

Policy 3470: Debt Issuance And Management

Status: ADOPTED

Original Adopted Date: 12/01/2016 | **Last Revised Date:** 11/01/2025 | **Last Reviewed Date:** 11/01/2025

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 mandates that the Governing Board adopt a debt management policy prior to issuing any debt, such as general obligation bonds, tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANs), and certificates of participation. The policy is required to include (1) the purposes for which the debt proceeds may be used, (2) the types of debt that may be issued, (3) the relationship of the debt to, and integration with, the district's capital improvement program or budget, if applicable, (4) policy goals related to the district's planning goals and objectives, and (5) internal control procedures to ensure that the proceeds of the proposed debt issuance will be directed to the intended use. It is recommended that districts consult CSBA's District and County Office of Education Legal Services or district legal counsel, and their financial advisor, in developing this policy. The following policy should be revised to reflect district practice.

The Governing Board is committed to long-term capital and financial planning and recognizes that the issuance of debt is a key source for funding the improvement and maintenance of school facilities and managing cash flow. Any debt issued by the district shall be consistent with law and this policy.

CSBA NOTE: Article 16, Section 18 of the California Constitution contains the basic "debt limitation" which places constraints on discretionary borrowing applicable to school districts. Under the "traditional authority," districts may authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds if approved by two-thirds of the electorate. Under Proposition 39, the district may authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds for the specific purpose of construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities if approved by 55 percent of the electorate. Lease financings, such as certificates of participation, are not considered "indebtedness" for purposes of the Constitutional debt limitation and are not subject to voter approval. For more information regarding general obligation bonds, see BP/AR 7214 - General Obligation Bonds, and for public debt financing options, see the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission's (CDIAC), "California Debt Issuance Primer."

The district shall not enter into indebtedness or liability that in any year exceeds the income and revenue provided for such year, unless two-thirds of the voters approve the obligation or one of the exceptions specified in law applies.

When the Board determines that it is in the best interest of the district, the Board may issue debt or order an election to issue debt. The Superintendent or designee shall make recommendations to the Board regarding appropriate financing methods for capital projects or other projects that are authorized purposes for debt issuance. When approved by the Board and/or the voters as applicable, the Superintendent or designee shall administer and coordinate the district's debt issuance program and activities, including the timing of issuance, sizing of issuance, method of sale, structuring of the issue, communication with the public, and marketing strategies.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 15 USC 78o-4 (Section 15B of Securities Exchange Act of 1934), any financial advisor retained by the district is required to be duly registered with both the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) and to additionally hold any certifications and/or licenses required by the SEC and/or MSRB.

The Superintendent or designee shall retain a financial advisor, municipal advisor, investment advisor, and/or other financial services professionals as needed to assist with the structuring of the debt issuance and to provide general advice on the district's debt management program, financing options, investments, and compliance with legal requirements. Contracts for services provided by such advisors may be for a single transaction or for multiple transactions, consistent with the contracting requirements in Education Code 17596. In the event that the district issues debt through a negotiated sale, underwriters may be selected for multiple transactions if multiple issuances are planned for the same project. Additionally, the district shall select a legal team on an as-needed basis to assist with debt issuances or special projects.

Goals

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy includes policy goals related to the district's planning goals and objectives. The following section should be revised to reflect district goals.

The district's debt issuance activities and procedures shall be aligned with the district's vision and goals for providing adequate facilities and programs that support student learning and well-being. When issuing debt, the district shall ensure that it:

1. Maintains accountability for the fiscal health of the district, including prudent management and transparency of

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The district shall not enter into indebtedness or liability that in any year exceeds the income and revenue provided for such year, unless two-thirds of the voters approve the obligation or one of the exceptions specified in law applies. (California Constitution, Article 16, Section 18)

When the Board determines that it is in the best interest of the district, the Board may issue debt or order an election to issue debt. The Superintendent or designee shall make recommendations to the Board regarding appropriate financing methods for capital projects or other projects that are authorized purposes for debt issuance. When approved by the Board and/or the voters as applicable, the Superintendent or designee shall administer and coordinate the district's debt issuance program and activities, including the timing of issuance, sizing of issuance, method of sale, structuring of the issue, and marketing strategies.

