OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Dated: July 13, 2015

Rating (PSF): S&P:.....“AAA”
Underlying Rating: S&P: ..... “A”
(See “OTHER INFORMATION – RATINGS” herein)

NEW ISSUE - Book-Entry Only

In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, based on existing law and subject to conditions described in the section herein entitled “TAX MATTERS” interest on the Bonds (including any accrued “original issue discount” properly allocable to the owners of such Bonds) is excludable from the gross income of the owners of the Bonds for federal income tax purposes and interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; provided, however, that for purposes of the alternative minimum tax on corporations, interest on the Bonds is included in computing adjusted current earnings. See “TAX MATTERS” herein regarding certain tax considerations.

$7,870,000
NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
(Cherokee County, Texas)
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS
SERIES 2015

The Bonds have been designated as “Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations” for Financial Institutions.

Dated Date: July 1, 2015 **Due: August 15, as shown on the inside cover page**

New Summerfield Independent School District (the “District”) is issuing its $7,870,000 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015 (the “Bonds”). The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State, including particularly Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, and an election held in the District on May 9, 2015, and are direct obligations of the District. The Bonds are payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limit as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the order authorizing issuance of the Bonds (the “Order”) (see “THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance”). Additionally, the District has received conditional approval of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see “THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM”).

Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of their delivery and will be payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2015, until maturity or prior redemption. The Bonds will be issued in principal denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. Interest accruing on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months (see “THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds”).

The District intends to use the Book-Entry Only System of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), but use of such system could be discontinued. The principal of the Bonds at maturity or on a prior redemption date and interest on the Bonds will be payable to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, by BOKF, NA, Austin, Texas, as the initial Paying Agent/Registrar (the “Paying Agent/Registrar”) for the Bonds. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. Such Book-Entry Only System will affect the method and timing of payment and the method of transfer of the Bonds (see “BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM”).

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to finance the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipping of school buildings; (ii) providing capitalized interest; and (iii) to pay certain costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. (See “THE BONDS – Purpose” and “THE BONDS – Sources and Uses of Funds”).

The Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2026, are subject to redemption at the option of the District prior to maturity, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2025 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption (see “THE BONDS – Optional Redemption”). The Term Bonds (as defined herein) are also subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption (See “THE BONDS-Mandatory Redemption”).

See Principal Amounts, Maturities, Interest Rates and Yields on the Inside Cover Page

The Bonds are offered for delivery when, as, and if issued and received by the underwriters listed below (the “Underwriters”) and subject to the approving opinions of the Attorney General of Texas and the opinions of Powell & Leon, LLP, Austin, Texas, and Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC, Austin, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel (see “APPENDIX C – FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL’S OPINION”). Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by McGuireWoods LLP, Houston, Texas, as counsel to the Underwriters.

It is expected that the Bonds will be available for delivery through DTC on or about July 30, 2015.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

WILLIAM BLAIR **RAYMOND JAMES**

PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, MATURITIES, INTEREST RATES AND YIELDS

$7,870,000 Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015

Maturity (8/15)[a]	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield[b]	CUSIP No.[c] (648839)	Maturity (8/15)[a]	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Initial Reoffering Yield[b]	CUSIP No.[c] (648839)
2018	$200,000	3.000%	1.050%	CD8	2023	$230,000	4.000%	2.000	CJ5
2019	205,000	3.000	1.200	CE6	2024	240,000	4.000	2.100	CK2
2020	210,000	3.000	1.400	CF3	2025	250,000	4.000	2.190	CL0
2021	215,000	3.000	1.650	CG1	2026	260,000	4.000	2.270	CM8
2022	220,000	4.000	1.900	CH9					

$550,000 4.000% Term Bonds due August 15, 2028, to Yield 2.500% CUSIP No. 648839 CP1[a][b][c][d]

$600,000 4.000% Term Bonds due August 15, 2030, to Yield 2.650% CUSIP No. 648839 CR7[a][b][c][d]

$645,000 3.500% Term Bonds due August 15, 2032, to Yield 3.150% CUSIP No. 648839 CT3[a][b][c][d]

$690,000 3.500% Term Bonds due August 15, 2034, to Yield 3.250% CUSIP No. 648839 CV8[a][b][c][d]

$2,415,000 4.000% Term Bonds due August 15, 2040, to Yield 3.300% CUSIP No. 648839 DB1[a][b][c][d]

$940,000 4.000% Term Bonds due August 15, 2042, to Yield 3.400% CUSIP No. 648839 DC9[a][b][c][d]

(Interest accrues from date of delivery)

(a) The Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2026, are subject to optional redemption, in whole or in part, on August 15, 2025, or any date thereafter, at a price equal to the par value thereof, plus accrued interest from the most recent interest payment date to the date of redemption. (See "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption").

(b) The initial yields and prices are established by, and are the sole responsibility of, the Underwriters and may subsequently be changed.

(c) CUSIP numbers have been assigned to this issue by the CUSIP Global Services managed by Standard and Poor's Financial Services LLC on behalf of the American Bankers Association and are included solely for the convenience of the purchasers of the Bonds. None of the District, the Financial Advisor and the Underwriters shall be responsible for the selection or correctness of the CUSIP numbers set forth herein.

(d) Subject to mandatory redemption in the years and in the amounts set forth herein under the caption "THE BONDS – Mandatory Redemption."

USE OF INFORMATION IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT

This Official Statement is not to be used in connection with an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Any information and expressions of opinion herein contained are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of the Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District or other matters described herein since the date hereof. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

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

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

Neither the District nor the Financial Advisor makes any representation or warranty with respect to the information contained in this Official Statement regarding The Depository Trust Company or its Book-Entry Only System or the affairs of the Texas Education Agency described under "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM".

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

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information set forth in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but none of the Underwriters guarantees the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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The cover page hereof, this page, the appendices included herein and any addenda, supplement, or amendment hereto, are part of the Official Statement.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

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

The District.....	The New Summerfield Independent School District (the "District") is a political subdivision located in Cherokee County, Texas. The District is governed by a six-member Board of Trustees (the "Board"). Board trustees serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policy-making and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Consultants and advisors supply support services. See "INTRODUCTION – Description of the District." The District is approximately 58.5 square miles in area.
Authority for Issuance.....	The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas (the "State"), including particularly Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, an election held in the District May 9, 2015, and the order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds passed by the Board of Trustees of the District (the "Order") (see "THE BONDS – Authority for Issuance").
The Bonds.....	The District's Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015 (the "Bonds") shall mature on the dates and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement (see "THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds").
Payment of Interest.....	Interest on the Bonds will accrue from the date of delivery and will be payable semiannually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2015, until maturity or prior redemption (see "THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds").
Paying Agent/Registrar.....	The initial Paying Agent/Registrar is BOKF, NA, Austin, Texas (see "THE BONDS – Paying Agent/Registrar"). Initially, the District intends to use the Book-Entry Only System of The Depository Trust Company (see "THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System").
Security For The Bonds.....	The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District. (See "THE BONDS – Security and Source of Payment"). In addition, the District has received conditional approval for payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas (see "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM").
Optional Redemption.....	The Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2026, are subject to redemption at the option of the District prior to maturity, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2025 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption (see "THE BONDS – Optional Redemption").
Mandatory Redemption	The Bonds maturing on August 15 in the years 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2040 and 2042 (the "Term Bonds") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity as described herein. (See "THE BONDS – Mandatory Redemption").
Tax Matters.....	In the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under existing law, subject to the matters described under "TAX MATTERS" herein, and is not includable in the alternative minimum taxable income of individuals. See "TAX MATTERS" herein for a discussion of the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, including the alternative minimum tax on corporations.

Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations.....	The District has designated the Bonds as Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations. See "QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS" herein.
Use of Proceeds	Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to finance the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipping of school buildings; (ii) providing capitalized interest; and (iii) to pay certain costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Purpose" and "THE BONDS – Sources and Uses of Funds").
Book-Entry Only System.....	The definitive Bonds will be initially registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of DTC pursuant to the Book-Entry Only System described herein. The Bonds will be issued in principal denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners thereof. The principal of the Bonds at maturity or on a prior redemption date and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will make distribution of the amounts so paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. (See "THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System").
Ratings.....	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P") has assigned its municipal bond rating of "AAA" to the Bonds by virtue of the guarantee of the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas of the Bonds. In addition, S&P has assigned its underlying unenhanced rating of "A" to the Bonds. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from S&P (See "OTHER INFORMATION – Ratings").
Payment Record.....	The District has never defaulted on the payment of its bonded indebtedness.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population[1]	Taxable Assessed Valuation[2]	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Tax Supported Debt Outstanding	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2011	1,858	$56,294,319	$30,298	$ 0	0.00%	$ 0
2012	2,043	57,419,342	28,105	0	0.00%	0
2013	2,033	57,645,552	28,355	0	0.00%	0
2014	2,154	61,552,922	28,576	0	0.00%	0
2015	2,272	64,513,754[3]	28,395	7,870,000[4]	12.19%	3,463

(1) Source: The Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
(2) As reported by the Cherokee County Appraisal District on the District's annual State Property Tax Reports and such values are subject to change during ensuing year.
(3) Uncertified, provided by Cherokee County Appraisal District.
(4) Includes the Bonds.

GENERAL FUND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SUMMARY

For Fiscal Year Ended August 31,

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Beginning Balance	$ 3,372,626	$ 3,676,474	$ 5,061,150	$ 5,579,720	$ 4,791,395
Total Revenue	5,785,358	5,754,371	5,691,755	5,037,616	5,734,928
Total Expenditures	5,770,429	5,921,527	6,390,620	5,391,701	4,642,633
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues	14,929	(167,156)	(698,865)	(354,085)	1,092,295
Net Transfers/Adjustments	362,670	(136,692)	(685,811)	(164,485)	(398,447)
Ending Balance	$ 3,750,225	$ 3,372,626	$ 3,676,474	$ 5,061,150	$ 5,485,243

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

For additional information regarding the District, please contact:

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DISTRICT OFFICIALS, STAFF, AND CONSULTANTS

Elected Officials

Board of Trustees	Length of Service	Term Expires	Occupation
Michael Davis, President	24 Years	May, 2017	Cattle Business Owner
Missy Tennison, Vice President	9 Years	May, 2018	Homemaker
Glenna Weaver, Secretary	11 Years	May, 2016	Accounting
Loleta Davis, Member	9 Years	May, 2018	Retired
Lori Lawson, Member	2 Years	May, 2016	Homemaker
J.B. Neeley, Member	1 Year	May, 2017	Inventory Control

Selected Administrative Staff

Name	Position	Length of Service Within District	Total Industry Experience
Gregg Weiss	Superintendent	9 Years	22 Years
Lanita Felder	Business Manager	10 Years	20 Years
Josh Faucett	High School Principal	8 Years	9 Years

Consultants and Advisors

Auditors..... .....Axley & Rode, LLP
Lufkin, Texas

Co-Bond Counsel ..... Powell & Leon, LLP, Austin, Texas
Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC, Austin, Texas

Financial Advisor .....Government Capital Securities Corporation
Southlake, Texas

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RELATING TO

$7,870,000
NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2015

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes APPENDICES A, B, and C hereto, provides certain information regarding the issuance of the $7,870,000 New Summerfield Independent School District Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 2015 (the "Bonds"). Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement have the same meanings assigned to such terms in the order (the "Order") adopted by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the New Summerfield Independent School District (the "District") on the date of sale of the Bonds, which will authorize the issuance of the Bonds, except as otherwise indicated herein.

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

Included in this Official Statement are descriptions of the Bonds, the Order, and certain other information about the District and its finances. All descriptions of documents contained herein are only summaries and are qualified in their entirety by reference to each such document. Copies of such documents may be obtained by writing the New Summerfield Independent School District, 13307 Hwy 110S, New Summerfield, Texas 75780-0006, and, during the offering period, from the District's Financial Advisor, Government Capital Securities Corporation, 559 Silicon Drive, Suite 102, Southlake, Texas 76092, upon payment of reasonable copying, mailing, and handling charges.

This Official Statement speaks only as to its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Copies of the Official Statement will be deposited with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"), 1900 Duke Street, Suite 600, Alexandria, Virginia 22314 and will be available through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System. See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" for a description of the District's undertaking to provide certain information on a continuing basis.

Description of the District

The District is a political subdivision of the State of Texas located in Cherokee County, Texas. The District is governed by the Board. Board trustees serve staggered three-year terms with elections being held in May of each year. Policymaking and supervisory functions are the responsibility of, and are vested in, the Board. The Board delegates administrative responsibilities to the Superintendent of Schools who is the chief administrative officer of the District. Support services are supplied by consultants and advisors. The District is approximately 58.4 square miles in area.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds shall be dated July 1, 2015. Interest will accrue on the Bonds from the date of delivery thereof and will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. The Bonds will be issued in principal denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof within a maturity. The paying agent and transfer agent (the "Paying Agent/Registrar") for the Bonds is initially BOKF, NA, Austin, Texas.

Initially, the Bonds will be registered and delivered only to Cede & Co., the nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") pursuant to the Book-Entry Only System described below. No physical delivery of the Bonds will be made to the beneficial owners. The principal of the Bonds at maturity or on a prior redemption date and interest on the Bonds will be payable by the Paying Agent/Registrar to Cede & Co., which will distribute the

amounts paid to the participating members of DTC for subsequent payment to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry Only System" for a more complete description of such system.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on and after August 15, 2026 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the District, in whole or in part, in principal amounts of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof, on August 15, 2025 or any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. If less than all of the Bonds are redeemed at any time, the particular maturities of Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the District. If less than all of the Bonds of a certain maturity are to be redeemed, the particular Bond or portions thereof to be redeemed will be selected by the Paying Agent/Registrar by such random method as the Paying Agent/Registrar shall deem fair and appropriate.

Mandatory Redemption

The Bonds maturing on August 15 in the years 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2040 and 2042 (the "Term Bonds") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity at random, in part by lot or other customary method selected by the Paying Agent/Registrar, at par plus accrued interest to the redemption date, in amounts sufficient to redeem the Term Bonds on August 15 in each of the years and the amounts set forth below:

$550,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2028

Mandatory Redemption Dates	Principal Amounts
2027	$270,000
2028 (maturity)	280,000

$600,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2030

Mandatory Redemption Dates	**Principal Amounts**
2029	$295,000
2030 (maturity)	305,000

$645,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2032

Mandatory Redemption Dates	Principal Amounts
2031	$315,000
2032 (maturity)	330,000

$690,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2034

Mandatory Redemption Dates	Principal Amounts
2033	$340,000
2034 (maturity)	350,000

$2,415,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2040

Mandatory Redemption Dates	Principal Amounts
2035	$365,000
2036	380,000
2037	395,000
2038	410,000
2039	425,000
2040 (maturity)	440,000

$940,000 Term Bonds Maturing August 15, 2042

Mandatory Redemption Dates	Principal Amounts
2041	$460,000
2042 (maturity)	480,000

The particular Term Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the Paying Agent/Registrar by lot or other customary random selection method, on or before July 1 of each year in which Term Bonds are to be mandatorily redeemed.

The principal amount of Term Bonds to be mandatorily redeemed in each year shall be reduced by the principal amount of such Term Bonds that have been optionally redeemed on or before July 1 of such year and which have not been made the basis for a previous reduction.

Notice of Redemption

At least 30 days but not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for any redemption of Bonds, the District shall cause a written notice of such redemption to be deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to each registered owner of the Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed at the address shown on the books of registration kept by the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the business day next preceding the date of mailing such notice.

ANY NOTICE SO MAILED SHALL BE CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN DULY GIVEN WHETHER OR NOT THE REGISTERED OWNER RECEIVES SUCH NOTICE. UPON THE GIVING OF THE NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND THE DEPOSIT OF THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO REDEEM SUCH BONDS, THE BONDS CALLED FOR REDEMPTION SHALL BECOME DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE SPECIFIED REDEMPTION DATE, AND INTEREST ON SUCH BONDS OR PORTION THEREOF SHALL CEASE TO ACCRUE, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER SUCH BONDS ARE SURRENDERED FOR PAYMENT.

The Paying Agent/Registrar and the District, so long as a Book-Entry Only System is used for the Bonds, will send any notice of redemption, notice of proposed amendment to the Order or other notices with respect to the Bonds only to DTC. Any failure by DTC to advise any DTC participant, or of any DTC participant or indirect participant to notify the beneficial owner, shall not affect the validity of the redemption of the Bonds called for redemption or any other action premised on any such notice. Redemption of portions of the Bonds by the District will reduce the outstanding principal amount of such Bonds held by DTC.

In such event, DTC may implement, through its Book-Entry Only System, a redemption of such Bonds held for the account of DTC participants in accordance with its rules or other agreements with DTC participants and then DTC participants and indirect participants may implement a redemption of such Bonds from the beneficial owners.

Any such selection of Bonds to be redeemed will not be governed by the Order and will not be conducted by the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar. Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar will have any responsibility to DTC participants, indirect participants, or the persons for whom DTC participants act as nominees, with respect to the payments on the Bonds or the providing of notice to DTC participants, indirect participants, or beneficial owners of the selection of portions of the Bonds for redemption (see "THE BONDS – Book-Entry Only System").

Authority for Issuance

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to authority conferred by the Constitution and general laws of the State of Texas, including particularly Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, as amended, by the Order, and by an election held in the District on May 9, 2015. Capitalized terms used herein have the same meanings, respectively, assigned to such terms in the Order, except as otherwise indicated.

Purpose

Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds will be used (i) to finance the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement and equipping of school buildings; (ii) providing capitalized interest; and (iii) to pay certain costs incurred in connection with the issuance of the Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

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

Sources of Funds:	
Par Amount of the Bonds	$7,780,000
Plus: Net Original Issue Premium	610,428.45
Total Sources of Funds	$8,480,428.45
Uses of Funds:	
Deposit to Construction Fund	$8,000,000
Underwriters' Discount and Issuance Costs[(1)]	186,599.95
Capitalized Interest on the Bonds	293,828.50
Total Uses of Funds	$8,480,428.45

[(1)] Includes, among other things, counsel fees and other costs of issuing the Bonds.

Security and Source of Payment

The Bonds are direct obligations of the District, payable from an ad valorem tax levied, without legal limitation as to rate or amount, on all taxable property located within the District, as provided in the Order. In addition, the District has received approval, subject to certain conditions, for the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of The State of Texas. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM", "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", and "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM") herein.

Permanent School Fund Guarantee

In connection with the sale of the Bonds, the District has submitted an application to the Texas Education Agency for the payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed under the Guarantee Program for School District Bonds (Chapter 45, Subchapter C, of the Texas Education Code). Subject to meeting certain conditions discussed under the heading "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein, the payment of the Bonds will be guaranteed by the corpus of the Permanent School Fund of the State in accordance with the terms of the Guarantee Program for School District Bonds (the "Permanent School Fund Guarantee"). In the event of default, registered owners will receive all payments due from the corpus of the Permanent School Fund. In the event the District defeases any of the Bonds, the payment of such defeased Bonds will cease to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund Guarantee.

Legality

The Bonds are offered when, as, and if issued, and subject to the approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Texas and the opinions of the District's Co-Bond Counsel, Powell & Leon, LLP, Austin, Texas, and Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC, Austin, Texas ("Co-Bond Counsel") (see "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Matters" and "APPENDIX C – FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION").

Amendments to the Order

In the Order, the District has reserved the right to amend the Order without the consent of any holder in any manner not detrimental to the interests of the holders, including the curing of any ambiguity, inconsistency, or formal defect or omission therein. In addition, the District has reserved the right, with the consent of holders who own in the aggregate a majority of the principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding affected thereby, to amend, change, modify or rescind any provisions of the Order; provided that, without the consent of all of the registered owners of the Bonds affected, no such change, amendment, modification or rescission shall (i) extend the time or times of

payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, or reduce the principal amount thereof or the rate of interest thereon, (ii) give any preference to any Bond over any other Bond, or (iii) reduce the aggregate principal amount of Bonds required to be held by holders for consent to any such amendment, change, modification or rescission.

Defeasance

The Order provides that the District may defease the Bonds and discharge its obligation to the holders of any or all of the Bonds to pay the principal thereof and interest thereon when such payment shall have been provided for by depositing with an escrow agent (the "Escrow Agent"), for such payment, (i) cash sufficient to make such payment or (ii) Governmental Obligations certified by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation to be of such maturities and interest payment dates and to bear interest at such rates as will, without further investment or reinvestment of either the principal amount thereof or the interest earnings therefrom (likewise to be held in trust and committed, except as hereinafter provided), be sufficient to make such payment or (iii) a combination of money and Governmental Obligations together so certified to be sufficient, provided that all the expenses pertaining to the Bonds with respect to which such deposit is made shall have been paid, or the payment thereof provided for, to the satisfaction of the Escrow Agent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no such deposit shall have the effect described in above if made during the subsistence of a default in the payment of any Bond unless made with respect to all of the Bonds then outstanding. Any money and Government Obligations deposited for such purpose shall be held by the Escrow Agent in a segregated account in trust or escrow for the registered owners with respect to which such deposit is made and, together with any investment income therefrom, shall be disbursed solely to pay the principal of and interest on such Bonds when due. No money or Governmental Obligations so deposited may be invested or reinvested unless in Governmental Obligations and unless such money and Governmental Obligations not invested and such new investments are together certified by an independent public accounting firm of national reputation to be of such amounts, maturities, and interest payment dates and to be of such interest as will, without further investment or reinvestment of either the principal amount thereof or the interest earning therefrom, be sufficient to make such payment. At such times as a Bond shall be deemed to be paid as set forth above, as aforesaid, they shall no longer be entitled to the benefits of the Order, except for the purposes of any such payment from such money or Governmental Obligations.

For purposes of this subheading, "Government Obligations" means (i) direct noncallable obligations of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America; (ii) noncallable obligations of an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, including obligations that are unconditionally guaranteed or insured by the agency or instrumentality and that, on the date the governing body of the issuer adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent; (iii) noncallable obligations of a state or an agency or a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of a state that have been refunded and that, on the date the governing body of the issuer adopts or approves the proceedings authorizing the issuance of refunding bonds, are rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "AAA" or its equivalent; or (iv) such other obligations as may be authorized by law to be used for defeasance.

The Permanent School Fund guarantee of the Bonds will be released upon the defeasance of the Bonds.

Book-Entry Only System

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

Neither the District nor either of the Underwriters can give or gives any assurance that (1) DTC will distribute payments of debt service on the Bonds, or redemption or other notices, to DTC Participants, (2) DTC Participants or others will distribute debt service payments paid to DTC or its nominee (as the registered owner of the Bonds), or redemption or other notices, to the Beneficial Owners, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or (3) DTC will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement. The current rules applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the current procedures of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

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

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & 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 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s

consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal, interest, and redemption payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, on the 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, the Paying Agent/Registrar, or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, interest, and redemption payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District or the Paying Agent/Registrar, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

Use of Certain Terms in Other Sections of this Official Statement

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

Information concerning DTC and the Book-Entry Only System has been obtained from DTC and is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness by, and is not to be construed as a representation by the District or the Underwriters.

Paying Agent/Registrar

BOKF, NA, Austin, Texas has been named to serve as initial Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. In the Order, the District retains the right to replace the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the District replaces the Paying Agent/Registrar, such Paying Agent/Registrar shall, promptly upon the appointment of a successor, deliver the Paying Agent/Registrar's records to the successor Paying Agent/Registrar, and the successor Paying Agent/Registrar shall act in the same capacity as the previous Paying Agent/Registrar. Any successor Paying Agent/Registrar selected by the District shall be a commercial bank; a trust company organized under applicable law; or other entity duly qualified and legally authorized to serve and perform the duties of the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds. Upon any change in the Paying Agent/Registrar for the Bonds, the District agrees to promptly cause a written notice thereof to be sent to each registered owner of the Bonds by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, which notice shall also give the address of the new Paying Agent/Registrar.

In the event the Book-Entry Only System should be discontinued, interest on the Bonds will be paid to the registered owners appearing on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar at the close of business on the Record Date (hereinafter defined), and such interest will be paid (i) by check sent United States mail, first class postage prepaid to the address of the registered owner recorded in the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar or (ii) by such other method, acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar requested by, and at the risk and expense of, the registered owner. Notwithstanding the foregoing payment procedures, upon written request to the District and the Paying Agent/Registrar, the registered owner of at least $1,000,000 in principal amount of the Bonds may receive all payments of principal and interest on such Bonds by wire transfer on each payment date. CUSIP number identification with appropriate dollar amount of payment pertaining to each CUSIP number (if more than one CUSIP number) must accompany all payments of interest and principal, whether by check or wire transfer. Principal and redemption payments of the Bonds will be paid to the registered owner at the stated maturity or earlier redemption upon presentation to the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar. If the date for the payment of the principal or interest on the Bonds is a Saturday, Sunday, a legal holiday, or a day when

banking institutions in the city where the designated payment/transfer office of the Paying Agent/Registrar is located are authorized to close, then the date for such payment will be the next succeeding day which is not such a day, and payment on such date will have the same force and effect as if made on the date payment was due. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner of the Bonds, principal, interest, and redemption payments on the Bonds will be made as described in "Book-Entry Only System" above.

Transfer, Exchange, and Registration

In the event the Book-Entry Only System should be discontinued, the Bonds may be transferred and exchanged on the registration books of the Paying Agent/Registrar only upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Paying Agent/Registrar and such transfer or exchange shall be without expense or service charge to the registered owner, except for any tax or other governmental charges required to be paid with respect to such registration, exchange and transfer. Bonds may be assigned by the execution of an assignment form on the respective Bonds or by other instrument of transfer and assignment acceptable to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds will be delivered by the Paying Agent/Registrar, in lieu of the Bonds being transferred or exchanged, at the principal office of the Paying Agent/Registrar, or sent by United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, to the new registered owner or his designee. To the extent possible, new Bonds issued in an exchange or transfer of Bonds will be delivered to the registered owner or assignee of the registered owner in not more than three business days after the receipt of the Bonds to be canceled, and the written instrument of transfer or request for exchange duly executed by the registered owner or his duly authorized agent, in a form satisfactory to the Paying Agent/Registrar. New Bonds registered and delivered in an exchange or transfer shall be in any integral multiple of $5,000 for any one maturity and for a like aggregate principal amount as the Bonds surrendered for exchange or transfer. See "THE BONDS - Book-Entry Only System" for a description of the system to be utilized initially in regard to ownership and transferability of the Bonds.

Neither the District nor the Paying Agent/Registrar shall be required to transfer or exchange Bonds (i) during a period beginning at the close of business on any Record Date and ending with the next interest payment date or (ii) with respect to any Bond or any portion thereof called for redemption prior to maturity, within 45 days prior to its redemption date provided, however, such limitation of transfer shall not be applicable to an exchange by the registered owner of the uncalled balance of a Bond.

Record Date for Interest Payment

The record date ("Record Date") for the interest payable on any interest payment date means the close of business on the last business day of the month next preceding such interest payment date.

