This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. Under no circumstance shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED OCTOBER 16, 2020

NEW ISSUE **TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statues, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. (See "Tax Matters" herein).

The District will designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

$3,500,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2020-2021 TAXES
(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: November 10, 2020 **Maturity Date: June 25, 2021**

The Notes are general obligations of the Greenport Union Free School District, in Suffolk County, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, subject to certain statutory limitations. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form and, at the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be (i) registered in the name of the successful bidder(s) or (ii) registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes.

If the Notes are registered in the name of the successful bidder(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as selected by the successful bidders.

If the Notes are issued in book-entry form, such notes will be delivered to DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the District to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The District will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See *"Book-Entry-Only System"* herein).

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on October 27, 2020 at the offices of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

The Notes are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Munistat Services, Inc. has served as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes. It is expected that delivery of the Notes will be made in New York, New York or as otherwise agreed on or about November 10, 2020.

THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINING DISCLOSURE FOR THE NOTES, AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

October , 2020

*Preliminary, subject to change.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

720 Front Street
Greenport, New York 11944
Telephone: 631/477-1950
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2020-2021 BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Babette Cornine
Kirsten Droskoski
Sandy Martocchia

Marlon Small, Superintendent of Schools
Charles Scheid, CPA, Assistant Superintendent of Business
Mindy Doroski, District Treasurer
Sharleen Quartararo, District Clerk

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

* * *

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

12 Roosevelt Avenue
Port Jefferson Station, N.Y. 11776
(631) 331-8888

E-mail: info@munistat.com
Website: http://www.munistat.com

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor there any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the District from sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereof.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$3,500,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2020-2021 TAXES
(the "Notes")

This Official Statement, including the cover page, and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Greenport Union Free School District in the County of Suffolk, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of $3,500,000* Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020-2021 Taxes (the "Notes").

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State and acts and proceedings of the District contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof and all references to the Notes and the proceedings of the District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Notes and such proceedings.

This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the District's overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific District related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify.

THE NOTES

Description

The Notes will be dated and will mature, without option of prior redemption, as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The District will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form and the purchaser(s) will serve as paying agent for the Notes registered in the name of the purchaser(s). Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s). The District's contact information is as follows: Charles Scheid, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Greenport Union Free School District, 720 Front Street, Greenport, NY 11944, Phone (631) 477-1950, Fax (631) 593-8950 and email: cscheid@gufsd.org.

Optional Redemption

The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

Description of Book-entry-only System

In the event that the Notes are issued in book-entry form, DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes and the Notes will be issued as fully-registered notes registered in the name of Cede & Co., (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each Note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

*Preliminary, subject to change.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). 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 and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each 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 Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities 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 the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District, on 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 or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, 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 Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the District believes to be reliable, but the District takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company

Authorization for and Purpose of Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including Sections 24.00 and 39.00 of the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of New York, and a tax anticipation note resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District to finance cash flow requirements in anticipation of the collection of 2020-2021 real property taxes levied for school purposes on all taxable real property in the District. The proceeds of the Notes may be used only for the purposes for which such taxes have been or are to be levied, as specified in the 2020-2021 annual budget of the District, unless all of said purposes have been paid and satisfied, in which case the proceeds of the notes may be used for any lawful school purpose. The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for the redemption or renewal of any outstanding tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes.

Pursuant to Section 24.00(e) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amount of the Notes and any additional tax anticipation notes issued by the District in anticipation of the receipt of 2020-2021 real property taxes equals the amount of such taxes remaining uncollected, the District is required to set aside in a special bank account all of such uncollected taxes as thereafter collected, and to use the amounts so set aside only for the purpose of paying such Notes. Interest on the Notes will be provided from budget appropriations.

Security and Source of Payment

Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the District and the holder thereof.

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Notes, the District has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law, (herein referred to as the "Tax Levy Limit Law" or "Law"), imposes a limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the District, to increase their annual tax levy, with the amount of such year to year increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. The Tax Levy Limit Law also provides the procedural method to overcome that limitation. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes (such as the Notes), revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes, and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law,"* herein.)

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. The Notes are general obligation contracts between the District and the owners for which the faith and credit of the District are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's and/or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the District. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such bonds or notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the District and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes, the owner of such Notes could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the District to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the District subject to taxation by the District sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of Noteholders, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank* v. *Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision, the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the District.

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the District is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically, this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk* v. *Municipal Assistance Corp*., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

While the courts in the State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have generally upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders and/or noteholders, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Section 99-b of the State Finance Law (the "SFL") provides for a covenant between the State and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the bonds and notes issued by school districts in the State for school purposes that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b of the SFL, or amend or modify the same so as to limit, impair or impede the rights and remedies granted thereby.

Said section provides that in the event a holder or owner of any bond or note issued by a school district for school purposes shall file with the State Comptroller, a verified statement describing such bond or note and alleging default in the payment thereof or the interest thereon or both, it shall be the duty of the State Comptroller to immediately investigate the circumstances of the alleged default and prepare and file in his office a certificate setting forth his determinations with respect thereto and to serve a copy thereof by registered mail upon the chief fiscal officer of the school district which issued the bond or note. Such investigation by the State Comptroller shall set forth a description of all such bonds and notes of the school district found to be in default and the amount of principal and interest thereon past due.

Upon the filing of such a certificate in the office of the State Comptroller, he shall thereafter deduct and withhold from the next succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due to such school district such amount thereof as may be required to pay (a) the school district's contribution to the State Teachers' Retirement System, and (b) the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes of such school district then in default. In the event such State aid or assistance initially so withheld shall be insufficient to pay said amounts in full, the State Comptroller shall similarly deduct and withhold from each succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due such school district such amount or amounts thereof as may be required to cure such default. Allotments, apportionments and payments of such State aid so deducted or withheld by the State Comptroller for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds and notes shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds and notes in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds or notes. If any such successive allotments, apportionments or payment of such State aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds and notes in default with respect to which the same was so deducted or withheld, then the State Comptroller shall promptly forward to each paying agent an amount in the proportion that the amount of such bonds and notes in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds and notes of such school district. The State Comptroller shall promptly notify the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds or notes pursuant to said section of the SFL.

NO PAST DUE DEBT

No principal or interest payment on District indebtedness is past due. The District has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any indebtedness.

BANKRUPTCY

The Federal Bankruptcy Code (Chapter IX) allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law specifically authorizes any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not become applicable in the future. As such, the undertakings of the District should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX, and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Bankruptcy proceedings by the District if authorized by the State in the future could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the District after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Notes.

The above references to said Chapter IX are not to be construed as an indication that the State will consent in the future to the right of the District to file a petition with any United States district court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness or that the District is currently considering or expects to resort to the provisions of Chapter IX if authorized to do so in the future.

THE DISTRICT

Description

The District is located on the north fork of eastern Long Island in the Town of Southold, approximately 100 miles east of midtown New York City. The District encompasses a land area of approximately five square miles and includes the Village of Greenport. Peconic and Gardiners Bays provide access to Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Commercial year-round ferry service is available to Shelter Island and rail service connecting the District to New York City and western Long Island is provided by the Long Island Rail Road. In addition, New York State Route 25 connects the District to Orient Point where high-speed ferry passenger service from New England is available year-round.

The District is primarily residential in nature, with the majority of residences being single-family homes, with some townhouse condominiums and apartment houses. The population of the District is estimated at 4,000 and population does increase significantly during the summer months as there are a large number of vacation residences within the District. The Town of Southold Police Department provides police protection in the District, with fire protection provided by local volunteer fire service. Electric, water and sewer utilities within the District are provided by the Village of Greenport to the resident within the boundaries of the Village and by PSEG Long Island and Suffolk County Water Authority to those District residents located outside the Village of Greenport. National Grid provides natural gas service to District residents. Eastern Long Island Hospital is located within the District and services the District and surrounding areas.

The economy consists of small businesses, many focusing on the service sectors supporting tourism and fishing. In addition, there are several commercial enterprises. The area is a year-round tourist destination offering access to boating, fishing, golf, dining, shopping and the local vineyards and wine-making industry. In recent years, the District has undergone significant economic development, including the development of Mitchell Park in downtown Greenport, which includes newly installed docking facilities, a scenic walkway, a waterfront amphitheater and an antique carousel housed in a glass pavilion. The area also includes the *Peconic Landing*, a not-for-profit waterfront retirement community. This development activity has provided significant increases in the District's tax-base, with *Peconic Landing* alone contributing more than $1 million in assessed value.

The District operates from a single building with a capacity of 1,000 pupils serving grades Pre-K through 12. Enrollment in the past five years averaged approximately 650 students. Enrollment is expected to remain relatively stable over the course of the next five years.

District Organization

The Board of Education, which is the policy-making body of the District, consists of five members with overlapping three-year terms so that as nearly an equal number as possible is elected to the Board each year. The President and the Vice President are elected by the Board members.

The administrative officers of the District, whose duty it is to implement the policies of the Board of Education (the "Board") and who are appointed by the Board, include the Superintendent of Schools, Assistant Superintendent for Business, the School Business Administrator, the District Clerk, and the School District Treasurer.

Enrollment History

The following table presents the past school enrollment for the District.

School Year	School Enrollment
2016	681
2017	687
2018	677
2019	665
2020	659

Source: District Officials.

Projected Future Enrollment

The following table presents the projected future school enrollment for the District.

School Year	School Enrollment
2021	670
2022	672
2022	674

Source: District Officials.

District Facilities

The District operates one school; statistics relating to it are shown below.

Name of Building	Grades	Date of Construction	Last Addition	Capacity
Greenport School	Pre-K-12	1933	2011	1,000

Employees

The collective bargaining agents, if any, which represent employees and the dates of expirations of the various collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

Name of Union	Expiration Date of Contract	Approx. No. of Members
Greenport Teachers Association	06/30/2023	78
Civil Service Employees' Association	06/30/2022	39
Non-Unit Administrators & Staff	N/A	7

*Does not include Southold Union Free School District shared employees or part-time staff.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population Trends

The following table sets forth population statistics.

Year	Town of Southold	Suffolk County	New York State
1980	19,172	1,284,231	17,557,288
1990	19,836	1,321,977	17,990,455
2000	20,599	1,419,369	18,976,457
2010	23,175	1,518,475	19,541,453
2018	22,147	1,487,901	19,618,453

Source: Long Island Power Authority and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Income Data

Income Data is not available for the District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available (which include the District) are the Town of Southold and the County of Suffolk. The information set forth below with respect to such Towns, County and State is included for information purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the Towns, County or State or vice versa.

	Per Capita Money Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2018[a]
Town of Southold	$19,037	$27,619	$41,450	$49,280
Suffolk County	18,481	26,577	35,411	42,204
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,791	37,470

	Median Household Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2018[a]
Town of Southold	$35,392	$49,898	$83,240	$80,715
Suffolk County	49,128	65,288	84,235	96,675
New York State	32,965	43,393	55,217	65,323

Source: United States Bureau of the Census
a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate (2014-2018)

Major Employers in the Town of Southold

Company	Product or Type	Approx. No. of Employees
Eastern Long Island Hospital	Hospital	390
Mattituck-Cutchogue UFSD	Public School	380
Plum Island ADC	U.S. Govt. Facility	330
Town of Southold	Local Government	276
Peconic Landing	Life Care Community	210
Southold UFSD	Public School	198
San Simeon by the Sound	Nursing Home	175
Greenport UFSD	Public School	120

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the District) is the County of Suffolk. The information set forth below with respect to such County of Suffolk is included for information purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the County, or vice versa.

Annual Averages:	Suffolk County	New York State
2015	5.0	5.5
2016	4.3	4.9
2017	4.4	4.6
2018	3.9	4.1
2019	3.7	4.0
2020 (8 Months)	9.7	10.7

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

The New York State Constitution and Local Finance Law limit the power of the District (and other municipalities and school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to contract indebtedness. Such constitutional and statutory limitations include the following, in summary form, and are generally applicable to the District and the Notes:

Purpose and Pledge. The District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual, or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The District may contract indebtedness only for a District purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes (such as the Notes) or to be paid in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purpose for which such indebtedness is to be contracted; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the District has authorized the issuance of indebtedness having substantially level or declining annual debt service. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds, bond anticipation notes and capital notes.

General. The District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness to prevent abuses in the exercise of such power; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the District by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy. (See *"The Tax Levy Limit Law"* herein).

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the powers and procedure for the District to borrow and incur indebtedness subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including the Education Law.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, has the power to enact tax anticipation note resolutions. Such resolutions may authorize the issuance of tax anticipation notes in an aggregate principle amount necessary to fund anticipated cash flow deficits but in no event exceeding the amount of real property taxes levied or to be levied by the District, less any tax anticipation notes previously issued and less the amount of such taxes previously received by the District.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, also has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of bonds and notes, including the Notes. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the Notes to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any school district purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the District and subject to certain enumerated deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The constitutional and statutory method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio (equalization rate) which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; such ratio is determined by the State Board of Real Property Services. The Legislature also is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

The following table sets forth the computation of the debt limit of the District and its debt contracting margin:

Computation of Debt Limit and Debt Contracting Margin
(As of October 16, 2020)

In Town of:	Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate (%)	Full Valuation
Southold (2019-2020)	$15,919,058	0.93	$1,711,726,667
Total			$1,711,726,667
Debt Limit - 10% of Full Valuation			$171,172,667
Inclusions:			
Outstanding Bonds			$5,815,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			0
Total Indebtedness			5,815,000
Exclusions (Estimated Building Aid) [a]			581,500
Total Net Indebtedness			5,233,500
Net Debt Contracting Margin			$165,939,167
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted			3.06%

a. The latest completed assessment roll for which a State Equalization Rate has been established.
b. Tax Anticipation Notes, Energy Performance Lease and Revenue Anticipation Notes are not included in computation of the debt contracting margin of the District.
c. Represents estimate of moneys receivable by the District from the State as an apportionment for debt service for school building purposes, based on the most recent information received by the District from the State Department of Education. The amount shown is not necessarily the amount the District will ultimately receive. The District has not applied for a building aid exclusion certificate from the Commissioner of Education and therefore may not exclude such amount from its total indebtedness on the Debt Statement form required to be filed with the Office of the State Comptroller when bonds are to be issued.

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has no short-term debt outstanding.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness
As at June 30:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bonds	$7,830,000	$7,460,000	$7,075,000	$6,680,000	$6,275,000
BANs	-	-	-	-	-
Other	445,765	399,284	350,423	299,060	245,067
Totals:	$8,275,765	$7,859,284	$7,425,423	$6,979,060	$6,520,067

Source: Audited Financial Statements.

