PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 18, 2022

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, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 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. (See "Tax Matters" herein).

The District will NOT designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

$35,500,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2022-2023 TAXES

(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: September 13, 2022 **Maturity Date: March 1, 2023**

The Notes are general obligations of the Northport-East Northport 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 bidder(s).

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 August 31, 2022 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 September 13, 2022.

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.

August , 2022

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*Preliminary, subject to change.

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

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Telephone: 631/262-6632
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Victoria Buscareno, Vice President

David Badanes
Thomas Loughran
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Allison Noonan
Carol Taylor

Robert Banzer, Superintendent of Schools
Robert Howard, Assistant Superintendent for Business
Beth Nystrom, District Clerk
Laurie Dallas, District Treasurer

Board of Educational Counsel

Ingerman Smith, LLP
Hauppauge, New York

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

* * *

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Munistat
Municipal Financial Advisory Service
Since 1977

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

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$35,500,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2022-2023 TAXES
(the "Notes")

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Northport-East Northport 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 $35,500,000* Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 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. 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 world-wide event. (See "RISK FACTORS" and "IMPACT OF COVID-19" herein.)

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: Robert Howard, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Northport-East Northport Union Free School District, 158 Laurel Avenue, Northport, NY 11768, Phone (631) 262-6632, Fax (631) 262-6892 and email: robert.howard@northport.k12.ny.us.

Optional Redemption

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

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.

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*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, note 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, note 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 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 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 2022-2023 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. See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.

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 Northport-East Northport Union Free School District is located in the northeastern section of the Town of Huntington and fronts on Long Island Sound. The District covers an area of approximately 18 square miles and includes the incorporated Villages of Northport and Asharoken and the unincorporated areas of Northport, East Northport and Eaton's Neck as well as part of Fort Salonga. The Town of Smithtown borders the District on the east while Commack and Elwood School Districts lie to the south and the Harborfields School District lies to the west.

The Incorporated Village of Northport, with an area of approximately 2.5 square miles, lies entirely within the District. The Village maintains municipal parking fields, sanitary and storm sewer systems with a modern sewerage disposal plant, municipal dock, park, beaches and modern Fire and Police Departments.

The District is basically a residential community. The area has much of its terrain broken by hills and an indented harbor having an irregular shoreline. Northport has always been noted as a haven for small boats and recreational yachting activity. A number of the District residents commute to New York City and other points by Long Island Rail Road and automobile. The Port Jefferson Branch of the Long Island Rail Road serves Northport and is electrified to Huntington, two stations west.

District Organization

The District is an independent entity governed by an elected board of education comprised of seven members. District operations are subject to the provisions of the State Education Law affecting school districts; other statutes applicable to the District include the General Municipal Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law.

Members of the Board of Education are elected on a staggered term basis by qualified voters at the annual election of the District (held in May of each year). The term of office for each board member is 3 years and the number of terms that may be served is unrestricted. A president is selected by the board from its members and also serves as the chief fiscal officer of the District. The Board of Education is vested with various powers and duties as set forth in the Education Law. Among these are the adoption of annual budgets (subject to voter approval), the levy of real property taxes for the support of education, the appointment of such employees as may be necessary, and other such duties reasonably required to fulfill the responsibilities provided by law.

The Board of Education appoints the Superintendent of Schools who serves at the pleasure of the Board. Such Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the District and the education system. It is the responsibility of the Superintendent to enforce all provisions of law and all rules and regulations relating to the management of the schools and other educational, social and recreational activities under the direction of the Board of Education. Also, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools, the Assistant Superintendent for Business and the District Treasurer.

Enrollment History

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

School Year	School Enrollment
2017-2018	5,339
2018-2019	5,212
2019-2020	5,035
2020-2021	4,787
2021-2022	4,684

Source: District Officials.

Projected Future Enrollment

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

School Year	School Enrollment
2022-2023	4,511
2023-2024	4,450
2024-2025	4,400
2025-2026	4,400
2026-2027	4,400

Source: District Officials.

District Facilities

The District operates ten schools and offices; statistics relating to each are shown below.

Name of School	Grades	Date of Construction	Capacity
Dickinson Ave. School	K-5	1956	555
Fifth Ave. School	K-5	1958	648
Norwood Ave. School	K-5	1958	616
Ocean Ave. School	K-5	1938	578
Pulaski Rd. School	K-5	1962	469
Bellerose Ave. School	K-5	1966	563
East Northport Middle School	6-8	1958	1,106
Northport Middle School	6-8	1954	1,422
Northport High School	9-12	1966	2,788
William J. Brosnan Building	Admin.	1924	750

Note: Dates of construction reflects dates in the 2015 Building Condition Survey. Capacity reflects the results of the District Demographic Study.

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
United Teachers of Northport	06/30/2025	546
Northport Association of School Administrators	06/30/2024	25
Local 424 United Public Service Employees Union [a]	06/30/2020[a]	100
Clerical	06/30/2024	79
School Lunch Personnel - Local 424 United Public Service Employees Union	06/30/2023	33
Teacher Aides	06/30/2026	129
United Teachers of Northport - Teaching Assistants	06/30/2025	54

a. Contracts are in negotiation.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population Trends

Population statistics are available for the District as such. The District is located within the Town of Huntington. The following table sets forth population statistics for the Town, County and State.

Year	Town of Huntington	Suffolk County	State of New York
1990	191,474	1,321,864	17,990,455
2000	195,269	1,419,369	18,976,457
2010	203,264	1,493,350	19,378,102
2020	201,205	1,481,364	19,514,849

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Income Data

The information set forth below with respect to such Town, County and State is included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the Town, County or State or vice versa.

	Per Capita Money Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
Town of Huntington	$24,810	$36,390	$46,862	$61,103
County of Suffolk	18,481	26,577	35,755	46,466
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,791	40,898

	Median Household Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
Town of Huntington	$60,530	$82,528	$101,495	$131,519
County of Suffolk	49,128	65,288	84,506	105,362
State of New York	32,965	43,393	55,603	71,117

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Selected Listing of Larger Employers in the Town of Huntington
(As of 2021)

Largest employers are not available for the District as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the District) is the Town of Huntington.

Name	Type	Estimated Number Of Employees
Half Hollow Hills CSD	Education	2,441
Northport Veterans Affairs Medical Center	Healthcare	2,000
Huntington Hospital	Hospital	2,000
Canon	Imaging Products	1,509
Estee Lauder, Inc.	Cosmetics	1,450
Commack School District	Education	1,439
Henry Schein, Inc.	Medical & Dental Supplies	1,400
Northport-East Northport UFSD	Education	1,300
Newsday	Newspaper	1,228
Western Suffolk BOCES	Education	1,176

Source: Town of Huntington Official Statement

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 Town of Huntington. The information set forth below with respect to such Town, County and State is included for information purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the Town, County or State or vice versa.

Annual Averages:	Town of Huntington (%)	County of Suffolk (%)	New York State (%)
2017	4.0	4.5	4.6
2018	3.4	3.8	4.1
2019	3.2	3.5	3.8
2020	7.9	8.5	10.0
2021	4.5	4.9	7.2
2022 (5 Month Average)	2.8	3.3	4.6

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.

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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 August 18, 2022)

In Town of:	Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate	Full Valuation
Huntington (2021-2022) [a]	$75,327,136	0.74%	$10,179,342,703
Debt Limit - 10% of Full Valuation			$1,017,934,270
Inclusions: [b]			
Outstanding Bonds			$39,240,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			0
Total Indebtedness			$39,240,000
Exclusions (Estimated Building Aid) [c]			9,810,000
Total Net Indebtedness			29,430,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin			$988,504,270
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted			2.89%

a. The latest completed assessment rolls for which a State Equalization Rate have 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:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bonds	$10,530,000	$8,535,000	$ 6,485,000	$42,640,000	$39,750,000
BANs	-	23,000,000	36,000,000	0	0
Other	12,096,571	11,529,823	10,944,793	10,340,893	9,717,514
Totals:	$22,626,571	$43,064,823	$53,429,793	$52,980,893	$49,467,514

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District.

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds[a]

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$1,900,000	$1,172,106	$3,072,106
2024	1,990,000	1,080,056	3,070,056
2025	2,085,000	983,581	3,068,581
2026	2,190,000	882,331	3,072,331
2027	1,695,000	788,081	2,483,081
2028	1,785,000	701,081	2,486,081
2029	1,870,000	619,056	2,489,056
2030	1,925,000	552,781	2,477,781
2031	1,985,000	494,131	2,479,131
2032	2,040,000	443,956	2,483,956
2033	2,085,000	402,706	2,487,706
2034	2,120,000	360,656	2,480,656
2035	2,165,000	317,806	2,482,806
2036	2,205,000	274,106	2,479,106
2037	2,250,000	229,556	2,479,556
2038	2,295,000	182,672	2,477,672
2039	2,340,000	133,425	2,473,425
2040	2,385,000	81,731	2,466,731
2041	2,440,000	27,450	2,467,450
Totals[a]:	$39,750,000	$9,727,272	$49,477,272

a. Does not include payments made to date.

Debt Service Requirements – 2016 Energy Performance Contract

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 706,403	$ 194,603	$ 901,006
2024	721,084	179,922	901,006
2025	735,505	165,501	901,006
2026	750,215	150,791	901,006
2027	765,218	135,788	901,006
2028	780,522	120,484	901,006
2029	796,131	104,875	901,006
2030	812,053	88,953	901,006
2031	825,294	75,712	901,006
2032	844,859	56,147	901,006
2033	861,755	39,251	901,006
2034	878,989	22,017	901,006
2035	446,065	4,438	450,503
Totals[a]:	$9,924,093	$1,338,482	$11,262,575

a. Does not include payments made to date. The lease purchase was refinanced in 2022

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 payments. The following is a history of such tax anticipation note borrowings for the five most recent fiscal years:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Amount	Issue	Maturity
2018	$32,500,000	09/06/17	06/27/18
2019	32,500,000	09/05/18	06/27/19
2020	33,500,000	09/20/19	06/25/20
2021	34,500,000	09/29/20	06/25/21
2022	35,000,000	09/14/21	06/24/22

Authorized and Unissued Debt

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has no authorized but unissued debt outstanding.

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

Overlapping Units	Date of Report	Percentage Applicable (%)	Applicable Total Indebtedness	Applicable Net Indebtedness
County of Suffolk	06/30/2022	4.38	$59,829,011	$52,140,715
Town of Huntington	07/05/2022	24.69	28,345,355	20,147,244
Village of Northport	02/28/2021	100.00	1,877,323	1,877,323
Village of Asharoken	05/31/2021	100.00	0	0
Eaton's Neck Fire District	12/31/2020	100.00	272,961	272,961
East Northport Fire District	12/31/2020	70.00	420,000	420,000
Totals			$90,744,650	$74,858,243

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 August 18, 2022)

	Amount	Per Capita[a]	Percentage of Full Value (%)[b]
Total Direct Debt	$ 39,240,000	$1,121	0.385
Net Direct Debt	29,430,000	841	0.289
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	129,984,650	3,714	1.277
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	104,288,243	2,980	1.025

a. The current estimated population of the District is 35,000.
b. The full valuation of taxable property is $10,179,342,703.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Impact of COVID-19

In December of 2020, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act was enacted as the second act of federal relief in response to COVID-19. The CRRSA Act provides approximately $4.3 billion to support schools in the State, with the funds available to be spent through September 2023. This is in addition to the $1.2 billion in Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, which can be spent through September 2022. The CRRSA Act provides the State with $4.0 billion through the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund and $323 million through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund. Districts may generally use these funds for broad purposes, including general operating and pandemic-related costs such as purchasing personal protective equipment. Additionally, the State has been allocated approximately $9.0 billion under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act's Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER).

The District has been allocated $157,913 in CARES Act funding and has received $157,913. The District is expected to receive a total of $1,798,506 through CRRSA and ARP funding. 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, 2021. A copy of such 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, special purpose fund and debt service 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.

Source: Audited Financials of the District.

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 May 17, 2022, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District's budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 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 2017 through 2021, and the amounts budgeted for 2022 and 2023.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	General Fund Total Revenue	State Aid	State Aid to Revenues (%)
2017	$157,986,120	$14,593,006	9.24
2018	160,650,264	15,247,862	9.49
2019	164,311,439	15,479,924	9.42
2020	167,246,460	15,305,164	9.15
2021	169,552,011	15,474,808	9.13
2022 (Budgeted) [a]	174,689,788	16,925,660	9.69
2023 (Budgeted) [a]	177,856,084	18,919,699	10.64

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 to the outbreak of COVID-19 the State initially 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 for an extended period. The use of federal stimulus funds has allowed the State to avoid gap closing measurements; however, the State may be required to implement gap closing measurements in the future. 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. If this were to occur, 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 2021-22 Enacted Budget provided $29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-22 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of $3.0 billion or 11.3 percent compared to the 2020-21 school year, and included a $41.4 billion or 7.6 percent Foundation Aid increase. Approximately 75 percent of this increase was targeted to high-need school districts.

The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget also provided $13 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund to public schools. This funding available for use over multiple years, was designed to assist schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2021-22 Enacted budget allocated $629 million of these funds to school districts as targeted grants to support efforts to address learning loss through activities such as summer enrichment and comprehensive after-school programs. In addition, the State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget used $105 million of federal funds to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2021-22 school year.

The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget provides $31.3 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represents a year-to-year funding increase of $2.1 billion or 7.07% and includes $21.4 billion of Foundation Aid which increased 8.1% from 2021-22. The 2022-23 school year increase in Foundation Aid primarily reflects the second year of the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula.

The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget also increases the State's annual investment in prekindergarten to $1.1 billion, an increase of $125 million, or 13%. The Enacted Budget also includes a total of $100 million of matching funds over two years to be provided to school districts and BOCES with the highest needs to address student wellbeing and learning loss in response to the trauma brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes support for extended school day or school year programs, afterschool programs, mental health professionals and other locally determined initiatives.

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. The State's budget has been adopted by April

1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 9, 2022. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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, the COVID-19 pandemic, 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 revisions. Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget.

In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the federal administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

There can be no assurance that the State's financial position will not change materially and adversely from current projections. If this were to occur, the State would be required to take additional gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations; 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.

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.

State Aid Litigation

In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in <u>Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. New York</u> 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, on appeal 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 Legislature as an amount sufficient to provide a sound basic education – was reasonably determined. State legislative reforms in the wake of The Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision included increased accountability for expenditure of State funds and collapsing over 30 categories of school aid for school districts in the State into one classroom operating formula referred to as Foundation Aid. The stated purpose of Foundation Aid is to prioritize funding distribution based upon student need. As a result of the Court of Appeals ruling schools were to receive $5.5 billion increase in foundation aid over a four fiscal year phase-in covering 2007 to 2011.