The Superintendent or designee shall retain a financial advisor, municipal advisor, investment advisor, and other financial services professionals as needed to assist with the structuring of the debt issuance and to provide general advice on the district's debt management program, financing options, investments, and compliance with legal requirements. Contracts for services provided by such advisors may be for a single transaction or for multiple transactions, consistent with the contracting requirements in Education Code 17596. In the event that the district issues debt through a negotiated sale, underwriters may be selected for multiple transactions if multiple issuances are planned for the same project. In addition, the district shall select a legal team on an as-needed basis to assist with debt issuances or special projects.

Goals

The district's debt issuance activities and procedures shall be aligned with the district's vision and goals for providing adequate facilities and programs that support student learning and well-being. When issuing debt, the district shall ensure that it:

1. Maintains accountability for the fiscal health of the district, including prudent management and transparency of the district's financing programs
2. Attains the best possible credit rating for each debt issue in order to reduce interest costs, within the context of preserving financial flexibility and meeting capital funding requirements
3. Takes all practical precautions and proactive measures to avoid any financial decision that will negatively impact current credit ratings on existing or future debt issues
4. Maintains effective communication with rating agencies and, as appropriate, credit enhancers such as bond insurers or other providers of credit or liquidity instruments in order to enhance the creditworthiness, liquidity, or marketability of the debt
5. Monitors the district's statutory debt limit in relation to assessed valuation within the district and the tax burden needed to meet long-term debt service requirements
6. When determining the timing of debt issuance, considers market conditions, cash flows associated with repayment, and the district's ability to expend the obtained funds in a timely, efficient, and economical manner consistent with federal tax laws
7. Determines the amortization (maturity) schedule which will fit best within the overall debt structure of the district at the time the new debt is issued
8. Considers the useful lives of assets funded by the debt issue, as well as repair and replacement costs of those assets to be incurred in the future
9. Preserves the availability of the district's general fund for operating purposes and other purposes that cannot be funded by the issuance of voter-approved debt

the district's financing programs

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8. Considers the useful lives of assets funded by the debt issue, as well as repair and replacement costs of those assets to be incurred in the future
9. Preserves the availability of the district's general fund for operating purposes and other purposes that cannot be funded by the issuance of voter-approved debt
10. Meets the ongoing obligations and accountability requirements associated with the issuance and management of debt under state and federal tax and securities laws

Authorized Purposes for the Issuance of Debt

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy include the purposes for which debt proceeds may be used. The following section should be revised to reflect purposes that the Board has determined may be appropriate purposes for issuing debt in the district.

The district may issue debt for any of the following purposes:

1. To pay for the cost of capital improvements, including acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, rehabilitating, replacing, improving, extending, enlarging, and/or equipping district facilities
2. To refund existing debt
3. To provide for cash flow needs

Pursuant to Government Code 53854, general operating costs, including, but not limited to, items normally funded in the district's annual operating budget, shall not be financed from debt payable later than 15 months from the date of issuance. The district may deem it desirable to finance cash flow requirements under certain conditions so that available resources better match expenditures within a given fiscal year. To satisfy both state constitutional and statutory constraints, such cash flow borrowing shall be payable from taxes, income, revenue, cash receipts, and other moneys attributable to the fiscal year in which the debt is issued.

Authorized Types of Debt

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy include the types of debt that may be issued. The following section should be revised to reflect the types of debt instruments authorized by the Board.

The Superintendent or designee shall recommend to the Board potential financing method(s) that result in the highest benefit to the district, with the cost of staff and consultants considered. Potential financing sources may include:

10. Meets the ongoing obligations and accountability requirements associated with the issuance and management of debt under state and federal tax and securities laws

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Authorized Types of Debt

The Superintendent or designee shall recommend to the Board potential financing method(s) that result in the highest benefit to the district, with the cost of staff and consultants considered. Potential financing sources may include:

1. Short-Term Debt
 - a. Short-term debt, such as tax and revenue anticipation notes (TRANs), when necessary to allow the district to meet its cash flow requirements (Government Code 53850-53858)
 - b. Bond anticipation notes (BANs) to provide interim financing for capital bond projects that will ultimately be paid from general obligation bonds (Education Code 15150)
 - c. Grant anticipation notes (GANs) to provide interim financing pending the receipt of grants and/or loans from the state or federal government that have been appropriated and committed to the district (Government Code 53859-53859.08)
2. Long-Term Debt
 - a. General obligation bonds for projects approved by voters (California Constitution, Article 13A, Section 1; Education Code 15100-15262, 15264-15276; Government Code 53506-53509.5)
 - b. Special tax bonds issued pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Government Code 53311-53368.3)
3. Lease financing, including certificates of participation (COPs)
 - a. Lease financing to fund the highest priority capital equipment purchases when pay-as-you-go financing is not feasible (Education Code 17450-17453.1)
 - b. Lease financing to fund facilities projects when there is insufficient time to obtain voter approval or in instances where obtaining voter approval is either not feasible or unavailable (Education Code 17400-17429)
4. Special financing programs or structures offered by the federal or state government, such as Qualified Zone Academy Bonds or other tax credit obligations or obligations that provide subsidized interest payments, when the use of such programs or structures is determined to result in sufficiently lower financing costs compared to traditional tax-exempt bonds and/or COPs
5. Temporary borrowing from other sources such as the County Treasurer