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

Owners' Remedies

The Order does not provide for the appointment of a trustee to represent the interests of the Bondholders upon any failure of the District to perform in accordance with the terms of the Order or upon any other condition and, in the event of any such failure to perform, the registered owners would be responsible for the initiation and cost of any legal action to enforce performance of the Order. Furthermore, the Order does not establish specific events of default with respect to the Bonds and, under State law, there is no right to the acceleration of maturity of the Bonds upon the failure of the District to observe any covenant under the Order. A registered owner of Bonds could seek a judgment against the District if a default occurred in the payment of principal of or interest on any such Bonds; however, such judgment could not be satisfied by execution against any property of the District and a suit for monetary damages could be vulnerable to the defense of sovereign immunity. A registered owner's only practical remedy, if a default occurs, is a mandamus or mandatory injunction proceeding to compel the District to levy, assess, and collect an annual ad valorem tax sufficient to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds as it becomes due or perform other material terms and covenants contained in the Order. In general, Texas courts have held that a

writ of mandamus may be issued to require a public official to perform legally imposed ministerial duties necessary for the performance of a valid contract, and Texas law provides that, following their approval by the Attorney General and issuance, the Bonds are valid and binding obligations for all purposes according to their terms. However, the enforcement of any such remedy may be difficult and time consuming and a registered owner could be required to enforce such remedy on a periodic basis. The District is also eligible to seek relief from its creditors under Chapter 9 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 9"). Although Chapter 9 provides for the recognition of a security interest represented by a specifically pledged source of revenues, the pledge of taxes in support of a general obligation of a bankrupt entity is not specifically recognized as a security interest under Chapter 9. Chapter 9 also includes an automatic stay provision that would prohibit, without Bankruptcy Court approval, the prosecution of any other legal action by creditors or Bondholders of an entity which has sought protection under Chapter 9. Therefore, should the District avail itself of Chapter 9 protection from creditors, the ability to enforce would be subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court (which could require that the action be heard in Bankruptcy Court instead of other federal or state court); and the Bankruptcy Code provides for broad discretionary powers of a Bankruptcy Court in administering any proceeding brought before it. The opinions of Co-Bond Counsel will note that all opinions relative to the enforceability of the Order and the Bonds are qualified with respect to the customary rights of debtors relative to their creditors, including rights afforded to creditors under the Bankruptcy Code.

THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

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

This disclosure statement provides information relating to the program (the "Guarantee Program") administered by the Texas Education Agency (the "TEA") with respect to the Texas Permanent School Fund guarantee of tax-supported bonds issued by Texas school districts and the guarantee of revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of Texas charter districts. The Guarantee Program was authorized by an amendment to the Texas Constitution in 1983 and by Subchapter C of Chapter 45 of the Texas Education Code, as amended (the "Act"). While the Guarantee Program applies to bonds issued by or for both school districts and charter districts, as described below, the Act and the program rules for the two types of districts have some distinctions. For convenience of description and reference, those aspects of the Guarantee Program that are applicable to school district bonds and to charter district bonds are referred to herein as the "School District Bond Guarantee Program" and the "Charter District Bond Guarantee Program," respectively.

Some of the information contained in this Section may include projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events or the future financial performance of the Texas Permanent School Fund (the "PSF" or the "Fund"). Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any such projections or forward-looking statements.

History and Purpose

The PSF was created with a $2,000,000 appropriation by the Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") in 1854 expressly for the benefit of the public schools of Texas. The Constitution of 1876 stipulated that certain lands and all proceeds from the sale of these lands should also constitute the PSF. Additional acts later gave more public domain land and rights to the PSF. In 1953, the U.S. Congress passed the Submerged Lands Act that relinquished to coastal states all rights of the U.S. navigable waters within state boundaries. If the state, by law, had set a larger boundary prior to or at the time of admission to the Union, or if the boundary had been approved by Congress, then the larger boundary applied. After three years of litigation (1957-1960), the U. S. Supreme Court on May 31, 1960, affirmed Texas' historic three marine leagues (10.35 miles) seaward boundary. Texas proved its submerged lands property rights to three leagues into the Gulf of Mexico by citing historic laws and treaties dating back to 1836. All lands lying within that limit belong to the PSF. The proceeds from the sale and the mineral-related rental of these lands, including bonuses, delay rentals and royalty payments, become the corpus of the Fund. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitutional provision under which the Fund is established and administered, which occurred on September 13, 2003 (the "Total Return Constitutional Amendment"), and which is further described below, the PSF had as its main sources of revenues capital gains from securities transactions and royalties from the sale of oil and natural gas. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that interest and dividends produced by Fund investments will be additional revenue to the PSF. The State School Land Board

("SLB") maintains the land endowment of the Fund on behalf of the Fund and is authorized to manage the investments of the capital gains, royalties and other investment income relating to the land endowment. The SLB is a three member board, the membership of which consists of the Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office (the "Land Commissioner") and two citizen members, one appointed by the Governor and one by the Texas Attorney General (the "Attorney General").

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

On November 8, 1983, the voters of the State approved a constitutional amendment that provides for the guarantee by the PSF of bonds issued by school districts. On approval by the State Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner"), bonds properly issued by a school district are fully guaranteed by the corpus of the PSF. See "The School District Bond Guarantee Program."

In 2011, Senate Bill 1 ("SB 1") was enacted by the Legislature. Among other provisions, SB 1 established the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as a new component of the Guarantee Program, and authorized the use of the PSF to guarantee revenue bonds issued by or for the benefit of certain open-enrollment charter schools that are designated as "charter districts" by the Commissioner. On approval by the Commissioner, bonds properly issued by a charter district participating in the Program are fully guaranteed by the corpus of the PSF. As described below, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program was deferred pending receipt of guidance from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") which was received in September 2013, and the establishment of regulations to govern the program, which regulations were published for public comment on December 20, 2013, approved on January 30, 2014 and became effective on March 3, 2014. See "The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program."

State law also permits charter schools to be chartered and operated by school districts and other political subdivisions, but bond financing of facilities for school district-operated charter schools is subject to the School District Bond Guarantee Program, not the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

While the School District Bond Guarantee Program and the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program relate to different types of bonds issued for different types of Texas public schools, and have different program regulations and requirements, a bond guaranteed under either part of the Guarantee Program has the same effect with respect to the guarantee obligation of the Fund thereto, and all guaranteed bonds are aggregated for purposes of determining the capacity of the Guarantee Program (see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program"). The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program as enacted by State law has not been reviewed by any court, nor has the Texas Attorney General been requested to issue an opinion, with respect to its constitutional validity.

The sole purpose of the PSF is to assist in the funding of public education for present and future generations. Prior to the adoption of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, all interest and dividends produced by Fund investments flowed into the Available School Fund (the "ASF"), where they are distributed to local school districts and open-enrollment charter schools based on average daily attendance. Any net gains from investments of the Fund accrue to the corpus of the PSF. Prior to the approval by the voters of the State of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, costs of administering the PSF were allocated to the ASF. With the approval of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment, the administrative costs of the Fund have shifted from the ASF to the PSF. In fiscal year 2014, distributions to the ASF amounted to $175.43 per student and the total amount distributed to the ASF was $838.67 million.

Audited financial information for the PSF is provided annually through the PSF Annual Report (the "Annual Report"), which is filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB"). The Annual Report includes the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund (the "Message") and the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). The Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2014, as filed with the MSRB in accordance with the PSF undertaking and agreement made in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 ("Rule 15c2-12") of the federal Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as described below, is hereby incorporated by reference into this disclosure. Information included herein for the year ended August 31, 2014 is derived from the audited financial statements of the PSF, which are included in the Annual Report when it is filed and posted. Reference is made to the Annual Report for the complete Message and MD&A for the year ended August 31, 2014 and for a description of the financial results of the PSF for the year ended August 31, 2014, the most recent year for which

audited financial information regarding the Fund is available. The 2014 Annual Report speaks only as of its date and the TEA has not obligated itself to update the 2014 Annual Report or any other Annual Report. The TEA posts each Annual Report, which includes statistical data regarding the Fund as of the close of each fiscal year, the most recent disclosure for the Guarantee Program, the Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund, which is codified at 19 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 33 (the "Investment Policy"), monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program (collectively, the "Web Site Materials") on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/ and with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org. Such monthly updates regarding the Guarantee Program are also incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes. In addition to the Web Site Materials, the Fund is required to make quarterly filings with the SEC under Section 13(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such filings, which consist of a list of the Fund's holdings of securities specified in Section 13(f), including exchange-traded (*e.g.*, NYSE) or NASDAQ-quoted stocks, equity options and warrants, shares of closed-end investment companies and certain convertible debt securities, is available from the SEC at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml. A list of the Fund's equity and fixed income holdings as of August 31 of each year is posted to the TEA web site and filed with the MSRB. Such list excludes holdings in the Fund's securities lending program. Such list, when filed, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment approved a fundamental change in the way that distributions are made to the ASF from the PSF. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that PSF distributions to the ASF be determined using a total-return-based formula instead of the current-income-based formula, which was used from 1964 to the end of the 2003 fiscal year. The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that the total amount distributed from the Fund to the ASF: (1) in each year of a State fiscal biennium must be an amount that is not more than 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property (the "Distribution Rate"), on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium (the "Distribution Measurement Period"), in accordance with the rate adopted by: (a) a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the State Board of Education ("SBOE"), taken before the Regular Session of the Legislature convenes or (b) the Legislature by general law or appropriation, if the SBOE does not adopt a rate as provided by clause (a); and (2) over the ten-year period consisting of the current State fiscal year and the nine preceding state fiscal years may not exceed the total return on all investment assets of the Fund over the same ten-year period (the "Ten Year Total Return"). In April 2009, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0707 (2009) ("GA-0707"), at the request of the Chairman of the SBOE with regard to certain matters pertaining to the Distribution Rate and the determination of the Ten Year Total Return. In GA-0707 the Attorney General opined, among other advice, that (i) the Ten Year Total Return should be calculated on an annual basis, (ii) a contingency plan adopted by the SBOE, to permit monthly transfers equal in aggregate to the annual Distribution Rate to be halted and subsequently made up if such transfers temporarily exceed the Ten Year Total Return, is not prohibited by State law, provided that such contingency plan applies only within a fiscal year time basis, not on a biennium basis, and (iii) that the amount distributed from the Fund in a fiscal year may not exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund or the Ten Year Total Return. In accordance with GA-0707, in the event that the Ten Year Total Return is exceeded during a fiscal year, transfers to the ASF will be halted. However, if the Ten Year Total Return subsequently increases during that biennium, transfers may be resumed, if the SBOE has provided for that contingency, and made in full during the remaining period of the biennium, subject to the limit of 6% in any one fiscal year. Any shortfall in the transfer that results from such events from one biennium may not be paid over to the ASF in a subsequent biennium as the SBOE would make a separate payout determination for that subsequent biennium.

In determining the Distribution Rate, the SBOE has adopted the goal of maximizing the amount distributed from the Fund in a manner designed to preserve "intergenerational equity." Intergenerational equity is the maintenance of endowment purchasing power to ensure that endowment spending keeps pace with inflation, with the ultimate goal being to ensure that current and future generations are given equal levels of purchasing power. In making this determination, the SBOE takes into account various considerations, and relies particularly upon its external investment consultant, which undertakes a probability analysis for long term projection periods that includes certain assumptions. Among the assumptions used in the analysis are a projected rate of growth of the average daily scholastic attendance State-wide, the projected contributions and expenses of the Fund, projected returns in the capital markets and a projected inflation rate.

The SBOE established the Distribution Rate from the Fund to the ASF for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 at 3.5% and for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 at 2.5% of the average of the PSF market value during the respective Distribution Measurement Periods. The decision of the SBOE regarding the Distribution Rate for 2008 through 2011 took into account a commitment by the SLB to transfer at least $100 million per year in fiscal years 2008 through 2011. The SBOE set the Distribution Rate for the 2012-13 biennium at 4.2%, which rate was determined after the SLB authorized the release of a total of $500 million to the PSF in quarterly installments during the 2012-13 biennium. In November 2012, the SBOE set the Distribution Rate for the 2014-15 biennium at 3.3%, which is expected to produce an effective rate of 3.5% taking into account the broadening of the calculation base for the Fund that was effected by a 2011 State constitutional amendment, which amendment did not increase Fund revenues. That distribution rate represents $1.68 billion in transfers to the ASF during the current biennium. In September 2014, the SBOE adopted a 3.5% Distribution Rate for 2016 - 2017, which takes into account a commitment of the SLB to transfer $175 million and $200 million to the PSF in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively. See "2011 Constitutional Amendment" below for a description of amendments made to the Texas Constitution on November 8, 2011 that permit the SLB to make transfers directly to the ASF up to the amount of $300 million in each fiscal year.

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

With respect to the management of the Fund's financial assets portfolio, the single most significant change made to date as a result of the Total Return Constitutional Amendment has been new asset allocation policies adopted from time to time by the SBOE. The SBOE generally reviews the asset allocations during its summer meeting in even numbered years. The first asset allocation policy adopted by the SBOE following the Total Return Constitutional Amendment was in February 2004, and the policy was reviewed and modified or reaffirmed in the summers of 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014. The Fund's investment policy provides for minimum and maximum ranges among the components of each of the three general asset classifications: equities, fixed income and alternative asset investments. The 2004 asset allocation policy decreased the fixed income target from 45% to 25% of Fund investment assets and increased the allocation for equities from 55% to 75% of investment assets. In July 2006, the SBOE modified its asset allocation to reduce the equity allocation, including both domestic and foreign equity portfolios, to a target of 53% of Fund assets, further reduced the fixed income allocation target to 19% and added an alternative asset allocation, which included real estate, real return, absolute return and private equity components, totaling 28% of the Fund's asset target. Alternative asset classes diversify the SBOE-managed assets and are not as correlated to traditional asset classes, which is intended to increase investment returns over the long run while reducing risk and return volatility of the portfolio. In July 2010, the SBOE decreased the equity allocation to 50%, and the fixed income allocation to 15%, while increasing the alternative asset allocation (which may include equity and fixed income investments as part of a variety of alternative investment strategies) to 35%. In July 2012, the SBOE modified the asset allocation policy by decreasing the equity allocation to 46%, increasing the fixed income allocation to 17%, and increasing the alternative asset allocation (which may include equity and fixed income investments as part of a variety of alternative investment strategies) to 37%. The changes made to the asset allocation in 2012 decreased the target for large cap equity investments from 21% to 18%, replaced a 4% allocation for international small cap equities with a 3% allocation for emerging international equities, reduced core fixed income bond investments from 15% to 12% and added a new 5% allocation for emerging market debt in the fixed income portfolio. The 2014 changes (i) decreased the equity allocation to 40% (by decreasing the target for large cap equities from 18% to 16%, the target for small/mid cap equities from 7% to 5% and the target for emerging and international large cap equities from 18% to 16%), (ii) increased the fixed income allocation from 17% to 19% (by increasing the 5% allocation for emerging market debt to 7%) and (iii) increased the alternative asset allocation from 37% to 41%, which included an increase in the private equity allocation of alternative assets from 6% to 10%.

For a variety of reasons, each change in asset allocation for the Fund, including the 2014 modifications, have been, and are being, implemented in phases. At August 31, 2014, the Fund's financial assets portfolio was invested as follows: 48.03% in public market equity investments; 14.95% in fixed income investments; 9.99% in absolute return assets; 3.48% in private equity assets; 4.14% in real estate assets; 6.73% in risk parity assets; 5.64% in real return assets; 6.91% in emerging market debt; and 0.13% in cash.

In July 2012 and April 2013, the SBOE also realigned the management of certain of the investment portfolios within the absolute return allocation of the alternative investments and its private equity asset class. These alignments in investment portfolios have created strategic relationships between the external manager and investment staff of the PSF, which has reduced administrative costs with respect to those portfolios. In response to a legal opinion request made by the Chair of the SBOE in October 2012, the Attorney General has advised the SBOE in Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0998 (2013) ("GA-0998"), that the PSF is not subject to requirements of certain State competitive bidding laws with respect to the selection of investments. In GA-0998, the Attorney General also advised that the SBOE generally must use competitive bidding for the selection of investment managers and other third party providers of investment services, such as record keeping and insurance, but excluding certain professional services, such as accounting services, as State law prohibits the use of competitive bidding for specified professional services. GA-0998 provides guidance to the SBOE in connection with the direct management of alternative investments through investment vehicles to be created by the SBOE, in lieu of contracting with external managers for such services, as has been the recent practice of the PSF. The PSF staff and the Fund's investment advisor are tasked with advising the SBOE with respect to the implementation of the 2010 Asset Allocation Policy, including the timing and manner of the selection of any external managers and other consultants.

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

The asset allocation of the Fund's financial assets portfolio is subject to change by the SBOE from time to time based upon a number of factors, including recommendations to the SBOE made by internal investment staff and external consultants, changes made by the SBOE without regard to such recommendations and directives of the Legislature. Fund performance may also be affected by factors other than asset allocation, including, without limitation, the general performance of the securities markets in the United States and abroad; political and investment considerations including those relating to socially responsible investing; application of the prudent person investment standard, which may eliminate certain investment opportunities for the Fund; management fees paid to external managers and embedded management fees for some fund investments; and limitations on the number and compensation of internal and external investment staff, which is subject to Legislative oversight. The Guarantee Program could also be impacted by changes in State or federal law or the implementation of new accounting standards.

Management and Administration of the Fund

The Texas Constitution and applicable statutes delegate to the SBOE the authority and responsibility for investment of the PSF's financial assets. In investing the Fund, the SBOE is charged with exercising the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing which persons of ordinary prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income therefrom as well as the probable safety of their capital. The SBOE has adopted a "Statement of Investment Objectives, Policies, and Guidelines of the Texas Permanent School Fund," which is codified in the Texas Administrative Code beginning at 19 TAC section 33.1.

The Total Return Constitutional Amendment provides that expenses of managing the PSF are to be paid "by appropriation" from the PSF. In January 2005, at the request of the SBOE, the Attorney General issued a legal opinion, Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. GA-0293 (2005) ("GA-0293"), that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment requires that SBOE expenditures for managing or administering PSF investments, including payments to external investment managers, be paid from appropriations made by the Legislature, but that the Total Return Constitutional Amendment does not require the SBOE to pay from such appropriated PSF funds the indirect management costs deducted from the assets of a mutual fund or other investment company in which PSF funds have been invested.

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

The SBOE contracts with its securities custodial agent to measure the performance of the total return of the Fund's financial assets. A consultant is typically retained for the purpose of providing consultation with respect to strategic asset allocation decisions and to assist the SBOE in selecting external fund management advisors. The SBOE also contracts with financial institutions for custodial and securities lending services. The SBOE has established the Committee of Investment Advisors, which consists of independent investment experts each appointed by a member of the SBOE to closely advise the respective SBOE member on investment issues.

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

Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program

The capacity of the Fund to guarantee bonds under the Guarantee Program is limited in two ways: by State law (the "State Capacity Limit") and by regulations and a notice issued by the IRS (the "IRS Limit"). Prior to May 20, 2003, the State Capacity Limit was equal to two times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund's assets, exclusive of real estate. During the 78th Regular Session of the Legislature in 2003, legislation was enacted that increased the State Capacity Limit by 25%, to two and one half times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund's assets as estimated by the SBOE and certified by the State Auditor, and eliminated the real estate exclusion from the calculation. Prior to the issuance of the IRS Notice (defined below), the capacity of the program under the IRS Limit was limited to two and one-half times the lower of cost or fair market value of the Fund's assets adjusted by a factor that excluded additions to the Fund made since May 14, 1989. During the 2007 Texas Legislature, Senate Bill 389 ("SB 389") was enacted providing for additional increases in the capacity of the Guarantee Program, and specifically providing that the SBOE may by rule increase the capacity of the Guarantee Program from two and one-half times the cost value of the PSF to an amount not to exceed five times the cost value of the PSF, provided that the increased limit does not violate federal law and regulations and does not prevent bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program from receiving the highest available credit rating, as determined by the SBOE. SB 389 further provides that the SBOE shall at least annually consider whether to change the capacity of the Guarantee Program. Since 2005, the Guarantee Program has twice reached capacity under the IRS Limit, and in each instance the Guarantee Program was closed to new bond guarantee applications until relief was obtained from the IRS. The most recent closure of the Guarantee Program commenced in March 2009 and the Guarantee Program reopened in February 2010 on the basis of receipt of the IRS Notice.

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

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

The IRS Notice and the Proposed IRS Regulations establish a static capacity for the Guarantee Program based upon the cost value of Fund assets on December 16, 2009 multiplied by five. On December 16, 2009, the cost value of the Guarantee Program was $23,463,730,608 (estimated and unaudited), thereby producing an IRS Limit of approximately $117.3 billion. The State Capacity Limit is determined on the basis of the cost value of the Fund from time to time multiplied by the capacity multiplier determined annually by the SBOE, but not to exceed a multiplier of five. The capacity of the Guarantee Program will be limited to the lower of the State Capacity Limit or the IRS Limit. On May 21, 2010, the SBOE modified the regulations that govern the School District Bond Guarantee Program (the "SDBGP Rules"), and increased the State Law Capacity to an amount equal to three times the cost value of the PSF. Such modified regulations, including the revised capacity rule, became effective on July 1, 2010. The SDBGP Rules provide that the Commissioner may reduce the multiplier to maintain the AAA credit rating of the Guarantee Program, but provide that any changes to the multiplier made by the Commissioner are to be ratified or rejected by the SBOE at the next meeting following the change. See "Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds," below.

PSF staff have been tasked with undertaking due diligence with the rating agencies that currently rate the Bond Guarantee Program (see "Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program" below) regarding ratings maintenance for the Fund in anticipation of consideration by the SBOE of an amendment to the SDBGP Rules and CDBGP Rules (as defined below) to provide for an increase in the multiplier that establishes the State law capacity limitation. Such an amendment may be considered at meetings to be held in July and September 2015 (two readings of the amended SDBGP Rules and CDBGP Rules would be required to effect the change in the multiplier, if any is made).

Since July 1991, when the SBOE amended the Guarantee Program Rules to broaden the range of bonds that are eligible for guarantee under the Guarantee Program to encompass most Texas school district bonds, the principal amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program has increased sharply. In addition, in recent years a number of factors have caused an increase in the amount of bonds issued by school districts in the State. See the table "Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds" below. Effective September 1, 2009, the Act provides that the SBOE may annually establish a percentage of the cost value of the Fund to be reserved from use in guaranteeing bonds. The capacity of the Guarantee Program in excess of any reserved portion is referred to herein as the "Capacity Reserve." The SDBGP Rules provide for a minimum Capacity Reserve for the Guarantee Program of no less than 5%, and provide that the amount of the Capacity Reserve may be increased by a majority vote of the SBOE. The Commissioner is authorized to change the Capacity Reserve, which decision must be ratified or rejected by the SBOE at its next meeting following any change made by the Commissioner. The current Capacity Reserve is noted in the monthly updates with respect to the capacity of the Guarantee Program on the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/, which are also filed with the MSRB.

Based upon historical performance of the Fund, the legal restrictions relating to the amount of bonds that may be guaranteed has generally resulted in a lower ratio of guaranteed bonds to available assets as compared to many other types of credit enhancements that may be available for Texas school district bonds and charter district bonds. However, changes in the value of the Fund due to changes in securities markets, investment objectives of the Fund, an increase in bond issues by school districts in the State or legal restrictions on the Fund, the implementation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, or an increase in the calculation base of the Fund for purposes of making transfers to the ASF, among other factors, could adversely affect the ratio of Fund assets to guaranteed bonds and the growth of the Fund in general. It is anticipated that the issuance of the IRS Notice and the Proposed IRS

Regulations will likely result in a substantial increase in the amount of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program. The implementation of the Charter School Bond Guarantee Program is also expected to increase the amount of guaranteed bonds.

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

The School District Bond Guarantee Program

The School District Bond Guarantee Program requires an application be made by a school district to the Commissioner for a guarantee of its bonds. If the conditions for the School District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

In the event of default, holders of guaranteed school district bonds will receive all payments due from the corpus of the PSF. Following a determination that a school district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on any guaranteed bond, the Act requires the school district to notify the Commissioner not later than the fifth day before the stated maturity date of such bond or interest payment. Immediately following receipt of such notice, the Commissioner must cause to be transferred from the appropriate account in the PSF to the Paying Agent/Registrar an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal and interest. Upon receipt of funds for payment of such principal or interest, the Paying Agent/Registrar must pay the amount due and forward the canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts (the "Comptroller"). The Commissioner will instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid, plus interest, from the first State money payable to the school district. The amount withheld will be deposited to the credit of the PSF. The Comptroller must hold such canceled bond or evidence of payment of the interest on behalf of the PSF. Following full reimbursement of such payment by the school district to the PSF with interest, the Comptroller will cancel the bond or evidence of payment of the interest and forward it to the school district. The Act permits the Commissioner to order a school district to set a tax rate sufficient to reimburse the PSF for any payments made with respect to guaranteed bonds, and also sufficient to pay future payments on guaranteed bonds, and provides certain enforcement mechanisms to the Commissioner, including the appointment of a board of managers or annexation of a defaulting school district to another school district.

If a school district fails to pay principal or interest on a bond as it is stated to mature, other amounts not due and payable are not accelerated and do not become due and payable by virtue of the district's default. The School District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a school district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed school district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond order provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a school district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

In the event that two or more payments are made from the PSF on behalf of a district, the Commissioner shall request the Attorney General to institute legal action to compel the district and its officers, agents and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in respect to the payment of guaranteed bonds.

The SBOE has approved and modified the SDBGP Rules in recent years, most recently in May 2010. Generally, the SDBGP Rules limit guarantees to certain types of notes and bonds, including, with respect to refunding bonds issued by school districts, a requirement that the bonds produce debt service savings, and that bonds issued for capital facilities of school districts must have been voted as unlimited tax debt of the issuing district. The Guarantee Program Rules include certain accreditation criteria for districts applying for a guarantee of their bonds, and limit guarantees to districts that have less than the amount of annual debt service per average daily attendance that represents the 90th percentile of annual debt service per average daily attendance for all school districts, but such limitation will not apply to school districts that have enrollment growth of at least 25% over the previous five school

years. The SDBGP Rules are codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC section 33.65, and are available at http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033a.html#33.65.

Charter District Bond Guarantee Program

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program became effective March 3, 2014. The SBOE published final regulations in the Texas Register that provide for the administration of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program (the "CDBGP Rules"). The CDBGP Rules are codified at 19 TAC Section 33.67, and are available at http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033a.html#33.67.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program has been authorized through the enactment of amendments to the Act, which provide that a charter holder may make application to the Commissioner for designation as a "charter district" and for a guarantee by the PSF under the Act of bonds issued on behalf of a charter district by a non-profit corporation. If the conditions for the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program are satisfied, the guarantee becomes effective upon approval of the bonds by the Attorney General and remains in effect until the guaranteed bonds are paid or defeased, by a refunding or otherwise.

Subject to clarifying advice that the TEA anticipates may be received from the Attorney General in accordance with the opinion request described below, the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program is limited to the amount that equals the result of the percentage of the number of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools in the State compared to the total number of students enrolled in all public schools in the State multiplied by the available capacity of the Guarantee Program. Available capacity is defined as the maximum amount under SBOE rules, less Capacity Reserve and minus existing guarantees. The CDBGP Rules authorize the Commissioner to determine that ratio based on information provided to the TEA by school districts and open-enrollment charter schools, and the calculation will be made annually, on or about March 1 of each year. As of May 2015 (the most recent date for which data is available), the percentage of students enrolled in open-enrollment charter schools (excluding charter schools authorized by school districts) to the total State scholastic census was approximately 4.36%. As of Feburary 2015, there were 195 active open-enrollment charter schools in the State, and there were 659 charter school campuses operating under such charters. Section 12.101, Texas Education Code, as amended by the Legislature in 2013, provides that the Commissioner may grant not more than 215 charters through the end of fiscal year 2014, with the number increasing in each fiscal year thereafter through 2019 to a total number of 305 charters permitted by the statute. While legislation limits the number of charters that may be granted, it does not limit the number of campuses that may operate under a particular charter. For information regarding the capacity of the Guarantee Program, see "Capacity Limits for the Guarantee Program." The Act provides that the Commissioner may not approve the guarantee of refunding or refinanced bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program in a total amount that exceeds one-half of the total amount available for the guarantee of charter district bonds under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program.