In school district fiscal year 2009-2010, foundation aid funding was frozen by the State Legislature to the prior fiscal year level, and in the fiscal year thereafter foundation aid funding was reduced through a "gap elimination adjustment" as described above, and other aid adjustments. The final phase-in of foundation aid as originally projected has not occurred as of this date. (See also "*School district fiscal year (2021-2022)*" under the subheading "*Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts*" herein.)

A case related to the <u>Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York</u> was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in <u>New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York ("NYSER")</u> and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the foundation aid formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals held that the plaintiffs causes of action were properly dismissed by the earlier Appellate Division decision except insofar as two causes of action regarding accountability mechanisms and sufficient State funding for a "sound basic education" as applicable solely to the school districts in New York City and Syracuse. The Court emphasized its previous ruling in the CFE case that absent "gross education inadequacies", claims regarding State funding for a "sound basic education" must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. On October 14, 2021 Governor Kathy Hochul announced that New York State has reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the <u>New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State</u> case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing this much-needed funding to our students. The litigation, which has been ongoing since 2014, sought to require New York State to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula that was put into place following the historic Campaign for Fiscal Equity cases, and had been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007 and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools, however, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid. The new settlement requires New York State to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the FY 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April 2021, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget and enshrined this commitment into law. A breakdown of Foundation Aid funding is set forth below:

- FY 2022: $19.8 billion, covering 30% of the existing shortfall
- FY 2023: Approximately $21.3 billion, covering 50% of the anticipated shortfall
- FY 2024: Approximately $23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts

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 (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 were 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 was 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased Federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support was 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 was expected to total $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continued prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provided 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 was continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflect current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues came 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 and recent releases by the State regarding the projected revenue shortfalls in such budget.

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): For the 2021-2022 school year, the State's Enacted budget provided $29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-2022 school year through School Aid, the highest level of State aid ever, supporting the operational costs of school districts that educate 2.5 million students statewide. This investment represented an increase of 11.3% ($3.0 billion) compared to the 2020-2021 school year, including a $1.4 billion (7.6%) Foundation Aid increase. The Enacted budget allocated $13 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, will help schools safely reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Budget allocated $629 million of these funds to school districts as targeted grants to support efforts to address learning loss through activities such as summer enrichment and comprehensive after-school programs. In addition, the Budget used $105 million of federal funds to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2021-2022 school year.

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): For the 2022-2023 Enacted Budget provides $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2% compared to the 2021-2022 school year and includes a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-2023 Enacted Budget also programs $14 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, is designed to assist schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget allocates $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget increases federal funds buy $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

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 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: 0.0%, Environmental Score: 20.0%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

In addition, OSC helps local government officials manage government resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local governments 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 District has not been audited in the past five years.

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 2023 fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	TRS	ERS
2018	$6,769,019	$2,480,484
2019	7,350,514	2,376,369
2020	6,215,116	2,361,129
2021	6,862,666	2,632,230
2022	6,876,897	2,542,232
2023 (Budgeted)	7,483,552	2,155,189

Source: Audited Financial Statements and 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, 2022 is as follows:

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2021	$319,235,637
Charges for the Year:	
Service Cost	7,739,474
Interest	6,946,410
Changes of Benefit Terms	0
Effect of Demographic Gains or Losses	(14,022,167)
Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs	(59,600,498)
Benefit Payments	(10,821,962)
Net Changes	-$69,758,743
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2022	$249,476,894

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 Huntington. 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.

The following table sets forth the amount of the District's General Fund revenue (excluding other financing sources) comprised of real property taxes for each of the fiscal years 2017 through 2021, inclusive and for the amounts budgeted for the 2022 and 2023 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Total Revenue	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to Revenues (%)
2017	$157,986,120	$132,307,298	83.75
2018	160,650,264	134,524,663	83.74
2019	164,311,439	138,010,216	83.99
2020	167,246,460	143,038,422	85.53
2021	169,552,011	143,409,427	84.58
2022 (Budgeted) [a]	174,689,788	143,217,642	81.98
2023 (Budgeted) [a]	177,856,084	144,628,324	81.32

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

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

Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes for the District, together with County, Town and Fire District taxes, are collected by the Town Tax Receiver. 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 Receiver distributes the collected tax money to the Town, fire and school districts prior to distributing the balance collected to the County. Uncollected amounts are not segregated by the Receiver and any deficiency in tax collection is the County's liability. The District thereby is assured of full tax collection.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

Chapter 97 of the 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.

The State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget withholds STAR benefits to taxpayers who are delinquent in the payment of their school taxes and maintains the income limit for the exemption to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit.

Approximately 4% (including STAR) of the District's 2020-2021 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 4% of the District's 2021-2022 school tax levy exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2022. (See *"State Aid"* herein).

Valuations, Rates and Levies

The following table sets forth District's assessed and full valuations, tax rates and levies for each of the years 2018 through 2022.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Assessed Valuation	State Equal. Rate (%)	Full Valuation	Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Valuation	Tax Levy	Amount Uncollected
2018	$79,865,722	0.84	$ 9,507,824,048	$1,789.61	$142,972,862	$0
2019	79,812,695	0.80	9,976,586,875	1,828.33	145,798,566	0
2020	79,870,444	0.76	10,509,268,947	1,873.82	149,717,837	0
2021	77,901,186	0.74	10,527,187,297	2,825.79	149,717,837	0
2022	75,327,136	0.74	10,179,342,703	1,986.56	149,718,247	0

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties in the District
2021-2022 Assessment Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation
Marketspan Generation, LLC	Utility	$30,239,550
Long Island Lighting Co.	Utility	1,281,508
Long Island Power Authority	Utility	828,096
Iroquois Gas Transmission System	Utility	406,939
Keyspan Corporation	Utility	308,669
Eatons Neck LLC	Estate	276,300
Atria Senior Living Group Inc.	Apartments	177,600
Verizon	Utility	159,178
Fort Slongo, LLC	Shopping Center	75,000
Serota Northport LLC	Commercial	66,000
Four T. Associates LLC	Marina	65,000
Connecticut Storage Fund	Commercial	58,000
Britannia Acquisition LLC	Commercial	57,500
East Northport LLC	Commercial	53,000
Guiseppe Cavagnaro	Commercial	47,800
	Total	$34,100,140 [a]

a. Represents 45.27% of the Assessed Valuation of the District for 2021-2022.
Source: Town Assessment Roll.

Long Island Power Authority Tax Certiorari

The Long Island Power Authority and National Grid have initiated tax certiorari proceedings challenging the property tax assessment of the Northport Power Plant. As the assessing authority, the Town of Huntington opposed these challenges before the Suffolk County, N.Y. Supreme Court. The Northport Power Plant currently pays approximately $54.2 million in taxes to the Northport-East Northport School District. The Power Plant's assessed valuation represents approximately 36% of the total assessed valuation of the District. An adverse result of the tax certiorari proceedings could have a considerable impact on the District's residential property taxes and future school district budgets. The District filed suit against LIPA and National Grid in May 2011 alleging a breach of contract after LIPA and National Grid filed the tax certiorari proceedings. The claim was dismissed by the Suffolk County Supreme Court. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, Second Department. A reduction in the school taxes paid by the Power Plant results in a shift in the tax burden to the District's taxpayers and could impact future budgets. The impact would be contingent upon the amount of the Power Plant's property tax assessment reduction. Any award of back taxes payable to LIPA and/or National Grid as a result of the proceeding would not be the responsibility of the District.

On July 20, 2020 and August 12, 2020, the Board of Education voted to approve the terms of a settlement between the School District, the Town of Huntington and LIPA, which resolves the School District's breach of contract case pending before the Appellate Division, Second Department and the tax certiorari proceedings commenced by LIPA and National Grid against the Town, subject to the approval of the Huntington Town Board (the terms of the settlement are set forth in a term sheet dated July 2, 2020 (Term Sheet)). On September 3, 2020, the Huntington Town Board voted and approved the terms of the settlement. The settlement terms include a reduction of the assessed value of the Northport Power Plant over a 7-year glide path period resulting in a gradual reduction of total taxes paid to jurisdictions thereby reducing the Northport Power Plant school taxes from $56 million to approximately $32 million over the 7-year glidepath period rather than an immediate reduction in taxes, together with a phased-in payment of $14.5 million directly to the School District to mitigate the loss of tax revenue from the Northport Power Plant.

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, in view of the District's ability to fund the same through use of appropriate funding mechanisms provided by the Local Finance Law.

There are two cases worthy of special mention:

A 51-year old former School District student who attended the Bellerose Avenue Elementary School, filed an action on July 15, 2021, in which he alleged that the School District was negligent in permitting a teacher to engage in sexual abuse in 1971. The lawsuit invokes the "revival" portion of the Child Victims Act which permits time-barred negligence actions against entities who are alleged to have been negligent where a plaintiff was a child at the time the alleged abuse happened. Such actions must have been time-barred due to the statute of limitations as of the enactment of the Child Victims Act in order to be eligible for "revival." In April of 2022, plaintiff's attorney informed the School District's counsel that there was an error in the complaint and that the alleged abuse occurred in 1981 and not 1971. The court granted plaintiff permission to amend the complaint to correct this error and also to amend the complaint to name the former employee of the School District as a defendant rather than simply listing "John Doe" in the case caption. The School District notified potential insurance carriers of the newly-alleged incident date, and received a response from Utica Mutual that an insurance policy may have been in effect during the relevant time period. Utica Mutual has since notified the School District that it disclaims coverage based primarily upon the fact that the School District has not been able to locate an actual copy of the insurance policy from 1981 despite its search. However, Utica Mutual has indicated that it will provide a "courtesy defense" for the School District and pay for outside counsel to defend the School District. While Utica Mutual has agreed to bear the cost and expense of the defense of this matter, the insurance coverage issue has not been confirmed with certainty. Any funds that the District would have to pay in either a verdict or settlement may therefore have to come from District funds notwithstanding the fact that Utica Mutual may contribute funds toward a verdict or settlement.

A 66-year old former School District student commenced an action for pain and suffering emotional distress damages, on August 4, 2021, invoking the "revival" portion of the Child Victims Act. The Child Victims Act permits child victims of sexual abuse to bring otherwise time-barred negligence actions against entities who are alleged to have been negligent. In this matter, the plaintiff alleges having been sexually abused in or about 1965-1966, while a 6th grader at the Ocean Avenue Elementary School that was, it is alleged, temporarily located on the premises of St. Paul's United Methodist Church. Plaintiff specifically alleges negligent hiring, supervision, retention, direction, statutory duty to report abuse under 413 and 420, premises liability, breach of the school's in loco parentis duties and vicarious liability on the part of the District. General Counsel for the District answered the Complaint denying all material allegations and interposing affirmative defenses. Discovery demands have been exchanged and Plaintiff has provided some particulars as to his claims in June of 2022, but the Court has not as of yet mandated specific deadlines within which to complete discovery. Due to the passage of time and the fact that the allegations of this claim date back to the mid-1960s, the District has been unable to locate liability insurance coverage. Any cost and expense related to the defense of this matter, as well as any funds that the District would have to pay in either a verdict or settlement would therefore have to come from District funds.

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. The District has invested in school cyber insurance to mitigate liability at the cost of remedy, should a cyber attack occur.

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 "*Events Affecting 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 initially 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 for extended periods. The spread of the outbreak or resurgence 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 "*State Aid*" and "*Events Affecting 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, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of 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 "Premium Note"). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Note must amortize the note premium over the remaining term of the Premium Note, based on the owner's yield over the remaining term of the Premium Note determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a 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 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 Premium Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the 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 Premium Notes 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 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

In order to assist the purchasers of the Notes in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the District will execute an "Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events", substantially in the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned a rating of "Aa1" to the outstanding bonds of the District. This rating will reflect only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's, 7 WTC at Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761. 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 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 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 upon request from the business office of the District: Robert Howard, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Northport-East Northport Union Free School District, 158 Laurel Avenue, Northport, NY 11768, Phone (631) 262-6632, Fax (631) 262-6892 and email: robert.howard@northport.k12.ny.us or from the office of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number 631/331-8888.

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 LORENZO LICOPOLI
President of the Board of Education
Northport-East Northport Union Free School District
Northport, New York

August , 2022

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Balance Sheet
General Fund

	Fiscal Year End June 30: 2019	2020	2021
Assets:			
Cash	$ 31,140,142	$ 34,315,314	$ 35,918,313
Due From State and Federal	2,781,425	585,797	984,266
Due from Other Governments	417,187	2,552,001	2,687,855
Due from Other Funds	1,504,510	1,511,612	1,939,789
Due from Fiduciary Funds	167,574	36,208	
Account Receivables	130,139	22,207	18,094
Prepaid Expenditures	1,997,719	1,903,437	1,983,291
Total Assets	$ 38,138,696	$ 40,926,576	$ 43,531,608
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ 2,714,639	$ 1,541,172	$ 2,360,012
Accrued Liabilities	1,078,140	1,124,011	2,317,286
Due to Other Funds	1,796,296	4,814,239	1,075,651
Due to Other Governments		1,534,695	64,262
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	7,596,801	6,500,289	7,160,058
Due to Employees' Retirement System	759,577	735,453	811,701
Compensated Absence	132,729	63,805	643,967
Unearned Revenues	386,242	20,469	312,078
Deferred Revenues	96,084	536,000	414,719
Total Liabilities	14,560,508	16,870,133	15,159,734
Fund Balances:			
Non-spendable			
Prepaids	1,997,719	1,903,437	1,983,291
Restricted			
Capital	1,671,067	1,692,155	5,694,661
Unemployment Insurance	825,922	831,073	832,285
Insurance	50,564	51,189	51,264
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	2,992,231	2,978,612	2,232,882
Workers' Compensation	2,637,332	2,528,212	2,391,694
Retirement Contribution - ERS & TRS	3,523,720	3,423,818	4,908,412
Asssigned	3,036,527	4,893,067	3,289,793
Unassigned	6,843,106	5,754,880	6,987,592
Total Fund Equity	23,578,188	24,056,443	28,371,874
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 38,138,696	$ 40,926,576	$ 43,531,608

Source: Audited Annual Financial Reports of the School District (2019-2021)
NOTE: This schedule NOT audited