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- b. Bond anticipation notes (BANs) to provide interim financing for capital bond projects that will ultimately be paid from general obligation bonds (Education Code 15150)
- c. Grant anticipation notes (GANs) to provide interim financing pending the receipt of grants and/or loans from the state or federal government that have been appropriated and committed to the district (Government Code 53859-53859.08)

2. Long-Term Debt

CSBA NOTE: The California Constitution, Article 13A, Sections 1(b)(2) and 1(b)(3), Education Code 15100-15262 and 15264-15276, and Government Code 53506-53509.5 authorize the district to issue general obligation bonds requiring either two-thirds voter approval or 55 percent voter approval, subject to specific accountability requirements. Voter-approved general obligation bonds typically provide the lowest cost of borrowing and, by providing for the levy of additional ad valorem property taxes to service the debt, do not impact the district's general fund. For requirements pertaining to the issuance of general obligation bonds, see BP/AR 7214 - General Obligation Bonds.

- a. General obligation bonds for projects approved by voters (Education Code 15100-15262, 15264-15276; Government Code 53506-53509.5)

CSBA NOTE: Districts may establish a community facilities district for school facility purposes in accordance with the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act (Government Code 53311-53368.3). The boundaries of the Mello-Roos district may include the entire school district, but usually include only a portion of the district, such as an area with new housing developments. The bonds sold by the community facilities district are paid for by a special tax on the properties within that community facilities district's boundaries. For more information regarding community facilities districts, see BP 7212 - Mello-Roos Districts.

- b. Special tax bonds issued pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Government Code 53311-53368.3)

3. Lease financing, including certificates of participation (COPs)

- a. Lease financing to fund the highest priority capital equipment purchases when pay-as-you-go financing is not feasible (Education Code 17450-17453.1)

CSBA NOTE: Authority for lease financings is based in part on judicial rulings finding that leases that meet certain conditions do not constitute indebtedness subject to a vote of the electorate.

- b. Lease financing to fund facilities projects when there is insufficient time to obtain voter approval or in instances where obtaining voter approval is either not feasible or unavailable (Education Code 17400-17429)

4. Special financing programs or structures offered by the federal or state government when the use of such programs or structures is determined to result in sufficiently lower financing costs compared to traditional tax-exempt bonds and/or COPs (Government Code 53700-53706)

5. Temporary borrowing or short-term transfers from other sources, including the following: (Education Code 42620, 42621; Government Code 53820-53833, 53850-53858)

- a. When the district lacks sufficient funds to meet its current expenses:

- i. Transfers of funds from the County Treasurer up to 85 percent of the amount of money that will accrue to the district within the fiscal year
- ii. Transfers of funds from the county school service fund up to 85 percent of the money accruing to the district at the time of transfer, to be repaid before June 30 of the current fiscal year

b. Temporary borrowing from other sources

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy include the relationship of the debt to, and integration with, the district's capital improvement program or budget, if applicable. The following section should be revised to reflect district practice.

COPs, TRANs, revenue bonds, or any other non-voter approved debt instrument shall not be issued by the district in any fiscal year in which the district has a qualified or negative certification, unless the County Superintendent of Schools determines, pursuant to criteria established by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the district's repayment of that indebtedness is probable. (Education Code 42133)

Relationship of Debt to District Facilities Program and Budget

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy includes the relationship of the debt to, and integration with, the district's capital improvement program or budget, if applicable. The following section should be revised to reflect district practice.

Decisions regarding the issuance of debt for the purpose of financing capital improvement shall be aligned with current needs for acquisition, development, and/or improvement of district property and facilities as identified in the district's facilities master plan or other applicable needs assessment, the projected costs of those needs, schedules for the projects, and the expected resources.

CSBA NOTE: The following paragraph is optional.