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness, not including payments made to date.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 425,000	$ 159,804	$ 584,804
2022	375,000	197,275	572,275
2023	395,000	179,675	574,675
2024	410,000	161,250	571,250
2025	430,000	141,944	571,944
2026	450,000	121,619	571,619
2027	470,000	99,925	569,925
2028	495,000	76,775	571,775
2029	510,000	56,750	566,750
2030	525,000	42,300	567,300
2031	535,000	29,550	564,550
2032	550,000	16,450	566,450
2033	120,000	7,400	127,400
2034	125,000	2,500	127,500
Totals:	$5,815,000	$1,293,217	$7,108,217

Source: Audited Financial Statements

Debt Service Requirements – Energy Performance Contract

The District entered into a lease during its 2008-2009 fiscal year to provide funding for its Energy Performance Contract in the amount of $674,825. The outstanding debt service requirements for such lease is presented below.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$ 56,757	$ 12,548	$ 69,305
2022	59,663	9,642	69,305
2023	62,718	6,587	69,305
2024	65,929	3,376	69,305
Totals:	$245,067	$32,153	$277,220

Source: Audited Financial Statements

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes

The District has generally found it necessary to borrow from time to time in anticipation of taxes, which borrowing is necessitated by the schedule of real property tax. The District has not found it necessary to borrow in anticipation of State aid revenue payments during the past five years. The following is a history of such tax anticipation note borrowings for the five most recent fiscal years:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Amount	Type	Issue	Maturity
2016	$3,700,000	TAN	11/17/15	06/28/16
2017	3,000,000	TAN	12/02/16	06/27/17
2018	3,000,000	TAN	11/14/17	06/27/18
2019	3,000,000	TAN	11/08/18	06/27/19
2020	3,000,000	TAN	11/05/19	06/25/20

Authorized and Unissued Debt

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has authorized and unissued debt outstanding in the amount of $17.1 million for the purpose of renovating and upgrading District-wide facilities. The District expects the project to start in the spring of 2021 and at the time will begin financing the authorized amount.

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of Suffolk	03/26/2020	0.70	$13,772,594	$9,402,319
Town of Southold	06/18/2020	15.00	5,146,368	4,972,518
Village of Greenport	11/21/2019	100.00	6,686,000	5,140,000
			$25,604,962	$19,514,837

Sources: Annual Reports of the respective units for the most recently completed fiscal year on file with the Office of the State Comptroller or more recently published Official Statements.

Debt Ratios
(As of October 16, 2020)

	Amount	Per Capita[a]	Percentage of Full Value (%)[b]
Total Direct Debt	$5,815,000	$1,454	0.340
Net Direct Debt	5,233,500	1,308	0.306
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	31,419,962	7,855	1.836
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	24,748,337	6,187	1.446

a. The current population of the District is 4,000.

b. The full valuation of taxable property for 2019-2020 is $1,711,726,667.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Impact of COVID-19

The District has incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, costs related to hiring additional personnel and for cleaning supplies and equipment, the aggregate cost of which total approximately $250,000. The District has paid such costs from budgetary appropriations and/or available funds. The District's State Aid for the 2019-2020 school year has been reduced and the District also expects a reduction of up to 20% in State aid during the 2020-2021 fiscal year. In the District 2020-2021 Adopted Budget, State aid revenues are estimated to be approximately 10% less than the prior year. The District does not believe that the increased costs or the potential reductions in State aid described above will have a material adverse impact on the finances of the District. See also "*State Aid*" herein.

Independent Audit

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance review by the Office of the State Comptroller to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various state and federal statutes. The financial statements of the District are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The last such audit covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The District expects the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 to be available by the fourth quarter of 2020. A copy of the 2020 audited report is included herein as Appendix C.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the GML, the District is generally permitted to deposit moneys in banks or trust companies located and authorized to do business in the State. All such deposits, including special time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit, in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, are required to be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the GML.

The District may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the District, itself; (5) certificates of participation issued in connection with installment purchase agreements entered into by political subdivisions of the State pursuant to Section 109-b(10) of the GML; (6) obligations of a New York public benefit corporation which are made lawful investments for municipalities pursuant to the enabling statute of such public benefit corporation; or (7) in the case of moneys held in certain reserve funds established by the District pursuant to law, in obligations of the District.

All of the foregoing investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided by Section 10 of the GML.

The Board of Education of the District has adopted an investment policy and such policy conforms with applicable laws of the State governing the deposit and investment of public moneys. All deposits and investments of the District are made in accordance with such policy.

Fund Structure and Accounts

The General Fund is the general operating fund for the District and is used to account for substantially all revenues and expenditures of the District. The District also maintains a special aid fund, school lunch fund and special purpose fund. In addition, a capital projects fund is used to record capital facility projects, while an agency fund accounts for assets received by the District in a fiduciary capacity.

Basis of Accounting

The district-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transaction, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include real property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the related expenditures are incurred.

The fund statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 180 days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

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.

Budget Process

The District's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Starting in the fall or winter of each year, the District's financial plan and enrollment projection are reviewed and updated and the first draft of the next year's proposed budget is developed by the central office staff. During the winter and early spring, the budget is developed and refined in conjunction with the school building principals and department supervisors. The District's budget is subject to the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy, and by law is submitted to voter referendum on the third Tuesday of May each year. (See *"The Levy Limit Law"* herein).

On June 9, 2020, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District's budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 may be found in Appendix A, herein.

Revenues

The District receives most of its revenue from a real property tax on all non-exempt real property situated within the District and State aid. A summary of such revenues for the five most recently completed fiscal years may be found in Appendix A.

Real Property Taxes

See *"Tax Information"* herein.

State Aid

The District receives appropriations from the State of State aid for operating, building and other purposes at various times throughout its fiscal year, pursuant to formulas and payment schedules set forth by statute. While the State has a constitutional duty to maintain and support a system of free common schools that provides a "sound basic education" to children of the State, there can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the school districts can be paid only if the State has such monies available for such payment.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the District's General Fund revenue comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2015 through 2019, and the amounts budgeted for 2020 and 2021.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	General Fund Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid To Revenues (%)
2015	$15,601,057	$1,353,357	8.67
2016	15,924,827	1,388,787	8.72
2017	16,833,539	1,410,104	8.38
2018	17,653,823	1,475,184	8.36
2019	18,249,712	1,570,221	8.60
2020 (Budgeted)	19,426,000	1,604,773	8.26
2021 (Budgeted)	20,100,000	1,657,445	8.25

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and Adopted Budgets of the District.
a. Budgeted revenues include the application of reserves and fund balance.

In addition to the amount of State Aid budgeted annually by the District, the State makes payments of STAR aid representing tax savings provided by school districts to their taxpayers under the STAR Program (See "*STAR – School Tax Exemption*" herein).

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Due the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor took and continues to take steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it have and are expected to continue to negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will be required to take certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. Reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State, including the District.

The State's 2020-2021 Adopted Budget authorizes the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State's 2020-2021 budget is balanced during three "measurement periods": April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to December 31. According to the legislation, if "a General Fund imbalance has occurred during any Measurement Period," the State's Budget Director will be empowered to "adjust or reduce any general fund and/or state special revenue fund appropriation … and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget," and "such adjustments or reductions shall be done uniformly across the board to the extent practicably or by specific appropriations as needed." The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State's Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the Budget Director's reductions take effect automatically.

On August 13, 2020, the New York State Division of the Budget released the fiscal year ending 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update, which projects a $14.5 billion General Fund revenue decline and a 15.3% decline in tax receipts from prior budget forecasts. The State further projects a total revenue loss of $62 billion through the State's fiscal year ending 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State has announced that in the absence of Federal funding to offset this revenue loss, the State has begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back aid payments to local governments and school districts. According to the State, all or a portion of such temporary reductions in aid payments may be converted to permanent reductions, depending on the size and timing of any new Federal aid. Such reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State. (See also "*Impacts of COVID-19*", "*Risk Factors*" and "*Event Affecting New York School Districts*" herein).

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 pandemic.

The federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget continues authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during Federal fiscal year 2020 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allows the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduces federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by $850 million or more; or (ii) reduces federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by $850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan repaired by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State's General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a mid-year reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of uncollected State aid.

Litigation regarding apportionment of State aid. In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity* ("CFE") v. *State of New York* mandating that the system of apportionment of State aid to school districts within the State be restructured by the Governor and the State Legislature. On June 25, 2002, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court reversed that decision. On June 26, 2003, the State Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, reversed the Appellate Division, holding that the State must, by July 30, 2004, ascertain the actual cost of providing a sound basic education, enact reforms to the system of school funding and ensure a system of accountability for such reforms. The Court of Appeals further modified the decision of the Appellate Division by deciding against a Statewide remedy and instead limited its ruling solely to the New York City school system.

After further litigation in 2006, the Court of Appeals held that $1.93 billion of additional funds for the New York City schools - as initially proposed by the Governor and presented to the State Legislature as an amount sufficient to provide a sound basic education - was reasonably determined. State legislative reforms enacted in the wake of the decision in *Campaign for Fiscal Equity* ("CFE") v. *State of New York*, included increased accountability for expenditure of State funds and collapsing over 30 categories of school aid into one classroom operating formula referred to as foundation aid. Foundation aid prioritizes funding distribution based upon student need.

Litigation is continuing however as a statewide lawsuit entitled *NYSER* v. *State of New York* has been filed recently on behalf of the State's public-school students. The lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in *CFE* v. *State of New York*. The complaint asks the court for an order requiring the State to immediately discontinue the cap on State aid increases and the supermajority requirements regarding increases in local property tax levies. The complaint also asks the court to order the State to develop a new methodology for determining the actual costs of providing all students the opportunity for a sound basic education, revise the State funding formulas to ensure that all schools receive sufficient resources, and ensure a system of accountability that measures whether every school has sufficient resources and that all students are, in fact, receiving the opportunity to obtain a sound basic education. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals ruled that NYSER's claims that students in New York City and Syracuse are being denied the opportunity for a sound basic education could go to trial and that NYSER could rely upon the CFE decision in its arguments. It is not possible to predict the outcome of this litigation.

Recent Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts

Following a State budgetary crisis in 2009, State aid to school districts in the State decreased for a number of years with increases established in more recent years. However, as discussed below the COVID-19 pandemic has affected and is expected to continue to affect State aid to school district.

School district fiscal year (2014-2015): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2014. The State's 2014-2015 Budget included a $1.1 billion or 5.3% increase in State aid to school districts for the 2014-2015 school year. High-need school districts received 70% of the State aid increase. The State's 2014-2015 Budget restored $602 million of Gap Elimination Adjustment reductions that had been imposed on school districts from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013. The State's 2014-2015 Budget invested $1.5 billion over five years to support the phase-in of a Statewide universal full-day pre-kindergarten program.

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2015. Said budget included an increase of $1.4 billion in State aid for school districts that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State's 2016-2017 Budget included a school aid increase of $991 million over 2015-2016, $863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to full-funding of expense based aids ($408 million), the State's 2016-2017 Budget included a $266 million increase in Foundation Aid and an $189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment (the "GEA"). The majority of the remaining increase ($100 million) related to Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. Such funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State's 2017-2018 Budget provided for school aid of approximately $25.8 billion, an increase of $1.1 billion in school aid spending from the 2016-2017 school year. The majority of the increases were targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State's 2017-18 Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Budget provided for school aid of approximately $26.7 billion, an increase of approximately $1.0 billion in school aid spending from the 2017-2018 school year. The majority of the increases were targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.2% and building aid increased by 4.7%. The State 2018–2019 Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to teacher and principal evaluation plans.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): The State's 2019-2020 school year, the State's Enacted Budget included a total of $27.9 billion for School Aid, a year-to-year funding increase of approximately $1.2 billion. The majority of the increases had been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education will continue in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by approximately 4.5% and building aid increased by approximately 3.7%. The State 2019–2020 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget is 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but is offset in part with increased Federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support will be offset by approximately $1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the Federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these Federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 is expected to total $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continues prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provides over $200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including $1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and $10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid is continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflects current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget authorizes the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. See "*State Aid*" herein for a discussion of this provision set forth in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget.

The State provides annual State aid to school districts in the State, including the District, on the basis of various formulas. Due to the State's own budgetary crisis in 2009 and to assist the State in mitigating the impacts of its own revenue shortfall, the State reduced the allocation of State aid to school districts as part of a program known as the Gap Elimination Adjustment ("GEA"). The GEA was a negative number (funds that were deducted from the State aid originally due to the District under State aid formulas). The District's State aid was reduced as a result of the GEA program starting in 2009. Subsequent State budgets decreased the amount of the GEA deduction and the State's 2016-2017 Budget eliminated the remaining balance of the GEA.

The Smart Schools Bond Act was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-2015 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of $2 billion of general obligation bonds by the State to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to enhance learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District's estimated total allocation is $5.0 million.

The District cannot predict at this time whether there will be any reductions in and/or delays in the receipt of State aid during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The District believes that it would mitigate the impact of any delays or the reduction in State aid by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing. (See also "*Risk Factors*").

Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the District are General Support, Instruction, Employee Benefits, Pupil Transportation and Debt Service. A summary of the expenditures for the five most recently completed fiscal years may be found in Appendix A.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school districts and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC). Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report of OSC designates the District as "No Designation" (Fiscal Score: 16.7%; Environmental Score: 41.7%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

In addition, OSC helps local school district officials manage school district resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local school district statewide, as well as compliance with relevant statutes and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. The most recent audit performed was released October 11, 2019. The purpose of such audit was to examine whether the Treasurer prepared accurate and timely bank reconciliations for the period July 1, 2012 – March 31, 2014. The complete report, together with the District's response, may be found on the OSC's official website.

References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

Employee Pension System

New York State Certified employees (teachers and administrators) are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System ("TRS"). Employer pension payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-NYS certified/civil service employees of the District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York are members of the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System ("ERS"). Both the TRS and ERS are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. Other than as discussed below, all members of the respective systems hired on or after July 1, 1976 with less than 10 year's full-time service contribute 3% of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

On December 10, 2009, the Governor signed in to law a new Tier 5. The law is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after January 1, 2010 and before March 31, 2012. ERS employees contribute 3% of their salaries and TRS employees contribute 3.5% of their salaries. There is no provision for these employee contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier 6 for employees hired after April 1, 2012. This new pension tier has progressive employee contribution rates between 3% and 6% and such employee contributions continue so long as the employee continues to accumulate pension credits; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier 6, the pension multiplier is 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; vesting will occur after 10 years; the time period for calculation of final average salary is increased from three years to five years; and the amount of overtime to be used to determine an employee's pension is capped at $15,000, indexed for inflation, for civilian and non-uniform employees and at 15% of base pay for uniformed employees outside of New York City. It also includes a voluntary, portable, defined contribution plan option for new non-union employees with salaries of $75,000 or more.

Under current law, the employer pension payments for a given fiscal year are based on the value of the pension fund on the prior April 1 thus enabling the District to more accurately include the cost of the employer pension payment in its budget for the ensuing year. In addition, the District is required to make a minimum contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would make a lower payment possible. The annual employer pension payment is due on February 1 of each year.

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of TRS and ERS during the recent financial crisis, the employer contribution rates for required pension payments to the TRS and ERS increased substantially. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, various forms of legislation have been enacted that permitted school districts to amortize a portion of its annual employer pension payments. The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments pursuant to such legislation and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The District established a TRS reserve fund in the 2018-2019 fiscal year.