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Equity
General Fund

	Fiscal Year End June 30: 2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	$ 132,307,298	$ 134,524,663	$ 138,010,216	$ 143,038,422	$ 143,409,427
Other Tax Items	8,615,019	8,449,613	7,973,874	6,691,759	6,218,369
Charges for Services	830,499	823,927	835,700	735,041	645,434
Use of Money and Property	262,827	471,160	649,864	500,775	220,610
Sale of Prop & Comp for Loss	325,501	133,772	373,179	57,356	8,970
State Aid	14,593,006	15,247,862	15,479,924	15,305,164	15,474,808
Miscellaneous	994,718	958,459	917,494	763,208	3,273,446
Federal Sources	57,252	40,808	71,188	154,735	300,947
Total Revenues	157,986,120	160,650,264	164,311,439	167,246,460	169,552,011
Expenditures:					
General Support	16,767,450	17,584,503	18,472,827	19,383,820	19,135,548
Instruction	89,670,787	90,916,852	91,948,232	92,254,284	93,177,753
Pupil Transportation	7,559,684	7,855,490	7,782,555	6,345,915	7,906,533
Community Services	397,054	426,830	396,295	381,284	90,466
Employee Benefits	36,848,674	38,269,007	38,936,996	37,980,041	39,201,282
Debt Service	2,752,492	3,860,962	4,128,105	4,613,185	4,924,896
Total Expenditures	153,996,141	158,913,644	161,665,010	160,958,529	164,436,478
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	3,989,979	1,736,620	2,646,429	6,287,931	5,115,533
Other Sources And Uses:					
Premieum Obligations		242,127	567,500	437,219	307,600
Operating Transfers In	1,048,341			44,121	
Operating Transfers (Out)	(4,516,589)	(3,100,914)	(3,358,057)	(6,291,016)	(1,107,702)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(3,468,248)	(2,858,787)	(2,790,557)	(5,809,676)	(800,102)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	521,731	(1,122,167)	(144,128)	478,255	4,315,431
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	24,322,752	24,844,483	23,722,316	23,578,188	24,056,443
Other Changes in Fund Equity					
Fund Equity - End of Year	$ 24,844,483	$ 23,722,316	$ 23,578,188	$ 24,056,443	$ 28,371,874

Source: Audited Annual Financial Reports of the School District (2017-2021)
NOTE: This schedule NOT audited

Budget Summary
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30: 2022-23 (1)	2021-22 (2)
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	$ 144,628,324	$ 143,217,642
STAR Reimbursement	6,000,000	6,500,000
Assigned Fund Balance	2,559,240	2,411,265
Restricted Reserves	336,721	336,721
State Aid	18,919,699	16,925,660
Use of Money and Property	120,000	370,000
Charges for Services	530,000	587,000
Federal Aid	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	4,712,100	4,291,500
Total Revenues	$ 177,856,084	$ 174,689,788
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$ 91,464,394	$ 89,512,991
Employee Benefits	41,433,570	40,282,800
Equipment and Supplies	3,216,428	3,310,539
Other services	33,194,082	32,217,685
Debt Service	4,783,196	5,501,359
Interfund Transfers	3,764,414	3,864,414
Total Expenditures	$ 177,856,084	$ 174,689,788

(1) The 2022-23 Budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 17, 2022.

(2) The 2021-22 Budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 18, 2021

APPENDIX B

CASH FLOWS

CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2021-2022 (Actual) (000)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Balance (beg. of month) (1)	28,261	22,893	16,270	40,645	29,939	17,197	2,493	64,394	71,703	61,920	45,023	51,769	28,261
RECEIPTS:													
School Property Taxes						1,081	66,303	18,383			17,586	40,470	143,823
Library Property Taxes							1,672	1,672	1,584	1,576	1,857	1,672	10,033
STAR Aid							5,995						5,995
State Aid	65	535	2,651	3,449	644	1,074	50	50	3,815			776	13,109
Other Receipts	2,266	172	1,640	1,253	109	192	173	149	476	182	534	445	7,591
Transfers	642	267	99	275	324	1,265	1,441	679	588	1,352	1,275	1,069	9,276
Note Proceeds - TAN			35,373										35,373
Total Receipts	2,973	974	39,763	4,977	1,077	3,612	75,634	20,933	6,463	3,110	21,252	44,432	225,200
DISBURSEMENTS:													
Salaries and Benefits	2,934	1,842	6,803	8,386	7,483	7,418	7,033	7,382	9,121	10,872	7,311	16,590	93,175
Other Expenses	4,224	4,022	6,907	6,380	4,681	9,412	5,499	4,965	5,678	4,941	5,146	6,988	68,843
Debt Service - Principal & Interest		543	474	34	819			43	474	2,304		408	5,099
TAN Principal Repayment Provision												35,000	35,000
Transfers	347	354	368	47		650	365	398	137	1,054	1,213	4,700	9,633
Public Library	836	836	836	836	836	836	836	836	836	836	836	837	10,033
Total Disbursements	8,341	7,597	15,388	15,683	13,819	18,316	13,733	13,624	16,246	20,007	14,506	64,523	221,783
Balance (end of month)	22,893	16,270	40,645	29,939	17,197	2,493	64,394	71,703	61,920	45,023	51,769	31,678	31,678

Note Payment Account (2)													
Balance (Beginning)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	35,000
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000	35,000
Balance (Ending)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Balance as of June 30, 2021. Opening balances includes restricted reserves and excludes approximately $7.5 million prepaid exenditures and in capital reserves.

(2) The Note Payment Account reflects the amounts set aside by the District to pay the principal and interest of the Tax Anticipation Notes at their maturity. The interest payment on such notes is not reflected in the Note Repayment Account, but is recorded as a disbursement in the schedule above.

CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2022-2023 (Projected) (000)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Balance (beg. of month) (1)	31,678	26,116	19,362	8,293	33,091	18,973	2,851	66,143	73,605	28,475	13,628	19,143	31,678
RECEIPTS:													
School Property Taxes							67,975	18,802			17,355	40,496	144,628
Library Property Taxes							1,700	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	10,205
STAR Aid							6,000						6,000
State Aid	71	589	2,916	3,794	709	1,182	55	55	4,196			853	14,420
Other Receipts	2,266	172	1,641	1,253	109	192	173	149	476	182	533	445	7,591
Transfers	642	266	98	275	324	1,265	1,441	679	588	1,352	1,275	1,069	9,274
Note Proceeds - TAN				35,500									35,500
Total Receipts	2,979	1,027	4,655	40,822	1,142	2,639	77,344	21,386	6,961	3,235	20,864	44,564	227,618
DISBURSEMENTS:													
Salaries and Benefits	2,992	1,879	6,939	8,553	7,632	7,566	7,173	7,530	9,304	11,090	7,458	16,922	95,038
Other Expenses	4,351	4,144	7,114	6,572	4,822	9,695	5,664	5,114	5,848	5,088	5,299	7,197	70,908
Debt Service - Principal & Interest		553	451		1,955			33	451		530	533	4,506
TAN Repayment Principal Provision									35,500				35,500
Transfers	347	354	369	48		650	365	397	138	1,054	1,212	700	5,634
Public Library	851	851	851	851	851	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	10,205
Total Disbursements	8,541	7,781	15,724	16,024	15,260	18,761	14,052	13,924	52,091	18,082	15,349	26,202	221,791
Balance (end of month)	26,116	19,362	8,293	33,091	18,973	2,851	66,143	73,605	28,475	13,628	19,143	37,505	37,505

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total
Note Payment Account (2)													
Balance (Beginning)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,698	35,500	-	-	-	-
Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,698	18,802	-	-	-	-	35,500
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,500	-	-	-	35,500
Balance (Ending)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,698	35,500	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Balance as of June 30, 2022. Opening balances includes restricted reserves and excludes prepaid expenditures and capital reserves.

(2) The Note Payment Account reflects the amounts set aside by the District to pay the principal and interest of the Tax Anticipation Notes at their maturity. The interest payment on such notes is not reflected in the Note Repayment Account, but is recorded as a disbursement in the schedule above.

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

APPENDIX C

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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.

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2021

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT 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
Northport-East Northport 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 fund of the Northport-East Northport Union Free School District (the "District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 fund of the District as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, during the year ended June 30, 2021. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 the District's total other post-employment benefits liability, schedule of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of District's contributions on pages 3 through 20 and 65 through 68, 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 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 14, 2021 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 the 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP
Islandia, NY
October 14, 2021

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Northport-East Northport Union Free School District's (the "District") financial performance for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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-based 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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows:

- The general fund adopted budget, the only fund with a legally adopted budget, as approved by the voters on June 9, 2020 for the year ending June 30, 2021, was $172,752,759. This is an increase of $1,675,091 or 0.98% over the previous year's budget and an increase of $5,503,214 or 3.29% over the previous year's actual expenditures and transfers. As illustrated in the table below, although the adjusted budget increase from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 was 0.98%, actual expenditures decreased over the same period of time by 1.02%.

- Total actual expenditures and transfers for the 2020-2021 fiscal year decreased by $1,705,365 or 1.02% from the previous year's actual expenditures and transfers. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in transfers to other funds offset by increases in instruction, pupil transportation and employee benefits.

	Adopted Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual Expenditures
2019 - 2020	$171,077,668	$171,852,926	$167,249,545
2020 - 2021	$172,752,759	$173,957,777	$165,544,180
Change	$1,675,091	$2,104,851	-$1,705,365
Percentage Change	0.98%	1.22%	-1.02%

- The 2020-2021 adopted budget was adjusted for various items during the year. The final adjusted budget for the year ending June 30, 2021 was $173,957,777. This difference of $1,205,018 reflects the following adjustments: (1) roll-over of prior year (2019-2020) encumbrances of $501,594, resulting in the original budget of $173,254,353, (2) donations from various sources in the amount of $3,424 and (3) additional use of employee benefit accrued liability reserve of $700,000.

- The District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, "*Fiduciary Activities,*" in 2021. This resulted in the restatement of opening net position for the district-wide financial statements and opening fund balance for the special revenue fund effective July 1, 2020. See note 20, "Prior Period Adjustment" for further information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows: (continued)

- The 2020-2021 financial statements reflect actual revenues over the budgeted amount and actual expenditures and encumbrances under the budgeted amount. The budgetary savings of $9,366,691 and how that savings was utilized is illustrated in the following table:

Revenues over budget	$ 1,831,622
Expenditures and encumbrances under budget	7,535,069
Total budgetary savings (revenues + expenditures)	**9,366,691**
Change in nonspendable (prepaid expenditures)	(79,854)
Transfer to Capital Reserve (established 2018)	(2,000,000)
Transfer to Capital Reserve (established 2021)	(2,000,000)
Transfer to Retirement Contribution Reserve	(1,621,530)
Transfer of interest earnings to reserves	(16,330)
Return of unused Unempoyment Reserve	(5,000)
Transfer to assigned fund balance to lower the tax levy	(2,411,265)
Transfer to unassigned fund balance	(1,232,712)
Balance of budgetary savings	**$ -**

- The 2020-2021 total budgetary savings was $9,366,691. The District used $2,411,265 or 26% of the total budgetary savings to lower the 2021-2022 tax levy. The District consistently uses budgetary savings to lower the tax levy. Last year, the District used 131% of its 2019-2020 total budgetary savings to lower the 2020-2021 tax levy.

- The 2020-2021 revenues were over budget by $1,831,622. This reflects the net variance amount for all the revenue items. Significant revenue variances existed as a result of the following: (1) a payment of $2,500,000 due to a legal settlement with LIPA regarding a dispute over the tax assessment of the Northport Power Plant reflected in the miscellaneous revenue as discussed later in this section of the financial statements, offset by (2) state aid in the amount of $464,615 was never received due to estimates versus actuals for expenditure driven aids as well as state aid cuts; (3) $156,030 was not received from sale of property and compensation for loss due to less insurance recoveries; (4) charges for services were less than expected by $237,066.

- The 2020-2021 expenditures and encumbrances were under budget by $7,535,069, primarily due to the following items: (1) actual utility costs for fuel oil, natural gas and electricity were less than anticipated; (2) actual maintenance and equipment repair costs were less than budgeted; (3) actual supplies and textbook costs were less than budgeted; (4) actual tuition for children with handicapping conditions were less than budgeted; (5) expenditures for salaries and contractual services were less than projected for pupil services; and (6) actual pupil transportation costs were less than budgeted. Please see 'General Fund Budgetary Highlights – Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget' for further discussion on this topic.

- The general fund total fund balance, as reflected on the balance sheet in the fund financial statements, increased by $4,315,431 to $28,371,874. This was due to the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows: (continued)

- The $4,315,431 increase in the District's general fund balance from $24,056,443 at June 30, 2020 to $28,371,874 at June 30, 2021 is illustrated in the table below.

Fund Balance as of June 30, 2020	$ 24,056,443
Increases to fund balance:	
Nonspendable - prepaids	79,854
Reserve for capital	4,002,506
Reserve for unemployment insruance	1,212
Reserve for insurance	75
Retirement contribution reserve - ERS	77,516
Retirement contribution reserve - TRS	1,407,078
Assigned fund balance (roll-over prior year encumbrances)	376,934
Unassigned fund balance	1,232,712
Total increases to fund balance	7,177,887
Decreases to fund balance	
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve	(745,730)
Workers' compensation reserve	(136,518)
Assigned appropriated fund balance	(1,980,208)
Total decreases to fund balance	(2,862,456)
Fund balance as of June 30, 2021	$ 28,371,874

- The amount of the general fund unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2021 is $6,987,592. This is 4.00% of the District's 2021-2022 approved operating budget of $174,689,788. The District is in compliance with the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit, which restricts the unassigned fund balance to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's budget for the upcoming school year. Maintaining the maximum unassigned fund balance provides financial protection for unforeseen expenditures or revenue shortfalls and helps to ensure that adequate cash flow is available for operating expenses.

- Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 established a tax levy limit that affected all local governments, most school districts and independent taxing entities such as library, fire and water districts. The law has been referred to as the "2% property tax cap". Under this law, the growth in the property tax levy is capped at 2% or the rate of inflation, whichever is less, with some exceptions. School districts have the ability to override the cap by obtaining a super majority, or 60% approval by the District's budget voters. The District's 2020-2021 projected tax levy was under the 2% property tax cap for the thirteenth consecutive year.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows: (continued)

- The District established and funded allowable reserves in anticipation of the 2% property tax cap and the pending LIPA tax certiorari on the Northport Power Plant. Reserve funds provide the District with a legal channel to save money for future needs. As part of the District's long range financial plan, these incremental savings have helped to alleviate the financial impact of the 2% property tax cap. The Northport Power Plant currently pays approximately $54.2 million in taxes to the Northport-East Northport School District. The plant's assessed valuation represents approximately 36% of the total assessed valuation of the School District. In July and August of 2020, the Board of Education voted to approve the terms of a settlement between the School District, the Town of Huntington and LIPA, which resolves the School District's breach of contract case, and was subsequently approved by the Town of Huntington. The settlement terms include a reduction of the assessed value of the Northport Power Plant over a 7-year period resulting in a gradual reduction of total taxes paid to jurisdictions thereby reducing the Northport Power Plant school taxes from $56 million to approximately $32 million over the 7-year period rather than an immediate reduction in taxes, together with a phased-in payment of $14.5 million directly to the School District to mitigate the loss of tax revenue from the Northport Power Plant.