The cost of debt issued for major capital repairs or replacements shall be evaluated against the potential cost of delaying such repairs and/or replacing such facilities.

When considering a debt issuance, the Board and the Superintendent or designee shall evaluate both the short-term and long-term implications of the debt issuance and additional operating costs associated with the new projects involved. Such evaluation may include, but is not limited to, the projected ratio of annual debt service to the tax burden on the district's taxpayers and the ratio of annual debt service secured by the general fund to general fund expenditures.

The district may enter into credit enhancement agreements such as municipal bond insurance, surety bonds, letters of credit, and lines of credit with commercial banks, municipal bond insurance companies, or other financial entities when their use is judged to lower borrowing costs, eliminate restrictive covenants, or have a net economic benefit to the financing.

Structure of Debt Issues

The district shall consider the overall impact of the current and future debt burden of the financing when determining the duration of the debt issue.

The district shall design the financing schedule and repayment of debt so as to take best advantage of market conditions, ensure cost effectiveness, provide flexibility, and, as practical, recapture or maximize its debt capacity for future use. Principal amortization will be structured to meet debt repayment, tax rate, and flexibility goals.

CSBA NOTE: Education Code 15102 and 15268 limit the principal portion of the district's total outstanding bonded debt to 1.25 percent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of a non-unified district. Education Code 15106 and 15270 limit the principal portion of the district's total outstanding bonded debt to 2.5 percent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of a unified district. Consequently, the issuance of new debt is limited when the district has total bonded indebtedness in excess of the applicable percentage of the assessed valuation in the district. TRANs and lease payment obligations in support of COPs generally do not count against this limit except as provided in Education Code 17422.

For new money debt issuances for capital improvements, the district shall size the debt issuance with the aim of funding capital projects as deemed appropriate by the Board, as long as the issuance is consistent with the overall financing plan, does not exceed the amount authorized by voters, and, unless a waiver is sought and received from the state, will not cause the district to exceed the limitation on debt issuances specified in the California Constitution or Education Code 15102, 15106, 15268, and 15270.

To the extent practicable, the district shall also consider credit issues, market factors, and tax law when sizing the district's bond issuance. The sizing of refunding bonds shall be determined by the amount of money that will be required to cover the principal of, any accrued interest on, and any redemption premium for the debt to be paid on

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The district may enter into credit enhancement agreements such as municipal bond insurance, surety bonds, letters of credit, and lines of credit with commercial banks, municipal bond insurance companies, or other financial entities when their use is judged to lower borrowing costs, eliminate restrictive covenants, or have a net economic benefit to the financing.

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To the extent practicable, the district shall also consider credit issues, market factors, and tax law when sizing the district's bond issuance. The sizing of refunding bonds shall be determined by the amount of money that will be required to cover the principal of, any accrued interest on, and any redemption premium for the debt to be paid on the call date and to cover appropriate financing costs.

Any general obligation bond issued by the district shall mature within 40 years of the issuance date or as otherwise required by law. ([California Constitution, Article 16, Section 18](#); Government Code 53508.6)

The final maturity of equipment or real property lease obligations will be limited to the useful life of the assets to be financed but, with respect to a lease purchase of equipment, no longer than a period of 10 years. (Education Code 17452)

Method of Sale

For the sale of any district-issued debt, the Superintendent or designee shall recommend the method of sale [with](#) the potential to achieve the lowest financing cost and/or [to](#) generate other benefits to the district. Potential methods of sale include:

1. A competitive bidding process through which the award is based on, among other factors, the lowest offered true interest cost
2. Negotiated sale, subject to approval by the district to ensure that interest costs are in accordance with comparable market interest rates

the call date and to cover appropriate financing costs.

Any general obligation bond issued by the district shall mature within 40 years of the issuance date or as otherwise required by law. (Government Code 53508.6)

The final maturity of equipment or real property lease obligations will be limited to the useful life of the assets to be financed but, with respect to a lease purchase of equipment, no longer than a period of 10 years. (Education Code 17452)

Method of Sale

For the sale of any district-issued debt, the Superintendent or designee shall recommend the method of sale which is most cost-effective, that has the potential to achieve the lowest financing cost, and/or generates other benefits to the district. Potential methods of sale include:

1. A competitive bidding process through which the award is based on, among other factors, the lowest offered true interest cost
2. Negotiated sale, subject to approval by the district to ensure that interest costs are in accordance with comparable market interest rates
3. Private placement sale, when the financing can or must be structured for a single or limited number of purchasers or where the terms of the private placement are more beneficial to the district than either a negotiated or competitive sale

Before any sale of bonds, the Board shall adopt a resolution stating the Board's express approval of the method of sale and a statement of the reasons for the method of sale selected. (Education Code 15146)

Investment of Proceeds

The district shall actively manage the proceeds of debt issued for public purposes in a manner that is consistent with state law governing the investment of public funds and with the permitted securities covenants of related financing documents executed by the district. Where applicable, the district's official investment policy and legal documents for a particular debt issuance shall govern specific methods of investment of bond-related proceeds. Preservation of principal shall be the primary goal of any investment strategy, followed by the availability of funds and then by return on investment.