The following chart represents the TRS and ERS required contributions for each of the last five completed fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the 2021 fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	TRS	ERS
2016	$996,432	$200,754
2017	806,029	164,998
2018	818,347	170,983
2019	692,070	178,293
2020	762,029	179,775
2021 (Estimated)	812,000	180,500

Source: District Officials.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. School districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees. This protection from unilateral reduction of benefits had been extended annually by the New York State Legislature until recently when legislation was enacted to make permanent these health insurance benefit protections for retirees. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of the date hereof. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

GASB Statement No. 75 ("GASB 75") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 75 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the District adopted GASB 75, which supersedes and eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 75, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 75 establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures to provide more transparent reporting and useful information about the liability and cost of benefits. Municipalities and school districts are required to account for OPEB within the financial statements rather than only noted in the footnotes as previously required by GASB 45. It is measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year and no later than the employer's current fiscal year. The discount rate is based on 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds. There is no amortization of prior service cost. Those that have more than 200 participants are required to have a full actuarial valuation annually. Plans with fewer than 200 participants are required to have a full valuation every two years.

The District's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020:
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2019	$34,021,223
Charges for the Year:	
Service Cost	1,236,284
Interest	1,346,078
Changes of Benefit Terms	0
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	2,386,481
Benefit Payments	(959,373)
Net Changes	4,009,470
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2020	$38,030,693

The OSC has recently proposed legislation to provide the State and certain local governments with the authority to establish trusts in which to accumulate assets for OPEB and to establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments. The District cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law. At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the District has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Should the District be required to fund its unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the District's finances and could force the District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Taxes

The District derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from the State Constitution; methods and procedures to levy, collect and enforce this tax are governed by the Real Property Tax Law. Real property assessment rolls used by the District are prepared by the Town of Southold. Assessment valuations are determined by the Town assessors and the State Board of Real Property Services which is responsible for certain utility and railroad property. In addition, the State Board of Real Property Services annually establishes State Equalization Rates for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aids and are used by many localities in the calculation or debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The District is not subject to constitutional real property taxing limitations; however, see "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein for a discussion of certain statutory limitation that have been imposed.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Total Revenue	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to Revenues (%)
2015	$15,601,057	$11,746,100	75.29
2016	15,924,827	12,064,490	75.76
2017	16,833,539	13,184,911	78.33
2018	17,653,823	13,744,641	77.86
2019	18,249,712	14,434,868	79.10
2020 (Budgeted)	19,426,000	15,390,000	79.22
2021 (Budgeted)	20,100,000	15,774,000	78.48

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and Adopted Budgets of the District.

a. Budgeted estimates for real property taxes include STAR. Budgeted estimates for total revenues include appropriations of fund balance.

Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes for the District, together with County, Town and Fire District taxes, are collected by the Town Tax Receivers. Such taxes are due and payable in equal installments on December 1 and May 10, but may be paid without penalty by January 10 and May 31, respectively. Penalties on unpaid taxes are 1% per month from the date such taxes are due and 10% after May 31.

The Town Tax Receivers distribute the collected tax money to the Towns, fire and school districts prior to distributing the balance collected to the County. Uncollected amounts are not segregated by the Receivers and any deficiency in tax collection is the County's liability. The District thereby is assured of full tax collection.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, in certain counties in New York State during the 2019-2020 fiscal year, the deadline to pay school district property taxes, without interest or penalty, was extended. No assurance can be given that similar extensions with respect to the deadlines to pay school district property taxes, without interest or penalty, may occur during the 2020 -2021 fiscal year. Any such extensions may result in a delay in the receipt of taxes collected and paid to school districts.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, (herein referred to as the "Tax Levy Limit Law" or "Law") modified previous law by imposing a limit on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy.

Prior to the enactment of the Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy if its budget had been approved by a simple majority of its voters. In the event the budget had been defeated by the voters, the school district was required to adopt a contingency budget. Under a contingency budget, school budget increases were limited to the lesser of four percent (4%) of the prior year's budget or one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the consumer price index ("CPI").

Under the Tax Levy Limit Law, there is now a limitation on the amount of tax levy growth from one fiscal year to the next. Such limitation is the lesser of (i) 2% or (ii) the annual percentage increase in the consumer price index, subject to certain exclusions as mentioned below and as described in the Law. A budget with a tax levy that does not exceed such limit will require approval by at least 50% of the voters. Approval by at least 60% of the voters will be required for a budget with a tax levy in excess of the limit. In the event the voters reject the budget, the tax levy for the school district's budget for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy for the prior fiscal year. School districts will be permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused tax levy limitation from a prior year.

The Law permits certain significant exclusions to the tax levy limit for school districts. These include taxes to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures and the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes, certain pension cost increases, and other items enumerated in the Law. However, such exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes (such as the Notes), revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments.

STAR - School Tax Exemption

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $86,000 or less, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $66,800 for the 2018-19 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $500,000 are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence. School districts receive full reimbursement from the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR program by the first business day in January of each year.

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York ("Chapter 60") gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-2016 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. However, a new homeowner may receive a new personal income tax credit in the form of a check. The dollar benefit to eligible taxpayers will not change. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-2016 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as he or she still owns and primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget included changes to Chapter 60. STAR checks are now expected to be mailed out prior to the date that school taxes are payable. The amount of the check will be based on the previous year's amount adjusted by the levy growth factor used for the property tax cap. Any changes that must be made based on the final STAR credit compared to the estimate used will be factored into the subsequent year's STAR credit check or taxpayers also may account for those changes in their State income taxes.

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget makes several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption has been lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the Credit. The amount of the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

Approximately 14% of the District's 2019-2020 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 14% of the District's 2020-2021 school tax levy is expected to be exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2021. (See *"State Aid"* herein).

Valuations, Rates and Levies

The following table sets forth the District's assessed and full valuations, tax rates and levies for the years 2016-2020. The Tax levy for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is $15,774,000

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Assessed Valuation	State Equal. Rate (%)	Full Valuation	Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Valuation	Tax Levy
2016	$15,663,901	1.10	$1,423,991,000	$809.63	$12,698,498
2017	15,672,628	1.08	1,451,169,259	879.08	13,780,531
2018	15,659,676	1.01	1,550,462,970	912.87	14,304,000
2019	15,760,102	0.94	1,676,606,596	949.18	14,964,200
2020	15,919,058	0.93	1,711,726,667	965.96	15,390,000

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties
2019-2020 Assessment Roll

Name	Type	Full Valuation
Peconic Landing	Senior Community	$1,357,704
LIPA, LILCO, Keyspan	Utility	652,510
Greenport Power LLC	Utility	400,000
Brewer Yacht Yard	Marina	125,000
Levin Family LTD	Motel	98,700
Driftwood Cove	Apartments	90,000
William Claudio	Restaurant	70,245
Riverhead Building Supply	Lumber Company	59,200
Front Street Park LLC	Hotel	51,500
Breezy Shores	Cottage Community	48,000
Townsend Manor	Restaurant	45,100
	Total [a]	$2,997,959

a. Represents 18.83% of the total full valuation of the District for 2019-2020.
Source: Town Assessment Rolls

Tax Certiorari Claims

In common with other school districts, there are a number of tax certiorari proceedings pending involving properties that are subject to the levy of District taxes. The plaintiffs in these matters have asserted that their properties are over-assessed and are seeking assessment reductions. A refund of excess taxes is also generally requested. Historically, certiorari claims have been settled through negotiations, resulting in amounts, at times, substantially less than originally claimed. Many settlements provide for future adjustments with no direct outlay of money. There are no significant claims filed by the larger taxpayers at this time. (See "*Tax Collection Procedure*" herein.)

LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the District, after consultation with its attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no significant claims or actions pending in which the District has not asserted a substantial and adequate defense, nor which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the District faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the District invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

RISK FACTORS

There are certain potential risks associated with an investment in the Notes, and investors should be thoroughly familiar with this Official Statement, including its appendices, in order to make an informed investment decision. Investors should consider, in particular, the following factors:

The District's credit rating could be affected by circumstances beyond the District's control. Economic conditions such as the rate of unemployment and inflation, termination of commercial operations by corporate taxpayers and employers, as well as natural catastrophes, could adversely affect the assessed valuation of District property and its ability to maintain fund balances and other statistical indices commensurate with its current credit rating. As a consequence, a decline in the District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell all or a part of the Notes prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of those Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Notes are sold prior to its maturity.

There can be no assurance that adverse events including, for example, the seeking by another municipality in the State or elsewhere of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. In particular, if a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or any of its municipalities, public authorities or other political subdivisions thereby possibly further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by those entities, both the ability of the District to arrange for additional borrowing(s) as well as the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "*State Aid*" and "*Recent Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts*" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid.

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to continue to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been efforts to relax some

of the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the Federal government and State to address it are expected to negatively impact federal and local economies, including the economy of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 on the State's operations and financial condition is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances as a result of COVID-19 is extremely difficult to predict due to the uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions have been or may continue to be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The spread of the outbreak or resurgence later in the year could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "*Impact of COVID-19*", "*State Aid*" and "*Recent Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts*" herein).

Future amendments to applicable statutes whether enacted by the State or the United States of America affecting the treatment of interest paid on municipal obligations, including the Notes, for income taxation purposes could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (see "*TAX MATTERS*" herein).

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Notes. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" under "TAX INFORMATION" herein.)

Federal or State legislation imposing new or increased mandatory expenditures by municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District could impair the financial condition of such entities, including the District and the ability of such entities, including the District to pay debt service on the Notes.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

The Code establishes certain ongoing requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to use and expenditure of gross proceeds of the Notes, yield and other restrictions on investments of gross proceeds, and the arbitrage rebate requirement that certain excess earnings on gross proceeds be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Notes to become included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to their issue date, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. The District, in executing the Tax Certificate, will certify to the effect that the District will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

The following is a brief discussion of certain collateral federal income tax matters with respect to the Notes. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Note. Prospective investors, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Notes.

Prospective owners of the Notes should be aware that the ownership of such obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to various categories of persons, such as corporations (including S corporations and foreign corporations), financial institutions, property and casualty and life insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits, individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit, and taxpayers deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Interest on the Notes may be taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

Original Issue Discount

"Original issue discount" ("OID") is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Note (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the "issue price" of a maturity (a note with the same maturity date, interest rate, and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of the Notes is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth in this Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Notes having OID (a "Discount Note"), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Notes.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Note accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Note. An owner's adjusted basis in a Discount Note is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Note. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Note even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Notes.

Note Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a Note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the acquisition date (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes "note premium" on that Note (a "tax-exempt Premium Note"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a tax-exempt Premium Note must amortize the note premium over the remaining term of the tax-exempt Premium Note, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the tax-exempt Premium Note, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a tax-exempt Premium Note callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such note).

An owner of a tax-exempt Premium Note must amortize the note premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner's regular method of accounting against the note premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Note, if the note premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a tax-exempt Premium Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the tax-exempt Premium Note even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner's original acquisition cost. Owners of any tax-exempt Premium Note should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of note premium for Federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of note premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of tax-exempt Premium Notes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information reporting requirements apply to interest paid on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, "Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification," or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information reporting requirements will be subject to "backup withholding," which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a "payor" generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient.

If an owner purchasing a Note through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, could adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. In addition, such legislation or actions (whether currently proposed, proposed in the future, or enacted) or such decisions could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes will be subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel, substantially as set forth in Appendix D hereto.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the District will execute an Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

RATINGS

The Notes are not rated. Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), 7 WTC at Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761, has assigned a rating of "Aa3" to the outstanding uninsured bonds of the District. This rating reflects only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's. Generally, a rating agency bases its ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigation, studies and assumptions by the rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of such ratings could have an adverse effect on the market price of the outstanding bonds or the availability of a secondary market for such bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Munistat Services, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor"), is a Municipal Advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes and has reviewed and commented on certain legal documents, including this Official Statement. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from the office of : Charles Scheid, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Greenport Union Free School District, 720 Front Street, Greenport, NY 11944, Phone (631) 477-1950, Fax (631) 593-8950 and email: cscheid@gufsd.org or from Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number (631) 331-8888 and website: www.munistat.com.

Statements in the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the District's management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the District's files with the repositories. When used in District's documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "foresee", "likely", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "will", or "should", or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

To the extent any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holder of the Notes.

Munistat Services, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.munistat.com. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Munistat Services, Inc. has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the District nor Munistat Services, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Munistat Services, Inc. and the District disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Munistat Services, Inc. and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or unauthorized editing or for any updates to dated website information.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be, in fact, realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the original purchasers or owners of any of the Notes.

By: s/s DANIEL B. CREEDON
President of the Board of Education
Greenport Union Free School District
Greenport, New York

October , 2020

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	$ 11,746,100	$ 12,064,790	$ 13,184,911	$ 13,744,641	$ 14,434,868
Other Real Property Tax Items	640,565	633,912	595,811	569,150	535,122
Charges for Services	1,753,489	1,716,206	1,548,928	1,816,872	1,657,473
Use of Money and Property	2,820	2,373	1,926	2,013	2,217
Sale & Comp. for Loss					
Miscellaneous	89,879	116,069	90,744	40,269	37,055
State Aid	1,353,357	1,388,787	1,410,104	1,475,184	1,570,221
Federal Sources		2,690	1,115	5,694	12,756
Medicaid Reimbusement	14,847				
Total Revenues	$ 15,601,057	$ 15,924,827	$ 16,833,539	$ 17,653,823	$ 18,249,712
Expenditures:					
General Support	$ 1,721,043	$ 1,641,032	$ 1,691,239	$ 2,019,229	$ 2,080,921
Instruction	7,345,070	7,830,319	8,809,774	9,217,259	9,498,206
Pupil Transportation	530,108	532,351	476,300	451,797	459,813
Employee Benefits	4,838,593	4,471,826	4,809,629	4,855,129	5,107,442
Debt Service	725,827	754,740	770,636	750,259	769,417
Total Expenditures	$ 15,160,641	$ 15,230,268	$ 16,557,578	$ 17,293,673	$ 17,915,799
Other Sources and Uses:					
Premiums on Short-Term Obligations			13,202	12,512	13,772
Operating Transfers In					
Operating Transfers (Out)	(24,159)	(28,508)	(29,175)	(32,031)	(12,781)
Total Other Sources and (Uses)	(24,159)	(28,508)	(15,973)	(19,519)	991
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues & Other Sources over Expenditures & Other (Uses)	416,257	666,051	259,988	340,631	334,904
Adjustments					
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	3,461,243	3,877,500	4,543,551	4,803,539	5,144,170
Fund Balance End of Year	$ 3,877,500	$ 4,543,551	$ 4,803,539	$ 5,144,170	$ 5,479,074

Source: Audited Annual Financial Reports of the School District.