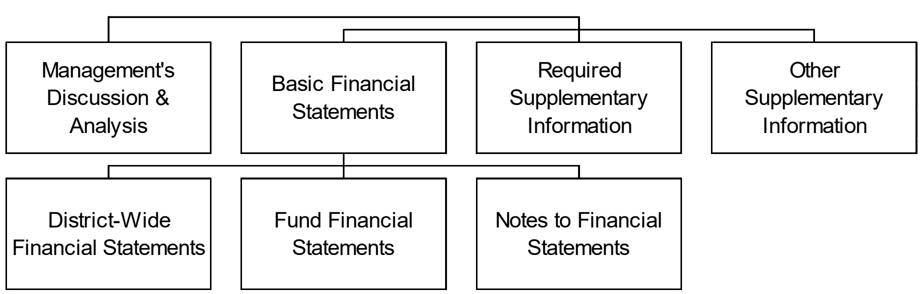
- On the district-wide financial statements, total net position decreased by $28,385,088 or 19.3% to ($175,559,335) for the year ended June 30, 2021, compared to ($147,174,247) at June 30, 2020. The decrease in net position is primarily the result of the increase of the unfunded addition to the total other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability, and increase in the net pension liability for the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, offset by a decrease in the net pension liability for the New York State Employees' Retirement System.

- The District's total OPEB liability amounted to $319,235,637 as of June 30, 2021, which is an increase of $27,104,351 over the prior year amount. See Note 14 for further detail.

- On the district-wide financial statements, the District's expenses for the year totaled $202,095,474. Of this amount, $4,547,503 was offset by program charges for services and operating grants. General revenues of $169,162,883 amount to 97.38% of total revenues, and were not adequate to cover the balance of program expenses.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts - Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements consist of district-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.



OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The chart below summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of MD&A highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Major Features of the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
		Fund Financial Statements	
	District-Wide	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as special education and building maintenance	Instances in which the District administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as collection of property taxes on behalf of another government
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 focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial 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 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/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; 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

The district-wide financial statements are organized to provide an understanding of the fiscal performance of the District as a whole in a manner similar to a private sector business. There are two district-wide financial statements - the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide both an aggregate and long-term view of the District's finances. These statements utilize the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes the financial effects of events when they occur, without regard to the timing of cash flows related to the events.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

District-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities presents information showing the change in net position during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are recorded at the time the underlying financial event occurs. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will result in cash flow in future fiscal periods.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, not the District as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District also uses fund accounting to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the District are reported in the governmental funds and the fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

These statements utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the period that they become measurable and available. It recognizes expenditures in the period that they become measurable, funded through available resources and payable within a current period.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the district-wide financial statements. However, the governmental fund financial statements focus on shorter term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year for spending in future years. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's operations and the services it provides.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of district-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the district-wide financial statements. By doing so, you may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains six individual governmental funds: general fund, special aid fund, special revenue fund, school food service fund, debt service fund and capital projects fund, each of which is considered to be a major fund and is presented separately in the fund financial statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the District in its capacity as custodian or trustee and utilize the accrual basis of accounting. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements. The fiduciary activities have been excluded from the District's district-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The District's total net position decreased by $28,380,088 between fiscal year 2021 and 2020. A summary of the District's Statements of Net Position follows.

	6/30/2021	6/30/2020*	Change	Percent Change
Current and other assets	$ 52,670,330	$ 48,206,674	$ 4,463,656	9.3%
Capital assets, net	103,772,352	103,357,393	414,959	0.4%
Net pension asset - proportionate share		10,776,144	(10,776,144)	-100.0%
Total assets	156,442,682	162,340,211	(5,897,529)	-3.6%
Deferred outflows of resources	97,796,378	101,339,632	(3,543,254)	-3.5%
Other liabilities	15,193,894	50,953,594	(35,759,700)	-70.2%
Non-current liabilities	383,134,753	318,508,566	64,626,187	20.3%
Net pension liability - proportionate share	11,492,380	12,759,810	(1,267,430)	-9.9%
Total liabilities	409,821,027	382,221,970	27,599,057	7.2%
Deferred inflows of resources	19,977,368	28,632,120	(8,654,752)	-30.2%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	51,997,423	52,271,355	(273,932)	-0.5%
Restricted	19,771,168	16,309,251	3,461,917	21.2%
Unrestricted (deficit)	(247,327,926)	(215,754,853)	(31,573,073)	-14.6%
Total net position (deficit)	$ (175,559,335)	$ (147,174,247)	$ (28,385,088)	19.3%

* Current and other assets and restricted net position for 2020 have been restated. See Note 20 for further information.

Current and other assets increased by $4,463,656, as compared to the prior year. The increase is primarily related to increases in cash and amounts due from state and federal.

Capital assets, net increased by $414,959, as compared to the prior year. This increase was the result of asset purchases, offset by depreciation expense during the year. The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 8 "Capital Assets" provides additional information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Condensed Statement of Net Position (continued)

Net pension asset – proportionate share decreased by $10,776,144, as compared to the prior year. This asset represents the District's share of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System's collective net pension asset at the measurement date of the respective year. The plan reported a net pension liability as of June 30, 2021.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased by $3,543,254 as compared to the prior year. The deferred outflows of resources represents contributions to the state retirement plan subsequent to the measurement dates and actuarial adjustments at the plan level that will be amortized in future years, as well as actuarial adjustments and differences between expected and actual experience relating to the other postemployment benefits plan which will be amortized in future years.

Other liabilities decreased by $35,759,700, as compared to the prior year. This decrease was primarily related to the repayment of bond anticipation notes during the year with the issuance of general obligation bonds, and a decrease in amounts due to other governments, offset by increases in accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and the amount due to the teachers' retirement system.

Noncurrent liabilities increased by $64,626,187, as compared to the prior year. This increase was primarily in connection with the increase in the total other postemployment benefit liability accrual, and the issuance of general obligation bonds. The increase was offset by the payment of principal on serial bonds and energy performance contract. See Note 11 for additional information.

Net pension liability – proportionate share decreased by $1,267,430 in the current year. This liability represents the District's share of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and New York State Teachers' Retirement System's net pension liability at the measurement date of the respective year.

Deferred inflows of resources represent actuarial adjustments at the pension plan level that will be amortized in future years, as well as actuarial adjustments relating to the other postemployment benefits plan which will be amortized in future years. This amount decreased by $8,654,752, as compared to the prior year due to changes in the actuarial adjustments.

The net investment in capital assets relates to the investment in capital assets at cost such as - buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment, net of depreciation and related debt. This decreased over the prior year by $273,932 due to the issuance of general obligation serial bonds, and current year depreciation expense, offset by additions to construction in progress, buildings and improvements and furniture, equipment and vehicles plus current year bond principal payments, and a decrease in bond anticipation notes payable.

The restricted net position at June 30, 2021 is $19,771,168 and is composed of the District's restricted general fund reserves, amounts restricted for scholarships and extraclassroom activities in the special revenue fund, amounts restricted for debt service in the debt service fund, and the capital reserve and unspent bond proceeds in the capital projects fund as seen in the fund balance section on the balance sheet – governmental funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Condensed Statement of Net Position (continued)

The unrestricted deficit amount of $(247,327,926) relates to the balance of the District's net position. This balance does not include the District's reserves or amounts restricted for specific purposes, which are classified as restricted. Additionally, in accordance with state guidelines, the District is only permitted to fund OPEB on a "pay as you go" basis and is not permitted to accumulate funds for the total OPEB liability. This deficit increased over the prior year by $31,573,073 primarily as a result of the increase of the unfunded addition to the total OPEB liability and increase in the net pension liability for the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, offset by a decrease in the net pension liability for the New York State Employees' Retirement System.

The District's total net position decreased by $28,385,088 or 19.3% to $(175,559,335) for the year ended June 30, 2021, compared to $(147,174,247) at June 30, 2020.

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results

The results of this year's operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities in a programmatic format in the accompanying financial statements. In the MD&A, STAR (school tax relief) revenue is included in the "Property Taxes" line. A summary of this statement for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	6/30/2021	6/30/2020*	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 950,569	$ 1,728,080	$ (777,511)	-45.0%
Operating grants	3,596,934	2,917,979	678,955	23.3%
General revenues:				
Property taxes and STAR	149,718,275	149,717,642	633	0.0%
Other tax items	8,983	12,539	(3,556)	-28.4%
State aid	15,256,114	15,638,222	(382,108)	-2.4%
Federal aid - medicaid reimbursement	116,291	154,735	(38,444)	-24.8%
Other	4,063,220	2,350,269	1,712,951	72.9%
Total revenues	173,710,386	172,519,466	1,190,920	0.7%
Expenses				
General support	26,547,690	29,488,453	(2,940,763)	-10.0%
Instruction	163,129,673	157,279,431	5,850,242	3.7%
Pupil transportation	8,683,554	7,136,033	1,547,521	21.7%
Community services	129,418	561,714	(432,296)	-77.0%
Debt service - interest	1,930,314	1,936,026	(5,712)	-0.3%
School lunch program	1,674,825	1,545,418	129,407	8.4%
Total expenses	202,095,474	197,947,075	4,148,399	2.1%
Extraordinary item		(1,644,109)	1,644,109	-100.0%
Decrease in net position	(28,385,088)	$ (27,071,718)	$ (1,313,370)	4.9%
Net position - beginning, as restated	(147,174,247)			
Net position - ending	$ (175,559,335)			

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (continued)

* Other revenues and instruction expenses for 2020 were restated to conform to the current year presentation as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84.

The District's net position decreased by $28,385,088 for the year ended June 30, 2021. The District's net position decreased by $27,071,718 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

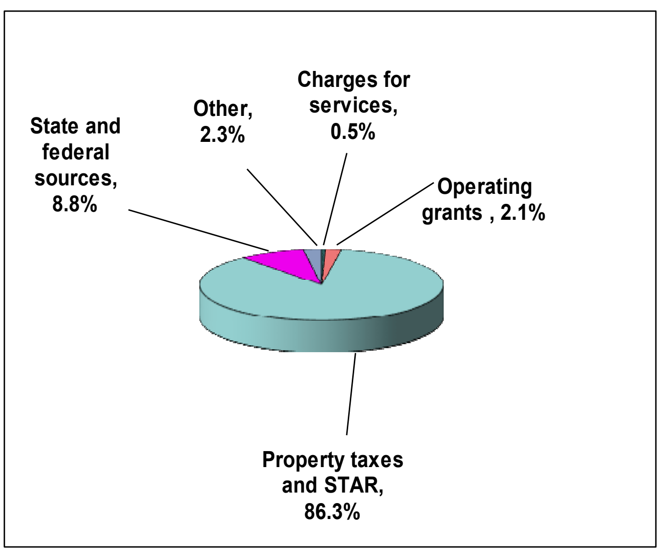
The District's revenues increased by $1,190,920 or 0.7% for the year ended June 30, 2021. The main areas of increase were in operating grants and other revenues. The increase in other revenues was primarily due to the settlement payment from LIPA. See Note 19.C for additional information. The increases in operating grants and other revenues were offset by decreases in charges for services, and state aid.

The District's expenses increased by $4,148,399 or 2.1% for the year ended June 30, 2021. The increase was primarily the result of the increase in the District's share of the New York State Teachers' and Employees' Retirement System's collective net pension costs and an increase in the OPEB liability.

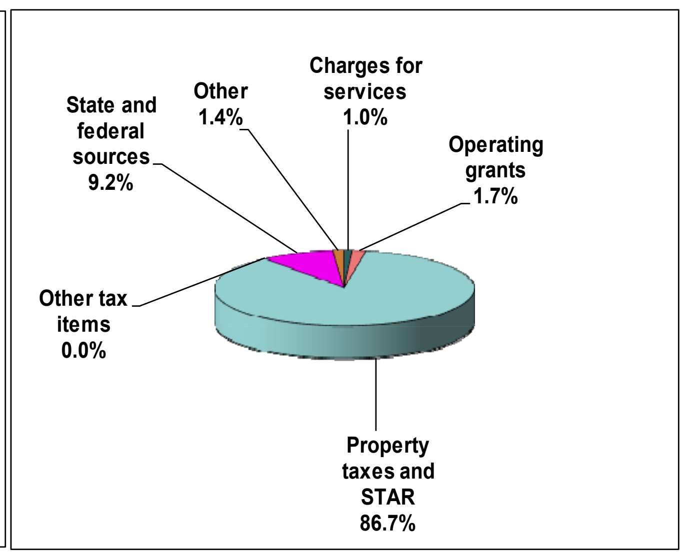
As indicated on the pie charts that follow, property taxes and STAR is the largest component of revenues recognized, representing 86.3% of the total revenues for the year ended June 30, 2021. Instruction expenses are the largest category of expenses incurred at 80.7% of the total expenses for the year ended June 30, 2021.