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Education Code 15146, the proceeds of the sale of bonds, exclusive of any premium received, are required to be deposited in the county treasury to the credit of the building fund of the district. Additionally, Education Code 15146 prohibits districts from withdrawing proceeds from the sale of bonds at any time for purposes of making investments outside the county treasury.

With regard to general obligation bonds, the district shall invest new money bond proceeds in the county treasury pool as required by law. (Education Code 15146)

The management of public funds shall enable the district to respond to changes in markets or changes in payment or construction schedules so as to ensure liquidity and minimize risk.

Refunding/Restructuring

CSBA NOTE: The following section may be revised to reflect district practice. The Government Finance Officers Association's (GFOA), "Best Practices: Refunding Municipal Bonds," states that a test often used to assess the appropriateness of a refunding is the achievement of a minimum net present value savings. According to the GFOA, a common threshold is that the savings, as a percentage of the refunding bonds, should be at least 3-5 percent. However, the GFOA recognizes that it may be appropriate to approve refunding that results in lower anticipated savings in some circumstances, such as when interest rates are at low levels or the time remaining to maturity is limited and thus future opportunities to achieve greater savings are not likely to occur.

The district may consider refunding or restructuring outstanding debt if it will be financially advantageous or beneficial for debt repayment and/or structuring flexibility. When doing so, the district shall consider the maximization of the district's expected net savings over the life of the debt issuance and, when using a general obligation bond to refund an existing bond, shall ensure that the final maturity of the refunding bond is no longer than the final maturity of the existing bond.

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Internal Controls

The Superintendent or designee shall establish internal control procedures to ensure that the proceeds of any debt issuance are directed to the intended use. Such procedures shall assist the district in maintaining the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, properly expending funds, reliably reporting debt incurred by the district and the use of the proceeds, complying with all laws and regulations, preventing fraud, and avoiding conflict of interest.

The district shall be vigilant in using bond proceeds in accordance with the stated purposes at the time such debt was incurred as defined in the text of the voter-approved bond measure. (Government Code 53410)

When feasible, the district shall issue debt with a defined revenue source in order to preserve the use of the general fund for general operating purposes.

The district shall annually conduct a due diligence review to ensure its compliance with all ongoing obligations applicable to issuers of debt. Such a review may be conducted by general legal counsel or bond counsel. Any district personnel involved in conducting such reviews shall receive periodic training regarding their responsibilities.

In addition, the Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the district completes, as applicable, all performance and financial audits that may be required for any debt issued by the district, including disclosure requirements applicable to a particular transaction.

Records/Reports

At least 30 days prior to the sale of any debt issue, the Superintendent or designee shall submit a report of the proposed issuance to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC). Such report shall include a self-certification that the district has adopted a policy concerning the use of debt that complies with law and that the contemplated debt issuance is consistent with that policy. (Government Code 8855)

On or before January 31 of each year, the Superintendent or designee shall submit a report to the CDIAC regarding the debt authorized, the debt outstanding, and the use of proceeds of the issued debt for the period from July 1 to June 30. (Government Code 8855)

The Superintendent or designee shall provide initial and any annual or ongoing disclosures required by 17 CFR 240.10b-5 and 240.15c2-12 to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, investors, and other persons or entities entitled to disclosure, and shall ensure that the district's disclosure filings are updated as needed.

Internal Controls

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district's debt management policy include the internal control procedures that the district has implemented or will implement to ensure that the proceeds of the proposed debt issuance will be directed to the intended use. Examples of internal control standards for the management of bond funds are contained in the U.S. Government Accountability Office's, "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government." These include factors related to the internal control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communications, and monitoring. Because internal controls and accountability measures may be lengthy, districts may choose to develop an administrative regulation, exhibit, or other document that provides further details and that may be updated as needed. For more information regarding the effective management of the district's assets and resources, see BP 3400 - Management of District Assets/Accounts. The following section should be revised to reflect district practice.