On February 27, 2015, the Attorney General issued an opinion (Op. Tex. Att'y Gen. No. KP-0005 (2015)) in response to a request by the Commissioner for clarification of Section 45.0532, Texas Education Code ("Section 45.0532"), which defines how the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program should be calculated. In the opinion, the Attorney General ruled that the proper method for determining charter district capacity is a limitation on the total amount of charter district bonds that the Commissioner may approve for guarantee in the cumulative amount. The opinion rejected an alternative reading of the statute that would have imposed a limitation on the total amount of charter district bonds that the Commissioner may approve each month, but not a cumulative limitation, and which, over time, could produce Charter District Bond Guarantee Program guarantees potentially exceeding the charter student ratio limitation in Section 45.0532.

In accordance with the Act, the Commissioner may not approve charter district bonds for guarantee if such guarantees will result in lower bond ratings for public school district bonds that are guaranteed under the School District Bond Guarantee Program. To be eligible for a guarantee, the Act provides that a charter district's bonds must be approved by the Attorney General, have an unenhanced investment grade rating from a nationally recognized investment rating firm, and satisfy a limited investigation conducted by the TEA.

With respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act establishes a bond guarantee reserve fund in the State treasury (the "Charter District Reserve Fund"). Each charter district that has a bond guaranteed must annually remit to the Commissioner, for deposit in the Charter District Reserve Fund, an amount equal to 10% (or such higher amount as may be determined by the Commissioner) of the savings to the charter district that result from the lower interest rate on the bond due to the guarantee by the PSF. The Commissioner has approved a rule governing the calculation and payment of savings into the Charter District Reserve Fund. That rule has been codified at 19 TAC 33.1001, and is available at http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/ch033aa.html#33.1001.

The Charter District Bond Guarantee Program does not apply to the payment of principal and interest upon redemption of bonds, except upon mandatory sinking fund redemption, and does not apply to the obligation, if any, of a charter district to pay a redemption premium on its guaranteed bonds. The guarantee applies to all matured interest on guaranteed charter district bonds, whether the bonds were issued with a fixed or variable interest rate and whether the interest rate changes as a result of an interest reset provision or other bond resolution provision requiring an interest rate change. The guarantee does not extend to any obligation of a charter district under any agreement with a third party relating to guaranteed bonds that is defined or described in State law as a "bond enhancement agreement" or a "credit agreement," unless the right to payment of such third party is directly as a result of such third party being a bondholder.

The Act provides that immediately following receipt of notice that a charter district will be or is unable to pay maturing or matured principal or interest on a guaranteed bond, the Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the Charter District Reserve Fund to the district's paying agent an amount necessary to pay the maturing or matured principal or interest. If money in the Charter District Reserve Fund is insufficient to pay the amount due on a bond for which a notice of default has been received, the Commissioner is required to instruct the Comptroller to transfer from the PSF to the district's paying agent the amount necessary to pay the balance of the unpaid maturing or matured principal or interest. If a total of two or more payments are made under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program on charter district bonds and the Commissioner determines that the charter district is acting in bad faith under the program, the Commissioner may request the Attorney General to institute appropriate legal action to compel the charter district and its officers, agents, and employees to comply with the duties required of them by law in regard to the guaranteed bonds. As is the case with the School District Bond Guarantee Program, the Act obligates the Commissioner to instruct the Comptroller to withhold the amount paid with respect to the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, plus interest, from the first State money payable to a charter district that fails to make a guaranteed payment on its bonds. The amount withheld will be deposited, first, to the credit of the PSF, and then to restore any amount drawn from the Charter District Reserve Fund as a result of the non-payment.

The CDBGP Rules provide that the PSF may be used to guarantee bonds issued for the acquisition, construction, repair, or renovation of an educational facility for an open-enrollment charter holder and equipping real property of an open-enrollment charter school and/or to refinance promissory notes executed by an open-enrollment charter school, each in an amount in excess of $500,000 the proceeds of which loans were used for a purposes described above (so-called new money bonds) or for refinancing bonds previously issued for the charter school that were approved by the attorney general (so-called refunding bonds). Refunding bonds may not be guaranteed under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program if they do not result in a present value savings to the charter holder.

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

financial investigation must establish that an applying charter district has a historical debt service coverage ratio, based on annual debt service, of at least 1.1 for the most recently completed fiscal year, and a projected debt service coverage ratio, based on projected revenues and expenses and maximum annual debt service, of at least 1.2. The failure of an open-enrollment charter holder to comply with the Act or the applicable regulations, including by making any material misrepresentations in the charter holder's application for charter district designation or guarantee under the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program, constitutes a material violation of the open-enrollment charter holder's charter.

Ratings of Bonds Guaranteed Under the Guarantee Program

Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Rating Service, a Standard & Poor's Financial Service LLC business, and Fitch Ratings rate bonds guaranteed by the PSF "Aaa," "AAA" and "AAA," respectively. Not all districts apply for multiple ratings on their bonds, however. See "Ratings" herein.

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Valuation of the PSF and Guaranteed Bonds

Permanent School Fund Valuations

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Book Value[1]	Market Value[1]
2010	$23,653,185,489	$27,066,200,259
2011	24,701,156,685	29,643,439,794
2012	25,161,994,845	31,284,851,266
2013	25,596,193,826	33,131,028,540
2014	27,592,932,952[2]	38,441,759,636[2]

[1] SLB managed assets are included in the market value and book value of the Fund. In determining the market value of the PSF from time to time during a fiscal year, the TEA uses current, unaudited values for TEA managed investment portfolios and cash held by the SLB. With respect to SLB managed assets shown in the table above, market values of land and mineral interests, internally managed real estate, investments in externally managed real estate funds and cash are based upon information reported to the PSF by the SLB. Beginning in fiscal year 2009, the SLB reported that information to the PSF on a quarterly basis. The valuation of such assets at any point in time is dependent upon a variety of factors, including economic conditions in the State and nation in general, and the values of these assets, and, in particular, the valuation of mineral holdings administered by the SLB, can be volatile and subject to material changes from period to period. At August 31, 2014, land, mineral assets, internally managed discretionary real estate, external discretionary real estate investments and cash managed by the SLB had unaudited book values of approximately $47.3 million, $13.4 million, $307.0 million, $1.8 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively, and unaudited market values of approximately $372.5 million, $3.3 billion, $291.1 million, $1.8 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively.

[2] At April 30, 2015 the PSF had a book value of $28,474,932,664 and a market value of $38,788,935,540 (April 30, 2015 values are based on unaudited data).

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds

At 8/31	Principal Amount[1]
2010	$49,301,683,338
2011	52,653,930,546
2012	53,634,455,141
2013	55,218,889,156
2014	58,364,350,783[2]

[1] Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program. The TEA does not maintain records of the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program.

[2] As of August 31, 2014, the TEA expected that the principal and interest to be paid by school districts over the remaining life of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program is $96,019,918,371, of which $37,655,567,587 represents interest to be paid. At April 30, 2015, there were $60,693,832,494 of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program and the capacity of the Guarantee Program was $85,424,797,992 based on the three times cost value multiplier approved by the SBOE on May 21, 2010. Such capacity figures include the Reserve Capacity.

Permanent School Fund Guaranteed Bonds by Category[1]

	School District Bonds		Charter District Bonds		Totals	
At 8/31	Number Of Issues	Principal Amount Guaranteed	Number Of Issues	Principal Amount Guaranteed	Number Of Issues	Principal Amount Guaranteed
2014[2]	2,869	$58,061,805,783	10	$302,545,000	2,879	$58,364,350,783

[1] Represents original principal amount; does not reflect any subsequent accretions in value for compound interest bonds (zero coupon securities). The amount shown excludes bonds that have been refunded and released from the Guarantee Program.

[2] Fiscal 2014 was the first year of operation of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program. At April 30, 2015 (based upon unaudited data), there were $60,693,832,494 of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program, representing 2,982 school district issues, aggregating $60,237,979,494 in principal amount and 17 charter district issues, aggregating $455,853,000 in principal amount. At April 30, 2015, the capacity of the Charter District Bond Guarantee Program was $892,044,036.

Discussion and Analysis Pertaining to Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2014

The following discussion is derived from the Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2014, including the Message of the Executive Administrator of the Fund and the Management's Discussion and Analysis contained therein. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for the complete Message and MD&A. Investment assets managed by the fifteen member SBOE are referred to throughout this MD&A as the PSF(SBOE) assets. As of August 31, 2014, the Fund's land, mineral rights and certain real assets are managed by the three-member SLB and these assets are referred to throughout as the PSF(SLB) assets. The 2014 SBOE Asset Allocation Policy includes an allocation for real estate investments, and as such investments are made, and become a part of the PSF investment portfolio, those investments will be managed by the SBOE and not the SLB.

At the end of fiscal 2014, the total Fund balance was $34.96 billion. Fund balance increased $4.35 billion from the prior year, primarily attributable to the increase in the fair value of the PSF(SBOE) equities and alternative investments, the (PSF(SLB) real assets investments and the continued recovery of invested markets. During the year, the SBOE continued implementing its revised long term strategic asset allocation to diversify and strengthen the PSF(SBOE) investment assets of the Fund. The revised allocation is projected to increase returns over the long run while reducing risk and return volatility of the portfolio. The one year, three year, five year and ten year annualized total returns for the PSF(SBOE) assets were 15.94%, 11.81%, 11.30% and 7.77% respectively (total return takes into consideration the change in the market value of the Fund during the year as well as the interest and dividend income generated by the Fund's investments). In addition, the SLB continued its shift into externally managed real asset investment funds and the one year, three year, and five year annualized total returns for the PSF(SLB) real assets, including cash, were 9.73%, 9.67%, and 7.00% respectively.

The market value of the Fund's assets is directly impacted by the performance of the various financial markets in which the assets are invested. The most important factors affecting investment performance are the asset allocation decisions made by the SBOE and SLB. The current SBOE long term asset allocation policy allows for diversification of the PSF(SBOE) portfolio into alternative asset classes whose returns are not as correlated to traditional asset classes. The implementation of the long term asset allocation will occur over several fiscal years and is expected to provide incremental total return at reduced risk. As of August 31, 2014, the PSF(SBOE) portion of the Fund had diversified into emerging market large cap international equities, absolute return funds, real estate, private equity, risk parity, real return Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, real return commodities, and emerging market debt. Emerging international equities securities will be strategically added commensurate with the economic environment and the goals and objectives of the SBOE. As of August 31, 2014, the SBOE had approved and the PSF(SBOE) made capital commitments to real estate investments in the amount of $1.58 billion and capital commitments to four private equity limited partnerships in the total amount of $2.23 billion. Unfunded commitments at August 31, 2014, were $519.6 million in real estate and $1.27 billion in private equity.

The PSF(SLB) portfolio is generally characterized by three broad categories: (1) discretionary real assets investments, (2) sovereign and other lands, and (3) mineral interests. Discretionary real assets investments consist of externally managed real estate, infrastructure, and energy/minerals investment funds; internally managed direct real estate investments, and cash. Sovereign and other lands consist primarily of the lands set aside to the PSF when it was created. Mineral interests consist of all of the minerals that are associated with PSF lands. The investment focus of PSF(SLB) discretionary real assets investments has shifted from internally managed direct real estate investments to externally managed real assets investment funds. The PSF(SLB) makes investments in certain limited partnerships that legally commit it to possible future capital contributions. At August 31, 2014, the remaining commitments totaled approximately $1.37 billion.

The PSF(SBOE)'s investment in public equity securities experienced a return of 22.2% during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2014. The PSF(SBOE)'s investment in fixed income securities produced a return of 5.9% during the fiscal year and absolute return investments yielded a return of 9.9%. The PSF(SBOE) real estate and private equity investments returned 12.3% and 22.5%, respectively. Risk parity assets produced a return of 18.1%, while real return assets yielded 2.5%. The emerging market debt asset initiated during the year yielded 3.5% return since inception. Combined, all PSF(SBOE) asset classes produced an investment return of 15.95% for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2014, overperforming the target index by approximately 57 basis points. All PSF(SLB) real assets (including cash) returned 9.73% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2014.

For fiscal year 2014, total revenues, inclusive of unrealized gains and losses and net of security lending rebates and fees, totaled $5.2 billion, an increase of $2.1 billion from fiscal year 2013 earnings of $3.2 billion. This increase reflects the performance of the securities markets in which the Fund was invested in fiscal year 2014. In fiscal year 2014, revenues earned by the Fund included lease payments, bonuses and royalty income received from oil, gas and mineral leases; lease payments from commercial real estate; surface lease and easement revenues; revenues from the resale of natural and liquid gas supplies; dividends, interest, and securities lending revenues; the net change in the fair value of the investment portfolio; and, other miscellaneous fees and income.

Expenditures are paid from the Fund before distributions are made under the total return formula. Such expenditures include the costs incurred by the SLB to manage the land endowment, as well as operational costs of the Fund, including external management fees paid from appropriated funds. Total operating expenditures, net of security lending rebates and fees, increased 12.2% for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2014. This increase is primarily attributable to the operational costs related to managing alternative investments due to diversification of the Funds.

The Fund supports the public school system in the State by distributing a predetermined percentage of its asset value to the ASF. For fiscal years 2013 and 2014, the distribution from the SBOE to the ASF totaled $1.021 billion and $838.7 million, respectively. Additionally, the SLB provided $300 million to the ASF in fiscal year 2013.

At the end of the 2014 fiscal year, PSF assets guaranteed $58.364 billion in bonds issued by 821 local school districts and charter districts, the latter of which entered into the Program during the 2014 fiscal year. Since its inception in 1983, the Fund has guaranteed 5,603 school district and charter district bond issues totaling $120.7 billion in principal amount. During the 2014 fiscal year, the number of outstanding issues guaranteed under the Guarantee Program increased by 90, or 3.2%. The dollar amount of guaranteed school and charter bond issues outstanding increased by $3.15 billion or 5.7%. The guarantee capacity of the Fund increased by $1.85 billion, or 2.4%, during fiscal year 2014 due to the investment performance of the Fund.

2011 Constitutional Amendment

During the Regular Session of the 82nd Legislature, which concluded May 30, 2011, a joint resolution ("HJR 109") was enacted proposing amendments to various sections of the Texas Constitution that pertain to the PSF. In accordance with HJR 109, a referendum was held in the State on November 8, 2011. At that referendum, voters of State approved non-substantive changes to the Texas Constitution to clarify references to the Fund, and, in addition, approved an amendment that effects an increase to the base amount used in calculating the Distribution Rate from the Fund to the ASF. The amendments approved at the referendum include an increase to the base used to calculate the Distribution Rate by adding to the calculation base certain discretionary real assets and cash in the Fund that is managed by entities other than the SBOE (at present, by the SLB). The value of those assets were already included in the value of the Fund for purposes of the Guarantee Program, but prior to the amendment had not been included

in the calculation base for purposes of making transfers from the Fund to the ASF. While the amendment provides for an increase in the base for the calculation of approximately $2 billion, no new resources were provided for deposit to the Fund. As described under "The Total Return Constitutional Amendment" the SBOE is prevented from approving a Distribution Rate or making a pay out from the Fund if the amount distributed would exceed 6% of the average of the market value of the Fund, excluding real property in the Fund, but including discretionary real asset investments on the last day of each of the sixteen State fiscal quarters preceding the Regular Session of the Legislature that begins before that State fiscal biennium or if such pay out would exceed the Ten Year Total Return. The new calculation base is required to be used to determine all payments to the ASF from the Fund beginning with the 2012-13 biennium. As described under "The Total Return Constitutional Amendment" the SBOE approved a Distribution Rate of 4.2% in January 2011 based on a commitment of the SLB to transfer $500 million to the PSF during the biennium. In November 2012, the SBOE established a 3.3% Distribution Rate for the 2014-15 biennium.

The constitutional amendments approved on November 8, 2011 also provides authority to the GLO or other entity other than the SBOE that has responsibility for the management of land or other properties of the Fund to determine in its sole discretion whether to transfer each year from Fund assets to the ASF revenue derived from such land or properties, an amount not to exceed $300 million. Any amount transferred to the ASF by an entity other than the SBOE is excluded from the 6% Distribution Rate limitation applicable to SBOE transfers.

The impact of the increase in the base against which the Distribution Rate is applied will be an increase in the distributions from the PSF to the ASF, provided that there are no reductions in the percentage established biennially by the SBOE to be the Distribution Rate. For the 2012-13 biennium, the Distribution Rate has been set by the SBOE at 4.2%. Given the increase in the calculation base effected by the November 8, 2011 constitutional amendment, the effect on transfers made by the SBOE in 2012-13 will be an increase in the total return distribution by an estimated $73.7 million in each year of the biennium. Going forward, it may be necessary for the SBOE to reduce the Distribution Rate in order to preserve the corpus of the Fund in accordance with its management objective of preserving intergenerational equity, and the Distribution Rate for the 2014-15 biennium has been reduced to 3.3%, as described above. If the SBOE were to maintain a Distribution Rate in future years at the level set for 2012-13, prior to the enactment of the 2011 constitutional amendment, as the value of the real assets investments increase annually, distributions to the ASF would increase in the out years. The increased amounts distributed from the Fund will be a loss to either the investment corpus of the PSF managed by SBOE or, should the SLB increase its transfers to the SBOE to cover this share of the distribution, to the assets managed by the SLB. In addition, the changes made by the amendment will reduce the compounding interest in the Fund that would be derived from these assets remaining in the corpus of the Fund. Other factors that may affect the corpus of the Fund that are associated with this change include the decisions that are made by the SLB or others that are or may in the future be authorized to make transfers of funds from the PSF to the ASF. While the SBOE has oversight of the Guarantee Program, it will not have the decision making power with respect to all transfers to the ASF, as it has had in the past, which could adversely affect the ability of the SBOE to optimally manage its portion of the PSF assets.

Other Events and Disclosures

The State Investment Ethics Code governs the ethics and disclosure requirements for financial advisors and other service providers who advise certain State governmental entities, including the PSF. In accordance with the provisions of the State Investment Ethics Code, the SBOE periodically modifies its code of ethics, which occurred most recently in May 2010. The SBOE code of ethics includes prohibitions on sharing confidential information, avoiding conflict of interests and requiring disclosure filings with respect to contributions made or received in connection with the operation or management of the Fund. The code of ethics applies to members of the SBOE as well as to persons who are responsible by contract or by virtue of being a TEA PSF staff member for managing, investing, executing brokerage transactions, providing consultant services, or acting as a custodian of the PSF, and persons who provide investment and management advice to a member of the SBOE, with or without compensation under certain circumstances. The code of ethics is codified in the Texas Administrative Code at 19 TAC sections 33.5 et seq., and is available on the TEA web site at http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/rules/tac/chapter033/index.html.

Since 2007, TEA has made supplemental appropriation requests to the Legislature for the purpose of funding the implementation of the 2008 Asset Allocation Policy, but those requests have been denied or partly funded. In the 2011 legislative session, the Legislature approved an increase of 31 positions in the full-time equivalent employees for the administration of the Fund, which was funded as part of an $18 million appropriation for each year of the 2012-13 biennium, in addition to the operational appropriation of $11 million for each year of the biennium. The

TEA has begun increasing the PSF administrative staff in accordance with the 2011 legislative appropriation, and the TEA received an appropriation of $30.0 million for the administration of the PSF for each year of the 2014-15 biennium.

As of August 31, 2013, certain lawsuits were pending against the State and/or the GLO, which challenge the Fund's title to certain real property and/or past or future mineral income from that property, and other litigation arising in the normal course of the investment activities of the PSF. Reference is made to the Annual Report, when filed, for a description of such lawsuits that are pending, which may represent contingent liabilities of the Fund.

The SBOE is a named defendant in litigation described in the Official Statement pertaining to the Bonds that has been filed in State District Court that has challenged the constitutionality of the Texas public school finance system, and which, among other relief requested, seeks an injunction to prohibit the State and its officials from distributing any funds under the current finance system until a constitutional system is created. The TEA does not anticipate that the security for payment of bonds guaranteed under the Guarantee Program would be adversely affected by such litigation.

PSF Continuing Disclosure Undertaking

The SBOE has adopted an investment policy rule (the "TEA Rule") pertaining to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The TEA Rule is codified in Section I of the TEA Investment Procedure Manual, which relates to the Guarantee Program and is posted to the TEA web site at http://tea.texas.gov/Finance_and_Grants/Permanent_School_Fund/. The most recent amendment to the TEA Rule was adopted by the SBOE on November 19, 2010, and is summarized below. Through the adoption of the TEA Rule and its commitment to guarantee bonds, the SBOE has made the following agreement for the benefit of the issuers, holders and beneficial owners of guaranteed bonds. The TEA (or its successor with respect to the management of the Guarantee Program) is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains an "obligated person," within the meaning of Rule 15c2-12, with respect to guaranteed bonds. Nothing in the TEA Rule obligates the TEA to make any filings or disclosures with respect to guaranteed bonds, as the obligations of the TEA under the TEA Rule pertain solely to the Guarantee Program. The issuer or an "obligated person" of the guaranteed bonds has assumed the applicable obligation under Rule 15c-12 to make all disclosures and filings relating directly to guaranteed bonds, and the TEA takes no responsibility with respect to such undertakings. Under the TEA agreement, the TEA will be obligated to provide annually certain updated financial information and operating data, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB.

The MSRB has established the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system, and the TEA is required to file its continuing disclosure information using the EMMA system. Investors may access continuing disclosure information filed with the MSRB at www.emma.msrb.org, and the continuing disclosure filings of the TEA with respect to the PSF can be found at http://emma.msrb.org/IssueView/NonCUSIP9IssueDetails.aspx?id=ER355077 or by searching for "Texas Permanent School Fund Bond Guarantee Program" on EMMA.

Annual Reports

The TEA will annually provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the Guarantee Program and the PSF of the general type included in this Official Statement under the heading "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM." The information also includes the Annual Report. The TEA will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The TEA may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly-available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information includes audited financial statements of, or relating to, the State or the PSF, when and if such audits are commissioned and available. Financial statements of the State will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to state governments, as such principles may be changed from time to time, or such other accounting principles as the State Auditor is required to employ from time to time pursuant to State law or regulation. The financial statements of the Fund were prepared to conform to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

The State's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, the TEA must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year, unless the State changes its fiscal year. If the State changes its fiscal year, the TEA will notify the MSRB of the change.

Material Event Notices

The TEA will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB. Such notices will be provided not more than ten business days after the occurrence of the event. The TEA will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Guarantee Program: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB), or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax-exempt status of the Guarantee Program, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Guarantee Program; (7) modifications to rights of holders of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (8) bond calls, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Guarantee Program (which is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent, or similar officer for the Guarantee Program in a proceeding under the United States Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement, or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Guarantee Program); (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Guarantee Program or the sale of all or substantially all of its assets, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into of a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (14) the appointment of a successor or additional trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program or the change of name of a trustee, if such event is material within the meaning of the federal securities laws. (Neither the Act nor any other law, regulation or instrument pertaining to the Guarantee Program make any provision with respect to the Guarantee Program for bond calls, debt service reserves, credit enhancement, liquidity enhancement, early redemption or the appointment of a trustee with respect to the Guarantee Program.) In addition, the TEA will provide timely notice of any failure by the TEA to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports."

Availability of Information

The TEA has agreed to provide the foregoing information only to the MSRB and to transmit such information electronically to the MSRB in such format and accompanied by such identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB. The information is available from the MSRB to the public without charge at www.emma.msrb.org.

Limitations and Amendments

The TEA has agreed to update information and to provide notices of material events only as described above. The TEA has not agreed to provide other information that may be relevant or material to a complete presentation of its financial results of operations, condition, or prospects or agreed to update any information that is provided, except as

described above. The TEA makes no representation or warranty concerning such information or concerning its usefulness to a decision to invest in or sell Bonds at any future date. The TEA disclaims any contractual or tort liability for damages resulting in whole or in part from any breach of its continuing disclosure agreement or from any statement made pursuant to its agreement, although holders of Bonds may seek a writ of mandamus to compel the TEA to comply with its agreement.

The continuing disclosure agreement of the TEA is made only with respect to the PSF and the Guarantee Program. The issuer of guaranteed bonds or an obligated person with respect to guaranteed bonds may make a continuing disclosure undertaking in accordance with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to its obligations arising under Rule 15c2-12 pertaining to financial and operating data concerning such entity and notices of material events relating to such guaranteed bonds. A description of such undertaking, if any, is included elsewhere in the Official Statement.

This continuing disclosure agreement may be amended by the TEA from time to time to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the TEA, but only if (1) the provisions, as so amended, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell guaranteed bonds in the primary offering of such bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances and (2) either (a) the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program consent to such amendment or (b) a person that is unaffiliated with the TEA (such as nationally recognized bond counsel) determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interest of the holders and beneficial owners of the bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program. The TEA may also amend or repeal the provisions of its continuing disclosure agreement if the SEC amends or repeals the applicable provision of Rule 15c2-12 or a court of final jurisdiction enters judgment that such provisions of the Rule are invalid, but only if and to the extent that the provisions of this sentence would not prevent an underwriter from lawfully purchasing or selling bonds guaranteed by the Guarantee Program in the primary offering of such bonds.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

During the last five years, the TEA has not failed to substantially comply with its previous continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with Rule 15c2-12.

SEC Exemptive Relief

On February 9, 1996, the TEA received a letter from the Chief Counsel of the SEC that pertains to the availability of the "small issuer exemption" set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12. The letter provides that Texas school districts which offer municipal securities that are guaranteed under the Guarantee Program may undertake to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d)(2) of Rule 15c2-12 if their offerings otherwise qualify for such exemption, notwithstanding the guarantee of the school district securities under the Guarantee Program. Among other requirements established by Rule 15c2-12, a school district offering may qualify for the small issuer exemption if, upon issuance of the proposed series of securities, the school district will have no more than $10 million of outstanding municipal securities.

STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS

Litigation Relating to the Texas Public School Finance System

On April 9, 2001, four property wealthy districts filed suit in the 250th District Court of Travis County, Texas (the "District Court") against the Texas Education Agency, the Texas State Board of Education, the Texas Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner") and the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts in a case styled *West Orange-Cove Consolidated Independent School District, et al. v. Neeley, et al*. The plaintiffs alleged that the $1.50 maximum maintenance and operations ("M&O") tax rate had become in effect a state property tax, in violation of Article VIII, Section 1-e of the Texas Constitution, because it precluded them and other school districts from having meaningful discretion to tax at a lower rate. Forty school districts intervened alleging that the Texas public school finance system (the "Finance System") was inefficient, inadequate, and unsuitable, in violation of Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution, because the State of Texas (the "State") did not provide adequate funding. As described below, this case has twice reached the Texas Supreme Court (the "Supreme Court"), which rendered decisions in the case on May 29, 2003 ("West Orange-Cove I") and November 22, 2005 ("West Orange-Cove II").

After the remand by the Supreme Court back to the District Court in West Orange-Cove I, 285 other school districts were added as plaintiffs or intervenors. The plaintiffs joined the intervenors in their Article VII, Section 1 claims that the Finance System was inadequate and unsuitable, but not in their claims that the Finance System was inefficient.

On November 30, 2004, the final judgment of the District Court was released in connection with its reconsideration of the issues remanded to it by the Supreme Court in West Orange-Cove I. In that case, the District Court rendered judgment for the plaintiffs on all of their claims and for the intervenors on all but one of their claims, finding that (1) the Finance System was unconstitutional in that the Finance System violated Article VIII, Section 1-e of the Texas Constitution because the statutory limit of $1.50 per $100.00 of taxable assessed valuation on property taxes levied by school districts for maintenance and operation purposes had become both a floor and a ceiling, denying school districts meaningful discretion in setting their tax rates; (2) the constitutional mandate of adequacy set forth in Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution exceeded the maximum amount of funding available under the funding formulas administered by the State; and (3) the Finance System was financially inefficient, inadequate, and unsuitable in that it failed to provide sufficient access to revenue to provide for a general diffusion of knowledge as required by Article VII, Section 1, of the Texas Constitution.