A graphic display of the distribution of revenues for the two years follows:

Sources of Revenues for Fiscal Year 2021



Sources of Revenues for Fiscal Year 2020

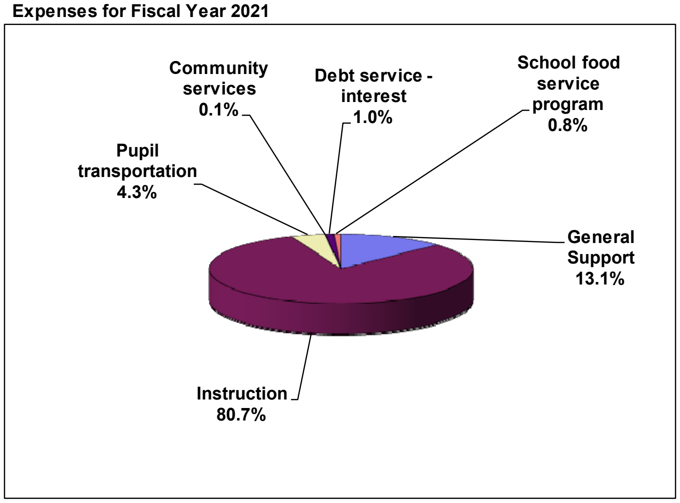


FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

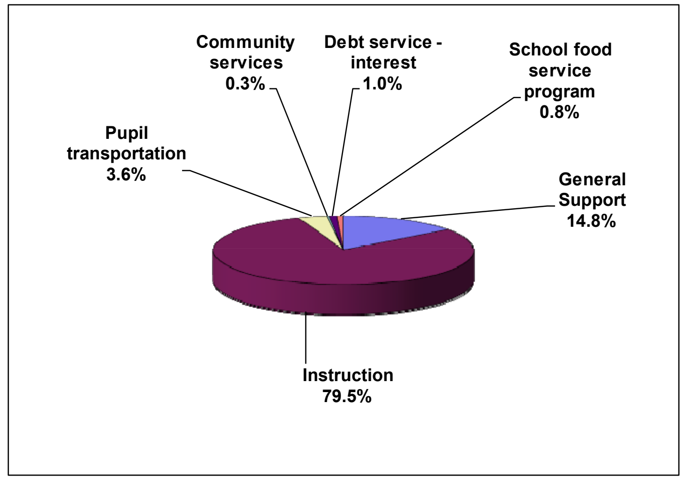
Changes in Net Position from Operating Results (continued)

A graphic display of the distribution of expenses for the two years follows:

Expenses for Fiscal Year 2021



Expenses for Fiscal Year 2020



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS

At June 30, 2021, the District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $37,881,333, which is an increase of $40,649,165 from the prior year. A summary of the change in fund balance by fund is as follows:

	6/30/2021	6/30/2020*	Increase (Decrease)
General Fund			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaids	$ 1,983,291	$ 1,903,437	$ 79,854
Restricted:			
Capital	5,694,661	1,692,155	4,002,506
Unemployment Insurance	832,285	831,073	1,212
Insurance	51,264	51,189	75
Employee Benefit			
Accrued Liability	2,232,882	2,978,612	(745,730)
Workers' Compensation	2,391,694	2,528,212	(136,518)
Retirement Contribution	4,908,412	3,423,818	1,484,594
Total Restricted	16,111,198	11,505,059	4,606,139
Assigned	3,289,793	4,893,067	(1,603,274)
Unassigned	6,987,592	5,754,880	1,232,712
	28,371,874	24,056,443	4,315,431
Special Revenue Fund			
Restricted:			
Scholarships	48,401	57,285	(8,884)
Extraclassroom	297,116	276,752	20,364
	345,517	334,037	11,480
School Food Service Fund			
Nonspendable:			
Inventory	48,078	68,272	(20,194)
Assigned	105,381	114,025	(8,644)
	153,459	182,297	(28,838)
Debt Service Fund			
Restricted:			
Debt service	1,034,907		1,034,907
	1,034,907	-0-	1,034,907
Capital Projects Fund			
Restricted:			
Capital	2,279,546	4,470,155	(2,190,609)
Unspent bond proceeds	3,255,040		3,255,040
Assigned	2,440,990		2,440,990
Unassigned (deficit)		(31,810,764)	31,810,764
	7,975,576	(27,340,609)	35,316,185
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	$ 37,881,333	$ (2,767,832)	$ 40,649,165

*Fund balance in the Special Revenue Fund for 2020 has been restated. See Note 20 for further information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

General Fund

The fund balance in the general fund increased by $4,315,431. This increase was due to budgetary savings offset by planned utilization of reserves and excess fund balance. Budgetary savings were achieved because revenues were higher than anticipated, and costs were lower than anticipated. The following budgetary items accounted for these savings: (1) actual utility costs for fuel oil, natural gas and electricity were less than anticipated; (2) actual maintenance and equipment repair costs were less than budgeted; (3) actual supplies and textbook costs were less than budgeted; (4) actual contractual services for children with handicapping conditions were less than budgeted; (5) expenditures for salaries and contractual services were less than projected for pupil services; and (6) actual transportation costs were less than budgeted.

Special Revenue Fund

The fund balance in the special revenue fund increased by $11,480, as compared to the prior year fund balance, as restated. The increase was primarily due to an increase in fund balance restricted for extraclassroom activities, offset by a decrease in fund balance restricted for scholarships.

Debt Service Fund

The fund balance in the debt service fund increased by $1,034,907, as compared to the prior year due to premiums received on the issuance of general obligation bonds, which will be utilized to reduce debt service expense in future years.

School Food Service Fund

The school food service fund balance decreased by $28,838, as compared to the prior year.

The general fund will continue to subsidize the school food service fund in 2021-2022 by a budgeted interfund transfer of $200,000.

Capital Projects Fund

The capital projects fund balance increased by $35,316,185 due to the issuance of general obligation serial bonds to fund capital projects, offset by capital project expenditures during the year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

2020-2021 Budget

The District's general fund adopted budget for the year ended June 30, 2021 was $172,752,759. This amount was increased by encumbrances carried forward from the prior year in the amount of $501,594, and various budget revisions resulting in additional increases of $703,424 for a total final budget of $173,957,777.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights (continued)

Change in General Fund's Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual)

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

Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance	$	5,754,880
Revenues Over Budget		1,831,622
Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget		7,535,069
Increase in Nonspendable Fund Balance		(79,854)
Unused Appropriated Reserves		(5,000)
Transfer to Reserves (Restricted)		(5,637,860)
Assigned - Appropriated for 2021-22 Budget		(2,411,265)
Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance	$	6,987,592

Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance

The $5,754,880 shown in the table is the portion of the District's June 30, 2020 fund balance that was reported as unassigned. This is 3.33% of the District's 2020-21 approved operating budget of $172,752,759.

Revenues Over Budget

The 2020-2021 final budget for revenues, transfers and appropriated fund balance and reserves was $173,957,777. Reflected in this budget were the following components: (1) assigned fund balance in the amount of $4,391,473; (2) appropriated fund balance reserves in the amount of $1,036,721; (3) encumbrances rolled forward from 2019-2020 in the amount of $501,594 and (4) estimated revenue of $168,027,989. Actual revenues and other sources received for the year were $169,859,611. The excess of actual revenues and other sources over estimated or budgeted revenues amounted to $1,831,622. This reflects the net variance amount for all revenue streams combined. Significant revenue variances existed as a result of the following: (1) miscellaneous revenues exceeded budgeted amounts by $2,616,522 due to a payment relating to a settlement agreement with LIPA, offset by (2) state aid in the amount of $464,615 was never received due to estimates versus actuals for expenditure driven aids and state aid cuts; (3) charges for services were less than expected by $237,066.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights (continued)

Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget

The 2020-2021 final budget for expenditures and transfers, including prior year open encumbrances and budget revisions amounted to $173,957,777. Actual expenditures and transfers as of June 30, 2021 were $165,544,180, and outstanding encumbrances were 878,528. Combined, the expenditures plus encumbrances for 2020-2021 were $166,422,708. The final budget was under-expended by $7,535,069. Budget categories which contributed significantly to the under-expenditure are: (1) actual utility costs for fuel oil, natural gas and electricity were less than anticipated; (2) actual maintenance and equipment repair costs were less than budgeted; (3) actual supplies and textbook costs were less than budgeted; (4) actual contractual services for children with handicapping conditions were less than budgeted; (5) expenditures for salaries and contractual services were less than projected for pupil services; (6) actual transportation costs were less than budgeted; and (7) actual employee benefit costs were less than budgeted.

Expenditures and current year encumbrances under budget contribute directly to the change in the unassigned portion of the general fund - fund balance from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Increase in Nonspendable Fund Balance

Nonspendable fund balance consists of amounts that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. Increases to the nonspendable fund balance decreases the District's unassigned portion of the fund balance by the amount of the increase. The $79,854 in the table on the previous page reflects the net increase to prepaids, specifically health, dental and ancillary insurances provided to employees and retirees.

Unused Appropriated Reserves

The District did not utilize the appropriated reserve for unemployment during the 2020-2021 year as originally anticipated, therefore $5,000 was returned to the reserve.

Transfer to Reserves (Restricted)

Monies transferred from budget lines within the general fund operations into required reserves such as the workers' compensation reserve, the unemployment insurance reserve, capital reserve, employee benefit accrued liability reserve, and the retirement contribution reserve do not affect the combined nonspendable, restricted, assigned and unassigned fund balance unless, and until, these monies are actually expended. The transfers do, however, reduce the District's discretion regarding the use of these transferred monies, and thus, reduce the unassigned portion of the fund balance by the amount of the transfer. The $5,637,860 in the previously presented table reflects the net interest transferred into the reserves of $16,330, plus transfers of $2,000,000 into the 2018 capital reserve, $2,000,000 into the 2021 capital reserve, and $1,621,530 into the retirement contribution reserve.

Assigned - Appropriated Fund Balance

The District has chosen to use $2,411,265 of its available June 30, 2021 fund balance to partially fund its 2021-2022 approved operating budget. The District's long-term goal is to annually reduce the amount of the assigned fund balance. The assigned fund balance has been decreased from $4,391,473 in 2020-2021 to $2,411,265 in 2021-2022.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S FUNDS (continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights (continued)

Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance

Based upon the summary changes shown in the table, the District will begin the 2021-2022 fiscal year with an unassigned fund balance of $6,987,592. This is an increase of $1,232,712 as compared to the prior year. This is 4.00% of the District's 2021-2022 approved operating budget of $174,689,788. The District's unassigned fund balance was in compliance with the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit, which restricts it to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's budget for the upcoming school year.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2021, the District had invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, site improvements, and furniture, equipment and vehicles. The net increase in capital assets is due to capital additions less depreciation recorded for the year ended June 30, 2021. A summary of the District's capital assets, net of depreciation, at June 30, 2021 and 2010 is as follows:

Category	6/30/21	6/30/20	% Change
Land	$ 1,336,364	$ 1,336,364	0.0%
Construction-in-progress	337,154	34,216,362	-99.0%
Buildings and improvements	88,096,773	62,433,396	41.1%
Site improvements	10,378,526	1,558,256	566.0%
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	3,623,535	3,813,015	-5.0%
Totals	$ 103,772,352	$ 103,357,393	0.4%

Capital additions for the year ended June 30, 2021 were $5,580,167. Depreciation expense for the year totaled $5,165,208.

Debt Administration

The District's latest underlying, long-term credit rating from Moody's Investors Service, Inc. is Aa1. The District's total outstanding indebtedness currently does not exceed its debt limit, which is defined as 10% of the full valuation of the taxable real property within the District.

At June 30, 2021, the District had total bonds payable, inclusive of unamortized premiums, of $44,707,804 and energy performance contract debt of $10,322,165. The increase in outstanding total bonds payable, inclusive of unamortized premiums represents the issuance of general obligation bonds with premiums, offset by scheduled principal payments and the amortization of premiums.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

A summary of the long-term liabilities at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

Category	6/30/21	6/30/20	% Change
General obligation bonds, inclusive of unamortized premiums	$ 44,707,804	$ 6,485,000	589.4%
Energy performance contract debt	10,322,165	10,924,971	-5.5%
Compensated absences	5,929,147	6,387,473	-7.2%
Workers' compensation claims payable	2,940,000	2,579,836	14.0%
Total OPEB liability	319,235,637	292,131,286	9.3%
Net pension liability - proportionate share	11,492,380	12,759,810	-9.9%
Totals	$ 394,627,133	$ 331,268,376	19.1%

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The general fund budget, the only fund with a legally adopted budget, as approved by the voters on June 15, 2021, for the year ending June 30, 2022, is $174,689,788. This is an increase of $1,937,029 or 1.12% over the previous year's adopted budget.

The District's adopted budget reflects non-property tax revenues at an increase of $3,917,237 from the current year's estimate. The adopted budget reflects an increase in property tax revenues of 0.00%. The District's legally allowable tax levy limit was 0.98%. The assigned - appropriated fund balance applied to the June 30, 2022 budget to reduce taxes in the amount of $2,411,265 is a decrease of $1,908,208, as compared to the current year.

New York State enacted Chapter 97, Laws of 2011 Real Property Tax Levy Cap and Mandate Relief Provisions, which includes a 2% property tax cap for municipalities and most school districts. For fiscal years beginning in 2012, no school district is authorized to increase its property tax levy by more than 2% or the rate of inflation (whichever is less); however there are permitted exceptions and adjustments. School districts can exceed the tax levy limit only by a 60% favorable vote by District's budget voters. The 0.00% increase in the property tax levy for 2021-2022 is in compliance with Chapter 97, Laws of 2011 Real Property Tax Levy Cap and Mandate Relief Provisions.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET (continued)

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") and National Grid have initiated tax certiorari proceedings challenging the property tax assessment of the Northport Power Plant. The Northport Power Plant currently pays approximately $54.2 million in taxes to the District. The District filed suit against LIPA and National Grid in May 2011 alleging a breach of contract after LIPA and National Grid filed the tax certiorari proceedings. In July and August of 2020, the Board of Education voted to approve the terms of a settlement between the School District, the Town of Huntington and LIPA, which resolves the School District's breach of contract case, and was subsequently approved by the Town of Huntington. The settlement terms include a reduction of the assessed value of the North port Power Plant over a 7-year period resulting in a gradual reduction of total taxes paid to jurisdictions thereby reducing the Northport Power Plant school taxes from $56 million to approximately $32 million over the 7-year period rather than an immediate reduction in taxes, together with a phased-in payment of $14.5 million directly to the School District to mitigate the loss of tax revenue from the Northport Power Plant.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

This financial report is designed to provide the reader with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the funds it receives. Requests for additional information can be directed to:

Northport – East Northport Union Free School District
Robert Howard
Assistant Superintendent for Business
P.O. Box 210
Northport, New York 11768
(631) 262-6632

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2021

ASSETS	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$ 22,769,541
Restricted	23,026,339
Receivables:	
Due from state and federal	2,132,408
Due from other governments	2,687,855
Other	22,818
Inventories	48,078
Prepaid expenditures	1,983,291
Total Current Assets	52,670,330
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,673,518
Depreciable capital assets, net of depreciation	102,098,834
Total Non-Current Assets	103,772,352
Total Assets	156,442,682
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	51,442,881
Other postemployment benefits	46,353,497
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	97,796,378
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	2,825,459
Accrued liabilities	2,326,795
Due to other governments	70,431
Accrued interest payable	930,129
Due to teachers' retirement system	7,160,058
Due to employees' retirement system	811,701
Compensated absences	643,967
Unearned revenue	425,354
Non-current liabilities:	
Due and payable within one year:	
General obligation bonds payable, inclusive of unamortized premiums	2,996,955
Energy performance contract payable	622,250
Compensated absences payable	296,457
Workers' compensation claims payable	617,400
Due and payable after one year:	
General obligation bonds payable, inclusive of unamortized premiums	41,710,849
Energy performance contract payable	9,699,915
Compensated absences payable	5,632,690
Workers' compensation claims payable	2,322,600
Total other postemployment benefit liability	319,235,637
Net pension liability - proportionate share - pensions	11,492,380
Total Liabilities	409,821,027
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	19,977,368
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	19,977,368
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	51,997,423
Restricted	19,771,168
Unrestricted (deficit)	(247,327,926)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$ (175,559,335)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
General support	$ 26,547,690			$ (26,547,690)
Instruction	163,129,673	$ 643,385	$ 2,437,834	(160,048,454)
Pupil transportation	8,683,554			(8,683,554)
Community service	129,418			(129,418)
Debt service - interest	1,930,314			(1,930,314)
School food service program	1,674,825	307,184	1,159,100	(208,541)
Total Functions and Programs	$ 202,095,474	$ 950,569	$ 3,596,934	(197,547,971)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				143,409,427
School tax relief reimbursement				6,308,848
Other tax items				8,983
Use of money and property				220,690
Sale of property and compensation for loss				8,970
State sources				15,256,114
Medicaid reimbursement				116,291
Miscellaneous				3,833,560
Total General Revenues				169,162,883
Change in Net Position				(28,385,088)
Total Net Position (Deficit)- Beginning of year, as restated (see note 20)				(147,174,247)
Total Net Position (Deficit) - End of year				$ (175,559,335)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2021