Balance Sheet - General Fund

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	2018	2019
ASSETS:		
Cash	$ 4,503,483	$ 4,576,404
Taxes	374,939	814,016
State and Federal Aid	31,539	73,196
Due From Other Funds	972,547	1,064,358
Due From Other Governments	1,043,948	798,441
Accounts Receivable		
Prepaid Expenditures	282,372	296,191
Other Assets		
Total	$ 7,208,828	$ 7,622,606
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$ 105,045	$ 115,515
Accrued Liabilities	7,808	3,904
Due to Other Governments	786,288	680,610
Due to Other Funds	258,569	444,004
Compensated Absences Payable	65,710	
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	758,740	825,242
Due to Employees' Retirement System	55,163	59,382
Collections in Advance	27,335	14,875
Total Liabilities	2,064,658	2,143,532
FUND EQUITY:		
Nonspendable	282,372	296,191
Restricted	3,618,212	3,842,290
Assigned	484,590	566,481
Unassigned	758,996	774,112
Total Fund Equity	5,144,170	5,479,074
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 7,208,828	$ 7,622,606

Source: Audited Annual Financial Report of the School District

BUDGET SUMMARIES

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	2020	2021
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	$ 15,390,000	$ 15,774,000
Local Revenues	1,991,227	1,802,455
State Aid	1,604,773	1,657,445
Appropriation of Fund Balance	440,000	866,100
Total Revenues	$ 19,426,000	$ 20,100,000
Expenditures:		
General Support	$ 2,100,702	$ 2,259,999
Instruction	10,234,071	10,545,392
Pupil Transportation	741,597	684,421
Employee Benefits	5,528,462	5,789,319
Transfers	36,000	36,000
Debt Service	785,168	784,869
Total Expenditures	$ 19,426,000	$ 20,100,000

1. Approved by the voters of the District on May 21, 2019, and June 9, 2020, respectively.

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District

APPENDIX B

CASH FLOWS

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
ACTUAL CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2019-2020 (000)

	Actual Jul	Actual Aug	Actual Sep	Actual Oct	Actual Nov	Actual Dec	Actual Jan	Actual Feb	Actual Mar	Actual Apr	Actual May	Actual Jun	Total
Balance*	3,726	3,676	2,873	2,099	1,085	2,119	818	7,909	6,702	6,144	4,983	3,862	3,726
Receipts													
Property Taxes	535			285			8,449	675	225			5,566	15,735
STAR Payment							453						453
Tuition/Shared Services	13	23	689				70	1,010			89		1,894
State Aid	41	83	22	210	189	117	7	7	360			87	1,123
Other Receipts	47	3	7	1	120	127	148	97	3	2	24	331	910
TAN Proceeds					3,012								3,012
Total Receipts	636	109	718	496	3,321	244	9,127	1,789	588	2	113	5,984	23,127
Disbursements													
Salary and Benefits	216	172	712	761	849	771	1,145	778	783	713	707	2,186	9,793
Operating Expense	186	444	442	334	587	424	173	641	333	53	68	759	4,444
Insurance	284	296	309	295	295	300		587		306	294	586	3,552
Debt Service					526						115		641
Other			29	120	30	50	310	990	30	91	50	127	1,827
Library Taxes							408					408	816
TAN Repayment												3,000	3,000
TAN Interest												38	38
Total Disbursements	686	912	1,492	1,510	2,287	1,545	2,036	2,996	1,146	1,163	1,234	7,104	24,111
Balance	3,676	2,873	2,099	1,085	2,119	818	7,909	6,702	6,144	4,983	3,862	2,742	2,742
Note Payment Account													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Balance as of June 30, 2019, excludes $1,105,000 in capital reserves. Includes all other restricted reserves.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECTED CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2020-2021 (000)

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Balance*	2,742	2,498	1,652	856	110	1,574	202	7,093	6,204	5,222	4,036	2,867	2,742
Receipts													
Property Taxes[a]	230			620			8,225	650	210			5,367	15,302
STAR Payment							453						453
Tuition/Shared Services		100	700				70	1,115			90		2,075
State Aid	68	60	23	185	170	95	7	7	250			60	925
Other Receipts	41	17	7	1	121	129	152	88	3	2	25	333	919
TAN Proceeds					3,500								3,500
Total Receipts	339	177	730	806	3,791	224	8,907	1,860	463	2	115	5,760	23,174
Disbursements													
Salaries and Benefits	152	152	735	790	872	798	1,220	795	780	735	735	2,240	10,004
Operating Expenses	133	503	450	345	595	445	180	650	330	54	75	780	4,540
Insurance	298	298	312	296	299	302	304	304	305	308	308	308	3,642
Debt Service					530						114		644
Other		70	29	121	31	51	312	1,000	30	91	52	128	1,915
TAN Repayment												3,500	3,500
TAN Interest												50	50
Total Disbursements	583	1,023	1,526	1,552	2,327	1,596	2,016	2,749	1,445	1,188	1,284	7,006	24,295
Balance	2,498	1,652	856	110	1,574	202	7,093	6,204	5,222	4,036	2,867	1,621	1,621
Note Payment Account													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Balance as of June 30, 2020, excludes $1,105,000 in capital reserves. Includes all other restricted reserves.
(a) Any extensions granted to pay school district property taxes, without interest or penalty, may impact the anticipated timing of the receipt of property taxes by the District.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

APPENDIX C

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE: SUCH FINANCIAL REPORT AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND /OR UPDATED BY THE DISTRICT'S AUDITORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. CONSENT OF THE AUDITORS FOR INCLUSION OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT HAS NOT BEEN REQUESTED NOR OBTAINED.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Robert S. Abrams
(1926–2014)

R.S. ABRAMS & CO., LLP
Accountants & Consultants for Over 75 years

Marianne E. Van Duyne, CPA
Alexandria M. Battaglia, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education
Greenport Union Free School District

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Greenport Union Free School District as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary funds of the Greenport Union Free School District as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal 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, budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in District's total OPEB liability, schedule of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of District's contributions on pages 1 through 15 and 58 through 62, respectively, 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 Greenport Union Free School District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary financial information as listed in the table of contents is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2019, on our consideration of the Greenport Union Free School 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 solely 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 the effectiveness of Greenport Union Free School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Greenport Union Free School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP
Islandia, NY
October 15, 2019

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Greenport Union Free School District's (the "District") financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This section is a summary of the District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The District's total net position (deficit), as reflected in the District-Wide Financial Statements, increased by $1,041,077 or 3.93%. See Table A-3.
- The District's expenses for the fiscal year, as reflected in the District-Wide Financial Statements, totaled $19,954,701. Of this amount, $2,307,607 was offset by program charges for services and operating grants. General revenues of $16,606,017 amounted to 87.80% of total revenues. See Table A-4.
- The general fund's total fund balance, as reflected in the fund financial statements, increased by $334,904, or 6.51%, to $5,479,074. This was due to an excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses based on the modified accrual basis of accounting.
- The general fund's unassigned fund balance at year end was $774,112. This represents an increase of $15,116, or 1.99%, over the prior year.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *District-Wide Financial Statements* that provide both *short-term* and *long-term* information about the District's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining statements are *Fund Financial Statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District, reporting the operations in *more detail* than the District-Wide Statements.
    - The *Governmental Fund Statements* tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.
    - *Fiduciary Funds Statements* provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, including the employees of District.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the District's budget for the year. Table A-1 shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Table A-1: Organization of the District's Annual Financial Report

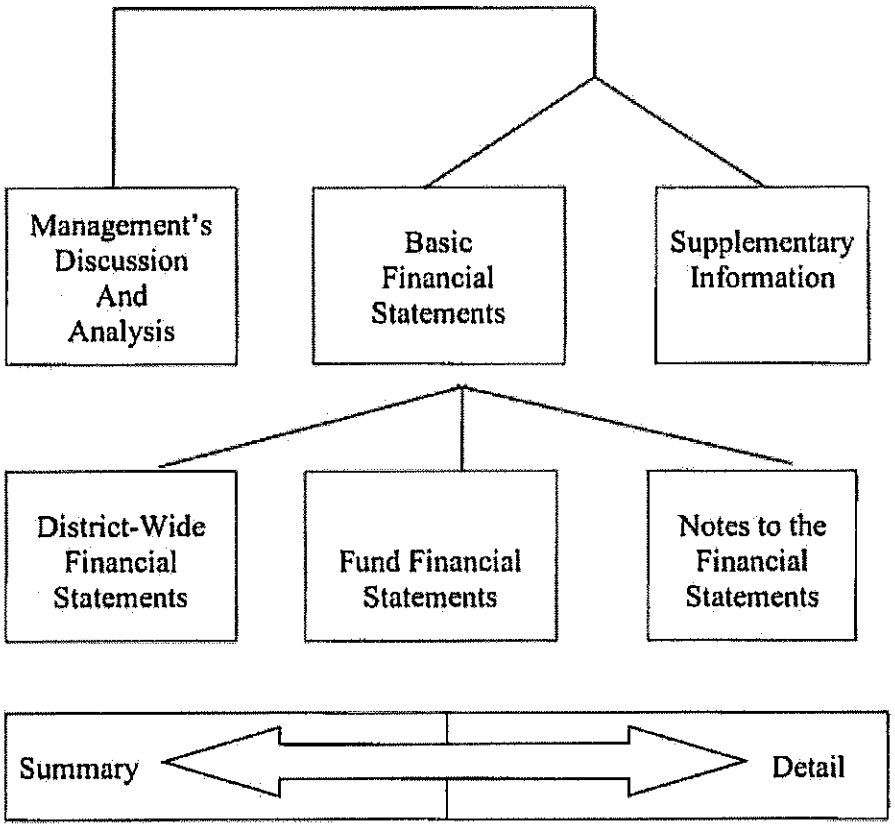


Table A-2 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section of Management's Discussion and Analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Table A-2: Major Features of the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	District-Wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental	Fiduciary
Scope	Entire entity (except fiduciary funds)	The day-to-day operating activities of the District, such as special education and instruction	Instances in which the District administers resources on behalf of others, such as employee benefits
Required financial statements	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities	• Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	• Statement of Fiduciary Net Position • Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources measurement focus	Modified accrual and current financial resources measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/deferred outflows of resources/liability/ deferred inflows of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due or available during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets, deferred outflows of resources (if any), liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources (if any) both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow and outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year; regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon thereafter; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. District-Wide Financial Statements

The District-Wide Financial Statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two District-Wide Financial Statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position - the difference between the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources - is one way to measure the financial health or position of the District.

- Over time, increases and decreases in net position are an indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

- For assessment of the overall health of the District, additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

Net position of the governmental activities differ from the governmental fund balances because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources (money) are expended to purchase or build said assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. The principal and interest payments are both considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated if it does not provide or reduce current financial resources. Finally, capital assets and long-term debt are both accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

District-Wide Financial Statements are reported utilizing an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting that involves the following steps to format the Statement of Net Position:

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets;
- Report long-term debt as a liability;
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper program/activities;
- Calculate revenue and expense using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting; and
- Allocate net position balances as follows:
  - *Net investment in capital assets*;
  - *Restricted net position* are those with constraints placed on the use by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of governments) or approved by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation;
  - *Unrestricted net position* is net position that does not meet any of the above restrictions.

B. Fund Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the laws of the State of New York.

The District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds*: Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily 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 near future to finance the programs of the District. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-Wide Statements, additional information in separate reconciliation schedules explains the relationship (or differences) between them. In summary, the government fund statements focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources and often has a budgetary orientation. Included are the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, and capital projects fund. Required statements are the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.

- *Fiduciary funds*: The District is the trustee or *fiduciary* for assets that belong to others, such as scholarship funds and student activities funds. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The District excludes these activities from the District-Wide Financial Statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

3. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

A. Net Position

The District's total net position (deficit) increased by $1,041,077 or 3.93%, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 as detailed in Table A-3.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Table A-3 – Condensed Statement of Net Position-Governmental Activities

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Total % Change
Current and other assets	$7,469,541	$7,346,293	$123,248	1.68%
Capital assets, net	9,078,916	9,477,357	(398,441)	-4.20%
Net pension asset - proportionate share	786,051	334,920	451,131	134.70%
Total Assets	17,334,508	17,158,570	175,938	1.03%
Deferred outflows of resources	6,529,348	4,842,016	1,687,332	34.85%
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of resources	23,863,856	22,000,586	1,863,270	8.47%
Other liabilities	1,765,796	1,874,875	(109,079)	-5.82%
Long-term liabilities	46,823,657	43,279,136	3,544,521	8.19%
Total Liabilities	48,589,453	45,154,011	3,435,442	7.61%
Deferred inflows of resources	2,824,161	3,355,256	(531,095)	-15.83%
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of resources	51,413,614	48,509,267	2,904,347	5.99%
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	2,252,352	2,204,430	47,922	2.17%
Restricted	3,842,290	3,618,212	224,078	6.19%
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(33,644,400)	(32,331,323)	(1,313,077)	-4.06%
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$ (27,549,758)	$ (26,508,681)	$ (1,041,077)	-3.93%

Current assets and other assets increased $123,248, or 1.68%, primarily due to an increase in cash on hand, state and federal aid receivable, and taxes receivable, partially offset by a decrease in due from other governments, and due from fiduciary funds.

Capital assets (net of depreciation) decreased by $398,441. This was primarily attributable to depreciation expense exceeding capital asset additions.

Net pension asset proportionate share increased by $451,131 as a result of the actuarial valuation provided by the state.

Deferred outflows related to the pension plans and other post-employment benefits obligation increased by $1,687,332 and represent the actuarial determined amounts that will be amortized in future years, and the District's contributions to the pension plans subsequent to the measurement date, as discussed in Notes 12 and 14, respectively.

Other liabilities decreased by $109,079, or 5.82%, from the prior year primarily resulting from decreases in due to other governments and compensated absences payable.

Long term liabilities increased by $3,544,521, or 8.19%, from the prior year. This was primarily attributable to increases in the total other post-employment benefits obligation and net pension liability – employee's retirement system, as determined by actuarial valuations. These increases were partially offset by decreases in bonds payable and energy performance contract debt payable.

The net investment in capital assets relates to the investment in capital assets at cost such as land, construction in progress, buildings & improvements, and furniture & equipment, net of depreciation and related debt. The amount increased over the prior year by $47,922 or 2.17% primarily due to the pay down of debt and current year additions, partially offset by current year depreciation expense.

The restricted net position balance in the amount of $3,842,290 relates to the District's reserves: workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, retirement contribution, property loss, insurance, employee benefit accrued liability, repairs, and capital. The restricted amount increased by $224,078 or 6.19%.

The unrestricted (deficit) increased by $1,313,077 or 4.06%.

B. Changes in Net Position

The results of operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. A summary of this statement for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Table A-4: Change in Net Position from Operating Results Governmental Activities Only

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Total % Change
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	$1,693,887	$1,849,121	($155,234)	-8.40%
Operating grants	613,720	602,841	10,879	1.80%
General Revenues				
Real property taxes and other tax items	14,969,990	14,313,791	656,199	4.58%
State sources	1,570,221	1,475,184	95,037	6.44%
Use of money & property	2,223	2,022	201	9.94%
Premium on short-term obligations	13,772		13,772	N/A
Other	49,811	58,475	(8,664)	-14.82%
Total Revenues	$18,913,624	$18,301,434	$612,190	3.35%
Expenses				
General support	$2,543,861	$2,539,348	$4,513	0.18%
Instruction	16,337,981	15,947,733	390,248	2.45%
Pupil transportation	495,094	486,904	8,190	1.68%
Community service		830	(830)	-100.00%
Debt service-interest	321,567	314,002	7,565	2.41%
Food service program	256,198	202,875	53,323	26.28%
Total Expenses	$19,954,701	$19,491,692	$463,009	2.38%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	($1,041,077)	($1,190,258)	$149,181	-12.53%

The District's total fiscal year 2019 revenues totaled $18,913,624. (See Table A-4). Real property taxes and other tax items, coupled with charges for services accounted for most of the District's revenue by contributing 79.15% and 8.96% respectively, of total revenue. (See Table A-5). The remainder came from state sources, operating grants, use of money and property, premium on short-term obligations and other miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services totaled $19,954,701 for fiscal year 2019. These expenses are predominantly related to general instruction and caring for (pupil services) and transporting students, which account for 84.36% of district expenses. (See Table A-6). The District's general support activities accounted for 12.75% of total costs.