The intervening school district groups contended that funding for school operations and facilities was inefficient in violation of Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution, because children in property-poor districts did not have substantially equal access to education revenue. All of the plaintiff and intervenor school districts asserted that the Finance System could not achieve "[a] general diffusion of knowledge" as required by Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution, because the Finance System was underfunded. The State, represented by the Texas Attorney General, made a number of arguments opposing the positions of the school districts, as well as asserting that school districts did not have standing to challenge the State in these matters.

In West Orange-Cove II, the Supreme Court's holding was twofold: (1) that the local M&O tax had become a state property tax in violation of Article VIII, Section 1-e of the Texas Constitution and (2) the deficiencies in the Finance System did not amount to a violation of Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution. In reaching its first holding, the Supreme Court relied on evidence presented in the District Court to conclude that school districts did not have meaningful discretion in levying the M&O tax. In reaching its second holding, the Supreme Court, using a test of arbitrariness determined that: the public education system was "adequate," since it is capable of accomplishing a general diffusion of knowledge; the Finance System was not "inefficient," because school districts have substantially equal access to similar revenues per pupil at similar levels of tax effort, and efficiency does not preclude supplementation of revenues with local funds by school districts; and the Finance System does not violate the constitutional requirement of "suitability," since the Finance System was suitable for adequately and efficiently providing a public education.

In reversing the District Court's holding that the Finance System was unconstitutional under Article VII, Section 1 of the Texas Constitution, the Supreme Court stated:

> Although the districts have offered evidence of deficiencies in the public school finance system, we conclude that those deficiencies do not amount to a violation of Article VII, Section 1. We remain convinced, however, as we were sixteen years ago, that defects in the structure of the public school finance system expose the system to constitutional challenge. Pouring more money into the system may forestall those challenges, but only for a time. They will repeat until the system is overhauled.

In response to the intervenor districts' contention that the Finance System was constitutionally inefficient, the West Orange-Cove II decision states that the Texas Constitution does not prevent the Finance System from being structured in a manner that results in gaps between the amount of funding per student that is available to the richest districts as compared to the poorest district, but reiterated its statements in *Edgewood Independent School District v. Meno*, 917 S.W.2d 717 (Tex. 1995) ("Edgewood IV") that such funding variances may not be unreasonable. The Supreme Court further stated that "[t]he standards of Article VII, Section 1 - adequacy, efficiency, and suitability - do not dictate a particular structure that a system of free public schools must have." The Supreme Court also noted that "[e]fficiency requires only substantially equal access to revenue for facilities necessary for an adequate system," and the Supreme Court agreed with arguments put forth by the State that the plaintiffs had failed to present sufficient evidence to prove that there was an inability to provide for a "general diffusion of knowledge" without additional facilities.

Funding Changes in Response to West Orange-Cove II

In response to the decision in West Orange-Cove II, the Texas Legislature (the "Legislature") enacted House Bill 1 ("HB 1"), which made substantive changes in the way the Finance System is funded, as well as other legislation which, among other things, established a special fund in the State treasury to be used to collect new tax revenues that are dedicated under certain conditions for appropriation by the Legislature to reduce M&O tax rates, broadened the State business franchise tax, modified the procedures for assessing the State motor vehicle sales and use tax and increased the State tax on tobacco products (HB 1 and other described legislation are collectively referred to herein as the "Reform Legislation"). The Reform Legislation generally became effective at the beginning of the 2006–07 fiscal year of each district.

Possible Effects of Litigation and Changes in Law on District Bonds

The Reform Legislation and the changes made by the State Legislature to the Reform Legislation since its enactment did not alter the provisions of Chapter 45, Texas Education Code, that authorize districts to secure their bonds by pledging the receipts of an unlimited ad valorem debt service tax as security for payment of such bonds (including the Bonds). Reference is made, in particular, to the information under the heading "THE BONDS - Security and Source for Payment" herein.

In the future, the Legislature could enact additional changes to the Finance System which could benefit or be a detriment to a school district depending upon a variety of factors, including the financial strategies that the district has implemented in light of past State funding systems. Among other possibilities, a district's boundaries could be redrawn, taxing powers restricted, State funding reallocated, or local ad valorem taxes replaced with State funding subject to biennial appropriation. In Edgewood IV, the Supreme Court stated that any future determination of unconstitutionality "would not, however, affect the district's authority to levy the taxes necessary to retire previously issued bonds, but would instead require the Legislature to cure the system's unconstitutionality in a way that is consistent with the Contract Clauses of the U.S. and Texas Constitutions" (collectively, the "Contract Clauses"). Consistent with the Contract Clauses, in the exercise of its police powers, the State may make such modifications in the terms and conditions of contractual covenants related to the payment of the Bonds as are reasonable and necessary for the attainment of important public purposes.

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

Current Litigation Related to the Texas Public School Finance System

As described below, during 2011 and 2012, several lawsuits were filed in District Courts of Travis County, Texas, which alleged that the Finance System, as modified by legislation enacted by the Legislature since the decision in West Orange Cove II, and in particular, as modified by Senate Bill 1 in 2011 (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - 2011 Legislation"), has resulted in a funding system that violates principles established in West Orange Cove I and West Orange Cove II, and prior decisions of the Supreme Court relating to the constitutionality of the Finance System, and several provisions of the Texas Constitution. In general, each suit presented the legal perspectives and arguments of the different coalitions of school districts represented, but as a general matter, each group challenged the adequacy of funding provided by the Legislature for the Finance System, and the plaintiffs in each suit sought to have an injunction issued to the State and its officials to prevent the distribution of any funds under the current Finance System until a constitutional system is created and sought a declaration that changes in funding for the Finance System since the enactment of HB 1 have effectively converted the local M&O tax into a State property tax in violation of the Texas Constitution. The defendants in the suits include State officials and the State Board of Education (the "State Defendants"). The first suit was filed on October 10, 2011, styled The Texas Taxpayer & Student Fairness Coalition, et al. vs. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education et al. A second suit was filed on December 9, 2011, styled Calhoun County Independent School District, et al. v Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al. A third suit was filed on December 13, 2011, styled

Edgewood Independent School District, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al. A fourth suit was filed on December 23, 2011, styled Fort Bend Independent School District, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al. (the "Fort Bend Suit"). The State Defendants filed an answer with respect to the each of the first four suits filed, denying the plaintiff's allegations, and all of such suits were assigned to the 250th District Court of Travis County. On February 24, 2012 a plea of intervention to the Fort Bend Suit was filed by seven parents and a group named "Texans for Real Efficiency and Equity in Education." The intervenors asserted that the Finance System is qualitatively inefficient, and that the Finance System is unconstitutional, in part based on arguments made by other plaintiffs. A fifth suit was filed on June 26, 2012 by individuals and the Texas Charter School Association, styled Flores, et al. v. Robert Scott, Commissioner of Education, et al. (the "Charter School Suit"). The petition for the Charter School Suit agreed with the arguments of the school districts in the first four suits filed that the Finance System is unconstitutional and also sought to have an injunction issued against the State Defendants in the same manner as the first four suits. The Charter School Suit added additional grounds that relate to the circumstances of charter schools as a basis for holding the Finance System unconstitutional, including that charter schools receive no funding for facilities and that the statutory cap on charter schools is unconstitutionally arbitrary. The State Defendants also filed a general denial in the Charter School Suit.

All five suits were consolidated by the 250th District Court of Travis County (the "District Court"), and the trial commenced on October 22, 2012. On February 4, 2013, the District Court rendered a preliminary ruling (the substance of which was ultimately included in a final judgment rendered by the District Court on August 28, 2014, as further described below), but withheld rendering a final judgment until the conclusion of the 83rd Regular Session of the Texas Legislature. The 83rd Regular Session of the Texas Legislature concluded on May 27, 2013, and on June 19, 2013, a hearing was held by the District Court at which the parties to the suits were directed to provide supplemental evidence to the District Court pertaining to new funding provided by the Legislature for the Finance System during the 83rd Regular Session. A trial to consider this evidence began on January 21, 2014 and concluded on February 7, 2014.

On August 28, 2014, the District Court rendered its final ruling, finding the current Finance System unconstitutional for the following reasons: (i) the Finance System effectively imposes a Statewide property tax in violation of the Texas Constitution because school districts lack "meaningful discretion" in the levy, assessment and disbursement of property taxes; (ii) the Finance System is structured, operated and funded in such a manner that prevents it from providing "a constitutionally adequate education for all Texas schoolchildren"; (iii) the Finance System "is constitutionally inadequate because it cannot accomplish, and has not accomplished, a general diffusion of knowledge for all students due to insufficient funding"; and (iv) the Finance System "is financially inefficient because all Texas students do not have substantially equal access to the educational funds necessary to accomplish a general diffusion of knowledge."

In the final ruling, the District Court enjoined the State from (i) enforcing Chapters 41 and 42 and Section 12.106 of the Education Code and (ii) distributing any money under the current Finance System until the constitutional violations are remedied. However, the District Court stayed the injunction until July 1, 2015, to give the 84th Texas Legislature, which convened on January 13, 2015, an opportunity to cure the constitutional deficiencies in the Finance System. Pursuant to its terms, the injunction does not and will not impair the District's ability to levy, assess and collect ad valorem taxes, at the full rate and in the full amount authorized by law, necessary to make payments on the Bonds and, to the extent the District is entitled to receive State funding assistance for the payment of the Bonds under the current Finance System, the District will continue to be entitled to receive such State funding assistance. In addition, in response to arguments on behalf of the State's charter schools, the District Court held in its final ruling that it is within the discretion of the Legislature, and not unconstitutional, to fund charter schools differently from other public schools.

The State Defendants/Appellants filed a Notice of Direct Appeal to the Supreme Court on September 26, 2014. Notices of Cross-Direct Appeal were subsequently filed by four other parties. On January 6, 2015, the State Defendants/Appellants filed a Statement of Jurisdiction and Motion for Briefing Schedule requesting the Supreme Court note probable jurisdiction over the appeal and order the filing of appellate briefs in accordance with the proposed briefing schedule.

The Supreme Court noted probable jurisdiction on January 23, 2015 and set the following briefing schedule: Appellants' briefs were due April 13, 2015, Appellees' briefs were due July 2, 2015, and replies are due August 11,

2015. The Supreme Court will hear oral arguments on September 1, 2015. It should be noted that the briefing schedule extends beyond the stayed injunction (set to expire on July 1, 2015).

The District can make no representations or predictions concerning the effect this litigation or the current ruling by the District Court, and any appeals, may have on the District's financial condition, revenues or operations. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS – Possible Effects of Litigation and Changes in Law on District Bonds."

2013 Legislative Session

The 83rd Texas Legislature concluded its regular session on May 27, 2013. During the session, the Legislature adopted a biennial budget that "restored" $3.2 billion of the $4 billion that was cut from basic state aid for the Finance System during the 2011 legislative session and some $100 million of the $1.3 billion cut from grant programs during the 2011 Legislative Session. See "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – 2011 Legislative Session." The revenues that were added back to the Finance System do not take into account growing student enrollments in the State. The Legislature did not materially change the Finance System during the session.

2015 Legislative Session

On January 13, 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature convened in regular session, which ended on June 1, 2015. At this time the District has not made a comprehensive assessment of the anticipated impact during the 2016-2017 biennium of actions of the 84th Texas Legislature. However, of note, Senate Joint Resolution 1 ("SJR 1"), passed during the 84th Texas Legislature, proposes a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from $15,000 to $25,000 and requiring that the tax limitation for taxpayers who are age 65 and older or disabled be reduced to reflect the additional exemption. SJR 1 also authorizes the legislature to adopt a general law prohibiting the governing body of a school district from reducing or repealing the optional homestead exemption. If approved by the voters at an election to be held on November 3, 2015, the proposed amendment to the Constitution will be effective for the tax year beginning January 1, 2015. Senate Bill 1 ("SB 1"), which was also passed during the 84th Texas Legislature and was signed by the Governor on June 15, 2015, makes provision for additional state aid to hold school districts harmless for tax revenue losses resulting from the increased mandatory homestead exemption if the constitutional amendment proposed in SJR 1 is approved by voters. SB1 would also prohibit a school district from reducing the amount of or repealing an optional homestead exemption that was in place for the 2014 tax year for a period running through December 31, 2019. An optional homestead exemption reduces both the tax revenue and state aid received by a school district.

Before the next regular session of the Texas Legislature convenes in 2017, the Governor may call one or more special sessions of the Legislature that may include legislation affecting public school finance. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current public school finance or affect ad valorem tax matters. The District can make no representation regarding any actions the Texas Legislature may take.

CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM

Overview

The following description of the Finance System is a summary of the Reform Legislation and the changes made by the State Legislature to the Reform Legislation since its enactment, including modifications made during the regular through third called sessions of the 79th Texas Legislature (collectively, the "2006 Legislative Session"), the regular session of the 81st Texas Legislature (the "2009 Legislative Session"), the regular and first called sessions of the 82nd Texas Legislature (collectively, the "2011 Legislative Session") and the regular session of the 83rd Texas Legislature (the "2013 Legislative Session"). For a more complete description of school finance and fiscal management in the State, reference is made to Vernon's Texas Codes Annotated, Education Code, Chapters 41 through 46, as amended.

Funding for school districts in the State is provided primarily from State and local sources. State funding for all school districts is provided through a set of funding formulas comprising the "Foundation School Program," as well as two facilities financing programs. Generally, the Finance System is designed to promote wealth equalization among school districts by balancing State and local sources of funds available to school districts. In particular,

because districts with relatively high levels of property wealth per student can raise more local funding, such districts receive less State aid, and in some cases, are required to disburse local funds to equalize their overall funding relative to other school districts. Conversely, because districts with relatively low levels of property wealth per student have limited access to local funding, the Finance System is designed to provide more State funding to such districts. Thus, as a school district's property wealth per student increases, State funding to the school district is reduced. As a school district's property wealth per student declines, the Finance System is designed to increase its State funding. A similar equalization system exists for facilities funding wherein districts with the same tax rate for debt service raise the same amount of combined State and local funding. Facilities funding for debt incurred in prior years is expected to continue in future years; however, State funding for new school facilities was not appropriated by the 83rd Texas Legislature for the 2014–15 State biennium.

Local funding is derived from collections of ad valorem taxes levied on property located within each district's boundaries. School districts are authorized to levy two types of property taxes: a limited M&O tax to pay current expenses and an unlimited interest and sinking fund ("I&S") tax to pay debt service on bonds. Under current law, M&O tax rates are subject to a statutory maximum rate of $1.17 per $100 of taxable value for most school districts. Current law also requires school districts to demonstrate their ability to pay debt service on outstanding indebtedness through the levy of an ad valorem tax at a rate of not to exceed $0.50 per $100 of taxable property at the time bonds are issued. Once bonds are issued, however, districts may levy a tax to pay debt service on such bonds unlimited as to rate or amount (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" herein). As noted above, because property values vary widely among school districts, the amount of local funding generated by the same tax rate is also subject to wide variation among school districts.

The Reform Legislation, which generally became effective at the beginning of the 2006–07 fiscal year of each school district in the State, made substantive changes to the Finance System, which are summarized below. While each school district's funding entitlement was calculated based on the same formulas that were used prior to the 2006–07 fiscal year, the Reform Legislation made changes to local district funding by reducing each districts' 2005 M&O tax rate by one-third over two years through the introduction of the "State Compression Percentage," with M&O tax levies declining by approximately 11% in fiscal year 2006–07 and approximately another 22% in fiscal year 2007–08. (Prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was $1.50 per $100 of taxable assessed valuation. Because most school districts levied an M&O rate of $1.50 in 2005, the application of the Reform Legislation compression formula reduced the majority of school districts' M&O tax rates to $1.00). Subject to local referenda, a district may increase its local M&O tax levy up to $0.17 above the district's compressed tax rate. Based on the current State Compression Percentage, the maximum possible M&O tax rate is $1.17 per $100 of taxable value for most school districts (see "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" herein).

Local Funding for School Districts

The primary source of local funding for school districts is collections from ad valorem taxes levied against the taxable property located in each school district. As noted above, prior to the Reform Legislation, the maximum M&O tax rate for most school districts was generally limited to $1.50 per $100 of taxable value, and the majority of school districts were levying an M&O tax rate of $1.50 per $100 of taxable value at the time the Reform Legislation was enacted. The Reform Legislation required each school district to "compress" its tax rate by an amount equal to the "State Compression Percentage." For fiscal years 2007–08 through 2014–15, the State Compression Percentage has been set at 66.67%, effectively setting the maximum compressed M&O tax rate for most school districts at $1.00 per $100 of taxable value. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner. School districts are permitted, however, to generate additional local funds by raising their M&O tax rate by $0.04 above the compressed tax rate without voter approval (for most districts, up to $1.04 per $100 of taxable value). In addition, if the voters approve the tax rate increase, districts may, in general, increase their M&O tax rate by an additional two or more cents and receive State equalization funds for such taxing effort up to a maximum M&O tax rate of $1.17 per $100 of taxable value (see "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate" herein). Elections authorizing the levy of M&O taxes held in certain school districts under older laws, however, may subject M&O tax rates in such districts to other limitations (See "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS" herein).

State Funding for School Districts

State funding for school districts is provided through the Foundation School Program, which provides each school district with a minimum level of funding (a "Basic Allotment") for each student in average daily attendance ("ADA"). The Basic Allotment is calculated for each school district using various weights and adjustments based

on the number of students in average daily attendance and also varies depending on each district's compressed tax rate. This Basic Allotment formula determines most of the allotments making up a district's Tier One entitlement. This basic level of funding is referred to as "Tier One" of the Foundation School Program. The basic level of funding is then "enriched" with additional funds known as "Tier Two" of the Foundation School Program. Tier Two provides a guaranteed level of funding for each cent of local tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates above $1.00 per $100 of taxable value). The Finance System also provides an Existing Debt Allotment ("EDA") to subsidize debt service on eligible outstanding school district bonds and an Instructional Facilities Allotment ("IFA") to subsidize debt service on newly issued bonds. IFA primarily addresses the debt service needs of property-poor school districts. A New Instructional Facilities Allotment ("NIFA") also is available to help pay operational expenses associated with the opening of a new instructional facility; however, NIFA awards were not funded by the Legislature for either the 2012–13 or the 2014-15 State fiscal bienniums. The 2013 Legislative Session did appropriate funds in the amount of $1,268,000 for the 2014-15 State fiscal biennium for continued EDA and IFA support.

Tier One and Tier Two allotments represent the State's share of the cost of M&O expenses of school districts, with local M&O taxes representing the district's local share. EDA and IFA allotments supplement a school district's local I&S taxes levied for debt service on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire and improve facilities. Tier One and Tier Two allotments and existing EDA and IFA allotments are generally required to be funded each year by the Legislature. Since future-year IFA awards were not funded by the Legislature for the 2014–15 fiscal biennium, and debt service assistance on school district bonds that are not yet eligible for EDA is not available, debt service on new bonds issued by districts to construct, acquire and improve facilities must be funded solely from local I&S taxes. For the 2014-15 State biennium, prior awards for IFA debt support will continue to be made but the Legislature set aside no funds for new IFA awards. State funding allotments may be adjusted in certain circumstances to account for shortages in State appropriations or to allocate available funds in accordance with wealth equalization goals.

Tier One allotments are intended to provide all districts a basic level of education necessary to meet applicable legal standards. Tier Two allotments are intended to guarantee each school district that is not subject to the wealth transfer provisions described below an opportunity to supplement that basic program at a level of its own choice; however, Tier Two allotments may not be used for the payment of debt service or capital outlay.

As described above, the cost of the basic program is based on an allotment per student known as the "Basic Allotment". For fiscal year 2013-14, the Basic Allotment is $4,950 and for fiscal year 2014-15, the Basic Allotment is $5,040 for each student in average daily attendance. The Basic Allotment is then adjusted for all districts by several different weights to account for inherent differences between school districts. These weights consist of (i) a cost adjustment factor intended to address varying economic conditions that affect teacher hiring known as the "cost of education index", (ii) district-size adjustments for small and mid-size districts and (iii) an adjustment for the sparsity of the district's student population. The cost of education index and district-size adjustments applied to the Basic Allotment, create what is referred to as the "Adjusted Allotment". The Adjusted Allotment is used to compute a "regular program allotment," as well as various other allotments associated with educating students with other specified educational needs

Tier Two supplements the basic funding of Tier One and provides two levels of enrichment with different guaranteed yields depending on the district's local tax effort. The first six cents of tax effort that exceeds the compressed tax rate (for most districts, M&O tax rates ranging from $1.01 to $1.06 per $100 of taxable value) will, for most districts, generate a guaranteed yield of $59.97 and $61.86 per penny of tax effort per weighted student in average daily attendance ("WADA") for the fiscal year 2013-14 and fiscal year 2014-15, respectively. The second level of Tier Two is generated by tax effort that exceeds the district's compressed tax rate plus six cents (for most districts eligible for this level of funding, M&O tax rates ranging from $1.07 to $1.17 per $100 of taxable value) and has a guaranteed yield per cent per WADA of $31.95 for fiscal years 2013-14 and 2014-15. Property-wealthy school districts that have an M&O tax rate that exceeds the district's compressed tax rate plus six cent are subject to recapture above this tax rate level at the equivalent wealth per student of $319,500 (see "Wealth Transfer Provisions" below).

In addition to the operations funding components of the Foundation School Program discussed above, the Foundation School Program provides a facilities funding component consisting of the Instructional Facilities Allotment (IFA) program and the Existing Debt Allotment (EDA) program. These programs assist school districts in funding facilities by, generally, equalizing a district's I&S tax effort. The IFA guarantees each awarded school district a specified amount per student (the "IFA Guaranteed Yield") in State and local funds for each cent of tax

effort to pay the principal of and interest on eligible bonds issued to construct, acquire, renovate or improve instructional facilities. The guaranteed yield per cent of local tax effort per student in ADA has been $35 since this program first began. To receive an IFA award, a school district must apply to the Commissioner in accordance with rules adopted by the Commissioner before issuing the bonds to be paid with IFA state assistance. The total amount of debt service assistance over a biennium for which a district may be awarded is limited to the lesser of (1) the actual debt service payments made by the district in the biennium in which the bonds are issued; or (2) the greater of (a) $100,000 or (b) $250 multiplied by the number of students in ADA. The IFA is also available for lease-purchase agreements and refunding bonds meeting certain prescribed conditions. Once a district receives an IFA award for bonds, it is entitled to continue receiving State assistance for such bonds without reapplying to the Commissioner. The guaranteed level of State and local funds per student per cent of local tax effort applicable to the bonds may not be reduced below the level provided for the year in which the bonds were issued. For the 2014–15 State biennium, however, no funds are appropriated for new IFA awards, although all current obligations are funded through the biennium.

State financial assistance is provided for certain existing eligible debt issued by school districts through the EDA program. The EDA guaranteed yield (the "EDA Yield") is the same as the IFA Guaranteed Yield ($35 per cent of local tax effort per student in ADA), subject to adjustment as described below. For bonds that became eligible for EDA funding after August 31, 2001, and prior to August 31, 2005, EDA assistance was less than $35 in revenue per student for each cent of debt service tax, as a result of certain administrative delegations granted to the Commissioner under State law. The portion of a district's local debt service rate that qualifies for EDA assistance is limited to the first 29 cents of debt service tax (or a greater amount for any year provided by appropriation by the Legislature). In general, a district's bonds are eligible for EDA assistance if (i) the district made payments on the bonds during the final fiscal year of the preceding State fiscal biennium or (ii) the district levied taxes to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds for that fiscal year. Each biennium, access to EDA funding is determined by the debt service taxes collected in the final year of the preceding biennium. A district may not receive EDA funding for the principal and interest on a series of otherwise eligible bonds for which the district receives IFA funding.

Prior to the 2012–13 biennium, a district could also qualify for a NIFA allotment, which provided assistance to districts for operational expenses associated with opening new instructional facilities. As previously mentioned, this program was not funded for either the 2012–13 or 2014-15 State fiscal bienniums.

2006 Legislation

Since the enactment of the Reform Legislation in 2006, most school districts in the State have operated with a "target" funding level per student ("Target Revenue") that is based upon the "hold harmless" principles embodied in the Reform Legislation. This system of Target Revenue was superimposed on the Foundation School Program and made existing funding formulas substantially less important for most school districts. As noted above, the Reform Legislation was intended to lower M&O tax rates in order to give school districts "meaningful discretion" in setting their M&O tax rates, while holding school districts harmless by providing them with the same level of overall funding they received prior to the enactment of the Reform Legislation. Under the Target Revenue system, each school district is generally entitled to receive the same amount of revenue per student as it did in either the 2005–2006 or 2006–07 fiscal year (under existing laws prior to the enactment of the Reform Legislation), as long as the district adopted an M&O tax rate that was at least equal to its compressed rate. The reduction in local M&O taxes resulting from the mandatory compression of M&O tax rates under the Reform Legislation, by itself, would have significantly reduced the amount of local revenue available to fund the Finance System. To make up for this shortfall, the Reform Legislation authorized Additional State Aid for Tax Reduction ("ASATR") for each school district in an amount equal to the difference between the amount that each district would receive under the Foundation School Program and the amount of each district's Target Revenue funding level.

2009 Legislation

During the 2009 Legislative Session, legislation was enacted that increased the Basic Allotment for the 2009–10 fiscal year from $3,218 to $4,765. In addition, each district's Target Revenue was increased by $120 per WADA. Target Revenue amounts were also adjusted to provide for mandatory employee pay raises and to account for changes in transportation and NIFA costs since the original Target Revenues were set. Overall, the Legislature allocated approximately $1.9 billion in new State aid for school districts.

2011 Legislation

During the 2011 Legislative Session, the Legislature enacted a budget that cut $4 billion from the Foundation School Program for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium, as compared to the funding level school districts were entitled to under the current formulas, including Target Revenue, and also cut approximately $1.3 billion in various grants (i.e., pre-kindergarten grant program, student success initiative, etc.) that were previously available. Such cuts were made in light of a projected State deficit of up to $27 billion for the 2012–13 State fiscal biennium. In order to reduce formula funding, a Regular Program Adjustment Factor ("RPAF") was applied to the formula that determines a district's regular program allotment. RPAF is multiplied by a school district's count of students in ADA (not counting the time a student spends in special education and career & technology education) and its Adjusted Allotment, which is the $4,765 Basic Allotment adjusted for the cost of education index and the small- and mid-sized district adjustments. The RPAF is set at 0.9239 for the 2011–12 fiscal year and 0.98 for the 2012–13 fiscal year. In order to balance these reductions across the two years for formula funded districts, such districts had the option to request that an RPAF value of 0.95195 be applied for both the 2011–12 and 2012–13 fiscal years. In order to be granted the request by the Commissioner, the district must demonstrate that using the 0.9239 RPAF would have caused the district a financial hardship in 2011–12. By applying the RPAF only to the Adjusted Allotment, other Tier One allotments, such as special education, career and technology, gifted and talented, bilingual and compensatory education, were not affected. The State Board of Education however, was directed to decrease funding for these programs in proportion to the reductions to the Basic Allotment. The Legislature also established an RPAF value of 0.98 for the 2013–15 State fiscal biennium, subject to increases by subsequent legislative appropriation not to exceed an RPAF value of 1.0. The RPAF factor and its related provisions are scheduled to expire on September 1, 2015.