	General	Special Aid	Special Revenue	School Food Service	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS							
Cash							
Unrestricted	$ 19,807,115	$ 542,461		$ 163,821		$ 2,256,144	$ 22,769,541
Restricted	16,111,198		$ 345,517		$ 1,035,038	5,534,586	23,026,339
Receivables:							
Due from state and federal	984,266	913,573		124,056		110,513	2,132,408
Due from other governments	2,687,855						2,687,855
Due from other funds	1,939,789					641,690	2,581,479
Accounts receivable	18,094			4,724			22,818
Inventories				48,078			48,078
Prepaid expenditures	1,983,291						1,983,291
Total Assets	$ 43,531,608	$ 1,456,034	$ 345,517	$ 340,679	$ 1,035,038	$ 8,542,933	$ 55,251,809
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	$ 2,360,012	$ 8,160		$ 562		$ 456,725	$ 2,825,459
Accrued liabilities	2,317,286			9,509			2,326,795
Due to other funds	1,075,651	1,399,666		105,912	$ 131	119	2,581,479
Due to other governments	64,262	6,077		92			70,431
Due to teachers' retirement system	7,160,058						7,160,058
Due to employees' retirement system	811,701						811,701
Compensated absences	643,967						643,967
Unearned revenues	312,078	42,131		71,145			425,354
Total Liabilities	14,745,015	1,456,034	-0-	187,220	131	456,844	16,845,244
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenues	414,719					110,513	525,232
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	414,719	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	110,513	525,232
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory				48,078			48,078
Prepaids	1,983,291						1,983,291
Restricted:							
Capital	5,694,661					2,279,546	7,974,207
Unspent bond proceeds						3,255,040	3,255,040
Unemployment Insurance	832,285						832,285
Insurance	51,264						51,264
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	2,232,882						2,232,882
Workers' Compensation	2,391,694						2,391,694
Retirement Contribution - ERS	2,691,442						2,691,442
Retirement Contribution - TRS	2,216,970						2,216,970
Debt Service					1,034,907		1,034,907
Scholarships			48,401				48,401
Extraclassroom			297,116				297,116
Assigned:							
Assigned Appropriated	2,411,265						2,411,265
Assigned Unappropriated	878,528			105,381		2,440,990	3,424,899
Unassigned	6,987,592						6,987,592
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	28,371,874	-0-	$ 345,517	153,459	1,034,907	7,975,576	37,881,333
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficit)	$ 43,531,608	$ 1,456,034	$ 345,517	$ 340,679	$ 1,035,038	$ 8,542,933	$ 55,251,809

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances (Deficit)		$ 37,881,333
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets - non-depreciable	$ 1,673,518	
Capital assets - depreciable	166,824,295	
Accumulated depreciation	(64,725,461)	103,772,352
Current and long-term liabilities and certain items relating to long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Accrued interest payable	(930,129)	
General obligation bonds payable, inclusive of unamortized premiums	(44,707,804)	
Energy performance contract payable	(10,322,165)	
Workers' compensation claims payable	(2,940,000)	
Compensated absences payable	(5,929,147)	(64,829,245)
Revenue that was deferred on the fund statements because it does not meet the availability criteria under the modified accrual basis of accounting is not deferred in the Statement of Net Position.		525,232
Certain amounts reported for the proportionate share of the District's pension asset and other postemployment benefit deferred outflows are not considered a current available resource and are therefore not reported in the funds.		
Other postemployment benefit - deferred outflows	46,353,497	
Pensions - deferred outflows	51,442,881	97,796,378
Certain amounts reported for the proportionate share of the District's pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities and/or deferred inflows are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported in the funds.		
Net pension liability-proportionate share - pensions	(11,492,380)	
Total other postemployment benefit liability	(319,235,637)	
Pensions - deferred inflows	(19,977,368)	(350,705,385)
Net Position (Deficit) of Governmental Activities		$ (175,559,335)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General	Special Aid	Special Revenue	School Food Service	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES							
Real property taxes	$143,409,427						$ 143,409,427
School tax relief reimbursement	6,209,386						6,209,386
Other tax items	8,983						8,983
Charges for services	645,434						645,434
Use of money and property	220,610		$ 34	$ 46			220,690
Sale of property and compensation for loss	8,970						8,970
State aid	15,474,808	$ 715,487		19,054			16,209,349
Sales - school lunch				307,184			307,184
Miscellaneous	3,273,446	4,887	248,551	3,963			3,530,847
Federal aid - Medicaid reimbursement	116,291						116,291
Federal aid	184,656	1,532,804		1,023,606			2,741,066
Surplus food				116,440			116,440
Total Revenues	169,552,011	2,253,178	248,585	1,470,293	$ -0-	$ -0-	173,524,067
EXPENDITURES							
General support	19,135,548						19,135,548
Instruction	93,177,753	2,516,626					95,694,379
Pupil transportation	7,906,533	46,410					7,952,943
Community service	90,466	1,058					91,524
Employee benefits	39,201,282			279,763			39,481,045
Debt service:							
Principal	3,227,806						3,227,806
Interest	1,697,090						1,697,090
Cost of sales				1,399,404			1,399,404
Scholarships and awards			35,850				35,850
Extraclassroom activities			201,255				201,255
Capital outlay						5,184,766	5,184,766
Total Expenditures	164,436,478	2,564,094	237,105	1,679,167	-0-	5,184,766	174,101,610
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	5,115,533	(310,916)	11,480	(208,874)	-0-	(5,184,766)	(577,543)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)							
Proceeds of debt						38,280,000	38,280,000
Bans redeemed from appropriation						500,000	500,000
Premium	307,600				1,034,907	1,104,201	2,446,708
Operating transfers in		310,916		180,036		616,750	1,107,702
Operating transfers (out)	(1,107,702)						(1,107,702)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(800,102)	310,916	-0-	180,036	1,034,907	40,500,951	41,226,708
Net change in fund balance	4,315,431	-0-	11,480	(28,838)	1,034,907	35,316,185	40,649,165
Fund balance - Beginning of year, as restated (see note 20)	24,056,443	-0-	334,037	182,297	-0-	(27,340,609)	(2,767,832)
Fund balance - End of year	$ 28,371,874	$ -0-	$ 345,517	$ 153,459	$ 1,034,907	$ 7,975,576	$ 37,881,333

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 40,649,165
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Long-term revenue and expense differences		
Long-term revenue differences arise because government funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned.		
State aid	$ (218,694)	
Charges for services	(2,049)	
Miscellaneous	99,462	(121,281)
Some expenses reported in the Atatement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Compensated absences payable		458,326
Certain expenditures in the governmental funds requiring the use of current financial resources (amounts paid) may exceed the amounts incurred during the year, resulting in a reduction of the long-term liability and an increase in net position.		
Workers' compensation claims payable		(360,164)
Pension differences		
(Increases)/decreases in the proportionate share of net pension assets/liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Teachers' Retirement System	(8,746,139)	
Employees' Retirement System	992,345	(7,753,794)
Other postemployment benefit (OPEB) differences		
(Increases)/decreases in the District's total OPEB liability and related 'deferred inflows and outflows do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.		(23,747,773)
Capital related differences		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense:		
Capital outlay	5,580,167	
Depreciation expense	(5,165,208)	414,959
Long-term debt transaction differences		
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas the amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. The following amounts are the effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Issuance of debt	(38,280,000)	
Repayment of bond principal	2,125,000	
Premiums received	(2,139,108)	
Amortization of bond premiums	71,304	
Repayment of energy performance contract	602,806	(37,619,998)
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount 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, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. Accrued interest decreased from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.		(304,528)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (28,385,088)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Custodial
ADDITIONS	
Property taxes received for other governments	$ 10,151,300
Total Additions	10,151,300
DEDUCTIONS	
Property taxes paid to other governments	10,151,300
Total Deductions	10,151,300
Change in Net Position	-0-
Net Position - Beginning of year	-0-
Net Position - End of year	$ -0-

Note to the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position:
A Statement of Fiduciary Net Position has not been presented as the District did not hold any assets, liabilities or net position in the fiduciary funds as of June 30, 2021.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Northport-East Northport Union Free School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for 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. Significant accounting principles and policies used 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 seven 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 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. 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, there are no other entities which would be included in the financial statements.

B. Joint Venture

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Presentation

District-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information about the overall financial activities of the District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of interfund transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column includes capital specific grants.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the District at fiscal year-end. 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. Employee benefits are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including real property taxes and state aid, are presented as general revenues.

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 funds as defined by GASB, each displayed in a separate column. The District's financial statements reflect the following major fund categories:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund – This 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 Revenue Funds – These funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

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 by either governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

Special Revenue Fund – This fund is used to account for assets held by the District in accordance with grantor or contributor stipulations. Among the activities included in this fund are extraclassroom activities.

School Food Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the activities of the food service program.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted for the payment of principal and interest on general long-term debt obligations.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Fiduciary Funds – These funds are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or custodian 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 to finance District operations. The District's fiduciary fund statements include the custodial fund, where assets and liabilities are held by the District as a custodian.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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 transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include real property taxes, state aid, 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 state aid is recognized in the fiscal year it is apportioned by the state. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental fund statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. 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 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, pension costs, compensated absences, and other postemployment benefits (OPEB), 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Use of 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 depreciation, other postemployment benefits, pension costs, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents/Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition.

Certain cash balances are restricted by various legal and contractual obligations, such as legal reserves.

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.

G. Real Property Taxes

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 Huntington and then remitted to the District from December to June.

Uncollected real property taxes are the responsibility of the County of Suffolk. The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement to the District in June.

H. 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.

I. Receivables

Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, if any. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. 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 expenditures and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the district-wide 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 are 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.

K. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of food in the school food service 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 assigned value, which approximates market. These inventories are accounted for on the consumption method. Nonspendable fund balance inventory has been recognized to indicate that this does not constitute available spendable resources.

Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

Prepaid expenditures 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 amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed. Nonspendable fund balance for prepaids has been recognized to indicate that this does not constitute available spendable resources.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 date of donation.

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, and estimated useful lives of capital assets as reported in the district-wide statements are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Building and improvements	$ 15,000	Straight line	20-50 years
Site improvements	$ 15,000	Straight line	20 years
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	$ 1,000	Straight line	5-20 years

M. Deferred Outflows/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, deferred outflows of resources, 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 reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and the other postemployment benefits reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position and are detailed further in Note 12 and Note 14.

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, deferred inflows of resources, 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 reported deferred inflows of resources related to pensions reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position and are detailed further in Note 12.

In addition to liabilities, the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet will sometimes report deferred inflows of resources when potential revenues do not meet the availability criterion for recognition in the current period. These amounts are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. In subsequent periods, when the availability criterion is met, deferred inflows of resources are classified as revenues. The District-Wide Financial Statements, however, report these deferred inflows of resources as revenues in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

N. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenues is removed and revenues are recognized. At June 30, 2021, the District recorded unearned revenues in the general fund of $312,078 for retiree health insurance contributions and summer program fees, $42,131 in the special aid fund for local grants where expenditures have not been incurred and $71,145 in the school food service fund for prepaid lunch amounts.

O. Vested Employee Benefits

Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in collective bargaining agreements and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may be eligible to receive a portion of the value of unused accumulated sick leave.

Vacation eligibility and accumulation is specified in collective bargaining agreements and in individual employment contracts. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within required time periods.

Certain collective bargaining agreements require these termination payments to be paid in the form of non-elective contributions into the employee's 403(b) plan.

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.

P. Other Benefits

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

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

P. Other Benefits (continued)

In addition to providing these benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for most retired employees and their survivors. Collective bargaining agreements and individual employee contracts determine if District employees are 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 cost of providing post-retirement benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the general fund, in the year paid. Other postemployment benefits costs are measured and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting in the District-Wide Financial Statements. See Note 14.

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 RANs and TANs represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund. One TAN was issued and repaid during the year ended June 30, 2021.

The District may issue bond anticipation notes (BAN), in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as a liability of the fund 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 date.

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. Workers' compensation claims and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent they have matured. 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 and payable in one year or due and payable in more than one year in the Statement of Net Position.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

S. Equity Classifications

District-Wide Statements

In the district-wide 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.

Restricted net position - reports net position when constraints placed on the assets or deferred outflows of resources 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 the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications and is deemed to be available for general use by the District.

Fund Statements

In the fund basis 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.

Nonspendable - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, not available within a year, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the school food service fund of $48,078 and prepaid expenditures in the general fund of $1,983,291 for health insurance.

Restricted - 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 restricted fund balances:

Capital

The capital reserve (Education Law §3651) is used to pay the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The creation of a capital reserve fund requires authorization by a majority of the voters establishing the purpose of the reserve; the ultimate amount, its probable term, and the source of the funds. Expenditure may be made from the reserve only for a specific purpose further authorized by the voters. The form for the required legal notice for the vote on establishing and funding the reserve and the form of the proposition to be placed on the ballot are set forth in §3651 of the Education Law. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund and capital projects fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

S. Equity Classifications (continued)

Unspent Bond Proceeds

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

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

The 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 60 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.

Insurance Reserve

The 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 (for example, for unemployment compensation insurance). 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 in the Insurance Reserve; however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of $33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settled or compromised claims up to $25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

The employee benefit accrued liability reserve (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee benefits primarily based on unused and unpaid sick leave, personal leave, holiday leave or vacation time due to 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. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

S. Equity Classifications (continued)

Workers' Compensation Reserve

The 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.

Retirement Contribution Reserve

The retirement contribution reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions payable 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 operations 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.

Debt Service

The unexpended balances of proceeds of borrowings for capital projects, interest and earnings from investing proceeds of borrowing, and borrowing premiums can be recorded as amounts restricted for debt service. This reserve is accounted for in the debt service fund.

Restricted for Scholarships

Amounts restricted for scholarships are used to account for monies donated for scholarship purposes, including earnings and donations net of awards. These restricted funds are accounted for in the special revenue fund.

Restricted for Extraclassroom

Amounts restricted for extraclassroom are used to account for monies collected for student activities, including gifts and donations, net of student activity expenditures. These restricted funds are accounted for in the special revenue fund.