C. Governmental Activities

The continuation of the overall financial position will depend on the following:

- Continued leadership of the District's Board and administration;
- Strategic use of services from the Eastern Suffolk BOCES;

- Participation in various consortiums;
- Commitment to funding reserves;
- Long-range financial planning.
- Improved curriculum and community support.

Table A-5: Revenues for Fiscal Year 2019 (See Table A-4)

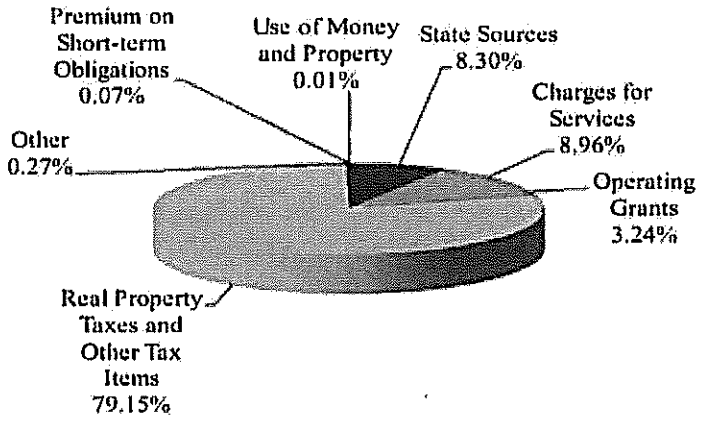
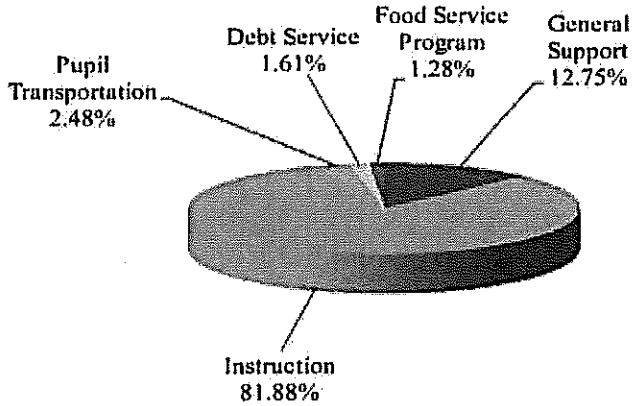


Table A-6: Expenses for Fiscal Year 2019 (See Tables A-4 and A-7)



GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the governmental fund financial statements are not the same as variances between years for the District-Wide Financial Statements. The District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term debt liabilities for the funds' projects and capital assets purchased by the funds. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt.

As of June 30, 2019, the District's combined governmental funds reported a total fund balance of $5,742,205, which is an increase of $230,840 or 4.19%, from the prior year.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A summary of the change in fund balance for all funds is as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Increase/ (Decrease)	Total Percentage Change
General Fund				
Nonspendable	$296,191	$282,372	$13,819	4.89%
Restricted for workers' compensation	277,418	293,331	(15,913)	-5.42%
Restricted for unemployment insurance	36,209	36,198	11	0.03%
Restricted for retirement contribution - ERS	536,702	530,543	6,159	1.16%
Restricted for retirement contribution - TRS	140,000		140,000	N/A
Restricted for property loss	11,042	11,039	3	0.03%
Restricted for insurance	21,964	21,958	6	0.03%
Restricted for employee benefit accrued liability	1,192,747	1,242,375	(49,628)	-3.99%
Restricted for repairs	525,703	632,518	(106,815)	-16.89%
Restricted for capital	1,100,505	850,250	250,255	29.43%
Assigned-general support	125,941	35,420	90,521	255.56%
Assigned-instruction	540	9,170	(8,630)	-94.11%
Assigned-appropriated for subsequent year's expenditures	440,000	440,000	-	0.00%
Unassigned	774,112	758,996	15,116	1.99%
Total fund balance - general fund	$5,479,074	$5,144,170	$334,904	6.51%
School Lunch Fund				
Nonspendable - inventory	$1,237	$2,266	($1,029)	-45.41%
Assigned - unappropriated	149,612	212,433	(62,821)	-29.57%
Total fund balance - school lunch fund	$150,849	$214,699	($63,850)	-29.74%
Capital Projects Fund				
Restricted for capital projects	$152,496	$152,496	$ -	0.00%
Unassigned	(40,214)		(40,214)	N/A
Total fund balance - capital projects fund	$112,282	$152,496	($40,214)	-26.37%
Total Fund Balance - all funds	$5,742,205	$5,511,365	$230,840	4.19%

The District can attribute the increase in total fund balance in the general fund primarily due to operating results and Board approved transfers.

The workers' compensation reserve decreased for utilizing the reserve in the amount of $41,000 for claims payable offset by funding of the reserve in the amount of $25,000 and interest allocated to the reserve in the amount of $87.

The unemployment insurance reserve was increased by $11 due to interest allocated to the reserve and funding of the reserve in the amount of $2,000, partially offset by use of the reserve in the amount of $2,000.

The retirement contribution reserve for ERS increased due to funding of the reserve in the amount of $188,000 and interest allocated to the reserve of $159, partially offset by utilizing the reserve in the amount of $182,000 for retirement contribution expense. The District also established the TRS retirement contribution reserve, which is a sub-fund of the retirement contribution reserve. This reserve was funded in the amount of $140,000.

The property loss reserve and the insurance reserve increased due to interest allocated to the reserves.

The employee benefit accrued liability reserve decreased as a result of utilizing the reserve in the amount of $56,000 to pay termination benefits offset by funding of the reserve in the amount of $6,000 and interest allocated to the reserve of $372.

The repair reserve decreased as a result of utilizing the reserve in the amount of $226,287, partially offset by funding the reserve in the amount of $119,272 and interest allocated to the reserve in the amount of $200.

The capital reserve increased as a result of the District funding the voter approved capital reserve in the amount of $250,000 and allocated interest to the reserve in the amount of $255.

The decrease in fund balance in the school lunch fund is operating results of the food service program as expenditures exceeded revenues and other financing sources.

The decrease in fund balance in the capital projects fund is due to capital outlay.

5. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

A. 2018-2019 Budget

The District's general fund adopted budget for the year ended June 30, 2019 was $19,038,000. This amount was adjusted by encumbrances carried forward from the prior year in the amount of $44,590, and budget revisions in the amount of $347,394, which resulted in a final budget of $19,429,984. The majority of the funding was derived from real property taxes and other tax items revenue.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

B. Change in the General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual)

The general fund's unassigned fund balance is a component of total fund balance that is the residual of prior years' excess revenues over expenditures, net of transfers to reserves and designations to fund subsequent years' budgets. It is this balance that is commonly referred to as "fund balance." The change in this balance demonstrated through a comparison of the actual revenues and expenditures for the year compared to budget are as follows:

Opening, unassigned fund balance	$	758,996
Revenues under budget		(33,637)
Expenditures and encumbrances under budget		1,374,923
Funding of reserves		(730,272)
Interest allocated to reserves		(1,093)
Unused appropriated reserves		(140,986)
Increase in nonspendable fund balance		(13,819)
Assigned -appropriated for June 30, 2020 Budget		(440,000)
Closing, unassigned fund balance	$	774,112

The $758,996 represents the portion of the District's June 30, 2018 fund balance that was retained as unassigned fund balance.

The revenues under budget of $33,638 were primarily in state sources and miscellaneous revenues. The expenditures and encumbrances under budget of $1,374,923 reflect savings across the budget, including lower than anticipated expenses for items in general support, instructional, pupil transportation and employee benefits (see Supplemental Schedule #1 for detail).

The $730,272 represents the total amount funded to the reserves in the amount of $188,000 to the ERS retirement contribution reserve, $140,000 to the TRS retirement contribution reserve, $6,000 to the employee benefit accrued liability reserve, $25,000 to the workers compensation reserve, $2,000 to the unemployment insurance reserve, $119,272 to the reserve for repairs, and $250,000 to the capital reserve.

The $1,093 represents interest allocated to the reserves in the amount of $87 to the workers' compensation reserve, $11 to the unemployment insurance reserve, $159 to the ERS retirement contribution reserve, $3 to the property loss reserve, $6 to the insurance reserve, $372 to the employee benefit accrued liability reserve, $200 to the repair reserve, and $255 to the capital reserve.

The District budgeted (including budget revisions) $648,273 of appropriated reserves but only utilized $507,287 during the 2018-19 year as a result of lower than anticipated expenditures. Therefore $140,986 was returned to the reserves for future use.

The increase in nonspendable fund balance represents the change in the prepayment of July health insurance from 2018 to 2019.

The assigned-appropriated fund balance of $440,000 represents funds used to decrease the overall tax levy to the benefit of District residents for the 2019-20 fiscal year.

The closing unassigned fund balance represents the fund balance retained by the District that is not reserved or assigned for subsequent years' taxes. This amount is under the 4% statutory limit of the 2019-20 budget.

6. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

A. Capital Assets

The District paid for equipment and various building additions and renovations during the fiscal year 2019. A summary of the District's capital assets net of depreciation are as follows:

Table A-7: Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

Category	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Land	$142,350	$142,350	$ -	0.00%
Construction in progress	123,319	10,000	113,319	1133.19%
Site improvements	2,265,012	2,265,012	-	0.00%
Buildings & building improvements	16,458,282	16,458,282	-	0.00%
Vehicles, furniture & equipment	1,112,116	923,778	188,338	20.39%
Subtotal	20,101,079	19,799,422	301,657	1.52%
Less: Accumulated depreciation	11,022,163	10,322,065	700,098	6.78%
Total net capital assets	$9,078,916	$9,477,357	($398,441)	-4.20%

During the year the District spent $40,214 in the capital projects fund on construction in progress and $261,443 in the general fund on construction in progress and vehicles, furniture, and equipment.

B. Long-Term Debt Obligations

At June 30, 2019 the District had total bonds payable of $6,680,000 and energy performance debt of $299,060. During the 2019 fiscal year, the District reduced existing debt with principal payments of $395,000 for bonds payable and $51,363 for energy performance debt payable.

A summary of outstanding debt at June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Serial bonds	$6,680,000	$7,075,000	($395,000)
Energy performance debt	299,060	350,423	(51,363)
Total	$6,979,060	$7,425,423	($446,363)

Refer to Footnote 11 disclosure for further detail on the District's long-term debt obligations.

7. FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

A. The general fund budget for the 2019-20 school year in the amount of $19,426,000 was approved by the voters. This is an increase of $388,000 or 2.04% over the previous year's budget. The increase was primarily due to increases in instruction-related expenses and employee benefits costs.

B. NYS Legislature has introduced and approved a property tax cap beginning in the 2012-2013 school year and made permanent during the fiscal year. This bill limits tax levy growth to the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the CPI. Limited exemptions to exceed the levy cap are provided for taxes needed to pay for voter-approved capital expenditures, pension rate increases, court orders and torts over five percent of the prior year's levy. If the tax levy proposed to the voters is within the district's tax levy cap, then a majority vote would be required for approval. If the proposed tax levy exceeds the district's tax levy cap, the threshold required for approval would be 60 percent of the vote. A school district that does not levy an amount up to the cap in any one year would be allowed to carry over unused tax levy capacity into future years.

8. CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the District and to demonstrate our accountability with the money we receive. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Greenport Union Free School District
David Gamberg, Superintendent
720 Front Street
Greenport, NY 11944
(631) 477-2050

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$760,855
Restricted	3,954,823
Receivables	
Accounts receivable	1,416
State and federal aid	551,642
Due from other governments	798,441
Taxes receivable	814,016
Due from fiduciary funds	290,920
Inventories	1,237
Prepaid expenditures	296,191
Non-current assets	
Capital assets not being depreciated	265,669
Capital assets being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation	8,813,247
Net pension asset - proportionate share - teachers' retirement system	786,051
TOTAL ASSETS	17,334,508
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	4,379,838
Other post-employment benefits obligation	2,149,510
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	6,529,348
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	23,863,856
LIABILITIES	
Payables	
Accounts payable	136,571
Accrued liabilities	3,904
Accrued interest payable	38,460
Due to teachers' retirement system	825,242
Due to employees' retirement system	59,382
Due to other governments	680,786
Unearned credits	
Collections in advance	21,451
Long-term liabilities	
Due and payable within one year	
Bonds payable	405,000
Energy performance contract debt payable	53,993
Compensated absences payable	161,847
Due and payable after one year	
Bonds payable	6,275,000
Energy performance contract debt payable	245,067
Claims payable	66,938
Compensated absences payable	1,289,188
Total other post-employment benefits obligation	38,030,693
Net pension liability - proportionate share - employees' retirement system	295,931
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,589,453
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	1,394,323
Other post-employment benefits obligation	1,429,838
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,824,161
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,252,352
Restricted	
Workers' compensation	277,418
Unemployment insurance	36,209
Retirement contribution - ERS	536,702
Retirement contribution - TRS	140,000
Property loss	11,042
Insurance	21,964
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,192,747
Repairs	525,703
Capital	1,100,505
	3,842,290
Unrestricted (deficit)	(33,644,400)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	$(27,549,758)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants	
FUNCTIONS / PROGRAMS				
General support	($2,543,861)			($2,543,861)
Instruction	(16,337,981)	$1,657,473	$426,755	(14,253,753)
Pupil transportation	(495,094)		8,858	(486,236)
Debt service-interest	(321,567)			(321,567)
Food service program	(256,198)	36,414	178,107	(41,677)
TOTAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	($19,954,701)	$1,693,887	$613,720	(17,647,094)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				14,434,868
Other tax items - including STAR reimbursement				535,122
Use of money and property				2,223
Premium on short-term obligations				13,772
Miscellaneous				37,055
State sources				1,570,221
Medicaid reimbursement				12,756
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES				16,606,017
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(1,041,077)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT) - BEGINNING OF YEAR				(26,508,681)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR				($27,549,758)

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash					
Unrestricted	$ 734,114	$ (8,639)	$ 35,380		$ 760,855
Restricted	3,842,290			$ 112,533	3,954,823
Receivables					
Accounts receivable			1,416		1,416
State and federal aid	73,196	431,153	47,293		551,642
Due from other governments	798,441				798,441
Taxes receivable	814,016				814,016
Due from other funds	1,064,358	49,991	81,184		1,195,533
Prepaid expenditures	296,191				296,191
Inventories			1,237		1,237
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,622,606	$ 472,505	$ 166,510	$ 112,533	$ 8,374,154
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Payables					
Accounts payable	$ 115,515	$ 8,105	$ 12,951		$ 136,571
Accrued liabilities	3,904				3,904
Due to other governments	680,610		176		680,786
Due to other funds	444,004	460,358		$ 251	904,613
Due to teachers' retirement system	825,242				825,242
Due to employees' retirement system	59,382				59,382
Unearned credits					
Collections in advance	14,875	4,042	2,534		21,451
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,143,532	472,505	15,661	251	2,631,949
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	296,191		1,237		297,428
Restricted					
Workers' compensation	277,418				277,418
Unemployment insurance	36,209				36,209
Retirement contribution - ERS	536,702				536,702
Retirement contribution - TRS	140,000				140,000
Property loss	11,042				11,042
Insurance	21,964				21,964
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,192,747				1,192,747
Repairs	525,703				525,703
Capital	1,100,505				1,100,505
Unspent bond proceeds				152,496	152,496
Assigned					
Appropriated fund balance	440,000				440,000
Unappropriated fund balance	126,481		149,612		276,093
Unassigned	774,112			(40,214)	733,898
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	5,479,074	-	150,849	112,282	5,742,205
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 7,622,606	$ 472,505	$ 166,510	$ 112,533	$ 8,374,154