The RPAF was the primary mechanism for formula reductions in the 2011–12 fiscal year. However, the 2011 Legislation also created the hold harmless reduction percentage to school district entitlement through the application of ASATR. Because it only applies to ASATR, its impact is generally felt only by school districts for which the formula funding system does not provide the district with its Target Revenue. In the 2012–13 fiscal year, the RPAF of 0.98 is combined with a percentage reduction in each school district's hold harmless Target Revenue per WADA to 92.35% of its formula amount. For the 2013–14 and 2014-15 fiscal years, the percentage reduction of each district's hold harmless formula amount is 92.63%. With regard to this adjustment, the ASATR relief that funds the Target Revenue system is phased out between the 2013–14 and 2017–18 fiscal years.

2013 Legislative Session

No significant modifications were made to the underlying school finance structure during the 2013 Legislative Session. However, several of the revenue reduction formulas, notably the RPAF, were eliminated. As stated above, the 2011 Legislation created the RPAF as the primary mechanism for formula reductions in the 2012–13 State biennium. For the 2013–14 and 2014-15 fiscal years, the State Legislature set the RPAF to 1.00 which restores the regular program allotment funding at 100% of which each district is entitled. The RPAF expires at the end of fiscal year 2014-15. The 2013 Legislature also continued the reduction in each district's ASATR payment but changed the reduction from 92.35% to 92.63% of what the district would have received in hold harmless ASATR funding for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 school years. The 2013 Legislation also increased the Basic Allotment for the 2013-14 fiscal year to $4,950 and for the 2014-15 fiscal year to $5,040. See "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS – 2013 Legislative Session."

2015 Legislative Session

On January 13, 2015, the 84th Texas Legislature convened in regular session, which ended on June 1, 2015. At this time the District has not made a comprehensive assessment of the anticipated impact during the 2016-2017 biennium of actions of the 84th Texas Legislature. However, of note, Senate Joint Resolution 1 ("SJR 1"), passed during the 84th Texas Legislature, proposes a constitutional amendment increasing the mandatory homestead exemption for school districts from $15,000 to $25,000 and requiring that the tax limitation for taxpayers who are age 65 and older or disabled be reduced to reflect the additional exemption. SJR 1 also authorizes the legislature to adopt a general law prohibiting the governing body of a school district from reducing or repealing the optional homestead exemption. If approved by the voters at an election to be held on November 3, 2015, the proposed amendment to the Constitution will be effective for the tax year beginning January 1, 2015. Senate Bill 1 ("SB 1"), which was also passed during the 84th Texas Legislature and was signed by the Governor on June 15, 2015, makes provision for additional state aid to hold school districts harmless for tax revenue losses resulting from the increased

mandatory homestead exemption if the constitutional amendment proposed in SJR 1 is approved by voters. SB1 would also prohibit a school district from reducing the amount of or repealing an optional homestead exemption that was in place for the 2014 tax year for a period running through December 31, 2019. An optional homestead exemption reduces both the tax revenue and state aid received by a school district.

Before the next regular session of the Texas Legislature convenes in 2017, the Governor may call one or more special sessions of the Legislature that may include legislation affecting public school finance. During this time, the Legislature may enact laws that materially change current public school finance or affect ad valorem tax matters. The District can make no representation regarding any actions the Texas Legislature may take.

Wealth Transfer Provisions

Some districts have sufficient property wealth per student in WADA ("wealth per student") to generate their statutory level of funding through collections of local property taxes alone. Districts whose wealth per student generates local property tax collections in excess of their statutory level of funding are referred to as "Chapter 41" districts because they are subject to the wealth equalization provisions contained in Chapter 41 of the Texas Education Code. Chapter 41 districts may receive State funds for certain competitive grants and a few programs that remain outside the Foundation School Program, as well as receiving ASATR until their overall funding meets or exceeds their Target Revenue level of funding. Otherwise, Chapter 41 districts are not eligible to receive State funding. Furthermore, Chapter 41 districts must exercise certain options in order to reduce their wealth level to equalized wealth levels of funding, as determined by formulas set forth in the Reform Legislation. For most Chapter 41 districts, this equalization process entails paying the portion of the district's local taxes collected in excess of the equalized wealth levels of funding to the State (for redistribution to other school districts) or directly to other school districts with a wealth per student that does not generate local funds sufficient to meet the statutory level of funding; a process known as "recapture."

The equalized wealth levels that subject Chapter 41 districts to wealth equalization measures for fiscal year 2014–15 are set at (i) $504,000 per student in WADA with respect to that portion of a district's M&O tax effort that does not exceed its compressed tax rate (for most districts, the first $1.00 per $100 of taxable value) and (ii) $319,500 per WADA with respect to that portion of a district's M&O tax effort that is beyond its compressed rate plus $.06 (for most districts, M&O taxes levied above $1.06 per $100 in taxable value). For the 2015-16 fiscal year, the first equalized wealth level increases from $504,000 to $514,000, however the second equalized wealth level remains at $319,500. M&O taxes levied above $1.00 but below $1.07 per $100 of taxable value are not subject to the wealth equalization provisions of Chapter 41. Chapter 41 districts with a wealth per student above the lower equalized wealth level but below the higher equalized wealth level must equalize their wealth only with respect to the portion of their M&O tax rate, if any, in excess of $1.06 per $100 of taxable value. Chapter 41 districts may be entitled to receive ASATR from the State in excess of their recapture liability at the current $514,000, and such districts may use any funds distributed pursuant to Chapter 42 of the Texas Education Code, including their ASATR funds, to offset their recapture liability.

Under Chapter 41, a district has five options to reduce its wealth per student so that it does not exceed the equalized wealth levels: (1) a district may consolidate by agreement with one or more districts to form a consolidated district; all property and debt of the consolidating districts vest in the consolidated district; (2) a district may detach property from its territory for annexation by a property-poor district; (3) a district may purchase attendance credits from the State; (4) a district may contract to educate nonresident students from a property-poor district by sending money directly to one or more property-poor districts; or (5) a district may consolidate by agreement with one or more districts to form a consolidated taxing district solely to levy and distribute either M&O taxes or both M&O taxes and I&S taxes. A Chapter 41 district may also exercise any combination of these remedies. Options (3), (4) and (5) require prior approval by the transferring district's voters; however, Chapter 41 districts may apply ASATR funds to offset recapture and to achieve the statutory wealth equalization requirements, as described above, without approval from voters.

A district may not adopt a tax rate until its effective wealth per student is at or below the equalized wealth level. If a district fails to exercise a permitted option, the Commissioner must reduce the district's property wealth per student to the equalized wealth level by detaching certain types of property from the district and annexing the property to a property-poor district or, if necessary, consolidate the district with a property-poor district. Provisions governing detachment and annexation of taxable property by the Commissioner do not provide for assumption of any of the transferring district's existing debt. The Commissioner has not been required to detach property in the absence of a district failing to select another wealth-equalization option.

Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition

The District's wealth per student for the 2014-15 school year is less than the equalized wealth value. Accordingly, the District has not been required to exercise one of the permitted wealth equalization options, but may agree to accept taxable property or funding assistance from or to consolidate with a property-rich district to enable such district to reduce its wealth per student to the permitted level. The District cannot predict whether it will be so benefited in the future.

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

AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES

Property Tax Code and County-Wide Appraisal District

Title I of the Texas Tax Code (the "Property Tax Code") provides for county-wide appraisal and equalization of taxable property values and establishes in each county of the State an appraisal district and an appraisal review board responsible for appraising property for all taxing units within the county. The Cherokee County Appraisal District (the "Appraisal District") is responsible for appraising property within the District, generally, as of January 1 of each year. The appraised values set by the Appraisal District are subject to review and change by an Appraisal Review Board of the Appraisal District (the "Appraisal Review Board"), whose members are appointed by the Board of Directors of the Appraisal District. Such appraisal rolls, as approved by the Appraisal Review Board, are used by the District in establishing its tax roll and tax rate.

Property Subject to Taxation by the District

Except for certain exemptions provided by State law, all real and certain tangible personal property with a tax situs in the District is subject to taxation by the District. Principal categories of exempt property (including certain exemptions which are subject to local option by the Board) include property owned by the State or its political subdivisions if the property is used for public purposes; property exempt from ad valorem taxation by federal law; certain improvements to real property and certain tangible personal property located in designated reinvestment zones on which the District has agreed to abate ad valorem taxes; certain household goods, family supplies and personal effects; farm products owned by the producers; certain real property and tangible personal property owned by a non-profit community business organization or a charitable organization; and designated historic sites. Other principal categories of exempt property include tangible personal property not held or used for production of income; solar and wind powered energy devices; most individually owned automobiles; $10,000 exemption to residential homesteads of disabled persons or persons ages 65 or over; an exemption from $5,000 to a maximum of $12,000 for real or personal property of disabled veterans or the surviving spouses (so long as the surviving spouse remains unmarried) or children (under 18 years of age) of a deceased veteran who died while on active duty in the armed forces, with veterans who are 100% disabled (being a disabled veteran who receives from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its successor 100% disability compensation due to a service-connected disability and a rating of 100% disabled or of individual unemployability) or such veterans surviving spouse (so long as the surviving spouse remains unmarried) entitled to an exemption from taxation of the total appraised value of the veteran's residential homestead; an exemption for a partially disabled veteran or certain surviving spouses of partially disabled veterans of a percentage of the appraised value of their residence homestead in an amount equal to the partially disabled veteran's disability rating if the residence homestead was donated by a charitable organization; an exemption for the surviving spouse of a member of the armed forces who was killed in action is, subject to certain conditions, of the total appraised value of the surviving spouse's residence homestead, and subject to certain conditions, an exemption up to the same amount may be transferred to a subsequent residence homestead of the surviving spouse; $15,000 in market value for all residential homesteads; and certain classes of intangible property. In addition, except for increases attributable to certain improvements, the District is prohibited by State law from

increasing the total ad valorem tax of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older above the amount of tax imposed in the year such residence qualified for an exemption based on age of the owner. The freeze on ad valorem taxes on the homesteads of persons 65 years of age or older is also transferable to a different residence homestead. Also, a surviving spouse of a taxpayer who qualifies for the freeze on ad valorem taxes is entitled to the same exemption so long as (i) the taxpayer died in a year in which he qualified for the exemption, (ii) the surviving spouse was at least 55 years of age when the taxpayer died and (iii) the property was the residence homestead of the surviving spouse when the taxpayer died and the property remains the residence homestead of the surviving spouse. The freeze on taxes paid on residence homesteads of persons 65 years of age and older was extended to include the resident homesteads of "disabled" persons, including the right to transfer the freeze to a different residence homestead. A "disabled" person is one who is "under a disability for purposes of payment of disability insurance benefits under the Federal Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance." Pursuant to a constitutional amendment approved by the voters on May 12, 2007, legislation was enacted to reduce the school property tax limitation imposed by the freeze on taxes paid on residence homesteads of persons 65 years of age or over or of disabled persons to correspond to reductions in local school district tax rates from the 2005 tax year to the 2006 tax year and from the 2006 tax year to the 2007 tax year (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM – General"). The school property tax limitation provided by the constitutional amendment and enabling legislation apply to the 2007 and subsequent tax years. Owners of agricultural and open space land, under certain circumstances, may request valuation of such land on the basis of productive capacity rather than market value.

Article VIII, Section 1-j of the Texas Constitution provides for an exemption from ad valorem taxation for "freeport property," which is defined as goods detained in the state for 175 days or less for the purpose of assembly, storage, manufacturing, processing or fabrication. Taxing units that took action prior to April 1, 1990 may continue to tax freeport property and decisions to continue to tax freeport property may be reversed in the future. However, decisions to exempt freeport property are not subject to reversal.

Article VIII, Section 1-n of the Texas Constitution provides for the exemption from taxation of "goods-in-transit." "Goods-in-transit" is defined by Section 11.253 of the Property Tax Code, which is effective for tax years 2008 and thereafter, as personal property acquired or imported into Texas and transported to another location in the State or outside of the State within 175 days of the date the property was acquired or imported into Texas. The exemption excludes oil, natural gas, petroleum products, aircraft and special inventory, including motor vehicle, vessel and out-board motor, heavy equipment and manufactured housing inventory. Section 11.253 of the Property Tax Code permits local governmental entities, on a local option basis, to take official action by January 1 of the year preceding a tax year, after holding a public hearing, to tax "goods-in-transit" during the following tax year. A taxpayer may only receive either the freeport exemption or the "goods-in-transit" exemption for items of personal property. See "APPENDIX A – FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT" for a schedule of exemptions allowed by the District.

A city or county may create a tax increment financing district ("TIF") within the city or county with defined boundaries and establish a base value of taxable property in the TIF at the time of its creation. Overlapping taxing units, including school districts, may agree with the city or county to contribute all or part of future ad valorem taxes levied and collected against the "incremental value" (taxable value in excess of the base value) of taxable real property in the TIF to pay or finance the costs of certain public improvements in the TIF, and such taxes levied and collected for and on behalf of the TIF are not available for general use by such contributing taxing units. Prior to September 1, 2001, school districts were allowed to enter into tax abatement agreements to encourage economic development. Under such agreements, a property owner agrees to construct certain improvements on its property. The school district in turn agrees not to levy a tax on all or part of the increased value attributable to the improvements until the expiration of the agreement. The abatement agreement could last for a period of up to 10 years. Effective September 1, 2001, school districts may not enter into tax abatement agreements under the general statute that permits cities and counties to initiate tax abatement agreements. In addition, credit will not be given by the Commissioner of Education in determining a district's property value wealth per student for (1) the appraised value, in excess of the "frozen" value, of property that is located in a TIF created after May 31, 1999 (except in certain limited circumstances where the municipality creating the tax increment financing zone gave notice prior to May 31, 1999 to all other taxing units that levy ad valorem taxes in the TIF of its intention to create the TIF and the TIF was created and had its final project and financing plan approved by the municipality prior to August 31, 1999), or (2) for the loss of value of abated property under any abatement agreement entered into after May 31, 1993. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 2001 the Legislature enacted legislation known as the Texas Economic Development Act, which provides incentives for school districts to grant limitations on appraised property values and provide ad valorem tax credits to certain corporations and limited liability companies to encourage economic development within the district. Generally, during the last eight years of the ten-year term of a tax limitation

agreement, the school district may only levy and collect ad valorem taxes for maintenance and operation purposes on the agreed-to limited appraised property value. The taxpayer is entitled to a tax credit from the school district for the amount of taxes imposed during the first two years of the tax limitation agreement on the appraised value of the property above the agreed-to limited value. Additional State funding is provided to a school district for each year of such tax limitation in the amount of the tax credit provided to the taxpayer. During the first two years of a tax limitation agreement, the school district may not adopt a tax rate that exceeds the district's rollback tax rate (see "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES – Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate").

Valuation of Property for Taxation

Generally, property in the District must be appraised by the Appraisal District at market value as of January 1 of each year. In determining the market value of property, different methods of appraisal may be used, including the cost method of appraisal, the income method of appraisal or the market data comparison method of appraisal, and the method considered most appropriate by the chief appraiser is to be used. Once an appraisal roll is prepared and finally approved by the Appraisal Review Board, it is used by the District in establishing its tax rolls and tax rate. Assessments under the Property Tax Code are based on one hundred percent (100%) of market value, except as described below, and no assessment ratio can be applied.

State law requires the appraised value of a residence homestead to be based solely on the property's value as a residence homestead, regardless of whether residential use is considered to be the highest and best use of the property. State law further limits the appraised value of a residence homestead for a tax year to an amount not to exceed the lesser of (1) the property's market value in the most recent tax year in which the market value was determined by the Appraisal District or (2) the sum of (a) 10% of the property's appraised value for the preceding tax year, (b) the appraised value of the property for the preceding tax year; and (c) the market value of all new improvements to the property.

The Property Tax Code permits land designated for agricultural use, open space or timberland to be appraised at its value based on the land's capacity to produce agricultural or timber products rather than at its fair market value. Landowners wishing to avail themselves of the agricultural use designation must apply for the designation, and the appraiser is required by the Property Tax Code to act on each claimant's right to the designation individually. If a claimant receives the designation and later loses it by changing the use of the property or selling it to an unqualified owner, the District can collect taxes for previous years based on the new value, including three years for agricultural use and five years for agricultural open-space land and timberland prior to the loss of the designation.

The Property Tax Code requires the Appraisal District to implement a plan for periodic reappraisal of property to update appraisal values. The plan must provide for appraisal of all real property in the Appraisal District at least once every three years. The District, at its expense, has the right to obtain from the Appraisal District a current estimate of appraised values within the District or an estimate of any new property or improvements within the District. While such current estimate of appraisal values may serve to indicate the rate and extent of growth of taxable values within the District, it cannot be used for establishing a tax rate within the District until such time as the Appraisal District choose to formally include such values on their appraisal roll.

Residential Homestead Exemption

Under Section 1-b, Article VIII of the Texas Constitution and State law, the governing body of a political subdivision, at its option, may grant an exemption of not less than $3,000 of market value of the residence homestead of persons 65 years of age or older and the disabled from all ad valorem taxes thereafter levied by the political subdivision. Once authorized, such exemption may be repealed or decreased or increased in amount (i) by the governing body of the political subdivision or (ii) by a favorable vote of a majority of the qualified voters at an election called by the governing body of the political subdivision, which election must be called upon receipt of a petition signed by at least 20% of the number of qualified voters who voted in the preceding election of the political subdivision. In the case of a decrease, the amount of the exemption may not be reduced to less than $3,000 of the market value.

As earlier described, the surviving spouse of an individual who qualifies for the foregoing exemption for the residence homestead of a person 65 or older (but not the disabled) is entitled to an exemption for the same property in an amount equal to that of the exemption for which the deceased spouse qualified if (i) the deceased spouse died in a year in which the deceased spouse qualified for the exemption, (ii) the surviving spouse was at least 55 years of age at the time of the death of the individual's spouse and (iii) the property was the residence homestead of the surviving spouse when the deceased spouse died and remains the residence homestead of the surviving spouse.

In addition to any other exemptions provided by the Property Tax Code, the governing body of a political subdivision, at its option, may grant an exemption of up to 20% of the market value of residence homesteads, with a minimum exemption of $5,000.

In the case of residence homestead exemptions granted under Section 1-b, Article VIII, ad valorem taxes may continue to be levied against the value of homesteads exempted where ad valorem taxes have previously been pledged for the payment of debt if cessation of the levy would impair the obligation of the contract by which the debt was created.

District and Taxpayer Remedies

Under certain circumstances, taxpayers and taxing units, including the District, may appeal orders of the Appraisal Review Board by filing a petition for review in district court within 45 days after notice is received that a final order has been entered. In such event, the property value in question may be determined by the court, or by a jury, if requested by any party, or through binding arbitration, if requested by the taxpayer. Additionally, taxing units may bring suit against the Appraisal District to compel compliance with the Property Tax Code.

Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate

In setting its annual tax rate, the governing body of a school district generally cannot adopt a tax rate exceeding the district's "rollback tax rate" without approval by a majority of the voters voting at an election approving the higher rate. The tax rate consists of two components: (1) a rate for funding of maintenance and operation expenditures and (2) a rate for debt service. The rollback tax rate for a school district is the lesser of (A) the sum of (1) the product of the district's "State Compression Percentage" for that year multiplied by $1.50, (2) the rate of $0.04, (3) any rate increase above the rollback tax rate in prior years that were approved by voters, and (4) the district's current debt rate, or (B) the sum of (1) the district's effective maintenance and operations tax rate, (2) the product of the district's State Compression Percentage for that year multiplied by $0.06; and (3) the district's current debt rate (see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Local Funding for School Districts" for a description of the "State Compression Percentage"). If for the preceding tax year a district adopted an M&O tax rate that was less than its effective M&O tax rate for that preceding tax year, the district's rollback tax for the current year is calculated as if the district had adopted an M&O tax rate for the preceding tax year equal to its effective M&O tax rate for that preceding tax year.

The "effective maintenance and operations tax rate" for a school district is the tax rate that, applied to the current tax values, would provide local maintenance and operating funds, when added to State funds to be distributed to the district pursuant to Chapter 42 of the Texas Education Code for the school year beginning in the current tax year, in the same amount as would have been available to the district in the preceding year if the funding elements of wealth equalization and State funding for the current year had been in effect for the preceding year.

Section 26.05 of the Property Tax Code provides that the governing body of a taxing unit is required to adopt the annual tax rate for the unit before the later of September 30 or the 60th day after the date the certified appraisal roll is received by the taxing unit, and a failure to adopt a tax rate by such required date will result in the tax rate for the taxing unit for the tax year to be the lower of the effective tax rate calculated for that tax year or the tax rate adopted by the taxing unit for the preceding tax year. Before adopting its annual tax rate, a public meeting must be held for the purpose of adopting a budget for the succeeding year. A notice of public meeting to discuss budget and proposed tax rate must be published in the time, format and manner prescribed in Section 44.004 of the Texas Education Code. Section 44.004(e) of the Texas Education Code provides that a person who owns taxable property in a school district is entitled to an injunction restraining the collection of taxes by the district if the district has not complied with such notice requirements or the language and format requirements of such notice as set forth in Section 44.004(b), (c) and (d) and if such failure to comply was not in good faith. Section 44.004(e) further provides the action to enjoin the collection of taxes must be filed before the date the district delivers substantially all of its tax bills. A district may adopt its budget after adopting a tax rate for the tax year in which the fiscal year covered by the budget begins if the district elects to adopt its tax rate before receiving the certified appraisal roll. A district that adopts a tax rate before adopting its budget must hold a public hearing on the proposed tax rate followed by another public hearing on the proposed budget rather than holding a single hearing on the two items.

Levy and Collection of Taxes

The District is responsible for the collection of its taxes, unless it elects to transfer such functions to another governmental entity. Before the later of September 30 or the 60th day after the date that the certified appraisal role is

received by the District, the rate of taxation must be set by the Board based upon the valuation of property within the District as of the preceding January 1 and the amount required to be raised for debt service and maintenance and operations purposes. Taxes are due October 1, or when billed, whichever comes later, and become delinquent after January 31 of the following year. A delinquent tax incurs a penalty from six percent (6%) to twelve percent (12%) of the amount of the tax, depending on the time of payment, and accrues interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month. If the tax is not paid by the following July 1, an additional penalty of up to twenty percent (20%) may, under certain circumstances, be imposed by the District. The Property Tax Code also makes provision for the split payment of taxes, discounts for early payment and the postponement of the delinquency date of taxes under certain circumstances.

District's Rights in the Event of Tax Delinquencies

Taxes levied by the District are a personal obligation of the owner of the property. The District has no lien for unpaid taxes on personal property but does have a lien for unpaid taxes on real property, which lien is discharged upon payment. On January 1 of each year, such tax lien attaches to property to secure the payment of all taxes, penalties, and interest ultimately imposed for the year on the property. The District's tax lien is on a parity with the tax liens of other such taxing units. A tax lien on real property takes priority over the claims of most creditors and other holders of liens on the property encumbered by the tax lien, whether or not the debt or lien existed before the attachment of the tax lien. The automatic stay in bankruptcy will prevent the automatic attachment of tax liens with respect to post-petition tax years unless relief is sought and granted by the bankruptcy judge. Personal property, under certain circumstances, is subject to seizure and sale for the payment of delinquent taxes, penalty, and interest.

Except with respect to taxpayers who are 65 years of age or older, at any time after taxes on property become delinquent, the District may file suit to foreclose the lien securing payment of the tax, to enforce personal liability for the tax, or both. In filing a suit to foreclose a tax lien on real property, the District must join other taxing units that have claims for delinquent taxes against all or part of the same property. Collection of delinquent taxes may be adversely affected by the amount of taxes owed to other taxing units, by the effects of market conditions on the foreclosure sale price, by taxpayer redemption rights, or by bankruptcy proceedings which restrict the collection of taxpayer debts.

Collection of Taxes - Penalty and Interest Charges

The Board has approved a resolution initiating an additional 20% penalty to defray attorney costs in the collection of delinquent taxes over and above the penalty automatically assessed under the Property Tax Code. Charges for penalties and interest on the unpaid balance of delinquent taxes are as follows:

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

[(a)] Includes additional penalty of 20% assessed after July 1 in order to defray attorney collection expenses.
[(b)] Taxes delinquent after July 1 incur an additional interest penalty of 20% of the sum of the delinquent taxes plus the penalties and interest to defray attorney collection fees.

Property within the District is assessed as of January 1 of each year (except business inventories which may be assessed as of September 1 and mineral values which are assessed on the basis of a twelve month average) taxes become due October 1 of the same year and become delinquent on February 1 of the following year. Split payments are not permitted. Discounts are not permitted.

EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT PLANS

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

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.") In addition to the TRS retirement plan, the District provides health care coverage for its employees.

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

TAX RATE LIMITATIONS

A school district is authorized to levy maintenance and operation ("M&O") taxes subject to approval of a proposition submitted to district voters. The maximum M&O tax rate that may be levied by a district cannot exceed the voted maximum rate or the maximum rate described in the next succeeding paragraph. The maximum voted M&O tax rate for the District is $1.50 per $100 of assessed valuation as approved by the voters of the District.

The maximum tax rate per $100 of assessed valuation that may be adopted by the District may not exceed the lesser of (A) $1.50, or such lower rate as described in the preceding paragraph, and (B) the sum of (1) the rate of $0.17, and (2) the product of the "State Compression Percentage" multiplied by $1.50. The State Compression Percentage has been set, and will remain, at 66.67% for fiscal years 2007–08 through 2014–15. The State Compression Percentage is set by legislative appropriation for each State fiscal biennium or, in the absence of legislative appropriation, by the Commissioner. For a more detailed description of the State Compression Percentage, see "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM - Local Funding for School Districts". Furthermore, a school district cannot annually increase its tax rate in excess of the district's "rollback tax rate" without submitting such tax rate to a referendum election and a majority of the voters voting at such election approving the adopted rate. See "AD VALOREM TAX PROCEDURES - Public Hearing and Rollback Tax Rate."

A school district is also authorized to issue bonds and levy taxes for payment of bonds subject to voter approval of a proposition submitted to the voters under Section 45.003(b)(1), Texas Education Code, as amended, which provides a tax unlimited as to rate or amount for the support school district bonded indebtedness (see "THE BONDS - Security and Source of Payment").

Section 45.0031, Texas Education Code, as amended ("Section 45.0031"), requires a district to demonstrate to the Texas Attorney General that it has the prospective ability to pay its maximum annual debt service on a proposed issue of bonds and all previously issued bonds, other than bonds approved by district voters at an election held on or before April 1, 1991 and issued before September 1, 1992 (or debt issued to refund such bonds, collectively, "exempt bonds"), from a tax levied at a rate of $0.50 per $100 of assessed valuation before bonds may be issued. In demonstrating the ability to pay debt service at a rate of $0.50, a district may take into account EDA and IFA allotments to the district, which effectively reduces the district's local share of debt service, and may also take into account Tier One funds allotted to the district. The District is required to deposit any State allotments provided solely for payment of debt service into the District's interest and sinking fund upon receipt of such amounts. In addition, the District must, prior to levying an interest and sinking fund tax rate that exceeds $0.50 per $100 of assessed valuation, credit to the interest and sinking fund other State assistance, including Tier One funds that may be used for either operating purposes or for payment of debt service, in an amount equal to the amount needed to demonstrate compliance with the threshold tax rate test and which is received or to be received in that year. Once the prospective ability to pay such tax has been shown and the bonds are issued, a district may levy an unlimited tax to pay debt service. Taxes levied to pay refunding bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 1207, Texas Government Code, are not subject to the $0.50 tax rate test; however, taxes levied to pay debt service on such bonds (other than bonds issued to refund exempt bonds) are included in maximum annual debt service for calculation of the $0.50 threshold tax rate test when applied to subsequent bond issues. The Bonds are issued for school building purposes pursuant to Chapter 45, Texas Education Code as new debt and are subject to the threshold tax rate test. Under current law, a district may demonstrate its ability to comply with the $0.50 threshold tax rate test by applying the $0.50 tax rate to an amount equal to 90% of projected future taxable value of property in the district, as certified by a registered professional appraiser, anticipated for the earlier of the tax year five years after the current tax year or the tax year in which the final payment for the bonds is due. However, if a district uses projected future taxable values to meet the $0.50 threshold tax rate test and subsequently imposes a tax at a rate greater than $0.50 per $100 of valuation to pay for bonds subject to the test, then for subsequent bond issues, the Attorney General must find that the district has the projected ability to pay principal and interest on the proposed bonds and all previously issued bonds subject to the

$0.50 threshold tax rate test from a tax rate of $0.45 per $100 of valuation. The District has not used projected property values to satisfy this threshold test.