Committed - 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, 2021.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

S. Equity Classifications (continued)

Assigned - Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are not restricted. Assigned fund balance includes encumbrances reported in the general fund in the amount of $878,528 and $2,411,265 of appropriated fund balance in the general fund applied to the June 30, 2022 budget to reduce taxes. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the general fund.

Unassigned - Includes all other general fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above three classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a school district can retain to no more than 4% of the School District's budget for the general fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund balance of the general fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation. The District's general fund unassigned fund balance is within the legal limit.

Order of Use of Fund Balance

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. Expenditures incurred in the unrestricted fund balances shall be applied first to the assigned fund balance to the extent that there is an assignment and then to the unassigned fund balance.

T. New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all of the current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. During the year ended June 30, 2021, The District adopted the following:

GASB Statement No. 84, *"Fiduciary Activities"*, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The criteria focus is generally on 1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity, and 2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. The Statement establishes the four fiduciary funds that should be reported (as applicable): 1) pension and other employee benefit trust funds, 2) investment trust funds, 3) private purpose trust funds, and 4) custodial funds. This Statement also provides guidance for the recognition of a liability when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

U. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

The following statements have been issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and are to be implemented in future years:

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended by Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance", the objective of which is to is to improve accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement requires a lessee to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022.

Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, as amended by Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance", the objective of which is to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022.

Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations,* as amended by Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance", the objective of which are to are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2023.

Statement No. 92, "Omnibus 2020", as amended by Statement No. 95, "Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance", was issued to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and consistency of authoritative language on various topics. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods as follows: paragraphs 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,and 12 effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022.

Statement No. 94, "*Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*", this Statement has been issued to improve financial reporting related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements, in which one a government (transferor) contracts with an operator (governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying the right to operate or use a nonfinancial assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2023.

Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements", this Statement has been issued to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. The requirements of this Statement are for the year ending June 30, 2023.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

U. Future Changes in Accounting Standards (continued)

GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*, the primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The requirements of this Statement that (1) exempt primary governments that perform the duties that a governing board typically performs from treating the absence of a governing board the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board in determining whether they are financially accountable for defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, or other employee benefit plans and (2) limit the applicability of the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement 67 or paragraph 3 of Statement 74, respectively, are effective immediately. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022.

The District is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of the above pronouncements.

2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the funds statements and the District-wide 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. This difference primarily results from the additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheet, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term assets and liabilities, including pensions.

2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS (continued)

B. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities fall into one of five broad categories.

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 accrual basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities, thereby affecting expenses such as compensated absences, and workers' compensation claims.

Pension Differences

Pension differences occur as a result of recognizing pension costs under the modified accrual basis of accounting (whereby an expenditure is recognized based on the contractually required contribution as calculated by the plan) versus the accrual basis of accounting (whereby an expense is recognized related to the District's proportionate share of the collective pension expense of the plan).

Other postemployment benefit (OPEB) Differences

OPEB differences occur as a result of changes in the District's total OPEB liability and OPEB expense.

Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as 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.

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but is recorded as a liability in the Statement of Net Position. In addition, both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

3. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgets

The District's administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the general fund, the only fund with a legally adopted budget. The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the general fund.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget are recorded at the program line-item level, and constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that 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. The following supplemental appropriations occurred during the year:

Various general and instructional expenditures funded by donations	$ 3,424
Additional use of employee benefit accrued liability reserve approved by Board	700,000
Total	$ 703,424

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

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 assigned fund balance, unless classified as restricted, 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.

4. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The District's investment policies are governed by state statutes and District policy. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. 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 New York State and its municipalities. Investments are stated at fair value.

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 either:

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

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

5. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District was billed $11,574,302 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $2,302,470. Financial statements for BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative offices at 507 Deer Park Road, P.O. Box 8007, Huntington Station, New York 11746-9007.

6. DUE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL AID

Due from state and federal aid at June 30, 2021, consisted of:

General Fund:	
Excess Cost Aid	$ 557,630
School Tax Relief Reimbursement	99,462
State Unemployement Insurance Refund	179,448
Federal Grants	147,726
	$ 984,266
Special Aid Fund:	
Federal Grants	$ 500,662
State Grants	412,911
	$ 913,573
School Food Service Fund:	
Federal Meal Reimbursements	$ 121,777
State Meal Reimbursements	2,279
	$ 124,056
Capital Projects Fund:	
EXCEL Aid	$ 55,057
SMART Schools Bond Act	55,456
Total Capital Projects Fund	$ 110,513
Total Due From State and Federal	$ 2,132,408

7. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Due from other governments at June 30, 2021, consisted of:

General Fund:	
Tuition from other Districts	$ 306,368
BOCES	2,318,288
Other	63,199
	$ 2,687,855

8. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2020	Additions	Retirements/ Reclassifications	Balance June 30, 2021
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,336,364			$ 1,336,364
Construction in progress	34,216,362	$ 5,184,766	$ (39,063,974)	337,154
Total nondepreciable assets	35,552,726	5,184,766	(39,063,974)	1,673,518
Capital assets that are depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	115,282,198	29,629,337		144,911,535
Site improvements	3,941,551	9,442,300		13,383,851
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	8,141,171	387,738		8,528,909
Total depreciable assets	127,364,920	39,459,375	-0-	166,824,295
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	52,848,802	3,965,960		56,814,762
Site improvements	2,383,295	622,030		3,005,325
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	4,328,156	577,218		4,905,374
Total accumulated depreciation	59,560,253	5,165,208	-0-	64,725,461
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	67,804,667	34,294,167	-0-	102,098,834
Total capital assets, net	$ 103,357,393	$ 39,478,933	$ (39,063,974)	$ 103,772,352

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General support	$ 846,044
Instruction	4,201,587
Pupil transportation	101,078
Community service	3,889
School food service	12,610
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	$ 5,165,208

The District evaluates prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. The District's policy is to record an impairment loss in the period when the District determines that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. The District did not record any capital asset impairments for the year ended June 30, 2021.

9. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances and activities at June 30, 2021, are as follows:

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	$ 1,939,789	$ 1,075,651		$ 1,107,702
Special Aid Fund		1,399,666	$ 310,916	
School Food Service Fund		105,912	180,036	
Debt Service Fund		131		
Capital Projects Fund	641,690	119	616,750	
	$ 2,581,479	$ 2,581,479	$ 1,107,702	$ 1,107,702

Interfund receivables and payables, other than between governmental activities and fiduciary funds, are eliminated on the Statement of Net Position.

The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. All interfund payables are expected to be repaid within one year.

The District typically transfers from the general fund to the special aid fund, school food service fund and the capital projects fund in accordance with the general fund budget. The transfer to the special aid fund was for the District's share of the costs for the summer program for students with disabilities and the State supported section 4201 schools. The transfer to the school food service fund was to fund current year losses and to eliminate negative student account balances. The transfer to the capital projects fund was for District-wide improvements.

10. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Transactions in short-term debt for the year are summarized below:

	Balance July 1, 2020	Issued	Redeemed	Balance June 30, 2021
TAN matured 6/25/21 at 1.50%	$ -0-	$ 34,500,000	$ 34,500,000	$ -0-
BAN matured 11/20/20 at 2.00%	36,000,000	-0-	36,000,000	-0-
Total	$ 36,000,000	$ 34,500,000	$ 70,500,000	$ -0-

Interest paid on short-term debt for the year was $1,102,375. The premium received for the year was $307,600, resulting in a net interest cost of $794,775.

The tax anticipation note was issued for interim financing of the general fund operations. The bond anticipation notes were issued to provide cash flow for the capital projects fund until permanent financing is obtained.

10. SHORT-TERM DEBT (continued)

Interest on short-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2021 was composed of:

Interest paid	$ 1,102,375
Less: interest accrued in the prior year	(437,918)
Total interest expense on short-term debt	$ 664,457

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

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

	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Non-current liabilities due within one year	Non-current liabilities due in more than one year
Governmental activities:						
Bonds Payable:						
General obligation bonds	$ 6,485,000	$ 38,280,000	$ 2,125,000	$ 42,640,000	$ 2,890,000	$ 39,750,000
Bond premium	-0-	2,139,108	71,304	2,067,804	106,955	1,960,849
General obligation bonds, inclusive of unamortized premiums	6,485,000	40,419,108	2,196,304	44,707,804	2,996,955	41,710,849
Other liabilities:						
Energy performance contract	10,924,971		602,806	10,322,165	622,250	9,699,915
Compensated absences	6,387,473	399,748	858,074	5,929,147	296,457	5,632,690
Workers' compensation	2,579,836	1,216,868	856,704	2,940,000	617,400	2,322,600
Total OPEB liability	292,131,286	32,750,516	5,646,165	319,235,637		319,235,637
Net pension liability - proportionate share - pensions	12,759,810	11,444,896	12,712,326	11,492,380		11,492,380
Total noncurrent liabilities	$ 331,268,376	$ 86,231,136	$ 22,872,379	$ 394,627,133	$ 4,533,062	$ 390,094,071

The general fund has typically been used to liquidate bonds payable, energy performance contracts, compensated absences, workers' compensation, other postemployment benefits and pension liabilities when they become due.

Existing serial bond obligations:

Description of Issue	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at 6/30/21
Serial bond - refunding	February 2013	April 2022	2.00-4.00%	$ 1,705,000
Serial bond - refunding	February 2013	August 2025	2.00-4.00%	2,655,000
Serial bond - refunding	November 2020	November 2040	2.00-5.00%	38,280,000
				$ 42,640,000

11. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

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

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2022	$ 2,890,000	$ 1,888,561	$ 4,778,561
2023	1,900,000	1,172,106	3,072,106
2024	1,990,000	1,080,056	3,070,056
2025	2,085,000	983,581	3,068,581
2026	2,190,000	882,331	3,072,331
2027-2031	9,260,000	3,155,130	12,415,130
2032-2036	10,615,000	1,799,230	12,414,230
2037-2041	11,710,000	654,838	12,364,838
Total	$ 42,640,000	$ 11,615,833	$ 54,255,833

Upon default of the payment of principal or interest on the serial bonds of the District, the bond holders have the right to litigate and the New York State Comptroller is required, under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by Section 99-b of the New York State Finance Law, to withhold state aid and assistance of the District and apply the amount so withheld to the payment of the defaulted principal or interest with respect to the serial bonds.

The District entered into an agreement for an energy performance contract on October 21, 2016 for $12,465,659. The proceeds will be used for various capital improvements and are being financed over 18 years at an interest rate of 3.20%, maturing September 2034. The assets and related obligations are accounted for in the government-wide financial statements and are included in the summary for capital assets. See Note 8.

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

	Principal	Interest	Total
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2022	$ 622,250	$ 325,371	$ 947,621
2023	642,322	305,299	947,621
2024	663,040	284,581	947,621
2025	684,427	263,194	947,621
2026	706,504	241,117	947,621
2027-2031	3,889,419	848,687	4,738,106
2032-2035	3,114,203	202,472	3,316,675
Total	$ 10,322,165	$ 2,470,721	$ 12,792,886

11. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Interest on long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2021 was composed of:

Interest paid	$	594,715
Less: interest accrued in the prior year		(187,683)
Less: amortization of bond premium		(71,304)
Plus: interest accrued in the current year		930,129
Total interest expense on long-term debt	$	1,265,857

12. PENSION PLANS

A. Pension Obligations

New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement (TRS) (the Systems).

B. Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

Teachers' Retirement System (TRS)

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). 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 NYSTRS Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). 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 net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System.

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

B. Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided (continued)

Employees' Retirement System (ERS) (continued)

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.

C. Funding Policies

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who contribute 3.0 (ERS) to 3.5 (TRS) percent of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates that joined after April 1, 2012 are required to contribute between 3% and 6% depending on their salary through active membership. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems' fiscal year ending March 31. For TRS, contribution rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board pursuant to Article 11 of the Education law. The District's contribution rate for the ERS fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 was 21.4% of covered payroll for Tier 1, 16.1% for Tier 3 and 4, 13.4% for Tier 5 and 9.6% for Tier 6. The District's contribution rate for the TRS fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was 9.53% of covered payroll.

Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

Year	ERS	TRS
2020-2021	$ 2,632,230	$ 6,862,666
2019-2020	2,462,461	6,224,860
2018-2019	2,482,184	7,360,878

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

D. Pension Liabilities, Assets, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2021, 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) were measured as of March 31, 2021 for ERS and June 30, 2020 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, 2021	June 30, 2020
Net pension asset/(liability)	$ (47,484)	$ (11,444,896)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.0476867%	0.414179%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	-0.00004988%	-0.000606%

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District's recognized pension expense of $1,646,618 for ERS and $15,619,674 for TRS. At June 30, 2021 the District's 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	$ 579,903	$ 10,028,019	$ -0-	$ 586,529
Changes of assumptions	8,730,692	14,475,130	164,663	5,159,627
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-0-	7,474,520	13,640,070	-0-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,243,976	1,228,986	85,798	340,681
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	811,701	6,869,954	-0-	-0-
Total	$ 11,366,272	$ 40,076,609	$ 13,890,531	$ 6,086,837

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

D. Pension Liabilities, Assets, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

The District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction/increase of the net pension liability/asset in the year ending June 30, 2022. 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
Year ending June 30, 2022	$ (364,341)	$ 4,669,233
2023	55,146	9,210,851
2024	(508,192)	7,683,393
2025	(2,518,573)	4,708,379
2026	-0-	302,315
Thereafter	-0-	545,647

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability/asset 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/asset to the measurement date.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2020	June 30, 2019
Investment rate of return	5.9%	7.10%
Salary increase	4.4%	4.72% - 1.90%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2014 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.70%	2.20%
Cost of living adjustment	1.4%	1.3%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2019.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2020 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014.

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

For ERS, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

For TRS, The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, Selection of Economic Assumptions 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 pension plan 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 actuarial valuation date, are summarized in the following table:

	ERS		TRS	
	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return *	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return *
Measurement date	March 31, 2021		June 30, 2020	
Asset type				
Domestic equity	32.0%	4.05%	33.0%	7.10%
International equity	15.0%	6.30%	16.0%	7.70%
Global equity			4.0%	7.40%
Private equity	10.0%	6.75%	8.0%	10.40%
Real estate	9.0%	4.95%	11.0%	6.80%
Absolute return strategies*	3.0%	4.50%		
Real assets	3.0%	5.95%		
Fixed income	23.0%	0.00%		
Cash	1.0%	0.50%		
Credit	4.0%	3.63%		
Domestic fixed income securities			16.0%	1.80%
Global fixed income securities			2.0%	1.00%
High-yield fixed income securities			1.0%	3.90%
Privat debt			1.0%	5.20%
Real estate debt			7.0%	3.60%
Short-term			1.0%	0.70%
	100.0%		100.0%	

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Real rates of return are net of the long-term inflation assumptions of 2.2% for 2020 (TRS) and of 2.0% for 2021 (ERS).