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$5,742,205
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
The cost of building and acquiring capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) financed from the governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred, and the assets do not appear on the balance sheet. However, the Statement of Net Position include those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole, and their original costs are expensed annually over their useful lives.		
Original cost of capital assets	$20,101,079	
Accumulated depreciation	(11,022,163)	9,078,916
Deferred inflows of resources- The Statement of Net Position recognizes revenues and expenditures under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize revenues and expenditures under the modified accrual method. These amounts will be amortized in future years.		
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	($1,394,323)	
Deferred inflows of resources related to total OPEB liability	(1,429,838)	(2,824,161)
Deferred outflows of resources - The Statement of Net Position recognizes expenditures incurred under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize expenditures under the modified accrual method. Deferred outflows related to pensions and other post-employment benefits obligation that will be recognized as expenditures in future periods amounted to:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$4,379,838	
Deferred outflows of resources related to total OPEB liability	2,149,510	6,529,348
Certain disbursements previously expended in the governmental funds relating to pensions are treated as long term assets and increase net position. The net pension asset-proportionate share for teachers' retirement system at year-end was		786,051
Payables that are associated with long-term liabilities that are not payable in the current period are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Additional payables relating to long-term liabilities at year end consisted of accrued interest payable of		(38,460)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consisted of:		
Bonds payable	$6,680,000	
Energy performance contract debt payable	299,060	
Claims payable	66,938	
Compensated absences payable	1,451,035	
Total other post-employment benefits obligation payable	38,030,693	
Net pension liability - proportionate share - employees' retirement system	295,931	(46,823,657)
Total Net Position		($27,549,758)

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Real property taxes	$ 14,434,868				$ 14,434,868
Other tax items - including STAR reimbursement	535,122				535,122
Charges for services	1,657,473				1,657,473
Use of money and property	2,217		$ 6		2,223
Miscellaneous	37,055				37,055
Local sources		$ 3,715			3,715
State sources	1,570,221	110,252	4,593		1,685,066
Federal sources	12,756	321,646	166,825		501,227
Surplus food			6,689		6,689
Sales			36,414		36,414
TOTAL REVENUES	18,249,712	435,613	214,527	-	18,899,852
EXPENDITURES					
General support	2,080,921				2,080,921
Instruction	9,498,206	438,120			9,936,326
Pupil transportation	459,813	8,858			468,671
Employee benefits	5,107,442				5,107,442
Debt service - principal	446,363				446,363
Debt service - interest	323,054				323,054
Cost of sales			279,793		279,793
Capital outlay				$ 40,214	40,214
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17,915,799	446,978	279,793	40,214	18,682,784
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	333,913	(11,365)	(65,266)	(40,214)	217,068
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES					
Premium on short-term obligations	13,772				13,772
Operating transfers in		11,365	1,416		12,781
Operating transfers (out)	(12,781)				(12,781)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)	991	11,365	1,416	-	13,772
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	334,904	-	(63,850)	(40,214)	230,840
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR	5,144,170	-	214,699	152,496	5,511,365
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	$5,479,074	$ -	$150,849	$112,282	$5,742,205

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances		$230,840
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences		
In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned or incurred during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used. Compensated absences payable for the year ended June 30, 2019 changed by		91,733
Claims payable in the Statement of Activities differs from the amounts reported in the governmental funds because the expense is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due. In the Statement of Activities, however, the payable is recognized as it accrues regardless of when it is due. Accrued claims payable from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 changed by		78,994
Changes in the proportionate share of net pension asset/liability, and total other post-employment benefits obligation and related deferred inflows and outflows reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Teachers' retirement system	$205,376	
Employees' retirement system	(14,633)	
Other post-employment benefits obligation	(1,682,796)	(1,492,053)
Capital Related Items		
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are capitalized and shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the Statement of Activities.		
Capital asset additions	$301,657	
Depreciation expense	(700,098)	(398,441)
Long-Term Debt Transactions		
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduced long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.		395,000
Repayment of energy performance contract debt payable is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.		51,363
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amounts reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues. Accrued interest from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 changed by		1,487
Change in Net Position		($1,041,077)

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Restricted cash	$ 161,542	$ 411,181
Due from governmental funds	1,050	
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 162,592	$ 411,181
LIABILITIES		
Due to governmental funds		$ 290,920
Due to private purpose		1,050
Extraclassroom activity balance		67,433
Other liabilities		51,778
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ -	$ 411,181
NET POSITION		
Restricted for scholarships	162,592	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	$ 162,592	

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
ADDITIONS	
Gifts and contributions	$ 8,854
Interest and earnings	84
TOTAL ADDITIONS	8,938
DEDUCTIONS	
Scholarships and awards	12,950
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	12,950
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(4,012)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	166,604
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	$ 162,592

See Accompanying Notes to Financials Statements

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of Greenport Union Free School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Certain significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the District are described below:

A) Reporting entity:

The District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of 5 members. The President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for, and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The reporting entity of the District is based upon criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus-An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District and its component unit and other organizational entities determined to be includable in the District's financial reporting entity. The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief description of a certain entity included in the District's reporting entity.

Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. The District reports these assets held as an agent for the Extraclassroom organizations in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds can be found at the District's business office.

B) **Joint venture:**

The District is a component district in the Eastern Suffolk Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that share planning, services and programs that provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

BOCES are organized under §1950 of the New York State Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of §1950 of the New York State Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (§1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards also are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under §119-n(a) of the New York State General Municipal Law.

A BOCES' budget is comprised of separate budgets for administrative, program and capital costs. Each component district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment, as defined in the New York State Education Law, §1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

C) **Basis of presentation:**

i) **District-Wide Financial Statements:**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants and contributions include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants and contributions, while the capital grants column includes capital specific grants, if applicable.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and 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.

ii) **Fund financial statements:**

The Fund Financial Statements provide information about the District's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Aid Fund: This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These legal restrictions may be imposed either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

School Lunch Fund: This fund is used to account for the activities of the District's food service operations.

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

The District reports the following fiduciary funds:

Fiduciary Fund: These funds are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-Wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used. The District has the following fiduciary funds:

Agency Funds: These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the District as agent for various student groups and for payroll or employee withholding.

Private Purpose Trust Funds: These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third-party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

D) **Measurement focus and basis of accounting:**

The District-Wide Financial Statements and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Non exchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly, receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include real

property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The Fund Financial Statements 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 six months after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liability, and other post-employment benefits obligation, 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.

E) Real property taxes:

i) Calendar

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than November 1st, and become a lien on December 1st. Taxes are collected by the Town of Southold.

ii) Enforcement

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Suffolk County (the "County"). The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement to the District no later than the following July 1.

F) Restricted resources:

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, the District's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use, and with associated legal requirements, many of which are described elsewhere in these Notes.

G) Interfund transactions:

The operations of the District include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowings. The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditure and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the District-Wide Financial Statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds.

The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables may be netted on the accompanying governmental funds balance sheet when it is the District's practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

Refer to Note 9 for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

H) Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits, workers compensation claims, potential contingent liabilities, net pension asset and liability, and useful lives of capital assets.

I) Cash and cash equivalents:

The District's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits.

J) Receivables:

Receivables are shown gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

K) Inventories and prepaid items:

Inventories of food in the school lunch fund are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis, or in the case of surplus food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the Government's stated value, which approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

Non-spendable fund balance for these non-liquid assets (inventories) has been recognized in the school lunch fund to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond year-end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-Wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the Statement of Net Position or balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed. Prepaid items included $296,191 in the general fund for one month of health insurance premium payments paid in advance to East End Health Plan for 2019-2020.

L) Capital assets:

Capital assets are reflected in the District-Wide Financial Statements. Capital assets are reported at actual cost, when the information is available, or estimated historical cost based on professional third-party information. Donated assets are reported at acquisition value at the time received.

All capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-Wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Site improvements	$15,000	Straight-line	20 years
Buildings and improvements	$15,000	Straight-line	50 years
Furniture and equipment	$5,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Vehicles	$5,000	Straight-line	5-20 years

M) Collections in advance:

Collections in advance arise when the District receives resources before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for collections in advance is removed and revenues are recorded.

Collections in advance as of June 30, 2019 consisted of amounts received in advance for the summer driver's education program in the general fund, unearned revenues from state and federal grants in the special aid fund and for amounts received in advance for meals that have not yet been purchased in the school lunch fund.

N) Deferred outflows and inflows of resources:

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an

outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. These amounts are related to pensions and other post-employment benefits, reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position, and are detailed further in Notes 12 and 14, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. These amounts are related to pensions and other post-employment benefits reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position, and are detailed further in Notes 12 and 14, respectively.

O) Vested employee benefits:

Compensated absences:

Compensated absences consist of unpaid accumulated annual sick leave and vacation time.

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may contractually receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave. Certain collectively bargained agreements may require these termination payments to be paid in the form of non-elective contributions into the employees' 403(b) plan.

The District employees are granted vacation in varying amounts, based primarily on length of service and service position. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, the liability has been calculated using the vesting method and an accrual for that liability is included in the District-Wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

In the Fund Financial Statements only, the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the general fund based upon expendable and available financial resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you go basis. The liability is reported only for payments due for unused compensated absences for those employees that have obligated themselves to separate from service with the District by June 30th.

P) Other benefits:

District employees participate in the New York State Employees' Retirement System and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System.

District employees may choose to participate in the District's elective deferred compensation plans established under Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b).

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides post-employment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the governmental funds as the liabilities for premiums mature (come due for payments). In the District-Wide Financials Statements, the cost of post-employment health insurance coverage is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75.

Q) Short-term debt:

The District may issue Revenue Anticipation Notes (RAN) and Tax Anticipation Notes (TAN), in anticipation of the receipt of revenues. These notes are recorded as a liability of the fund that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of the notes. The RAN and TAN represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund.

The District may issue budget notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of the annual budget during any fiscal year for expenditures for which there is an insufficient or no provision made in the annual budget. The budget note must be repaid no later than the close of second fiscal year succeeding the year in which the note was issued.

The District may issue Bond Anticipation Notes (BAN), in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue dated.

R) Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations:

Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the District-Wide Financial Statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments, net pension liability, other post-employment benefits obligation and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the Fund Financial Statements when due.

Long-term obligations represent the District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due within one year or due after one year in the Statement of Net Position.

S) **Equity classifications:**

i) District-Wide Financial Statements:

In the District-Wide Financial Statements there are three classes of net position:

Net investment in capital assets consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets, net of any unexpended proceeds.

Restricted net position – reports net position when constraints placed on the assets are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – reports all other net position that do not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District.

ii) Fund Financial Statements:

There are five classifications of fund balance as detailed below; however, in the Fund Financial Statements there are four classifications of fund balance presented:

1) **Non-spendable fund balance** – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund balance at June 30, 2019 includes prepaid items recorded in the general fund of $296,191 and inventory recorded in the school lunch fund of $1,237.

2) **Restricted fund balance** – includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The District has established the following as restricted:

Workers' Compensation Reserve

Workers' compensation reserve (GML §6-j) is used to pay for compensation benefits and other expenses authorized by Article 2 of the Workers' Compensation Law, and for payment of expenses of administering this self-insurance program. The reserve may be established by Board action, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

Unemployment insurance reserve (GML §6-m) is used to pay the cost of reimbursement to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund for payments made to claimants where the employer has elected to use the benefit reimbursement method. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. If the District elects to convert to tax (contribution) basis, excess resources in the fund over the sum sufficient to pay pending claims may be transferred to any other reserve fund. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Retirement Contribution Reserve

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML§6-r), must be used for financing retirement contributions to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. In addition, a subfund of this reserve may also be created to allow for financing retirement contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds, and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. The Teachers' Retirement System subfund is subject to contribution limits. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Property Loss Reserve

Property loss reserve (Education Law §1709(8) (c)) is used to pay for property loss and liability claims incurred. Separate funds for property loss and liability claims are required, and these reserves may not in total exceed 3% of the annual budget or $15,000, whichever is greater. This type of reserve fund may be utilized only by school districts, except city school districts with a population greater than 125,000. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Insurance Reserve

Insurance reserve (GML §6-n) is used to pay liability, casualty and other types of losses, except losses incurred for which the following types of insurance may be purchased: life, accident, health, annuities, fidelity and surety, credit, title residual value and mortgage guarantee. In addition, this reserve may not be used for any purpose for which a special reserve may be established pursuant to law. The reserve may be established by Board action, and funded by budgetary appropriations, or such other funds as may be legally appropriated. There is no limit on the amount that may be accumulated; however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of $33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settlement of compromised claims up to $25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

Employee benefit accrued liability reserve (GML§6-p), must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefit due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Repair Reserve

Repair reserve (GML§6-d) is used to pay the costs of repairs to capital improvements or equipment, which repairs are of a type not recurring annually. The Board of Education, without voter approval may establish a repair reserve fund by a majority of its members. Voter approval is required to fund this reserve (Opinion of the New York State Comptroller 81-401). Expenditures from this reserve may be made only after a public hearing has been held, except in emergency situations. If no hearing is held, the amount expended must be repaid to the reserve fund over the next two subsequent fiscal years. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Capital Reserve

Capital reserve (GML §3651), is used to pay the costs of capital improvements for which the school district may issue bonds pursuant to Local Finance Law. A proposition indicating the purpose, ultimate amount, probable term, and funding source must be approved by the voters. Voter approval is also required before any funds may be expended for the specific purpose for which the reserve was established. Funds may be transferred with voter approval to other funds or the fund may be liquidated if the original purpose for which the fund was established is determined to be no longer needed. Upon liquidation, proceeds must first be applied to any outstanding bonded indebtedness with the remaining, if any, used to reduce the annual tax level. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund as restricted fund balance.

Unspent Bond Proceeds

Unspent long-term bond proceeds are recorded as restricted fund balance because they are subject to external constraints contained in the debt agreement. These restricted funds are accounted for in the capital projects fund.

Scholarships

Amounts restricted for scholarships are used to account for monies donated for scholarship purposes, net of earnings and awards. These restricted funds are accounted for in the private purpose trust fund.

3) **Committed fund balance** – Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-

making authority (i.e. Board of Education). The District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2019.

4) **Assigned fund balance** – Includes amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the District's Board of Education. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget. Assigned fund balance also includes Board designations and encumbrances not classified as restricted or committed at the end of the fiscal year.