INVESTMENTS

The District invests its investable funds in investments authorized by Texas law in accordance with investment policies approved by the Board. Both state law and the District's investment policies are subject to change. See Table 12 in APPENDIX A for a description of the District's investments as of April 30, 2015.

Legal Investments

Under Texas law, the District is authorized to invest in (1) obligations of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities, including letters of credit; (2) direct obligations of the State of Texas or its agencies and instrumentalities; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States; (4) other obligations, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed or insured by or backed by the full faith and credit of, the State of Texas or the United States or their respective agencies and instrumentalities, including obligations that are fully guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the explicit full faith and credit of the United States; (5) obligations of states, agencies, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions of any state rated as to investment quality by a nationally recognized investment rating firm not less than "A" or its equivalent; (6) bonds issued, assumed or guaranteed by the State of Israel; (7) certificates of deposit (i) meeting the requirements of the Texas Public Funds Investment Act (Chapter 2256, Texas Government Code) that are issued by or through an institution that either has its main office or a branch in Texas, and are guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, or are secured as to principal by obligations described in clauses (1) through (6) or in any other manner and amount provided by law for District deposits or, (ii) where (a) the funds are invested by the District through (I) a broker that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas and is selected from a list adopted by the District as required by law or (II) a depository institution that has its main office or a branch office in the State of Texas that is selected by the District; (iii) the broker or the depository institution selected by the District arranges for the deposit of the funds in certificates of deposit in one or more federally insured depository institutions, wherever located, for the account of the District; (iv) the full amount of the principal and accrued interest of each of the certificates of deposit is insured by the United States or an instrumentality of the United States, and (v) the District appoints the depository institution selected under (ii) above, an entity as described by Section 2257.041(d) of the Texas Government Code, or a clearing broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and operating pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c3-3 (17 C.F.R. Section 240.15c3-3) as custodian for the District with respect to the certificates of deposit issued for the account of the District; (8) fully collateralized repurchase agreements that have a defined termination date, are secured by a combination of cash and obligations described in clause (1) require the securities being purchased by the District or cash held by the District to be pledged to the District, held in the District's name, and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or with a third party selected and approved by the District, and are placed through a primary government securities dealer, as defined by the Federal Reserve, or a financial institution doing business in the State; (9) certain bankers' acceptances with the remaining term of 270 days or less, if the short-term obligations of the accepting bank or its parent are rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency; (10) commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least "A-1" or "P-1" or the equivalent by either (a) two nationally recognized credit rating agencies or (b) one nationally recognized credit rating agency if the paper is fully secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by a U.S. or state bank; (11) no-load money market mutual funds registered with and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission that have a dollar weighted average stated maturity of 90 days or less and include in their investment objectives the maintenance of a stable net asset value of $1 for each share; and (12) no-load mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission that have an average weighted maturity of less than two years, invest exclusively in obligations described in the this paragraph, and are continuously rated as to investment quality by at least one nationally recognized investment rating firm of not less than "AAA" or its equivalent. In addition, bond proceeds may be invested in guaranteed investment contracts that have a defined termination date and are secured by obligations, including letters of credit, of the United States or its agencies and instrumentalities in an amount at least equal to the amount of bond proceeds invested under such contract, other than the prohibited obligations described below.

A political subdivision such as the District may enter into securities lending programs if (i) the securities loaned under the program are 100% collateralized, a loan made under the program allows for termination at any time and a loan made under the program is either secured by (a) obligations that are described in clauses (1) through (6) above, (b) irrevocable letters of credit issued by a state or national bank that is continuously rated by a nationally recognized investment rating firm at not less than A or its equivalent or (c) cash invested in obligations described in clauses (1) through (6) above, clauses (10) through (12) above, or an authorized investment pool; (ii) securities held as collateral under a loan are pledged to the District, held in the District's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with the District or a third party designated by the District; (iii) a loan made under the program is placed through either a primary government securities dealer or a financial institution doing business in the State of Texas; and (iv) the agreement to lend securities has a term of one year or less.

The District may invest in such obligations directly or through government investment pools that invest solely in such obligations provided that the pools are rated no lower than "AAA" or "AAAm" or an equivalent by at least one nationally recognized rating service. The District may also contract with an investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. Section 80b-1 et seq.) or with the State Securities Board to provide for the investment and management of its public funds or other funds under its control for a term up to two years, but the District retains ultimate responsibility as fiduciary of its assets. In order to renew or extend such a contract, the District must do so by order, ordinance, or resolution.

The District is specifically prohibited from investing in: (1) obligations whose payment represents the coupon payments on the outstanding principal balance of the underlying mortgage-backed security collateral and pays no principal; (2) obligations whose payment represents the principal stream of cash flow from the underlying mortgage-backed security and bears no interest; (3) collateralized mortgage obligations that have a stated final maturity of greater than 10 years; and (4) collateralized mortgage obligations the interest rate of which is determined by an index that adjusts opposite to the changes in a market index.

Investment Policies

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

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

Additional Provisions

Under Texas law, the District is additionally required to: (1) annually review its adopted policies and strategies, (2) require any investment officers with personal business relationships or family relationships with firms seeking to sell securities to the District to disclose the relationship and file a statement with the Texas Ethics Commission and the District, (3) require the registered principal of firms seeking to sell securities to the District to: (a) receive and

review the District's investment policy, (b) acknowledge that reasonable controls and procedures have been implemented to preclude imprudent investment activities, and (c) deliver a written statement attesting to these requirements; (4) in conjunction with its annual financial audit, perform a compliance audit of the management controls on investments and adherence to the District's investment policy, (5) restrict reverse repurchase agreements to not more than 90 days and restrict the investment of reverse repurchase agreement funds to no greater than the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, (6) restrict the investment in non-money market mutual funds in the aggregate to no more than 15% of the District's monthly average fund balance, excluding bond proceeds and reserves and other funds held for debt service, (7) require local government investment pools to conform to the new disclosure, rating, net asset value, yield calculation, and advisory board requirements and (8) provide specific investment training for the Treasurer, the chief financial officer (if not the Treasurer) and the investment officer.

TAX MATTERS

Tax Exemption

The delivery of the Bonds is subject to the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel to the effect that interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes (1) is excludable from the gross income, as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the "Code"), of the owners thereof pursuant to section 103 of the Code and existing regulations, published rulings, and court decisions, and (2) will not be included in computing the alternative minimum taxable income of the owners thereof who are individuals or, except as described herein, corporations. Co-Bond Counsel's opinion speaks as of its date and the statute, regulations, rulings, and court decisions on which such opinion is based are subject to change. A form of Co-Bond Counsel's opinion appears in APPENDIX C hereto.

Interest on all tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, owned by a corporation will be included in such corporation's adjusted current earnings for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum taxable income of such corporation, other than an S corporation, a qualified mutual fund, a real estate investment trust (REIT), a financial asset securitization investment trust (FASIT), or a real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC). A corporation's alternative minimum taxable income is the basis on which the alternative minimum tax imposed by section 55 of the Code will be computed.

In rendering the foregoing opinions, Co-Bond Counsel will rely upon representations and certifications of the District made in certificates pertaining to the use, expenditure, and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and will assume continuing compliance by the District with the provisions of the Order subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds. The Order contains covenants by the District with respect to, among other matters, the use of the proceeds of the Bonds and the facilities financed therewith by persons other than state or local governmental units, the manner in which the proceeds of the Bonds are to be invested, the periodic calculation and payment to the United States Treasury of arbitrage "profits" from the investment of the proceeds, and the reporting of certain information to the United States Treasury. Failure to comply with any of these covenants may cause interest on the Bonds to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof from the date of the issuance of the Bonds. Co-Bond Counsel's opinion does not contain or provide any opinion or assurance regarding the future activities of the District. Co-Bond Counsel has no responsibility to monitor compliance with the District's covenants after the date of issue of the Bonds.

Except as described above, Co-Bond Counsel will express no other opinion with respect to any other federal, state or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on, or the acquisition or disposition of, the Bonds. Co-Bond Counsel's opinion is not a guarantee of a result, but represents its legal judgment based upon its review of existing statutes, regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the representations and covenants of the District described above. No ruling has been sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") with respect to the matters addressed in the opinion of Co-Bond Counsel, and Co-Bond Counsel's opinion is not binding on the IRS. The IRS has an ongoing program of auditing the tax-exempt status of the interest on municipal obligations. If an audit of the Bonds is commenced, under current procedures the IRS is likely to treat the District as the "taxpayer," and the owners of the Bonds would have no right to participate in the audit process. In responding to or defending an audit of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Bonds, the District may have different or conflicting interests from the owners of the Bonds. Public awareness of any future

audit of the Bonds could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Bonds during the pendency of the audit, regardless of its ultimate outcome.

Tax Changes

Existing law may change to reduce or eliminate the benefit to bondholders of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any proposed legislation or administrative action, whether or not taken, could also affect the value and marketability of the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to any proposed or future changes in tax law.

Ancillary Tax Consequences

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a FASIT, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers should consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability of these consequences to their particular circumstances.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Discount Bonds

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain Bonds may be less than the amount payable on such Bonds at maturity (the "Discount Bonds"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Discount Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Discount Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and the amount payable at maturity constitutes original issue discount to the initial purchaser of such Discount Bonds. A portion of such original issue discount, allocable to the holding period of a Discount Bond by the initial purchaser, will be treated as interest for federal income tax purposes, excludable from gross income on the same terms and conditions as those for other interest on the Bonds. Such interest is considered to be accrued actuarially in accordance with the constant interest method over the life of a Discount Bond, taking into account the semiannual compounding of accrued interest, at the yield to maturity on such Discount Bond and generally will be allocated to an initial purchaser in a different amount from the amount of the payment denominated as interest actually received by the initial purchaser during his taxable year.

However, such accrued interest may be required to be taken into account in determining the alternative minimum taxable income of a corporation, for purposes of calculating a corporation's alternative minimum tax imposed by section 55 of the Code, and the amount of the branch profits tax applicable to certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment. In addition, the accrual of such interest may result in certain other collateral federal income tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, S corporations with subchapter C earnings and profits, owners of an interest in a FASIT, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred certain expenses allocable to, tax exempt obligations.

In the event of the sale or other taxable disposition of a Discount Bond prior to maturity, the amount realized by such owner in excess of the basis of such Discount Bond in the hands of such owner (adjusted upward by the portion of the original issue discount allocable to the period for which such Discount Bond was held) is includable in gross income.

Owners of Discount Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of accrued interest upon disposition of Discount Bonds and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning Discount Bonds. It is possible that, under applicable provisions governing determination of state and local income taxes, accrued interest on the Discount Bonds may be deemed to be received in the year of accrual even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Tax Accounting Treatment of Premium Bonds

The initial public offering price to be paid for certain Bonds may be greater than the stated redemption price on such Bonds at maturity (the "Premium Bonds"). An amount equal to the difference between the initial public offering price of a Premium Bond (assuming that a substantial amount of the Premium Bonds of that maturity are sold to the public at such price) and its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes premium to the initial purchaser of such Premium Bonds. The basis for federal income tax purposes of a Premium Bond in the hands of such initial purchaser must be reduced each year by the amortizable bond premium, although no federal income tax deduction is allowed as a result of such reduction in basis for amortizable bond premium with respect to the Premium Bonds. Such reduction in basis will increase the amount of any gain (or decrease the amount of any loss) to be recognized for federal income tax purposes upon a sale or other taxable disposition of a Premium Bond. The amount of premium which is amortizable each year by an initial purchaser is determined by using such purchaser's yield to maturity.

Purchasers of the Premium Bonds should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to the determination of amortizable bond premium on Premium Bonds for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of Premium Bonds.

Possible Legislative or Regulatory Action

Legislation and regulations affecting tax-exempt obligations are continually being considered by the United States Congress, the United States Treasury Department (the "Treasury Department"), and the IRS. In addition, the IRS has established an expanded audit and enforcement program for tax-exempt obligations. There can be no assurance that legislation enacted or proposed after the date of issue of the Bonds or an audit initiated or other enforcement or regulatory action taken by the Treasury Department or the IRS involving the Bonds or other tax-exempt obligations will not have an adverse effect on the tax status or the market price of the Bonds or on the economic value of the tax-exempt status of the interest thereon.

QUALIFIED TAX-EXEMPT OBLIGATIONS

Section 265(a) of the Code provides, in general, that interest expense incurred to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations is not deductible from the gross income of the holder. For certain holders that are "financial institutions" within the meaning of such section, complete disallowance of such expense would apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, with respect to tax-exempt obligations acquired after August 7, 1986. Section 265(b) of the Code provides an exception to this rule for interest expense incurred by financial institutions to carry tax-exempt obligations (other than certain private activity bonds) which are designated by an issuer as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." An issuer may only designate an issue as an issue of "qualified tax-exempt obligations" where less than $10 million of tax-exempt obligations are issued by the issuer during the calendar year 2015.

The District has designated the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations." Further, the District will represent that it has or will take such action necessary for the Bonds to constitute "qualified tax-exempt obligations."

Notwithstanding the designation of the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations," financial institutions acquiring the Bonds will be subject to a twenty percent (20%) disallowance of interest expenses allocable to the Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

In the Order, the District has made the following agreement for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds. The District is required to observe the agreement for so long as it remains obligated to advance funds to pay the Bonds. Under the agreement, the District will be obligated to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually, and timely notice of specified material events, to the MSRB. This information will be available free of charge from the MSRB via the EMMA system at www.emma.msrb.org. See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" for a description of the continuing disclosure undertaking to provide certain updated financial information and operating data annually with respect to the Permanent School Fund and the State of Texas, as the case may be, and to provide timely notice of specified material events related to the guarantee to certain information vendors.

Annual Reports

The District will provide certain updated financial information and operating data to the MSRB annually in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB. The information to be updated includes all quantitative financial information and operating data with respect to the District of the general type included this Official Statement under Tables numbered one through five, inclusive, and seven through twelve, inclusive, and in APPENDIX B. The District will update and provide this information within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

The District may provide updated information in full text or may incorporate by reference certain other publicly available documents, as permitted by Rule 15c2-12. The updated information will include audited financial statements, if the District commissions an audit and it is completed by the required time. If audited financial statements are not available by the required time, the District will provide unaudited financial statements by the required time and audited financial statements when and if such audited financial statements become available. Any such financial statements will be prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in APPENDIX B or such other accounting principles as the District may be required to employ from time to time pursuant to state law or regulation.

The District's current fiscal year end is August 31. Accordingly, it must provide updated information by the last day of February in each year following the end of its fiscal year, unless the District changes its fiscal year. If the District changes its fiscal year, it will notify the MSRB of the change.

Material Event Notices

The District will also provide timely notices of certain events to the MSRB (not in excess of ten (10) days after the occurrence of the event). The District will provide notice of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (2) non-payment related defaults, if material; (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (7) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material; (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (9) defeasances; (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material; (11) rating changes; (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District; (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material. (Neither the Bonds nor the Order make any provision for debt service reserves, redemption provisions, liquidity enhancement, or credit enhancement, except for the Permanent School Fund Guarantee). In addition, the District will provide timely notice of any failure by the District to provide information, data, or financial statements in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports".

All documents provided to the MSRB shall be accompanied by identifying information, as prescribed by the MSRB.

Limitations and Amendments

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

The continuing disclosure agreement may be amended, supplemented or repealed by the District from time to time under the following circumstances, but not otherwise: (1) to adapt to changed circumstances that arise from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature, status, or type of operations of the District, if the provisions, as so amended or supplemented, would have permitted an underwriter to purchase or sell Bonds in

a primary offering of the Bonds in compliance with Rule 15c2-12, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of Rule 15c2-12 since such offering as well as such changed circumstances, and either the registered owners of a majority in aggregate principal of the outstanding Bonds consent to such amendment, supplement or repeal or any State agency or official determines that such amendment will not materially impair the interests of the beneficial owners of the Bonds, (2) upon repeal of the applicable provisions of Rule 15c2-12, or any judgment by a court of final jurisdiction that such provisions are invalid or (3) in any other circumstance or manner permitted by the Rule. If the District amends or supplements its continuing disclosure agreement, it must include with the next financial information and operating data provided in accordance with its agreement described above under "Annual Reports" an explanation, in narrative form, of the reasons for the amendment and of the impact of any change in type of information and data provided.

Compliance with Prior Undertakings

The District has complied in all material respects with its continuing disclosure agreements during the previous five years. The District has not been under a continuing disclosure agreement since the maturity of the District's Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds, Series 1985 on June 15, 2005.

OTHER INFORMATION

Ratings

The District has received conditional approval for payment of the Bonds to be guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC business ("S&P") rates all bond issues (such as the Bonds) guaranteed by the Permanent School Fund of the State of Texas "AAA". See "THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND GUARANTEE PROGRAM" herein. In addition, S&P has assigned its underlying unenhanced rating of "A" to the Bonds. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from S&P. The ratings reflect only the views of S&P, and the District makes no representation as to the appropriateness of such ratings.

The above ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold the Bonds, and such ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the rating agencies. Any downward revision or withdrawal of either or both ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

No Litigation Certificate

The District is not a party to any litigation or other proceeding pending or to its knowledge, threatened, in any court, agency, or other administrative body (either state or federal) which, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse effect on the financial statements or operations of the District. At the time of the initial delivery of the Bonds, the District will provide the Underwriters with a certificate to the effect that no litigation of any nature has been filed or is then pending challenging the issuance of the Bonds or that affects the payment and security of the Bonds or in any other manner questioning the issuance, sale, or delivery of said Bonds.

Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas

Under the Texas Public Security Procedures Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 1201), the Bonds (1) are negotiable instruments, (2) are investment securities to which Chapter 8 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code applies, and (3) are legal and authorized investments for (A) an insurance company, (B) a fiduciary or trustee, or (C) a sinking fund of a municipality or other political subdivision or public agency of the State of Texas. The Bonds are eligible to secure deposits of any public funds of the State, its agencies, and political subdivisions, and are legal security for those deposits to the extent of their market value. For political subdivisions in Texas which have adopted investment policies and guidelines in accordance with the Public Funds Investment Act (Texas Government Code, Chapter 2256), the Bonds may have to be assigned a rating of "A" or its equivalent as to investment quality by a national rating agency before such Bonds are eligible investments for sinking funds and other public funds. In addition, various provisions of the Texas Finance Code provide that, subject to a prudent investor standard, the Bonds are legal investments for state banks, savings banks, trust companies with at least $1 million of capital and savings and loan associations.

The District has made no investigation of other laws, rules, regulations, or investment criteria which might apply to such institutions or entities or which might limit the suitability of the Bonds for any of the foregoing purposes or limit the authority of such institutions or entities to purchase or invest in the Bonds for such purposes. The District

has made no review of laws in other states to determine whether the Bonds are legal investments for various institutions in those states.

Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale

No registration statement relating to the Bonds has been filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission under the federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon the exemption provided thereunder by Section 3(a)(2); and the Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the Securities Act of Texas in reliance upon various exemptions contained therein; nor have the Bonds been registered or qualified under the securities acts of any other jurisdiction. The District assumes no responsibility for registration or qualification of the Bonds under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction in which the Bonds may be offered, sold, or otherwise transferred. This disclaimer of responsibility for registration and qualification for sale or other disposition of the Bonds shall not be construed as an interpretation of any kind with regard to the availability of any exemption from securities registration or qualification provisions in such other jurisdictions.

Legal Matters

The District will furnish a complete transcript of proceedings incident to the authorization and issuance of the Bonds, including the unqualified approving legal opinions of the Attorney General of the State of Texas to the effect that the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the District, and based upon examination of such transcript of proceedings, the legal opinions of Powell & Leon, LLP, Austin, Texas, and Naman, Howell, Smith & Lee, PLLC, Austin, Texas, Co-Bond Counsel, with respect to the Bonds being issued in compliance with the provisions of applicable law and the interest on the Bonds being excludable from gross income for purposes of federal income tax. The form of Co-Bond Counsel's opinion is attached hereto as APPENDIX C – FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Co-Bond Counsel was engaged by, and only represents, the District. Except as noted below, Co-Bond Counsel did not take part in the preparation of the Official Statement, and neither such firm has assumed any responsibility with respect thereto or undertaken independently to verify any of the information contained herein except that in their capacity as Co-Bond Counsel, each such firm has reviewed the information appearing under the following captions or subcaptions, as applicable: "THE BONDS" (except under the subcaptions "Sources and Uses of Funds", "Permanent School Fund Guarantee", and "Book-Entry Only System"), "STATE AND LOCAL FUNDING OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS", "CURRENT PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE SYSTEM" (except under the subcaption "Possible Effects of Wealth Transfer Provisions on the District's Financial Condition"), "TAX RATE LIMITATIONS", "TAX MATTERS", "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION" (except under the subcaption "Compliance with Prior Undertakings"), "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Investments and Eligibility to Secure Public Funds in Texas", "OTHER INFORMATION – Registration and Qualification of Bonds for Sale", and "OTHER INFORMATION – Legal Matters" (except for the last two sentences of the second paragraph thereof) and each such firm is of the opinion that the information relating to the Bonds and legal matters contained under such captions and subcaptions is an accurate and fair description of the laws and legal issues addressed therein and, with respect to the Bonds, such information conforms to the Order. The legal fee to be paid Co-Bond Counsel for services rendered in connection with the issuance of the Bonds is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds. The legal opinion of Co-Bond Counsel will accompany the Bonds deposited with DTC or will be printed on the definitive Bonds in the event of the discontinuance of the Book-Entry Only System. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their counsel, McGuireWoods LLP, Houston, Texas. The legal fee of such firm is contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Bonds.

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

Financial Advisor

In its role as Financial Advisor, Government Capital Securities Corporation has relied on the District for certain information concerning the District and the Bonds. The fee of the Financial Advisor for services with respect to the Bonds is contingent upon the issuance and sale of the Bonds. 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 in this Official Statement.

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

Use of Audited Financial Statements

Axley & Rode, LLP, the District's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Axley & Rode, LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

Underwriting

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., a subsidiary of Oppenheimer Holdings, Inc., Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and William Blair & Company (collectively, the "Underwriters") have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Bonds from the District, at the respective prices indicated on the inside front cover of this Official Statement, less an underwriting discount of $61,964.22, and no accrued interest. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are purchased. The Bonds to be offered to the public may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including the Underwriters and other dealers depositing Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than the public offering prices of such Bonds, and such public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

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

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

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

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information set forth in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Miscellaneous

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

Concluding Statement

The information set forth herein has been obtained from the District's records, audited financial statements, and other sources which are considered to be reliable. There is no guarantee that any of assumptions or estimates contained herein will ever be realized. All of the summaries of the statutes, documents, and the Order contained in this Official Statement are made subject to all of the provisions of such statutes, documents, and the Order. These summaries do not purport to be complete statements of such provisions and reference is made to such summarized documents for further information. Reference is made to official documents in all respects. The Order authorizing the issuance of the Bonds also will approve the form and content of this Official Statement and any addenda, supplement, or amendment thereto and authorize its further use in the re-offering of the Bonds by the Underwriters. This Official Statement has been approved by the Board for distribution in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12.

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ATTEST:

/s/ Glenna Weaver
Secretary, Board of Trustees
New Summerfield Independent School District

/s/ Michael Davis
President, Board of Trustees
New Summerfield Independent School District

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DISTRICT

The Property Tax Code as it Applies to the District

The District grants a state mandated homestead exemption of $15,000 to all qualified residents. If the property owner qualifies for an over 65 or disabled person's exemption, the school district grants a state mandated exemption of an additional $10,000.

A person eligible for both the over 65 and disabled person's exemption may receive only one.

The District grants a state mandated $15,000 general homestead exemption.

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

The District does not tax nonbusiness personal property; and Cherokee County Appraisal District collects taxes for the District.

The District does tax freeport property.

The District has not adopted a tax abatement policy.

TABLE 1 - VALUATION, EXEMPTIONS, AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT

District Direct Debt

2015 Estimated Taxable Assessed Valuation[(1)] (100% of Estimated Market Value)	$64,513,754
2014 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation (100% of Estimated Market Value)	$61,552,922
Outstanding Debt	0
Plus: The Bonds	7,870,000
Total Direct Debt	$ 7,870,000
As a % of 2015 Estimated Taxable Assessed Valuation	12.19%
As a % of 2014 Certified Taxable Assessed Valuation	12.78%

[(1)] Uncertified, provided by Cherokee County Appraisal District.

TABLE 2 - TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY CATEGORY[(1)]

	Tax Year 2014[(1)]	Tax Year 2013	Tax Year 2012	Tax Year 2011	Tax Year 2010
Real Property	$105,133,000	$103,900,430	$103,634,160	$ 98,858,620	$ 98,824,850
Mineral	21,060,380	20,291,570	19,703,170	20,799,890	20,039,570
Gross Value	$126,193,380	$124,192,000	$123,337,330	$119,658,510	$118,864,420
Less Exemptions	61,679,626	62,639,078	65,691,778	62,239,168	62,570,101
Net Taxable Value	$ 64,513,754	$ 61,552,922	$ 57,645,552	$ 57,419,342	$ 56,294,319

[(1)] Uncertified, provided by Cherokee County Appraisal District.

TABLE 3 - VALUATION AND TAX SUPPORTED DEBT HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Estimated Population[1]	Taxable Assessed Valuation[2]	Taxable Assessed Valuation Per Capita	Tax Supported Debt Outstanding	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Assessed Valuation	Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2011	1,858	$56,294,319	$30,298	$ 0	0.00%	$ 0
2012	2,043	57,419,342	28,105	0	0.00%	0
2013	2,033	57,645,552	28,355	0	0.00%	0
2014	2,154	61,552,922	28,576	0	0.00%	0
2015	2,272	64,513,754[3]	28,395	7,870,000[4]	12.19%	3,463

(1) Source: Municipal Advisory Council of Texas.
(2) As reported by the Cherokee County Appraisal District on the District's annual State Property Tax Reports and such values are subject to change during ensuing year.
(3) Uncertified, provided by Cherokee County Appraisal District.
(4) Includes the Bonds.

TABLE 4 - TAX RATE, LEVY, AND COLLECTION HISTORY

Fiscal Year Ended 8/31	Tax Year	Taxable Assessed Valuation[1]	Tax Rate	Tax Levy[3]	Percent Collected	
					Current	Total
2011	2010	$56,294,319	$1.0400	$541,124	96.63%	99.21%
2012	2011	57,419,342	1.0400	564,377	99.62%	99.14%
2013	2012	57,645,552	1.1700	641,478	97.35%	98.65%
2014	2013	61,552,922	1.1700	652,276	96.71%	96.71%
2015	2014	64,513,754[2]	1.1700	668,599	(In process of collection)	

(1) Net of exemptions. Assessed valuations do not include adjustments in supplemental rolls made after the end of each fiscal year.
(2) Uncertified, provided by Cherokee County Appraisal District.
(3) Excludes penalties and interest.

