universities and child care/early education providers. The CARES Act requires that any entity that receives funds from the education stabilization fund must continue to pay its employees and contractors to the extent practicable during the period of any disruptions or closures related to coronavirus. The District cannot currently predict the full impact of the CARES Act on the District's operations.

Due to the evolving nature of the outbreak and federal, State and local responses thereto, the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 crisis are unknown and dependent on factors such as the length of any shutdown or partial inaccessibility of school facilities, the extent to which the faculty and staff or the student population is directly affected and is unable to attend class, teach or provide services, and the impact on the economy as a whole within the State. The District cannot predict whether there will be any increased costs associated with this or any other potential disease outbreak, including whether there will be an increase in operational costs incurred to implement distance learning strategies or to clean, sanitize and maintain its facilities. The School Board also cannot predict with certainty the potential long-term impacts of the outbreak on the District's revenues, including whether there will be a reduction in State funding, a reduction in taxable assessed values of properties in the District, or a reduction in ad valorem tax collections (including Pledged Revenues).

Climate Change and Natural Disasters

The State is naturally susceptible to the effects of extreme weather events and natural disasters including floods, droughts, and hurricanes, which could result in negative economic impacts on communities including the District. Such effects can be exacerbated by a longer term shift in the climate over several decades (commonly referred to as climate change), including increasing global temperatures and rising sea levels. The occurrence of such extreme weather events could damage local infrastructure that provides essential services to the District. The economic impacts resulting from such extreme weather events could include a loss of revenue, interruption of service, and escalated recovery costs.

In 2017, Hurricane Irma struck the State causing damage to District property requiring substantial debris cleanup and minor roof and other damage. The District incurred approximately \$10.2 million in costs related thereto. The District does not expect reimbursement from insurance providers under its property and casualty policy, but did receive a \$350,000 reimbursement under a smaller policy that covers damage at sites for which the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") paid a claim in a previous storm. The District's Risk Management Administration is working with FEMA and the State of Florida to determine potential reimbursements for storm preparation and debris removal costs. However, the District cannot predict the timing or amount of such reimbursements.

Cybersecurity

Computer networks and systems used for information transmission and collection are vital to the efficient operations of the District. District systems provide support to departmental operations and District services by collecting and storing sensitive information, including intellectual property, security information, proprietary business process information, information regarding suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of students and employees (collectively, "Computer Information"). The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of Computer Information is critical to effective departmental operations and the appropriate provision of services. Increasingly, governmental entities are being targeted by cyber-attacks seeking to obtain Computer Information or disrupt critical services. A rapidly changing cyber risk landscape may introduce new vulnerabilities that attackers and hackers can exploit in their efforts to effect breaches or service disruptions. Employee error and/or malfeasance may also contribute to a loss of Computer Information or other system disruptions. The District has a multilayered information security program with several established protocols and procedures which include Acceptable Usage Policies and Information Security Guidelines. The District has next generation firewalls with unified threat management features enabled which include firewall, application control, web filter, and intrusion detection and prevention. Cyber security operations are handled internally. The District periodically faces cyber threats as is to be expected with all network-connected governments and businesses. However, there have been no major breaches that have demanded monetary remediation, nor any costs related to such incidents. There is a mandatory Security and Privacy Awareness training that all District employees must take to educate users regarding cyber security threats and ways to avoid becoming a victim as well as learn about protections in place through the District and ways to minimize vulnerabilities both at work and at home. The District also maintains cyber risk insurance to help mitigate its exposure to security attacks that are known to cripple an organization's technology system and/or fraudulently confiscate funds.

While District cybersecurity and operational safeguards are periodically tested, no assurances can be given that such measures will ensure against all cybersecurity threats or attacks. Cybersecurity breaches could damage or compromise the District's computer network and the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the District's computer system or the Computer Information. The potential disruption, access, modification, disclosure or destruction of Computer Information could result in the interruption of District services, the initiation of legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, regulatory penalties, and could cause a material disruption in the District's operations or the appropriate provision of District services. The costs of remedying any such damage or protecting against future attacks could be substantial and in excess of the maximum amount of the District's cyber risk insurance policy. Further, the litigation to which the District could be exposed following a cybersecurity breach could be significant, which could cause the District to incur material costs related to such legal claims or proceedings.

LITIGATION

[To be reviewed by School Board Attorney]

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 School Board has been named as a defendant in connection with the school shooting incident at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School on February 14, 2018. The plaintiffs in such suits allege the

District was negligent in protecting the students and others at the school. The General Counsel's Office and Risk Management Administration to the School Board assert that there are substantial defenses to these litigation matters that will not materially adversely affect the School Board's financial position. Additionally, the School Board, as an agency and/or subdivision of the State of Florida, enjoys the waiver of sovereign immunity for liability for torts. This waiver of sovereign immunity prevents the School Board from being liable for any claim or judgement, or portions thereof, which, when totaled with all other claims or judgements arising out of the same incident or occurrence exceed \$300,000. If a claim or judgment is in excess of this amount, the claim or judgement may be settled and paid pursuant to a claims bill filed and approved by the Florida Legislature. During the 2019 Florida legislative session, legislation was filed seeking to establish a compensation fund for victims of the shooting, with such fund being funded from general appropriations by the State and applicable insurance coverages. However, such legislation was not passed by the Florida Legislature. At this time, the School Board is unable to quantify the likelihood that a claims bill or other similar bills will be passed by the Florida Legislature in the future, or whether any such bills would require payment of any amounts by the School Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, General Counsel and the Risk Management Administration to the School Board do not expect such litigation to adversely impact its ability to pay debt service on the Notes at maturity.

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

[To be reviewed by Note Counsel]

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 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. 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 statutory 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 bonds 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 C - 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," "budget" 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 E - 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, and tender offers; (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; (o) incurrence of a financial obligation, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation, any of which reflect financial difficulties. 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.

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.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

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 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: _____
Donna P. Korn, Chair, The School Board of Broward County, Florida

By: _____
Robert W. Runcie, Superintendent of Schools and Secretary to The School Board of Broward County, Florida

APPENDIX A

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

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, 2019**

APPENDIX C

FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL OPINION

APPENDIX D

AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION

APPENDIX E

FORM OF MATERIAL EVENTS NOTICE CERTIFICATE