5) **Unassigned fund balance** – Includes the residual fund balance for the general fund and includes residual fund balance deficits of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget for the general fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Non-spendable and restricted fund balance of the general fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances included in assigned fund balance are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

The unassigned deficit fund balance in the capital projects fund of ($40,214) will be eliminated once permanent financing is obtained.

Order of Use of Fund Balance

In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (i.e. expenditures related to reserves) the Board will assess the current financial condition of the District and then determine the order of application of expenditures to which fund balance classification will be charged.

T) Future changes in accounting standards:

GASB has issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. It provides guidance for identifying fiduciary activities, primarily based on whether the government is controlling the assets, and the beneficiaries with whom the fiduciary relationship exists, and on how different fiduciary activities should be reported.

GASB has issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This Statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the idea that leases are financings of the right-to-use an underlying asset. As such, under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and the lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

These are the statements that the District feels may have an impact on these financial statements and are not an all-inclusive list of GASB statements issued. The District will evaluate the impact each of these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS:

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the Fund Financial Statements and the District-Wide Financial Statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

(A) Total fund balances of governmental funds vs. net position of governmental activities:

Total fund balances of the District's governmental funds differ from "net position" of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. The difference primarily results from additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheets.

(B) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities:

Differences between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities fall into one of the three broad categories. The amounts shown below represent:

(i) Long-term revenue and expense differences:

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accruals basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities.

(ii) Capital related differences:

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets reported on the Statement of Activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.

(iii) Employee benefit allocations:

Expenditures for employee benefits are not allocated to a specific function on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances based on the requirements of New York State. These costs have been allocated based on total salary for each function in the Statement of Activities.

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

A) Budgets:

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the following governmental funds for which legal (appropriated) budgets are adopted. The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the general fund. Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances), which may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. Supplemental appropriations that occurred during the fiscal year are shown on the other supplemental information – schedule of change from adopted budget to final budget.

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP. Appropriations authorized for the year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward.

Budgets are established and used for individual capital project funds expenditures as approved by a special referendum of the District's voters. The maximum project amount authorized is based primarily upon the cost of the project, plus any requirements for external borrowings, not annual appropriations. These budgets do not lapse and are carried over to subsequent fiscal years until the completion of the projects.

B) Encumbrances:

Encumbrance accounting is used for budget control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances as of year-end are presented as amounts assigned in the fund balance and do not represent expenditures or liabilities. These commitments will be honored in the subsequent period. Related expenditures are recognized at that time, as the liability is incurred or the commitment is paid.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS:

A) Cash:

New York State law governs the District's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the state and its municipalities and districts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are as follows:

A) Uncollateralized;
B) Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the District's name; or
C) Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

All of the District's aggregate bank balances were covered by depository insurance or collateralized with securities held by pledging financial institution in the District's name at year end.

Restricted cash:

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash at June 30, 2019 included $3,954,823 within the governmental funds for capital projects and general reserve purposes and $572,723 within the fiduciary funds.

Investments:

The District does not typically purchase investments for a long enough duration to cause it to believe that it is exposed to any material interest rate risk. The District also does not typically purchase investments denominated in a foreign currency, and is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

NOTE 5 – PARTICIPATION IN BOCES:

During the year, the District was billed $622,911 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $87,578. Financial statements for the Eastern Suffolk

BOCES are available from the Eastern Suffolk BOCES administrative office at 201 Sunrise Highway, Patchogue, 11772.

NOTE 6 – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS:

Due from other governments in the general fund at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

BOCES billings	$87,578
Tuition and shared services billings	710,863
Total due from other governments	$798,441

District management has deemed these amounts to be fully collectible.

NOTE 7 – STATE AND FEDERAL AID RECEIVABLE:

State and federal aid receivable at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

General Fund	
Excess cost aid	$73,196
Total-General fund	73,196
Special Aid Fund	
Federal grants	$320,277
State grants	110,876
Total-Special Aid Fund	431,153
School Lunch Fund	
Lunch - federal	$37,529
Lunch - state	866
Breakfast - federal	8,481
Breakfast - state	417
Total School Lunch Fund	47,293
Total-All Funds	$551,642

District management has deemed these amounts to be fully collectible.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset balances and activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$142,350			$142,350
Construction in progress	10,000	$113,319		123,319
Total capital assets not being depreciated	152,350	113,319	-	265,669
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building & improvements	16,458,282			16,458,282
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	923,778	188,338		1,112,116
Site improvements	2,265,012			2,265,012
Total capital assets being depreciated	19,647,072	188,338	-	19,835,410
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Building & improvements	9,133,239	556,123		9,689,362
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	749,611	39,030		788,641
Site improvements	439,215	104,945		544,160
Total accumulated depreciation	10,322,065	700,098	-	11,022,163
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	9,325,007	(511,760)	-	8,813,247
Total capital assets, net	$9,477,357	($398,441)	$ -	$9,078,916

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	$ 687,283
General support	10,704
Food service program	2,111
Total expense	$ 700,098

NOTE 9 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. It is expected that all interfund payables should be repaid within one year.

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General fund	$1,064,358	$444,004		$12,781
Special aid fund	49,991	460,358	$11,365	
School lunch fund	81,184		1,416	
Capital projects fund		251		
Total government activities	1,195,533	904,613	12,781	12,781
Fiduciary funds	1,050	291,970		
Totals	$1,196,583	$1,196,583	$12,781	$12,781

The District typically transfers from the general fund to the special aid fund to fund the District's local share of summer school handicap expenses required by New York State Law and any shortfalls from in-district programs. The District transferred from the general fund to the school lunch fund to cover the negative balances on students who owe money to the District for meals.

NOTE 10 – SHORT-TERM DEBT:

On November 8, 2018, the District issued tax anticipation notes (TAN) in the total amount of $3,000,000. This debt was issued for interim financing of general fund operations. Transactions in short-term debt for the year are summarized below:

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
TAN	06/27/19	3.00%	$ -	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	$ -
	Total		$ -	$ 3,000,000	$ 3,000,000	$ -

Interest on short-term debt for the year amounted to $57,250. In addition, a premium of $13,772 was recognized on the TAN, which resulted in an effective net interest rate of 2.2674%.

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Long-term debt:					
Bond payable	$7,075,000		($395,000)	$6,680,000	$405,000
Energy performance contract debt	350,423		(51,363)	299,060	53,993
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences payable	1,542,767	$37,677	(129,409)	1,451,035	161,847
Claims payable	145,932		(78,994)	66,938	
Total other post-employment benefits	34,021,223	4,968,843	(959,373)	38,030,693	
Net pension liability - proportionate share	143,791	349,284	(197,144)	295,931	
Total long-term liabilities	$43,279,136	$5,355,804	($1,811,283)	$46,823,657	$620,840

The general fund has typically been used to liquidate long-term liabilities such as bonds payable, energy performance debt, compensated absences, claims payable, other post-employment benefits and net pension liability.

A) Bonds Payable:

Bonds Payable is comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Average Interest Rate	Outstanding at Year End
Construction Serial Bond	11/19/2013	11/15/2033	2.50%	$1,465,000
Construction Serial Bond	11/23/2011	11/15/2032	2.50%	5,215,000
				$6,680,000

The following is a summary of debt service requirements for the bond payable:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 405,000	$ 235,863	$ 640,863
2021	415,000	223,563	638,563
2022	425,000	210,531	635,531
2023	445,000	196,600	641,600
2024	455,000	181,725	636,725
2025-2029	2,530,000	650,501	3,180,501
2030-2034	2,005,000	146,700	2,151,700
	$ 6,680,000	$ 1,845,483	$ 8,525,483

B) Energy Performance Contract:

Energy performance contract debt is comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at Year End
Energy Performance Debt	11/13/2009	1/15/2024	5.12%	$299,060

The following is a summary of debt service requirements for the energy performance contract:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 53,993	$ 15,312	$ 69,305
2021	56,757	12,547	69,304
2022	59,663	9,641	69,304
2023	62,718	6,587	69,305
2024	65,929	3,376	69,305
	$ 299,060	$ 47,463	$ 346,523

C) **Long-Term Interest:**

Interest on long-term debt for the year was comprised of:

	Total
Interest paid	$265,804
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(39,947)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	38,460
Total expense	$264,317

NOTE 12 – PENSION PLANS:

A) Plan Description and Benefits Provided:

i) Teachers' Retirement System

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York. The System is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. System benefits are established under New York State Law. Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors, and administrators employed in New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. Additional information regarding the System may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany NY 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSSTR Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

ii) Employees' Retirement System

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple –employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all new assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer

elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP) which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany NY 12244.

B) Funding Policies:

The Systems are noncontributory, except as follows:

1. New York State Teachers' Retirement System:
    a. Employees who joined the system after July 27, 1976
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the system more than ten years are no longer required to contribute.
    b. Employees who joined the system on or after January 1, 2010 before April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute 3.5% of their salary throughout active membership.
    c. Employees who joined the system on or after April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary throughout active membership.

2. New York State Employees' Retirement System
    a. Employees who joined the system after July 27, 1976
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the system more than ten years are no longer required to contribute.
    b. Employees who joined the system on or after January 1, 2010 before April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary throughout active membership.
    c. Employees who joined the system on or after April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary throughout active membership.

For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the rates expressed as proportions of members' payroll annually, which are used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund, for the ERS' fiscal year ended March 31. The District's average contribution rate for ERS' fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 was 11.56% of covered payroll.

Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board establishes rates annually for TRS. The District's contribution rate for the TRS' fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was 10.62% of covered payroll.

The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years based on covered payroll for the District's year end were:

	NYSERS	NYSTRS
2019	$ 182,402	$ 762,029
2018	$ 175,655	$ 692,070
2017	$ 168,317	$ 818,347

C) **Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:**

At June 30, 2019, the District reported the following (asset/liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset/liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension (asset/liability) was measured as of March 31, 2019 for ERS and June 30, 2018 for TRS. The total pension (asset/liability) used to calculate the net pension (asset/liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension (asset/liability) was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the Systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the ERS and TRS Systems in reports provided to the District.

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Net pension asset (liability)	$ (295,931)	$ 786,051
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset (liability)	0.0041767%	0.043470%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	-0.000279%	-0.000593%

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of $197,144 for ERS, and $558,859 for TRS. At June 30, 2019 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 58,275	$ 587,410	$ 19,865	$ 106,403
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-		75,952	872,576
Changes of assumptions	74,385	2,747,764		
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	26,999	63,594	19,466	300,061
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	59,382	762,029		
	$ 219,041	$ 4,160,797	$ 115,283	$ 1,279,040

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Plan Year ended:		
2019		$ 736,693
2020	$ 66,837	483,736
2021	(58,550)	5,221
2022	(3,697)	481,884
2023	39,786	323,274
Thereafter		88,920
	$ 44,376	$ 2,119,728

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2018	June 30, 2017
Interest rate	7.00%	7.25%
Salary scale	4.20%	4.72% - 1.90%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3% Annually	1.5% Annually
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System's Experience	July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2014 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.25%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2014. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2014, applied on a generational basis.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014.

The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selections of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations.* ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the valuation date are summarized below:

	ERS		TRS	
Valuation Date	April 1, 2018		June 30, 2017	
Asset type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return
Domestic equity	36%	4.55%	33%	5.8%
International equity	14%	6.35%	16%	7.3%
Global equities			4%	6.7%
Private equity	10%	7.50%	8%	8.9%
Real estate	10%	5.55%	11%	4.9%
Absolute return strategies	2%	3.75%		
Opportunistic portfolio	3%	5.68%		
Real assets	3%	5.29%		
Bonds and mortgages	17%	1.31%		
Cash	1%	-0.25%		
Inflation-indexed bonds	4%	1.25%		
Domestic fixed income securities			16%	1.3%
Global fixed income securities			2%	0.9%
High-yield fixed income securities			1%	3.5%
Private debt			1%	6.8%
Mortgages			7%	2.8%
Short-term			1%	0.3%
	100%		100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7.0% for ERS and 7.25% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) calculated using the discount rate of 7.0% for ERS and 7.25% for TRS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentagepoint lower (6.0% for ERS and 6.25% for TRS) or 1-percentagepoint higher (8.0% for ERS and 8.25% for TRS) than the current rate:

ERS	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Assumption (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	($1,293,857)	($295,931)	$542,398

TRS	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Assumption (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	($5,400,298)	$786,051	$5,968,492

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension asset/(liability) of the employers as of the respective valuation dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Thousands) ERS	TRS
Valuation date	April 1, 2018	June 30, 2017
Employers' total pension liability	$ (189,803,429)	$ (118,107,254)
Plan Net Position	182,718,124	119,915,518
Employers' net pension (asset/liability)	$ (7,085,305)	$ 1,808,264
Ratio of plan net position to the Employers' total pension (asset/liability)	96.27%	101.53%

Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 amounted to $59,382.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2019 through a state aid intercept, with a balance to be paid by the District, if necessary. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate and employee

contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 amounted to $825,242.

NOTE 13 – OTHER RETIREMENT PLANS:

A) Tax Sheltered Annuities:

The District has adopted a 403(b) plan covering all eligible employees. Employees may defer up to 100% of their compensation subject to Internal Revenue Code elective deferral limitations. The District may also make non-elective contributions of certain termination payments based on collectively bargained agreements. Contributions made by the District and the employees for the year ended June 30, 2019, totaled $115,015 and $333,021, respectively.

NOTE 14 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB):

A) General Information about the OPEB Plan:

Plan Description

The District's OPEB Plan (the "Plan"), defined as a single employer defined benefit plan, primarily provides post-employment health insurance coverage to retired employees and their eligible dependents in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts. Benefits are provided through the East End Health Plan (EEHP), and are administered by Empire BlueCross BlueShield and ProAct. Article 37 of the Statutes of the State assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the District. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides medical and Medicare Part B benefits for retired employees and their eligible dependents. Benefit terms provide for the District to contribute 75%-100% of premiums for retirees, 50%-100% of premiums for family coverage, and 0% of the premiums for surviving spouses, depending on the coverage selected and date of retirement. The District recognizes the cost of the Plan annually as expenditures in the fund financial statements as payments are accrued. For fiscal year 2019, the District contributed an estimated $959,373 to the Plan, including $959,373 for current premiums and $0 to prefund benefits. Currently, there is no provision in the law to permit the District to fund OPEB by any other means than the "pay as you go" method.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2017, the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	40
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	102
	142

B) Total OPEB Liability:

The District's total OPEB liability of $38,030,693 was measured as of June 30, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	Varied by pension retirement system
Discount rate	3.51%
Health Care Cost Trends:	
Pre-Medicare	5.50% for 2019 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.84% by 2075
Medicare	5.50% for 2019 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.84% by 2075

The discount rate was based on 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The discount rate was changed from 3.87% at June 30, 2018 to 3.51% at June 30, 2019.

Mortality rates were based on the same assumptions used in the New York State TRS actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2014 and ERS assumptions effective on April 1, 2015.

C) **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:**

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 34,021,223
Changes for the fiscal year:	
Service cost	1,236,284
Interest	1,346,078
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	2,386,481
Benefit payments	(959,373)
Net changes	4,009,470
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 38,030,693

There were no significant plan changes since the last valuation.