TABLE 5 - TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS

Taxpayers	Type of Property	2014 Net Taxable Assessed Valuations	% of Total 2014 Assessed Valuation
1. Energy Transfer Fuel LP	Pipeline	$10,708,110	17.40%
2. Powell Nurseries Inc.	Agriculture	5,394,810	8.76%
3. Oncor Electric Delivery Co LLC	Utilities	3,568,510	5.80%
4. Lajam Investments LLC Series	Investment	1,556,840	2.53%
5. Viking Transport LLC	Personal	1,190,280	1.93%
6. Sessions Plant Farm	Agriculture	1,150,360	1.87%
7. Tri-County Livestock Markey Inc.	Livestock	690,470	1.12%
8. Brown, Rickey & Shalah	Personal	493,090	0.80%
9. Bannister Investments LLC	Investment	488,160	0.79%
10. JNC Asset Co. LTD	Land/Improvement	467,600	0.76%
Total		$25,708,230	41.76%

TABLE 6 - ESTIMATED OVERLAPPING DEBT

Expenditures of the various taxing entities within the territory of the District are paid out of ad valorem taxes levied by such entities on properties within the District. Such entities are independent of the District and may incur borrowings to finance their expenditures. This statement of direct and estimated overlapping ad valorem tax debt ("Tax Debt") was developed from information contained in "Texas Municipal Reports" published by the Municipal Advisory Council of Texas. Except for the amounts relating to the District, the District has not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information, and no person should rely upon such information as being accurate or complete. Furthermore, certain of the entities listed may have issued additional Tax Debt since the date hereof, and such entities may have programs requiring the issuance of substantial amounts of additional Tax Debt, the amount of which cannot be determined. The following table reflects the estimated share of overlapping Tax Debt of the District.

Taxing Jurisdiction	As Of	Total Debt[(a)]	Estimated % Overlapping	Overlapping Debt
Cherokee County	4/30/15	-None-	2.52%	$ 0
Estimated (Net) Overlapping Debt				$ 0
New Summerfield ISD[(b)]		$7,870,000		7,870,000
Total Direct & Estimated Overlapping Debt				$7,870,000
As a % of Estimated 2015 Taxable Assessed Valuation				12.19%
As a % of Certified 2014 Taxable Assessed Valuation				12.78%

(a) Gross Debt
(b) Includes the Bonds.

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TABLE 7 - TAX SUPPORTED DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED 8/31	PLUS: THE BONDS PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE
2015	$ -	$ 12,492.71	$ 12,492.71
2016	-	299,825.00	299,825.00
2017	-	299,825.00	299,825.00
2018	200,000.00	299,825.00	499,825.00
2019	205,000.00	293,825.00	498,825.00
2020	210,000.00	287,675.00	497,675.00
2021	215,000.00	281,375.00	496,375.00
2022	220,000.00	274,925.00	494,925.00
2023	230,000.00	266,125.00	496,125.00
2024	240,000.00	256,925.00	496,925.00
2025	250,000.00	247,325.00	497,325.00
2026	260,000.00	237,325.00	497,325.00
2027	270,000.00	226,925.00	496,925.00
2028	280,000.00	216,125.00	496,125.00
2029	295,000.00	204,925.00	499,925.00
2030	305,000.00	193,125.00	498,125.00
2031	315,000.00	180,925.00	495,925.00
2032	330,000.00	169,900.00	499,900.00
2033	340,000.00	158,350.00	498,350.00
2034	350,000.00	146,450.00	496,450.00
2035	365,000.00	134,200.00	499,200.00
2036	380,000.00	119,600.00	499,600.00
2037	395,000.00	104,400.00	499,400.00
2038	410,000.00	88,600.00	498,600.00
2039	425,000.00	72,200.00	497,200.00
2040	440,000.00	55,200.00	495,200.00
2041	460,000.00	37,600.00	497,600.00
2042	480,000.00	19,200.00	499,200.00
	$7,870,000.00	$5,185,192.71	$13,055,192.71

Estimated Average Annual Debt Service Requirements $482,780.62
Estimated Maximum Annual Debt Service Requirement $499,925.00

_____

TABLE 8 - AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED UNLIMITED TAX BONDS

After the issuance of the Bonds, the District will have no authorized but unissued unlimited tax bonds. The District does not anticipate issuing additional debt this fiscal year.

TABLE 9 - OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The District had no additional debt outstanding as of August 31, 2014.

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TABLE 10 – SCHEDULE OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE HISTORY

	For Fiscal Year Ended August 31st				
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
REVENUES:					
Total Local and Intermediate Sources	$ 742,372	$ 754,998	$ 725,267	$ 657,362	$ 494,423
State Program Revenues	4,656,653	4,649,654	4,665,402	4,036,253	5,208,890
Federal Program Revenues	386,333	349,719	301,086	344,001	31,615
Total Revenues	$ 5,785,358	$ 5,754,371	$ 5,691,755	$ 5,037,616	$ 5,734,928
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Instruction	$ 2,605,880	$ 2,355,403	$ 2,184,953	$ 2,295,228	$ 2,445,209
Instructional Resources & Media Services	74,992	72,818	76,373	66,393	71,260
Curriculum & Staff Development	111,656	114,132	117,270	116,082	122,778
Instructional Leadership	19,972	12,531	21,663	17,608	21,987
School Leadership	309,322	226,985	240,376	238,935	249,842
Guidance, Counseling & Evaluation Services	70,193	67,568	65,282	55,344	46,776
Health Services	33,087	41,609	43,803	36,805	54,367
Student (Pupil) Transportation	135,799	127,356	118,685	116,165	117,584
Food Services	302,147	300,196	286,253	305,709	-
Cocurricular/Extracurricular Activities	231,801	132,533	107,217	94,427	96,995
General Administration	395,646	362,079	384,422	356,283	339,482
Plant Maintenance and Operations	588,886	599,787	609,528	747,414	697,300
Security and Monitoring Services	8,785	2,696	3,825	1,582	10,600
Data Processing Services	17,781	9,893	8,013	8,013	8,651
Debt Service	64,570	64,571	1,974,662	658,196	337,581
Facilities Acquisition and Construction	738,107	1,376,997	98,904	242,400	-
Payments to Fiscal Agents	47,335	41,238	49,391	35,117	22,221
Other Intergovernmental Charges	14,470	13,135	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	$ 5,770,429	$ 5,921,527	$ 6,390,620	$ 5,391,701	$ 4,642,633
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	14,929	(167,156)	(698,865)	(354,085)	1,092,295
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers In	362,670	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	(136,692)	(685,811)	(164,485)	(398,447)
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	362,670	(136,692)	(685,811)	(164,485)	(398,447)
Net Change in Fund Balances	377,599	(303,848)	(1,384,676)	(518,570)	693,848
Fund Balances – Beginning	3,372,626	3,676,474	5,061,150	5,579,720	4,791,395
Fund Balances – Ending	**$ 3,750,225**	**$ 3,372,626**	**$ 3,676,474**	**$ 5,061,150**	**$ 5,485,243**

Source: The District's audited financial statements.

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TABLE 11 - GENERAL OPERATING FUND COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET [(a)]

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31st				
	2014	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
ASSETS					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	$3,811,301	$3,685,403	$4,131,577	$5,174,156	$5,103,345
Taxes Receivable, Net	10,929	10,025	10,730	12,549	10,766
Due from Other Governments	241,727	249,891	115,560	508,627	954,708
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	-	13,764	-	-	-
Total Assets	$4,063,957	$3,959,083	$4,257,867	$5,695,332	$6,068,819
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$ 40,800	$ 12,687	$ -	$ 56,315	$ 8,847
Accrued Wages Payable	156,980	137,408	147,846	141,738	114,034
Other Accrued Expenses	3,886	3,645	-	763	-
Due to Other Funds	101,137	422,692	422,817	422,817	449,889
Deferred Revenue	10,929	10,025	10,730	12,549	10,766
Total Liabilities	313,732	586,457	581,393	634,182	$ 583,536
FUND BALANCES:					
Restricted Fund Balances	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned:					
Construction	-	2,500,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	4,791,408
Unassigned	3,750,225	872,626	2,176,474	1,561,150	693,875
Total Fund Balances	$3,750,225	$3,372,626	$3,676,474	$5,061,150	$5,485,283
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$4,063,957	$3,959,083	$4,257,867	$5,695,332	$6,068,819

[(a)] Source: District's audited financial reports. See "Appendix B – EXCERPTS FROM THE NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT".

TABLE 12 - CURRENT INVESTMENTS

As of April 30, 2015, the District's investable funds amounted to $5,204,180. The following summary itemizes the District's investment portfolio by type of security:

	Percent	Book Value	Market Value
Cash & Cash Equivalents	100.00%	$5,204,180	$5,204,180
Total	100.00%	$5,204,180	$5,204,180

No funds of the District are invested in derivative securities, i.e., securities whose rate of return is determined by reference to another instrument, index, or commodity.

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APPENDIX B

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

NEW SUMMERFIELD
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
New Summerfield, Texas

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION
NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
CERTIFICATE OF BOARD
August 31, 2014

New Summerfield Independent School District	Cherokee	037-908
Name of School District	County	Co.-Dist. Number

We, the undersigned, certify that the attached annual financial reports of the above-named school district were reviewed and (check one) ✓ approved _____ disapproved for the year ended August 31, 2014, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of such school district on the 12th day of January, 2015.

Signature of Board Secretary

Signature of Board President

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

FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees
New Summerfield Independent School District
New Summerfield, Texas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the discretely presented component unit and the aggregate remaining fund information of New Summerfield Independent School District ("the District"), as of and for the year ended August 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of August 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 7-10 and 29 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and other supplementary information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and other supplementary information have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 8, 2014, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report on page 47-48 is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Axley + Rode LLP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Lufkin, Texas
December 8, 2014

This section of the New Summerfield Independent School District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended August 31, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's total combined net position was $11,485,270 as of August 31, 2014.
- During the year ended August 31, 2014, the District's net position increased by $524,276. The District generated $6,257,343 in taxes and other revenues from governmental activities.
- The total cost of the District's programs was $5,733,067.
- The general fund reported a total fund balance of $3,750,225.
- The general fund unassigned fund balance is $3,750,225.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual financial report consists of three parts - **management's discussion and analysis** (this section), the **basic financial statements**, and **required supplementary information**. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The required supplementary information further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The District's annual financial report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's finances. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector.

The first of these government-wide financial statements is the **Statement of Net Position**. This is the District wide statement of position presenting information that includes all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as **net position**. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall health of the District would extend to other non-financial factors such as changes to the District's tax base.

The second government-wide financial statement is the **Statement of Activities**, which reports how the District's net position changed during the current year. All current revenues and expenses are included regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

The government-wide financial statements of the District include the governmental activities of the District. These are the basic services such as instruction, extracurricular activities, curriculum and staff development, health services, and administration. Property taxes, state aid, and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

- The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- The fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

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

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

The District has two kinds of funds:

Governmental Funds - Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Fiduciary Funds - The District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for money raised by student activities. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net assets. We exclude these activities from the District's government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance operations.

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide essential information to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Position. The District's combined net position was $11,486,272 as of August 31, 2014. The following table provides a summary of the District's net position.

The District's Net Position

	2014	2013
Current and other assets	$ 4 141 884	$ 4 131 331
Capital and non-current assets	8 262 508	7 822 425
TOTAL ASSETS	12 404 392	11 953 756
Deferred outflows	-	14 230
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	-	14 230
Other liabilities	291 779	306 566
Long term liabilities	627 343	700 426
TOTAL LIABILITIES	919 122	1 006 992
Deferred inflows	-	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS	-	-
Net Position:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	7 559 385	7 057 160
Restricted	165 994	519 809
Unrestricted	3 759 891	3 384 025
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 11 485 270	$ 10 960 994

Changes in Net Position. The District's total revenues were $6,257,343. A significant portion, 75 percent, of the District's revenue comes from state aid-formula grants. Property taxes represent 11 percent of the District's revenue. The rest of the District's revenue comes from federal operating grants, charges for services, investment earnings, and other local sources. The total cost of all programs and services was $5,733,067, 56 percent of these costs are for instructional and student services.

	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	$ 46 403	$ 47 641
Operating grants	803 950	835 720
General Revenues:		
Property taxes	668 558	658 114
State aid - Formula	4 706 423	4 691 901
Investment earnings	30 707	45 631
Other general revenues	1 302	6 309
TOTAL REVENUES	6 257 343	6 285 316
Expenses:		
Instructional and instructional related	3 290 440	2 960 872
Instructional and school leadership	388 646	397 476
Counseling, health, transportation, and extracurricular	550 781	451 274
Food service	386 570	384 396
General administration	411 653	376 507
Plant maintenance, security and data processing	634 134	619 759
Community services	2 648	-
Interest on debt service	5 024	15 956
Payments to fiscal agent/member districts/unallocated depreciation	63 171	55 739
TOTAL EXPENSES	5 733 067	5 261 979
INCREASE IN NET POSITION	524 276	1 023 337
Beginning net position	10 960 994	9 937 657
ENDING NET POSITION	$ 11 485 270	$ 10 960 994

The cost of governmental activities may be summarized as follows:

- The cost of all governmental activities this year was $5,733,067.
- However, the amount that our taxpayers paid for these activities through property taxes was only $668,558.
- Some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefit from the programs $46,403, or by operating grants $803,950.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUND

Revenues from governmental fund types totaled $6,256,480, a decrease of 0.5% over the preceding year.

The District's governmental funds ended the year with a reported combined fund balance of $3,916,219, which is an $23,784 increase from last year's ending balance of $3,892,435.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year the District revised its budget periodically. Actual expenditures were $502,211 more than final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2014, the District had invested $8,262,508 net of accumulated depreciation of $4,532,107, in a broad range of capital assets, including land, school buildings, athletics facilities, instructional equipment, and school buses. The following table provides a summary of the District's capital assets.

District's Capital Assets
(Net of depreciation)

	2014	2013
Land	$ 666 439	$ 445 531
Buildings and improvements	4 742 491	5 010 218
Vehicles and equipment	211 966	266 928
Construction in progress	2 641 612	2 099 748
NET CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 8 262 508	$ 7 822 425

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in the notes to the financial statements. The District does not anticipate any significant capital expenditures for fiscal year 2014.

Long-term Debt

The following table provides a summary of the District's long-term debt.

District's Long-term Debt

	2014	2013
Capital lease - Instructional facilities	$ 678 623	$ 729 016
Capital lease - Equipment	24 500	47 690
TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT	$ 703 123	$ 776 706

More detailed information about the District's debt is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

- Appraised values used for the 2015 budget preparation reflected an increase from the prior year.
- The District's 2014-2015 average daily attendance is expected to be about the same as last year.

These indicators were taken into account when adopting the general fund budget for 2015. State revenues will decrease slightly.

The District has added no major new programs or initiatives to the 2015 budget. If these budgeted estimates are realized, the District's budgetary general fund balance is expected to increase modestly by the close of 2015.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT A-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		1 GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	COMPONENT UNIT
	ASSETS		
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3 884 546	$ -
1225	Property taxes receivable (net allowance of $49,047)	12 262	-
1240	Due from other governments	245 076	-
1290	Other receivables	-	703 123
	Capital Assets:		
1510	Land	666 439	-
1520	Buildings and improvements, net	4 742 491	-
1530	Furniture and equipment, net	211 966	-
	Construction in progress	2 641 612	-
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	12 404 392	703 123
	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
	Capital bond issue cost	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	12 404 392	703 123
2110	Accounts payable	41 521	-
2140	Interest payable	2 596	-
2165	Accrued liabilities	171 882	-
2501	Due within one year	75 780	75 780
	Noncurrent Liabilities:		
2502	Due in more than one year	627 343	627 343
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	919 122	703 123
	DEFERRED INFLOWS		
	Deferred inflows	-	-
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS	919 122	703 123
	NET POSITION		
3200	Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	7 559 385	-
	Restricted for:		
3820	Federal and state programs	137 053	-
3850	Construction	249	-
3880	Debt service	28 692	-
3900	Unrestricted	3 759 891	-
3000	TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 11 485 270	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT B-1

DATA CONTROL CODES	FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	1 EXPENSES	3 PROGRAM REVENUES CHARGES FOR SERVICES	4 PROGRAM REVENUES OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	COMPONENT UNIT
	Governmental Activities:					
11	Instruction	$ 3 052 574	$ -	$ 390 872	$ (2 661 702)	$ -
12	Instruction resources and media services	105 558	-	14 647	(90 911)	-
13	Curriculum and staff development	132 308	-	19 645	(112 663)	-
21	Instructional leadership	72 651	-	28 742	(43 909)	-
23	School leadership	315 995	-	-	(315 995)	-
31	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	71 720	-	-	(71 720)	-
33	Health services	35 739	-	-	(35 739)	-
34	Student transportation	200 962	-	-	(200 962)	-
35	Food services	386 570	30 648	336 971	(18 951)	-
36	Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	242 360	15 755	-	(226 605)	-
41	General administration	411 653	-	13 059	(398 594)	-
51	Plant maintenance and operations	604 932	-	-	(604 932)	-
52	Security and monitory services	11 421	-	-	(11 421)	-
53	Data processing services	17 781	-	-	(17 781)	-
61	Community services	2 648	-	-	(2 648)	-
71	Debt service expense	5 024	-	14	(5 010)	-
93	Payments related to shared services arrangements	47 335	-	-	(47 335)	-
99	Other intergovernmental charges	14 470	-	-	(14 470)	-
	Unallocated expense	1 366	-	-	(1 366)	-
TG	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	5 733 067	46 403	803 950	(4 882 714)	-
TP	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 5 733 067	$ 46 403	$ 803 950	(4 882 714)	-
	General Revenues:					
MT	Property taxes, levied for general purposes				668 048	-
DT	Property taxes, levied for debt service				510	-
IE	Investment earnings				30 707	-
GC	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				4 706 423	-
MI	Miscellaneous				1 302	-
TR	TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES				5 406 990	-
CN	CHANGE IN NET POSITION				524 276	-
NB	Net position - Beginning				10 960 994	-
NE	NET POSITION - ENDING				$ 11 485 270	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT C-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		10 GENERAL FUND	OTHER GOVERN-MENTAL FUNDS	98 TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
	ASSETS			
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3 811 301	$ 73 245	$ 3 884 546
1225	Taxes receivable, net	10 929	1 333	12 262
1240	Due from other governments	241 727	3 349	245 076
1260	Due from other funds	-	101 137	101 137
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4 063 957	$ 179 064	$ 4 243 021
	LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
	Current Liabilities:			
2110	Accounts payable	$ 40 800	$ 721	$ 41 521
2160	Accrued wages payable	156 980	9 493	166 473
2210	Other accrued expenses	3 886	1 523	5 409
2170	Due to other funds	101 137	-	101 137
2300	Deferred revenue	10 929	1 333	12 262
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	313 732	13 070	326 802
	Fund Balances:			
3420	Restricted	-	165 994	165 994
3600	Unassigned	3 750 225	-	3 750 225
3000	TOTAL FUND BALANCE	3 750 225	165 994	3 916 219
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 4 063 957	$ 179 064	$ 4 243 021

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT C-1R

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET	$	3 916 219
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.		8 262 508
Property taxes receivable unavailable to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the funds.		12 262
Payables for bond principal which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.		(703 123)
Payables for bond interest which are not due in the current period are not reported in the funds.		(2 596)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - STATEMENT OF OF NET POSITION	$	11 485 270

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT C-2

DATA CONTROL CODES		10 GENERAL FUND	OTHER GOVERN-MENTAL FUNDS	98 TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
	Revenues:			
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ 742 372	$ 3 735	$ 746 107
5800	State program revenues	4 656 653	35 948	4 692 601
5900	Federal program revenues	386 333	431 439	817 772
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	5 785 358	471 122	6 256 480
	Expenditures:			
	Current:			
0011	Instruction	2 605 880	348 177	2 954 057
0012	Instructional resources and media services	74 992	15 402	90 394
0013	Curriculum and staff development	111 656	20 652	132 308
0021	Instructional leadership	19 972	52 679	72 651
0023	School leadership	309 322	-	309 322
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	70 193	-	70 193
0033	Health services	33 087	-	33 087
0034	Student transportation	135 799	-	135 799
0035	Food services	302 147	9 044	311 191
0036	Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	231 801	268	232 069
0041	General administration	395 646	13 397	409 043
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	588 886	-	588 886
0052	Security and monitoring services	8 785	-	8 785
0053	Data processing services	17 781	-	17 781
0061	Community service	-	2 648	2 648
0071	Debt service	64 570	-	64 570
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	738 107	-	738 107
0093	Payments to fiscal agents	47 335	-	47 335
0099	Other intergovernmental charges	14 470	-	14 470
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5 770 429	462 267	6 232 696
1100	EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	14 929	8 855	23 784
	Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
7915	Transfer in	362 670	38 192	400 862
8911	Transfer out	-	(400 862)	(400 862)
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	362 670	(362 670)	-
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	377 599	(353 815)	23 784
0100	Fund balance - Beginning	3 372 626	519 809	3 892 435
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 3 750 225	$ 165 994	$ 3 916 219

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT C-3

Net change in fund balances - Total governmental funds	$	23 784
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities ("SOA") are Different Because:		
The depreciation of capital assets used in governmental activities is not reported in the funds.		(345 489)
Certain property tax revenues are deferred in the funds. This is the change in these amounts this year.		863
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provide current resources, while repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current resources in the governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		59 546
Current year capital outlays is an expenditure in the funds but is not an expense in the SOA.		785 572
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	$	524 276

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT E-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		AGENCY FUNDS
	ASSETS	
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24 890
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 24 890
	LIABILITIES	
	Current Liabilities:	
2190	Due to student groups	$ 24 890
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 24 890

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. The Reporting Entity

The Board of School Trustees ("Board"), a seven-member group, has governance responsibilities over all activities related to public elementary and secondary education within the jurisdiction of the District. The Board is elected by the public and has the exclusive power and duty to govern and oversee the management of the public schools of the District. All powers and duties not specifically delegated by statute to the Texas Education Agency ("TEA") or to the State Board of Education are reserved for the Board, and the TEA may not substitute its judgment for the lawful exercise of those powers and duties by the Board. The District receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of those funding entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined by the GASB in its Statement No. 14.

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Financial Statements: In the statement of net position and the statement of activities of the overall government eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. The statement of net position includes the New Summerfield Independent School District Public Facilities Corporation, a component unit of the District that exists to secure debt for the District.

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

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

The District reports the following major governmental fund:

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

In addition, the District reports the following fund type:

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting:

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

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report restricted fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Committed fund balance represents amount established by formal action of the School Board, and may be changed with formal action. Assigned fund balance represents amounts established by the Districts management by authority of the School Board, and may be changed by management.

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

C. Financial Statement Amounts

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired that are readily converted to known amounts of cash and so near maturity that they present insignificant risks of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

Property Taxes:

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

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

Inventories and Prepaid Items:

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

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

Capital Assets:

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

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

ASSET CLASS	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIVES
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Vehicles	2-15
Office equipment	3-15
Computer equipment	3-15

Receivable and Payable Balances:

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

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

Interfund Activity:

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Fund Balance:

GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by the District itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., School Board). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance - amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the School Board or by an official or body to which the School Board delegates the authority.
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The School Board establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by School Board through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

Use of Estimates:

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

Data Control Codes:

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

NOTE 2 - COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions:

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

EXPENDITURES EXCEED BUDGET

FUND	FUNCTION		AMOUNT	
199	11 - Instruction	$	43 378	Improve budgeting
199	81 - Facility acquisition and construction	$	517 107	Improve budgeting

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Legal and Contractual Provisions Governing Deposits and Investments

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

At August 31, 2014, the carrying amount of the District's deposits (cash, certificates of deposit, and interest-bearing savings accounts included in temporary investments) was $3,909,436 and the bank balance was $4,072,975.

The Public Funds Investment Act (Government Code Chapter 2256) contains specific provisions in the areas of investment practices, management reports and establishment of appropriate policies. Among other things, it requires the District to adopt, implement, and publicize an investment policy. That policy must address the following areas: (1) safety of principal and liquidity, (2) portfolio diversification, (3) allowable investments, (4) acceptable risk levels, (5) expected rates for return, (6) maximum allowable stated maturity of portfolio investments, (7) maximum average dollar-weighted maturity allowed based on the stated maturity date for the portfolio, (8) investment staff quality and capabilities, (9) and bid solicitation preferences for certificates of deposit. Statutes authorize the District to invest in (1) obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain U.S. agencies, and the State of Texas; (2) certificates of deposit, (3) certain municipal securities, (4) money market savings accounts, (5) repurchase agreements, (6) bankers acceptances, (7) mutual funds, (8) investment pools, (9) guaranteed investment contracts, (10) and common trust funds. The Act also requires the District to have independent auditors perform test procedures related to investment practices as provided by the Act. The District is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Act and with local policies.

As of August 31, 2014, the District had no investments.

Policies Governing Deposits and Investments

In compliance with the Public Funds Investment Act, the District has adopted a deposit and investment policy. That policy does address the following risks:

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits: This is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District was not exposed to custodial credit risk since its deposits at year-end were covered by depository insurance or by pledged collateral held by the District's agent bank in the District's name.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments: This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are subject to custodial credit risk only if they are evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form; thus, positions in external investment pools are not subject to custodial credit risk because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the period ended August 31, 2014, was as follows:

	BEGINNING BALANCES	INCREASES	DECREASES	ENDING BALANCES
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 445 531	$ 220 908	$ -	$ 666 439
Construction in progress	2 099 748	541 864	-	2 641 612
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS NOT BEING DEPRECIATED	2 545 279	762 772	-	3 308 051
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	8 549 825	5 520	-	8 555 345
Equipment and vehicles	965 548	18 595	(52 924)	931 219
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS BEING DEPRECIATED	9 515 373	24 115	(52 924)	9 486 564
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	3 539 608	273 246	-	3 812 854
Equipment and vehicles	698 620	72 243	51 610	719 253
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	4 238 228	345 489	51 610	4 532 107
TOTAL DEPRECIATED CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	5 277 145	(321 374)	(1 314)	4 954 457
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 7 822 424	$ 441 398	$ (1 314)	$ 8 262 508

Depreciation was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	$ 145 982
Instructional resources and media services	15 164
School leadership	6 673
Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	1 527
Health services	2 652
Student transportation	65 163
Food services	75 379
Extracurricular activities	10 291
General administration	2 610
Plant maintenance and operations	16 046
Security and monitoring	2 636
Unallocated	1 366
TOTAL	$ 345 489

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - CONTINUED

In prior years, the District, as authorized by Texas Education Code Section 45.003, has authorized the issuance of Unlimited Tax School Building Bonds to provide funds for the construction and acquisition of equipment for new school buildings.

The District's instructional facilities lease purchase agreement is with the New Summerfield Independent School District Public Facilities Corporation (Corporation) (a Component Unit of the District).

During 2011, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement contract with New Summerfield Independent School District Public Facilities Corporation for construction of a new vocational agriculture building for $821,000 with a term of fifteen years, with interest rates of 1.75%.

During 2014, the District entered into a lease purchase agreement contract with Apple, Inc. for purchase of equipment for $73,578 with a term of four years, with interest rate of 5.66%.