The Superintendent or designee shall establish internal control procedures to ensure that the proceeds of any debt issuance are directed to the intended use. Such procedures shall assist the district in maintaining the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, properly expending funds, reliably reporting debt incurred by the district and the use of the proceeds, complying with all laws and regulations, preventing fraud, and avoiding conflict of interest.

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Additionally, the Superintendent or designee shall ensure that the district completes, as applicable, all performance and financial audits that may be required for any debt issued by the district, including disclosure requirements applicable to a particular transaction.

Records/Reports

CSBA NOTE: Government Code 8855 requires that the district report any proposed issuance of debt to the CDIAC at least 30 days prior to the sale of the debt issue. Typically, bond counsel will file the report on behalf of the district. Government Code 8855 requires that the report includes a certification that the district has adopted a debt policy and that the issuance is consistent with that policy.

At least 30 days prior to the sale of any debt issue, the Superintendent or designee shall submit a report of the proposed issuance to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (CDIAC). Such report shall include a self-certification that the district has adopted a policy concerning the use of debt that complies with law and that the contemplated debt issuance is consistent with that policy. (Government Code 8855)

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to Government Code 8855, the district is required to report any final sale of debt to CDIAC. The report covers the period from July 1 to June 30, and is required to be submitted electronically on a form provided by CDIAC within seven months of the end of the reporting period (January 31).

Following a bond issuance, by each subsequent January 31, the district shall submit an annual report to CDIAC that consists of the following information for a reporting period of the prior July 1 to June 30, inclusive: (Government Code 8855)

1. The debt authorized, issued, authorized but unissued, and debt for which authorization has lapsed during the reporting period
2. The principal balance at the beginning of the reporting period, the principal paid during the reporting period, and the remaining principal outstanding at the end of the reporting period
3. The use of proceeds of issued debt including the amount of proceeds available at the beginning of the reporting period, the proceeds spent during the reporting period and the purposes for which they were spent, and the proceeds remaining at the end of the reporting period

CSBA NOTE: Pursuant to 17 CFR 240.15c2-12, most financings are required to have official disclosure statements

which include the terms of the bond, security, risk factors, financial and operating information concerning the issuer, and background information. Additionally, districts are required to provide ongoing disclosure in the form of annual reports and event notices pursuant to 17 CFR 240.15c2-12. Such disclosures are required to be made to the MSRB through its Electronic Municipal Market Access repository or any successor repository, as well as to investors and other persons or entities entitled to disclosure. For further information, see CDIA's, "California Debt Issuance Primer," and GFOA's, "Understanding Your Continuing Disclosure Requirements."

The Superintendent or designee shall provide initial and any annual or ongoing disclosures required by 17 CFR 240.10b-5 and 240.15c2-12 to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, investors, and other persons or entities entitled to disclosure, and shall ensure that the district's disclosure filings are updated as needed.

CSBA NOTE: 26 CFR 1.6001-1 requires districts to retain records for as long as the contents thereof are material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Records related to debt issuance may affect tax liability in both past and future tax years. In order to be consistent with specific record retention requirements, the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS), "Tax Exempt Bond FAQs Regarding Record Retention Requirements," available on IRS's website, recommends that material records should be kept for as long as the debt is outstanding, plus three years after the final payment of the debt. Although the IRS recommendation is specific to tax-exempt bonds, districts should also retain records related to other forms debt issuance for the same length of time.

The Superintendent or designee shall maintain transaction records of decisions made in connection with each debt issuance, including the selection of members of the financing team, the structuring of the financing, selection of credit enhancement products and providers, and selection of investment products. Each transaction file shall include the official transcript for the financing, interest rates and cost of issuance on the day when the debt was sold ("final number runs"), and a post-pricing summary of the debt issue. Additionally, documentation evidencing the expenditure of proceeds, the use of debt-financed property by public and private entities, all sources of payment or security for the debt, and investment of proceeds shall be kept for as long as the debt is outstanding, plus the period ending three years after the financial payment date of the debt or the final payment date of any obligations or series of bonds issued to refund directly or indirectly all of any portion of the debt, whichever is later.

The Superintendent or designee shall annually report to the Board regarding debt issued by the district, including information on actual and projected tax rates, an analysis of bonding capacity, ratings on the district's bonds, market update and refunding opportunities, new development for California bond financings, and the district's compliance with post-issuance requirements.

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