Changes in assumptions or other inputs includes a decrease in the discount rate from 3.87% at the June 30, 2018 measurement date to 3.51% at the June 30, 2019 measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.51%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.51%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.51%)	Discount Rate (3.51%)	1% Increase (4.51%)
Total OPEB liability	$46,086,463	$38,030,693	$31,726,988

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.50%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (4.50% decreasing to 2.84%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5.50% decreasing to 3.84%)	1% Increase (6.50% decreasing to 4.84%)
Total OPEB liability	$30,687,362	$38,030,693	$47,734,294

D) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense (credit) of $2,642,169. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	2,149,510	(1,429,838)
	$ 2,149,510	$ (1,429,838)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year ended June 30:	
2020	$ 59,807
2021	59,807
2022	59,807
2023	59,807
2024	59,807
Thereafter	420,637
	$ 719,672

NOTE 15 – RISK MANAGEMENT:

A) General:

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage, injuries, errors and omissions, natural disasters, and other risks. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

B) Risk Retention:

The District participates in New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal (NYSIR), a non-risk-retained public entity risk pool for its District property and liability insurance coverage. The pool is operated for the benefit of individual governmental units located within the pool's geographic area, and is considered a self-sustaining risk pool that will provide coverage for its members. The pool obtains independent coverage for insured events and the District has essentially transferred all related risk to the pool.

In addition, the District participates in a risk pool, the East End Workers' Compensation Consortium (EEWCC), to insure workers' compensation claims. This public entity risk pool was created under Article 5 of Workers' Compensation Law, to evaluate, process, administer, and pay workers' compensation claims. The District retains the risk of loss.

The District pays an annual assessment to the pool for its workers' compensation claims coverage and related expenses. The EEWCC has obtained an excess compensation insurance policy to buffer the effect that a single large claim may have on the District's loss experience. The EEWCC established a non-discounted liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments or losses and related claim adjustment expenses. Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. However, because actual claim costs depend on complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Such claims are based on the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expense) that have been reported but not settled, and claims that have been incurred but not reported.

The District's liability for incurred but unpaid claims and incurred but not reported claims at June 30, 2019, as processed by the EEWCC, is $66,938. Claims activity is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Unpaid claims at beginning of year	$145,932	$128,829
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses	(37,879)	21,753
Claims payments	(41,115)	(4,650)
Unpaid claims at year end	$66,938	$145,932

The District has reserved $277,418 in the general fund for potential supplemental assessments due to catastrophic losses and future claims.

The EEWCC has issued financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Copies of these statements can be obtained from the District's administrative office.

NOTE 16 - TAX ABATEMENTS:

The Suffolk County Industrial Development Agency, established by Article 18-A of General Municipal Law of New York State, under the authority of New York State General Municipal Law Section 911-A, entered into various property tax abatement programs for the purpose of economic development, and general prosperity and economic welfare of the County. The District's property tax revenue was reduced by $20,360 for these programs. The District received Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) payments totaling $11,198 for these programs during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

NOTE 17 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

A) Encumbrances:

All encumbrances are classified as assigned fund balance. At June 30, 2019, the District encumbered the following amounts:

Assigned: Unappropriated Fund Balance	
General Fund	
General support	$125,941
Instruction	540
	$126,481

B) Grants:

The District has received grants, which are subject to audit by agencies of the state and federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds. Based on prior audits, the district's administration believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

C) Litigation:

As of June 30, 2019, we are unaware of any pending or threatened litigation or unasserted claims or assessments against the Greenport Union Free School District which require disclosure.

D) Operating Leases:

The District leases various equipment under non-cancelable leases. Rental expense for the fiscal year was approximately $46,602. The minimum remaining lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	$ 46,482
2021	35,927
2022	28,644
2023	19,096
Total Lease Payments	$ 130,149

NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Events that occur after the Statement of Net Position date but before the financial statements were available to be issued must be evaluated for recognition or disclosure. The effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the Statement of Net Position date are recognized in the accompanying financial statements. Subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that existed after the Statement of Net Position date require disclosure in the accompanying notes. Management evaluated the activity of the District through the date of this report and concluded that no subsequent events have occurred that would require recognition in the financial statements or disclosure in the notes to financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$ 14,964,200	$ 14,440,453	$ 14,434,868	$ (5,585)
Other real property tax items		523,747	535,122	11,375
Charges for services	1,656,037	1,656,037	1,657,473	1,436
Use of money & property	2,500	2,500	2,217	(283)
Miscellaneous	77,500	77,500	37,055	(40,445)
State Sources				
Basic formula	1,248,629	1,048,645	929,812	(118,833)
Excess cost aid	65,470	363,470	434,647	71,177
Lottery aid		50,000	52,361	2,361
BOCES aid	64,006	64,006	87,578	23,572
Textbook aid	47,642	47,642	34,018	(13,624)
Computer software/hardware aid			9,603	9,603
Library A/V loan program aid			4,006	4,006
Other state aid	148,016	18,121	18,196	75
Federal Sources	5,000	5,000	12,756	7,756
Other Financing Sources				
Premium on short-term obligations	-	-	13,772	13,772
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	18,279,000	18,297,121	18,263,484	$ (33,637)
Appropriated Fund Balance	440,000	440,000		
Appropriated Reserves	363,590	692,863		
TOTAL REVENUES, OTHER FINANCING SOURCES & APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE & RESERVES	$ 19,082,590	$ 19,429,984		

Note to Required Supplementary Information

Budget Basis of Accounting
Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

See Paragraph on Required Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Year-End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of education	$ 50,833	$ 52,833	$ 47,669	$ 420	$ 4,744
Central administration	242,770	246,670	243,747		2,923
Finance	363,044	363,044	262,456	21,740	78,848
Staff	42,200	42,200	23,973		18,227
Central services	1,173,434	1,602,110	1,348,839	103,781	149,490
Special items	162,315	162,315	154,237		8,078
Total General Support	2,034,596	2,469,172	2,080,921	125,941	262,310
Instructional					
Instruction, administration & improvement	477,126	502,475	495,064	540	6,871
Teaching - regular school	5,324,837	5,403,274	5,329,833		73,441
Programs for children with handicap conditions	2,564,042	2,408,200	2,065,503		342,697
Occupational education	108,960	109,560	109,530		30
Teaching special schools	2,000	3,500	1,128		2,372
Instructional media	450,549	436,179	433,293		2,886
Pupil services	1,154,901	1,169,008	1,063,855		105,153
Total Instructional	10,082,415	10,032,196	9,498,206	540	533,450
Pupil transportation	727,345	673,383	459,813	-	213,570
Employee benefits	5,435,066	5,449,816	5,107,442	-	342,374
Debt service - principal	446,363	446,363	446,363		-
Debt service - interest	320,805	323,054	323,054		-
Total Debt service	767,168	769,417	769,417	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	19,046,590	19,393,984	17,915,799	126,481	1,351,704
Other Financing Uses					
Transfers to other funds	36,000	36,000	12,781	-	23,219
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 19,082,590	$ 19,429,984	17,928,580	$ 126,481	$ 1,374,923
Net change in fund balances			334,904		
Fund balances - beginning of year			5,144,170		
Fund balances - end of year			$ 5,479,074		

Note to Required Supplementary Information

Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

See Paragraph on Required Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	**2019**	**2018**
Service cost	$ 1,236,284	$ 1,302,275
Interest	1,346,078	1,233,362
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	2,386,481	(1,784,166)
Benefit payments	(959,373)	(1,181,687)
NET CHANGE IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	4,009,470	(430,216)
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY - BEGINNING	34,021,223	34,451,439
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY - ENDING	$ 38,030,693	$ 34,021,223
COVERED-EMPLOYEE PAYROLL	$ 8,207,528	$ 7,296,033
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF COVERED-EMPLOYEE PAYROLLL	463.36%	466.30%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE:

Trust Assets
There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No.75 to pay related benefits.

Changes of Assumptions
The discount rate was 3.87% as of June 30, 2018.
The discount rate was 3.51% as of June 30, 2019.

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION (LIABILITY)/ASSET
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, *

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's proportion of the net pension (liability)/asset	0.0041767%	0.0044553%	0.0041941%	0.0044432%	0.0038966%	0.0038966%
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability)/asset	$ (295,931)	$ (143,791)	$ (394,090)	$ (713,144)	$ (131,635)	$ (176,080)
District's covered payroll	$ 1,575,361	$ 1,465,646	$ 1,255,198	$ 1,222,638	$ 1,328,053	$ 1,169,579
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability)/asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	18.78%	9.81%	31.40%	58.33%	9.91%	15.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (liability)/asset	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.68%	97.95%	97.20%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability)	0.043470%	0.044063%	0.039392%	0.037843%	0.039226%	0.039041%
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability)	$ 786,051	$ 334,920	$ (421,910)	$ 3,930,668	$ 4,369,554	$ 256,987
District's covered payroll	$ 7,292,837	$ 7,068,579	$ 6,295,868	$ 6,028,858	$ 5,963,419	$ 5,890,742
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) as a percentage of its covered payroll	10.78%	4.74%	6.70%	65.20%	73.27%	4.36%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset/(liability)	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%	100.70%

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement dates of the plans.

See Paragraph on Required Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually required contribution	$ 182,402	$ 175,655	$ 168,317	$ 200,754	$ 171,850	$ 219,809	$ 220,240	$ 188,126	$ 124,105	$ 87,337
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	182,402	175,655	168,317	200,754	171,850	219,809	220,240	188,126	124,105	87,337
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,578,500	$ 1,360,075	$ 1,256,782	$ 1,238,245	$1,321,790	$ 1,217,309	$ 1,144,505	$ 1,256,207	$ 1,184,687	$ 1,140,733
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.56%	12.92%	13.39%	16.21%	13.00%	18.06%	19.24%	14.98%	10.48%	7.66%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually required contribution	$ 762,029	$ 692,070	$ 818,347	$ 806,029	$ 996,432	$ 951,577	$ 677,085	$ 634,412	$ 481,039	$ 391,674
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	762,029	692,070	818,347	806,029	996,432	951,577	677,085	634,412	481,039	391,674
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 7,356,482	$ 7,292,837	$ 7,068,579	$ 6,295,868	$6,028,858	$ 5,963,419	$ 5,890,742	$ 5,891,528	$ 5,787,685	$ 6,400,623
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.36%	9.49%	11.58%	12.80%	16.53%	15.96%	11.49%	10.77%	8.31%	6.12%

See Paragraph on Required Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET -GENERAL FUND AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Adopted Budget		$19,038,000
Add: Prior year's encumbrances		44,590
Original Budget		19,082,590
Budget revisions:		
Use of repair reserve	$294,273	
Use of workers' compensation reserve	35,000	
Donations	18,121	347,394
Final Budget		$19,429,984

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2019-20 voter approved expenditure budget		$19,426,000
Maximum allowed (4% of 2019-2020 budget)		$777,040
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		
Assigned fund balance	566,481	
Unassigned fund balance	774,112	
Total unrestricted fund balance		$1,340,593
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	440,000	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	126,481	
Total adjustments		566,481
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$774,112
Actual percentage		3.98%

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Project Title	SED Project #	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Expenditures: Prior Years	Expenditures: Current Year	Expenditures: Total	Unexpended Balance	Methods of Financing: Proceeds of Obligations	Methods of Financing: State Aid	Methods of Financing: Local Sources	Methods of Financing: Total	Fund Balance June 30, 2019
Anticipated Capital 2019		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 40,214	$ 40,214	$ 40,214	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (40,214) *
Project C Renovations	0001012	1,506,550	2,188,311	2,165,144		2,165,144	23,167	2,188,311			2,188,311	23,167
Project C1 Solar/Wind	0001013	1,496,640	1,383,895	1,254,566		1,254,566	129,329	1,383,895			1,383,895	129,329
		$ 3,003,190	$ 3,572,206	$ 3,419,710	$ 40,214	$ 3,459,924	$ 192,710	$ 3,572,206	$ -	$ -	$ 3,572,206	$ 112,282

* The deficit fund balance will be eliminated once permanent financing is obtained.

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2019

Capital assets, net		$9,078,916
Deduct:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable	405,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	6,275,000	
Less: unspent bond proceeds	(152,496)	6,527,504
Short-term portion energy performance contract	53,993	
Long-term portion of energy performance contract	245,067	299,060
Net investment in capital assets		$2,252,352

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

R.S. ABRAMS & CO., LLP
Accountants & Consultants for Over 75 years

Robert S. Abrams
(1926–2014)

Marianne E. Van Duyne, CPA
Alexandria M. Battaglia, CPA

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

To the Board of Education
Greenport Union Free School District

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the fiduciary funds of Greenport Union Free School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Greenport Union Free School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP
Islandia, NY
October 15, 2019

APPENDIX D

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
7 World Trade Center
250 Greenwich Street
New York, New York 10007

November 10, 2020

The Board of Education of
Greenport Union Free School District,
in the County of Suffolk, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Greenport Union Free School District (the "School District"), in the County of Suffolk, a school district of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $3,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020-2021 Taxes (the "Note"), dated and delivered the date hereof.

In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

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

1. The Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Note and interest thereon subject to certain statutory limitations. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Note may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Note is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Note is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that the interest on the Note be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of

the Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Note to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Note, the School District will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Note containing provisions and procedures pursuant to which such requirements can be satisfied. In executing the Tax Certificate, the School District represents that it will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that the interest on the Note will, for federal income tax purposes, be excluded from gross income.

In rendering the opinion in this paragraph 2, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the School District's representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate with respect to matters affecting the status of the interest on the Note, and (ii) compliance by the School District with the procedures and representations set forth in the Tax Certificate as to such tax matters.

3. Under existing statutes, interest on the Note is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

We express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Note, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated in paragraphs 2 and 3 above. We render our opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the date hereof, and assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement our opinion to reflect any action hereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may hereafter come to our attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may hereafter occur, or for any other reason. We express no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, we express no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Note.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Note or any proceedings, reports, correspondence, financial statements or other documents, containing financial or other information relative to the School District, which have been or may hereafter be furnished or disclosed to purchasers of ownership interests in the Note.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX E

FORM OF EVENTS NOTICE UNDERTAKING

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

"EMMA" shall mean Electronic Municipal Market Access System implemented by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean "financial obligation" as such term is defined in the Rule.

"GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles as in effect from time to time in the United States.

"Holder" shall mean any registered owner of the Securities and any beneficial owner of Securities within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Issuer" shall mean the Greenport Union Free School District, in the County of Suffolk, a school district of the State of New York.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

"Purchaser" shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of November 6, 2020.

"Rule 15c2-12" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's $3,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020-2021 Taxes, dated November 10, 2020, maturing on June 25, 2021, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(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 of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

(7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) defeasances;

(10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(11) rating changes;

(12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, 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 Issuer;

(13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, 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;

(14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

(15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the Issuer disseminates any such additional information, the Issuer shall have no obligation to update such information or include it in any future materials disseminated hereunder.

(c) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the Issuer from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the Issuer determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the Issuer does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 4. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 5. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

(a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

(b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

(c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

(d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;

(e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 5 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 6. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased in accordance with their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

Section 7. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 8. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **November 10, 2020.**

GREENPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By_____
President of the Board of Education