Long-Term Obligation Activity:

Long-term obligations include debt and other long-term liabilities. Changes in long-term obligations for the period ended August 31, 2014, are as follows:

	BALANCE 08/31/13	INCREASES	DECREASES	BALANCE 08/31/14	AMOUNTS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR
Leases:					
2011 lease on facilities	$ 729 016	$ -	$ (50 393)	$ 678 623	$ 51 280
2014 lease on Apple equipment	47 690	-	(23 190)	24 500	24 500
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ 776 706	$ -	$ (73 583)	$ 703 123	$ 75 780

During the year, the District paid interest expense of $13,301 on the leases.

Commitments under capitalized lease agreements for facilities and equipment provide for minimum future lease payments as of August 31, 2014, are as follows:

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31,	
2015	$ 88 709
2016	62 821
2017	62 821
2018	62 821
2019	62 821
2020-2024	314 105
2025-2026	125 642
TOTAL MINIMUM RENTALS	779 740
Less: amount representing interest	76 617
NET PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE MINIMUM LEASE PAYMENTS	$ 703 123

The assets are recorded in capital assets at $822,458, with depreciation of $137,076.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage or destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2014, the District purchased commercial insurance to cover general liabilities. There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN

Plan Description - The New Summerfield Independent School District contributes to the Teacher Retirement System of Texas (TRS), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. TRS administers retirement and disability annuities, and death and survivor benefits to employees and beneficiaries of employees of the public school systems of Texas. It operates primarily under the provisions of the Texas Constitution, Article XVI, Sec. 67, and Texas Government Code, Title 8, Subtitle C. TRS also administers proportional retirement benefits and service credit transfer under Texas Government Code, Title 8, Chapters 803 and 805, respectively. The Texas state legislature has the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the pension plan and may, under certain circumstances, grant special authority to the TRS Board of Trustees. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the defined benefit pension plan. That report may be obtained from the TRS Internet website, www.trs.state.tx.us, under the TRS Publications heading.

Funding Policy - Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined, but are established and amended by the Texas state legislature. The state funding policy is as follows: (1) The state constitution requires the legislature to establish a member contribution rate of not less than 6.0% of the members' annual compensation and a state contribution rate of not less than 6.0% and more than 10% of the aggregate annual compensation of all members of the system; (2) A state statute prohibits benefit improvements or contribution reductions if, as a result of the particular action, the time required to amortize TRS' unfunded actuarial liabilities would be increased to a period that exceeds 31 years, or, if the amortization period already exceeds 31 years, the period would be increased by such action.

CONTRIBUTION RATES AND AMOUNTS

	MEMBER		STATE		ABOVE STATUTORY
YEAR	RATE	AMOUNT	RATE	AMOUNT	MINIMUM
2014	6.40%	$ 222 395	6.80%	$ 236 295	$ 10 309
2013	6.40%	$ 209 037	6.40%	$ 209 037	$ 14 031
2012	6.40%	$ 207 321	6.00%	$ 194 363	$ 14 150

NOTE 8 - HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Plan Description - The New Summerfield School District contributes to the Texas Public School Retired Employees Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan administered by the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. TRS-Care Retired Plan provides health care coverage for certain persons (and their dependents) who retired under the Teacher Retirement System of Texas. The statutory authority for the program is Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575. Section 1575.052 grants the TRS Board of Trustees the authority to establish and amend basic and optional group insurance coverage for participants. The TRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for TRS-Care. That report may be obtained by visiting the TRS Website at www.trs.state.tx.us, by writing to the Communications Department of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas at 1000 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78701, or by calling 1.800.223.8778.

NOTE 8 - HEALTH CARE COVERAGE - CONTINUED

Funding Policy - Contribution requirements are not actuarially determined, but are legally established each biennium by the Texas Legislature. Texas Insurance Code, Sections 1575.202, 203 and 204 establish state, active employee, and public school contributions, respectively. Funding for free basic coverage is provided by the program based upon public school district payroll. Per Texas Insurance Code, Chapter 1575, the public school contribution may not be less than 0.25% or greater than 0.75% of the salary of each active employee of the public school. Funding for optional coverage is provided by those participants selecting the optional coverage. Contribution rates and amounts are shown in the table below for fiscal years 2014-2012.

CONTRIBUTION RATES AND AMOUNTS

	MEMBER		STATE		SCHOOL DISTRICT	
YEAR	RATE	AMOUNT	RATE	AMOUNT	RATE	AMOUNT
2014	0.65%	$ 22 587	1.00%	$ 34 749	0.55%	$ 19 112
2013	0.65%	$ 21 230	0.50%	$ 16 331	0.55%	$ 17 964
2012	0.65%	$ 21 056	1.00%	$ 32 394	0.55%	$ 17 817

The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) created an outpatient prescription drug benefit program (known as Medicare Part D) and a Retiree Drug Subsidy (RDS) program which were made available in 2006. The Texas Public School Retired Employee Group Insurance Program (TRS-Care) is offering a Medicare Part D Plan and is participating in the Retiree Drug Subsidy plan for eligible TRS-Care participants. Under Medicare Part D and the RDS program, TRS-Care received payments from the federal government to offset certain prescription drug expenditures for eligible TRS-Care participants. On-behalf payments must be recognized as equal revenues and expenditures/expenses by each reporting entity. The allocation of these on-behalf payments is based on the ratio of a reporting entity's covered payroll to the entire covered payroll reported by all participating reporting entities. TRS based this allocation percentage on the "completed" report submissions by reporting entities for the month of May. For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2012 through 2014, the amounts are below:

YEAR	AMOUNT
2014	$ 7 981
2013	$ 8 040
2012	$ 8 258

Contingencies:

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

Subsequent Events:

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 8, 2014, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT G-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		1 BUDGETED AMOUNTS ORIGINAL	2 BUDGETED AMOUNTS FINAL	3 ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	Revenues:				
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ 725 282	$ 725 282	$ 742 372	$ 17 090
5800	State program revenues	4 648 575	4 648 575	4 656 653	8 078
5900	Federal program revenues	287 500	287 500	386 333	98 833
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	5 661 357	5 661 357	5 785 358	124 001
	Expenditures:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	2 405 002	2 562 502	2 605 880	(43 378)
0012	Instructional resources and media services	77 058	76 058	74 992	1 066
0013	Curriculum and staff development	111 655	111 655	111 656	(1)
0021	Instructional leadership	12 544	20 044	19 972	72
0023	School leadership	295 688	310 188	309 322	866
0031	Guidance, counseling and evaluation services	72 445	70 445	70 193	252
0033	Health services	51 305	36 005	33 087	2 918
0034	Student (pupil) transportation	127 272	138 472	135 799	2 673
0035	Child nutrition	316 190	316 190	302 147	14 043
0036	Cocurricular/extracurricular activities	212 578	232 778	231 801	977
0041	General administration	381 361	396 461	395 646	815
0051	Plant maintenance and operations	605 977	622 977	588 886	34 091
0052	Security and monitoring services	5 500	8 800	8 785	15
0053	Data processing services	9 386	17 886	17 781	105
0061	Community services	100	100	-	100
0071	Debt service	67 822	64 822	64 570	252
0081	Facilities acquisition and construction	-	221 000	738 107	(517 107)
0093	Payments to shared services arrangement	47 335	47 335	47 335	-
0099	Payments to other governments	13 500	14 500	14 470	30
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4 812 718	5 268 218	5 770 429	(502 211)
1100	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	848 639	393 139	14 929	(378 210)
	Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	362 670	362 670
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	848 639	393 139	377 599	(15 540)
0100	Fund balance - Beginning	3 372 626	3 372 626	3 372 626	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 4 221 265	$ 3 765 765	$ 3 750 225	$ (15 540)

See independent auditors' report.

COMBINING STATEMENTS
AS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

This supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, nor a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT H-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	599 DEBT SERVICE FUND	699 CAPITAL PROJECT FUND	TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (SEE EXHIBIT C-1)
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 44 304	$ 28 692	$ 249	$ 73 245
1225	Taxes receivable, net	-	1 333	-	1 333
1240	Due from other government	3 349	-	-	3 349
1260	Due from other funds	101 137	-	-	101 137
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 148 790	$ 30 025	$ 249	$ 179 064
	LIABILITIES				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ 721	$ -	$ -	$ 721
2160	Accrued wages payable	9 493	-	-	9 493
2200	Other accruals	1 523	-	-	1 523
2300	Deferred revenue	-	1 333	-	1 333
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	11 737	1 333	-	13 070
	FUND BALANCES				
	Reserved Fund Balances:				
3490	Other reserved fund balance	137 053	28 692	249	165 994
3000	TOTAL FUND BALANCE	137 053	25 692	249	165 994
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 148 790	$ 30 025	$ 249	$ 179 064

See independent auditors' report.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT H-2

DATA CONTROL CODES		SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	DEBT SERVICE FUNDS	CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS	TOTAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (SEE EXHIBIT C-2)
	Revenues:				
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ 3 152	$ 548	$ 35	$ 3 735
5800	State program revenues	35 948	-	-	35 948
5900	Federal program revenues	431 439	-	-	431 439
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	470 539	548	35	471 122
	Expenditures:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	348 177	-	-	348 177
0012	Instructional resources and media services	15 402	-	-	15 402
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	20 652	-	-	20 652
0021	Instructional leadership	52 679	-	-	52 679
0035	Food services	9 044	-	-	9 044
0036	Extracurricular activities	268	-	-	268
0041	General administration	13 397	-	-	13 397
0061	Debt service	2 648	-	-	2 648
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	462 267	-	-	462 267
1100	EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	8 272	548	35	8 855
	Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
7915	Transfers in	-	-	38 192	38 192
8900s	Transfers out	(400 862)	-	-	(400 862)
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	(400 862)	-	38 192	(362 670)
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(392 590)	548	38 227	(353 815)
0100	Fund balances - Beginning	529 643	28 144	(37 978)	519 809
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	$ 137 053	$ 28 692	$ 249	$ 165 994

See independent auditors' report.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
August 31, 2014

DATA CONTROL CODES		211 ESEA TITLE I	212 ESEA TITLE I PART C	220 ADULT EDUCATION	224 IDEA-B FORMULA	242 SUMMER FEEDING PROGRAM
	ASSETS					
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10 998	$ -	$ (7 995)	$ 1 669	$ 2 125
1240	Due from state	-	-	-	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	27 192	-	55 441	2 010	-
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ 38 190	$ -	$ 47 446	$ 3 679	$ 2 125
	LIABILITIES					
	Current Liabilities:					
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	6 382	-	-	1 254	-
2200	Accrued expenses	1 161	-	23	43	-
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	7 543	-	23	1 297	-
	FUND BALANCES					
	Reserved Fund Balances:					
3490	Other reserves of fund balance	30 647	-	47 423	2 382	2 125
3000	TOTAL FUND BALANCES	30 647	-	47 423	2 382	2 125
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 38 190	$ -	$ 47 446	$ 3 679	$ 2 125

See independent auditors' report.

	244	255	262	263	265	266	287	289
	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	TITLE II, PART A TRAINING	TITLE II, PART D TECHNOLOGY	TITLE III, BILINGUAL ESL	TEXAS 21ST CCLC GRANT	TITLE XIV ARRA	EDU. JOBS FUND	SUMMER SCHOOL ELP
$	416	$ (2 487)	$ -	$ 872	$ (25 370)	$ -	$ -	$ 18 356
	-	3 349	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	11 675	-	4 819	-	-	-	-
$	416	$ 12 537	$ -	$ 5 691	$ (25 370)	$ -	$ -	$ 18 356
$	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 721	$ -	$ -	$ -
	-	-	-	880	-	-	-	977
	-	88	-	188	-	-	-	20
	-	88	-	1 068	721	-	-	997
	416	12 449	-	4 623	(26 091)	-	-	17 359
	416	12 449	-	4 623	(26 091)	-	-	17 359
$	416	$ 12 537	$ -	$ 5 691	$ (25 370)	$ -	$ -	$ 18 356

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - CONTINUED
August 31, 2014

DATA CONTROL CODES		401 OPTIONAL EXTENDED YEAR PROGRAM	404 ACCELERATED READING PROGRAM	410 STATE TEXTBOOK FUND	411 TECHNOLOGY ALLOTMENT
	ASSETS				
1110	Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ -	$ 32 247	$ -
1240	Due from state	-	-	-	-
1260	Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
1000	TOTAL ASSETS	$ -	$ -	$ 32 247	$ -
	LIABILITIES				
	Current Liabilities:				
2110	Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2160	Accrued wages payable	-	-	-	-
2200	Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-
2000	TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-
	FUND BALANCES				
	Reserved Fund Balances:				
3490	Other reserves of fund balance	-	-	32 247	-
3000	TOTAL FUND BALANCES	-	-	32 247	-
4000	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ -	$ -	$ 32 247	$ -

See independent auditors' report.

429	498	499	
FIRST LADY'S INITIATIVE GRANT	IMPREST FUND	ESC VII TECHNOLOGY GRANT	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (SEE EXHIBIT H-1)
$ -	$ 13 473	$ -	$ 44 304
-	-	-	3 349
-	-	-	101 137
$ -	$ 13 473	$ -	$ 148 790
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 721
-	-	-	9 493
-	-	-	1 523
-	-	-	11 737
-	13 473	-	137 053
-	13 473	-	137 053
$ -	$ 13 473	$ -	$ 148 790

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

DATA CONTROL CODES		211 ESEA TITLE I	212 ESEA TITLE I, PART C	220 ADULT EDUCATION	224 IDEA-B FORMULA	242 SUMMER FOOD PROGRAM
	Revenues:					
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	-	1 205	408
5900	Federal program revenues	212 325	-	117 382	23 772	-
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	212 325	-	117 382	24 977	408
	Expenditures:					
	Current:					
0011	Instruction	159 368	-	99 376	21 829	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	15 402	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	20 552	-	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	18 076	-	9 820	-	-
0035	Food services	-	-	-	-	9 044
0036	Extracurricular	-	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	9 866	-	3 531	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	-	-
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	223 264	-	112 727	21 829	9 044
	EXCESS REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(10 939)	-	4 655	3 148	(8 636)
	Other Financing Sources:					
8911	Transfer out	-	(5 120)	-	-	-
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	-	(5 120)	-	-	-
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(10 939)	(5 120)	4 655	3 148	(8 636)
0100	Fund balances - Beginning	41 586	5 120	42 768	(766)	10 761
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	$ 30 647	$ -	$ 47 423	$ 2 382	$ 2 125

See independent auditors' report.

244	255	262	263	265	266	287	289
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	TITLE II, PART A TRAINING	TITLE II, PART D TECHNOLOGY	TITLE III, BILINGUAL ESL	TEXAS 21ST CCLC GRANT	TITLE XIV ARRA	EDU. JOBS FUND	SUMMER SCHOOL ELP
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	140	-	-	2 297
4 543	12 783	-	12 542	-	-	-	48 092
4 543	12 783	-	12 542	140	-	-	50 389
4 543	12 183	-	11 842	-	-	-	37 481
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
-	600	-	600	23 583	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2 648	-	-	-
4 543	12 783	-	12 542	26 231	-	-	37 481
-	-	-	-	(26 091)	-	-	12 908
-	-	(87 363)	-	-	(136 758)	(3 814)	-
-	-	(87 363)	-	-	(136 758)	(3 814)	-
-	-	(87 363)	-	(26 091)	(136 758)	(3 814)	12 908
416	12 449	87 363	4 623	-	136 758	3 814	4 451
$ 416	$ 12 449	$ -	$ 4 623	$ (26 091)	$ -	$ -	$ 17 359

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - CONTINUED
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

DATA CONTROL CODES		401 OPTIONAL EXTENDED YEAR PROGRAM	404 ACCELERATED READING PROGRAM	410 STATE TEXTBOOK FUND	411 TECHNOLOGY ALLOTMENT
	Revenues:				
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
5800	State program revenues	-	-	31 898	-
5900	Federal program revenues	-	-	-	-
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	-	-	31 898	-
	Expenditures:				
	Current:				
0011	Instruction	-	-	1 555	-
0012	Instructional resources and media services	-	-	-	-
0013	Curriculum and instructional staff development	-	-	-	-
0021	Instructional leadership	-	-	-	-
0035	Food services	-	-	-	-
0036	Extracurricular	-	-	-	-
0041	General administration	-	-	-	-
0061	Community services	-	-	-	-
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	-	1 555	-
	EXCESS REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	-	-	30 343	-
	Other Financing Sources:				
8911	Transfer out	(2 603)	(107 959)	-	(46 181)
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	(2 603)	(107 959)	-	(46 181)
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2 603)	(107 959)	30 343	(46 181)
0100	Fund balances - Beginning	2 603	107 959	1 904	46 181
3000	FUND BALANCES - ENDING	$ -	$ -	$ 32 247	$ -

See independent auditors' report.

429	498	499	
FIRST LADY'S INITIATIVE GRANT	IMPREST FUND	ESC VII TECHNOLOGY FUND	SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (SEE EXHIBIT H-2)
$ -	$ 3 152	$ -	$ 3 152
-	-	-	35 948
-	-	-	431 439
-	3 152	-	470 539
-	-	-	348 177
-	-	-	15 402
-	-	-	20 652
-	-	-	52 679
-	-	-	9 044
-	268	-	268
-	-	-	13 397
-	-	-	2 648
-	268	-	462 267
-	2 884	-	8 272
(5 466)	-	(5 598)	(400 862)
(5 466)	-	(5 598)	(400 862)
(5 466)	2 884	(5 598)	(392 590)
5 466	10 589	5 598	529 643
$ -	$ 13 473	$ -	$ 137 053

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF DELINQUENT TAXES RECEIVABLE
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

LAST 10 YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,	(1) TAX RATES MAINTENANCE	(2) TAX RATES DEBT SERVICE	(3) ASSESSED/APPRAISAL VALUE FOR SCHOOL TAX PURPOSES
2005 and prior years	Various	Various	$ Various
2006	1.470000	0.000000	$ 32 254 745
2007	1.343000	0.000000	$ 33 500 816
2008	1.040000	0.000000	$ 35 786 661
2009	1.040000	0.000000	$ 38 309 751
2010	1.040000	0.000000	$ 41 525 209
2011	1.040000	0.000000	$ 52 031 154
2012	1.040000	0.000000	$ 54 267 014
2013	1.170000	0.000000	$ 54 827 063
2014 (School year under audit)	1.170000	0.000000	$ 55 749 995
TOTALS			

See independent auditors' report.

(10) BEGINNING BALANCE 09/01/2013	(20) CURRENT YEAR'S TOTAL LEVY	(31) MAINTENANCE COLLECTIONS	(32) DEBT SERVICE COLLECTIONS	(40) ENTIRE YEAR'S ADJUSTMENTS	(50) ENDING BALANCE 08/31/2014
$ 10 188	$ -	$ 1 123	$ -	$ (2)	$ 9 063
2 599	-	170	-	(1)	2 428
2 360	-	238	-	1	2 123
2 390	-	442	-	-	1 948
3 158	-	156	-	-	3 002
4 852	-	1 357	-	1	3 496
5 696	-	1 463	-	-	4 233
8 776	-	3 904	-	1	4 873
16 975	-	8 066	-	(272)	8 637
-	652 276	633 016	-	2 246	21 506
$ 56 994	$ 652 276	$ 649 935	$ -	$ 1 974	$ 61 309

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEBT SERVICE FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT J-2

DATA CONTROL CODES		ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL AMOUNTS	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE OR (NEGATIVE)
	Revenues:			
5700	Local and intermediate sources	$ 500	$ 548	$ 48
5020	TOTAL REVENUES	500	548	48
	Expenditures:			
	Debt Service:			
0071	Long-term debt	500	-	500
	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	500	-	500
6030	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	500	-	500
1100	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	-	548	548
1200	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	548	548
0100	Fund balance - Beginning	28 144	28 144	-
3000	FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 28 144	$ 28 692	$ 548

See independent auditors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Trustees
New Summerfield Independent School District
New Summerfield, Texas

Members of the Board of Trustees:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the discretely presented component unit, and the aggregate remaining fund information of New Summerfield Independent School District as of and for the year ended August 31, 2014, which collectively comprise New Summerfield Independent School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 8, 2014. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered New Summerfield Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the New Summerfield Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the New Summerfield Independent School District's internal control over financial reporting.

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the District's trustees, the administration, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be used and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Lufkin, Texas
December 8, 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Board of Trustees
New Summerfield Independent School District
New Summerfield, Texas

Members of the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the compliance of New Summerfield Independent School District with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2014. New Summerfield Independent School District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of New Summerfield Independent School District's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about New Summerfield Independent School District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on New Summerfield Independent School District's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, New Summerfield Independent School District complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended August 31, 2014.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of New Summerfield Independent School District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered New Summerfield Independent School District's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of New Summerfield Independent School District's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the District's management, Board of Trustees, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Lufkin, Texas
December 8, 2014

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

A. Summary of the Auditor's Results

1. Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes _X_ No

Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? ___ Yes _X_ None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ___ Yes _X_ No

2. Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? ___ Yes _X_ No

Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? ___ Yes _X_ None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A-133? ___ Yes _X_ No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.555/10.553/10.565	Child Nutrition Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: $300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? _X_ Yes ___ No

B. Financial Statement Findings

NONE

C. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

NONE

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

Findings/Recommendation	Current Status	Management's Explanation if Not Implemented

There were no prior audit findings.

There were no audit findings; therefore, no corrective action plan was required.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended August 31, 2014

EXHIBIT K-1
PAGE 1

(1) FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM OR CLUSTER TITLE	(2) FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	(2A) PASS-THROUGH ENTITY IDENTIFYING NUMBER	(3) FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
Child Nutrition Cluster-Cluster:			
United States Department of Agriculture			
Direct Programs:			
National School Lunch Program	10.555	71301301	$ 214 968
School Breakfast Program	10.553	71401201	91 780
U.S.D.A. Commodities	10.565	037-908	21 605
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DIRECT PROGRAMS			328 353
Texas Education Agency Programs:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	14660001037907	23 772
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	14610101037908	212 325
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	84.002	144100087110509	117 382
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	14420006037908	4 543
English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	14671001037908	12 542
Grants for State Assessments and Related Activities	84.369	69551202	48 092
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	14694501037908	12 783
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DIRECT PROGRAMS			431 439
United States Department of Health and Human Services Direct Program:			
Head Start	93.600	037-908	28 343
TOTAL UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES DIRECT PROGRAM			28 343
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			$ 788 135
Reconciliation to Exhibit C-2:			
Total per Exhibit K-1			$ 788 135
School Health and Related Services			29 637
TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE PER EXHIBIT C-2			$ 817 772

See independent auditors' report and the accompanying notes to this schedule.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of New Summerfield Independent School District and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in the preparation of, the general purpose financial statements.

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED RESPONSES TO SELECTED
SCHOOL FIRST INDICATORS
As of August 31, 2014

Exhibit L-1

DATA CONTROL CODES		RESPONSES
SF2	Were there any disclosures in the Annual Financial Report and/or other sources of information concerning default on bonded indebtedness obligations?	NO
SF4	Did the district receive a clean audit? Was there an unmodified opinion in the Annual Financial Report?	YES
SF5	Did the Annual Financial Report disclose any instances of material weaknesses in internal controls?	NO
SF9	Was there any disclosure in the Annual Financial Report of material noncompliance?	NO

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF CO-BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

NEW SUMMERFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNLIMITED TAX SCHOOL BUILDING BONDS, SERIES 2015
IN THE ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF $7,780,000

We have acted as Co-Bond Counsel to New Summerfield Independent School District (the "Issuer") in connection with the issuance of the bonds described above (the "Bonds") for the sole purpose of rendering an opinion with respect to the legality and validity of the Bonds under the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas and with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. We have not investigated or verified original proceedings, records, data, or other material, but we have relied solely upon the transcript of certified proceedings, certifications, and other documents described in the following paragraph. We have not assumed any responsibility with respect to the financial condition or capabilities of the Issuer or the disclosure thereof in connection with the sale of the Bonds. We have relied solely on information and certifications furnished to us by the Issuer with respect to the current outstanding indebtedness of, and assessed valuation of taxable property within, the Issuer.

In our capacity as Co-Bond Counsel, we have participated in the preparation of and have examined a transcript of certified proceedings pertaining to the Bonds that contains certified copies of certain proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Issuer (the "Board"); an order of the Board authorizing the Bonds adopted on July 13, 2015 (the "Order"); the "Purchase Contract" dated July 13, 2015 between the underwriters named therein and the Issuer; the approving opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Texas; customary certificates of officers, agents, and representatives of the Issuer, including a "Federal Tax Certificate", and other public officials; and other documents relating to the issuance of the Bonds. In such examination, we have assumed the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, the conformity to original copies of all documents submitted to us as certified copies, and the truth and accuracy of the statements contained in such certificates. We have also examined applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), court decisions, Treasury Regulations, and published rulings of the Internal Revenue Service as we have deemed relevant. We have also examined executed Bond No. T-1.

Based on said examination, it is our opinion that:

1. The Issuer is a validly existing political subdivision of the State of Texas with power to adopt the Order, perform its agreements therein, and issue the Bonds.

2. The Bonds have been authorized, sold, and delivered in accordance with law.

3. The Bonds constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the Issuer enforceable in accordance with their terms except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, liquidation, and other similar laws now or hereafter enacted relating to creditors' rights generally.

4. Ad valorem taxes, without legal limitation, upon all taxable property within the Issuer, necessary to pay the interest on and principal of the Bonds, have been pledged irrevocably for such purpose.

Based on the foregoing, it is our opinion that under existing law, interest on the Bonds is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to section 103 of the Code and is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations under the Code; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. The statutes, regulations, published rulings, and court decisions on which such opinions are based are subject to change.

In rendering these opinions, we have relied upon the representations and certifications of the Issuer, with respect to matters solely within the knowledge of the Issuer, which we have not independently verified, and we assume continuing compliance by the Issuer with covenants pertaining to those sections of the Code which affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Bonds for federal income tax purposes. If such representations and certifications are determined to be inaccurate or incomplete, or the Issuer fails to comply with the foregoing covenants, interest on the Bonds could become includable in gross income retroactively to the date of issuance of the Bonds, regardless of the date on which the event causing such inclusion occurs.

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state, or local tax consequences under present law, or proposed legislation, resulting from the receipt or accrual of interest on or the acquisition, ownership, or disposition of the Bonds.

We call your attention to the fact that the ownership of obligations such as the Bonds may result in collateral federal tax consequences to, among others, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, life insurance companies, certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States, individual recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, individuals otherwise qualifying for the earned income tax credit, owners of an interest in a financial asset securitization investment trust, certain S corporations with Subchapter C earnings and profits, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry, or who have paid or incurred expenses allocable to, tax-exempt obligations.

The opinions set forth above are based on existing laws of the United States and the State of Texas, which are subject to change. Such opinions are further based on our knowledge of facts as of the date hereof. We assume no duty to update or supplement our opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention, or to reflect any changes in any law that may hereafter occur or become effective. Moreover, our opinions are not a guarantee of result and are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service"); rather, such opinions represent our legal judgment based on our review of existing law, and are made in reliance on the representations and covenants referenced above that we deem relevant to such opinions.

The Service has an ongoing audit program to determine compliance with rules relating to whether interest on state or local obligations is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given regarding whether or not the Service will commence an audit of the Bonds. If such an audit is commenced, under current procedures, the Service would treat the Issuer as the taxpayer, and owners of the Bonds would have no right to participate in the audit process. We observe that the Issuer has covenanted not to take any action, or omit to take any action within its control, that, if taken or omitted, respectively, may result in the treatment of interest on the Bonds as includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

This legal opinion expresses the professional judgment of the undersigned firms as to the legal issues explicitly addressed therein. In rendering a legal opinion, we do not become an insurer or guarantor of that expression of professional judgment, of the transaction opined upon, or of the future performance of the parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of our opinion guarantee the

outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

Respectfully submitted,