*Excludes equity-oriented long-only funds. For investment management purposes, these funds are included in domestic equity and international equity.

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9% for ERS and 7.10% for TRS (the discount rate used by the ERS and TRS at the prior year's measurement date were 6.8% and 7.10%, respectively). 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 determined. 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.

G. Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability) to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9% for ERS and 7.10% 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-percentage point lower (4.9% for ERS and 6.10% for TRS) or 1-percentage point higher (6.9% for ERS and 8.10% for TRS) than the current rate:

ERS	1% Decrease (4.9%)	Current Assumption (5.9%)	1% Increase (6.9%)
Employer's proportionate share Of the net pension asset/(liability)	$ (13,179,595)	$ (47,484)	$ 12,063,397

TRS	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Assumption (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
Employer's proportionate share Of the net pension asset/(liability)	$ (72,293,464)	$ (11,444,896)	$ 39,622,473

12. PENSION PLANS (continued)

H. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2020
Employers' total pension liability	$ (220,680,157)	$ (123,242,776)
Plan Net Position	220,580,583	120,479,505
Employers' net pension liability	$ (99,574)	$ (2,763,271)
Ratio of plan net position to the Employers' total pension liability	99.95%	97.80%

I. PAYABLES TO THE PENSION PLAN

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 based on paid ERS covered wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $811,701.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2021 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 based on paid TRS covered 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, 2021 amounted to $6,869,954 of employer contributions and $290,104 of employee contributions.

13. OTHER PENSION PLANS

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, 2021, totaled $574,724 and $5,100,015 respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The District has established a deferred compensation plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Code §457 for some employees. The District makes no contributions into this plan. The amount deferred by eligible employees for the year ended June 30, 2021 totaled $18,154.

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

A. Plan Description

The District established and administers a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan for its employees and their spouses. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the District Board subject to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements, and Board of Education policy. The Plan does not issue a separate financial report. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

B. Benefits Provided

Medical coverage, including prescription drugs as part of the medical plan, is offered to retirees on a fully insured basis through a consortium known as the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP). The administration, confidential supervisors, superintendents and assistant superintendents contribute 15% toward the cost of benefits when retired. All other employees will contribute 50% toward individual coverage and 65% toward the excess premium (the difference between individual and family) coverage when retired. Some current retirees have an additional level of contribution at 25%. All employees are eligible once they have attained the age of 55 and have at least 5 years of service with the District. The District will also reimburse the full premium costs for Medicare Part B payments. This contract will be renegotiated at various times in the future. Upon death of a retiree, the District will only continue the Medicare Part B reimbursement for the surviving spouse.

C. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

The number of participants as of July 1, 2019, the effective date of the OPEB valuation, is as follows:

	Participants
Active employees	1,001
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	689
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	0
Total	1,690

There have been no significant changes in the number of participants or the type of coverage since the last published valuation.

D. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $319,235,637 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019, with update procedures used to rollforward the OPEB liability to the measurement date.

E. Funding Policy

The District currently pays for other postemployment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

F. Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Salary increases	2.5%
Discount rate	2.16%
Healthcare cost trend rates	
Pre-65	6.25% for January 1, 2020, decreasing per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in 2026
Post-65	7.25% for January 1, 2020, decreasing per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in 2026

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index as of June 30, 2021 for the rate as of June 30, 2021.

Mortality rates were based on the RP 2014 projected to date of decrement using Scale MP-2014.

The decrement tables used for this valuation are based on the New York State Employees' Retirement System (ERS) and the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS).

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation were based on standard tables modified for certain plan features such as eligibility for full and early retirement where applicable.

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

G. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The following table shows the components of the District's other postemployment benefits liability:

Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 292,131,286
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	10,332,090
Interest	7,191,769
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	15,226,657
Benefit payments	(5,646,165)
Net Changes	27,104,351
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 319,235,637

H. 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 (1.16%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.16%) than the current discount rate:

	One Percent Decrease (1.16%)	Current Discount Rate (2.16%)	One Percent Increase (3.16%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 385,611,017	$ 319,235,637	$ 267,944,672

I. Sensitivity of the Total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend 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 healthcare cost trend rates that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	One Percent Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	One Percent Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 259,329,263	$ 319,235,637	$ 399,679,741

14. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (continued)

J. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflow of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of $29,393,938. At June 30, 2021, the district reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB as shown below:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$ 34,942,385	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	11,411,112	-
Total	$ 46,353,497	$ -

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

For the years ending June 30, 2022	$ 11,870,079
2023	11,870,079
2024	11,870,080
2025	8,420,547
2026	2,322,712
	$ 46,353,497

15. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

District employees are granted vacation and sick leave and earn compensatory absences in varying amounts. In the event of termination or upon retirement, an employee is entitled to payment for accumulated vacation and sick leave, subject to certain limitations.

Estimated vacation, sick leave and compensatory absences accumulated by governmental fund type employees have been recorded in the Statement of Net Position. Payment of vacation time and sick leave is dependent upon many factors; therefore, timing of future payments is not readily determinable. As of June 30, 2021, the value of the accumulated vacation time and sick leave was $6,573,114, of which $643,967 is recorded as compensated absences in the general fund.

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

16. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The District has established a self-insured plan for risks associated with workers' compensation claims. Liabilities of the plan are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred, but not reported (IBNR).

Claim liabilities are discounted at an estimated interest rate of 3%, and are calculated considering the effect of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amounts of payouts, and other economic and social factors. The District has not purchased any annuity contracts with regard to its workers' compensation claims. The District has a reserve for workers’ compensation in the general fund of $2,391,694 to pay related claims. Changes in the balances of claim liabilities for workers’ compensation during the past two fiscal years are as follows:

	2021	2020
Unpaid claims at beginning of year	$ 2,579,836	$ 2,792,681
Incurred claims and claim adjustments	1,216,868	252,754
Claim payments	(856,704)	(465,599)
Unpaid claims at year end	$ 2,940,000	$ 2,579,836

17. FUND BALANCES – ASSIGNED: APPROPRIATED FOR SUBSEQUENT YEAR'S BUDGET

The amount of $2,411,265 has been assigned as the amount to be appropriated to reduce taxes for the year ending June 30, 2022.

18. FUND BALANCES – RESTRICTED: APPROPRIATED RESERVES

The District has appropriated the following amounts from reserves, which are reported in the June 30, 2021 restricted fund balances, to fund the budget and reduce taxes for the year ending June 30, 2022:

Employee benefit accrued liability	$ 50,000
Workers’ compensation	140,000
Unemployment	5,000
Retirement contributions	141,721
	$ 336,721

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. 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.

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

B. Litigation

The District is involved in lawsuits arising from the normal conduct of its affairs. Management believes that the outcome of any matters will not have a material effect on these financial statements.

C. LIPA

The Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA") and National Grid have initiated tax certiorari proceedings challenging the property tax assessment of the Northport Power Plant. The Northport Power Plant currently pays approximately $56.4 million in taxes to the District. The District filed suit against LIPA and National Grid in May 2011 alleging a breach of contract after LIPA and National Grid filed the tax certiorari proceedings. In July and August of 2020, the Board of Education voted to approve the terms of a settlement between the School District, the Town of Huntington and LIPA, which resolves the School District's breach of contract case, and was subsequently approved by the Town of Huntington. The settlement terms include a reduction of the assessed value of the Northport Power Plant over a 7-year period resulting in a gradual reduction of total taxes paid to jurisdictions thereby reducing the Northport Power Plant school taxes from $56 million to approximately $32 million over the 7-year period rather than an immediate reduction in taxes, together with a phased-in payment of $14.5 million directly to the School District to mitigate the loss of tax revenue from the Northport Power Plant.

D. Operating Leases

The District leases various equipment under operating leases. Total rental expenditures on such leases for the year ended June 30, 2021, were $486,093. The minimum remaining operating lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2022	$ 450,863
2023	345,519
2024	179,178
2025	179,178
	$ 1,154,738

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

E. Encumbrances

At June 30, 2021, the District encumbered the following amounts:

Restricted:	
Capital Projects Fund	
Capital Projects	$ 3,779,934
Assigned:	
General Fund	
General Support	484,173
Instruction	214,341
Pupil Transportation	179,510
Benefits	504
	878,528
Special Aid Fund	
Grant Programs	70,385
Capital Projects Fund	
Capital Projects	40,016
Total Encumbrances	$ 4,768,863

20. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 84. The adoption and implementation of this Statement resulted in reporting changes in current and other assets. The District's net fund balance and net position have been restated as follows:

	Special Revenue Fund	Statement of Net Position
Fund Balance/Net Position Beginning of Year, as Reported	$ -	$ (147,508,284)
Assets		
Cash	334,037	334,037
Total Assets	334,037	334,037
Fund Balance/Net Position		
Restricted for Scholarships and Donations	57,285	57,285
Restricted for Extraclassroom	276,752	276,752
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	334,037	334,037
Fund Balance/Net Position Beginning of Year, as Restated	$ 334,037	$ (147,174,247)

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On September 14, 2021, the District issued a tax anticipation note in the amount of $35,000,000, which is due June 24, 2022, and bears an average net interest rate of 0.1294%.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources:				
Real property taxes	$ 142,217,642	$ 143,409,427	$ 143,409,427	$ -0-
School tax relief reimbursement	7,500,000	6,308,215	6,209,386	(98,829)
Other tax items	-0-	-0-	8,983	8,983
Charges for services	882,500	882,500	645,434	(237,066)
Use of money and property	316,500	316,500	220,610	(95,890)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	165,000	165,000	8,970	(156,030)
Miscellaneous	653,500	656,924	3,273,446	2,616,522
Total Local Sources	151,735,142	151,738,566	153,776,256	2,037,690
State aid	15,939,423	15,939,423	15,474,808	(464,615)
Federal aid - Medicaid reimbursement	50,000	50,000	116,291	66,291
Federal aid	-0-	-0-	184,656	184,656
Total Revenues	167,724,565	167,727,989	169,552,011	1,824,022
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Premium on short term obligations	300,000	300,000	307,600	7,600
Total Financing Sources	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	307,600	7,600
Assigned fund balance	4,893,067	4,893,067		
Appropriated reserves	336,721	1,036,721		
Total Revenues, other financing sources and Assigned and Appropriated Fund Balance	$ 173,254,353	$ 173,957,777	169,859,611	$ 1,831,622

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Year-end Encumbrances	Variance With Final Budget and Encumbrances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of education	$ 324,804	$ 322,919	293,873	$ 931	$ 28,115
Central administration	271,184	272,124	263,810	135	8,179
Finance	1,395,258	1,463,828	1,395,099	29,690	39,039
Staff	1,432,178	1,525,941	1,252,514		273,427
Central services	15,272,919	15,831,697	14,740,005	453,417	638,275
Special items	1,227,316	1,245,619	1,190,247		55,372
Total General Support	19,923,659	20,662,128	19,135,548	484,173	1,042,407
Instruction					
Instruction, administration and improvement	7,358,563	7,278,122	7,090,192	15,814	172,116
Teaching - regular school	52,126,415	52,347,077	51,141,951	115,794	1,089,332
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	22,245,704	22,129,144	21,051,004	16,219	1,061,921
Occupational education	524,423	562,423	562,346		77
Teaching - special school	551,812	371,821	257,484		114,337
Instructional media	4,831,379	5,013,332	4,880,115	3,153	130,064
Pupil services	8,829,124	8,857,894	8,194,661	63,361	599,872
Total Instruction	96,467,420	96,559,813	93,177,753	214,341	3,167,719
Pupil Transportation	8,685,889	8,532,434	7,906,533	179,510	446,391
Community Services	476,519	436,893	90,466		346,427
Employee Benefits	40,886,513	41,379,863	39,201,282	504	2,178,077
Debt Service - Principal	2,727,806	3,227,806	3,227,806		-0-
Debt Service - Interest	2,624,797	1,697,090	1,697,090		-0-
Total Expenditures	171,792,603	172,496,027	164,436,478	878,528	7,181,021
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers to other funds	1,461,750	1,461,750	1,107,702		354,048
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 173,254,353	$ 173,957,777	165,544,180	$ 878,528	$ 7,535,069
Net change in fund balance			4,315,431		
Fund balance - beginning			24,056,443		
Fund balance - ending			$ 28,371,874		

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.

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT'S TOTAL OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
June 30, 2021

Period	Total OPEB Liability - Beginning of the Period	Service cost	Interest on Total OPEB Liability	Differences between expected and actual experience	Changes in benefit terms	Changes of assumptions or other inputs	Benefit payments	Total OPEB Liability - End of the Period	Covered-employee payroll	Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll
July 1,2020 - June 30, 2021	$ 292,131,286	$ 10,332,090	$ 7,191,769	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 15,226,657	$ (5,646,165)	$ 319,235,637	$ 78,591,429	406.2%
July 1,2019 - June 30, 2020	$ 244,977,419	$ 10,080,088	$ 7,509,450	$ 17,116,668	$ -0-	$ 17,921,870	$ (5,474,209)	$ 292,131,286	$ 78,591,429	371.7%
July 1,2018 - June 30, 2019	$ 212,647,895	$ 9,341,954	$ 7,560,462	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 20,697,205	$ (5,270,097)	$ 244,977,419	$ 78,757,744	311.1%
July 1,2017 - June 30, 2018	$ 201,637,938	$ 8,897,099	$ 7,258,966	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ (5,146,108)	$ 212,647,895	$ 76,325,674	278.6%

Notes to Schedule:

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4, to pay other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

The District currently contributes enough money to the plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Changes of assumptions.

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period.
The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2021	2.16%
2020	2.40%
2019	3.10%
2018	3.60%

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
LAST EIGHT FISCAL YEARS

NYSERS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0523119%	0.0523119%	0.0500618%	0.0499429%	0.0488485%	0.0475294%	0.0481855%	0.0476867%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 2,363,901	$ 1,767,224	$ 8,035,059	$ 4,692,746	$ 1,576,557	$ 3,367,603	$ 12,759,810	$ 47,484
District's covered payroll	15,245,954	15,983,442	16,053,707	16,535,569	16,865,436	17,386,492	18,118,125	18,117,233
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	15.51%	11.06%	50.05%	28.38%	9.35%	19.37%	70.43%	0.26%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability coming from plan	97.20%	97.95%	90.70%	94.70%	98.24%	96.27%	86.39%	99.95%

NYSTRS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.453304%	0.445478%	0.422221%	0.435189%	0.422842%	0.424581%	0.414785%	0.414179%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (2,983,889)	$ (49,623,455)	$ (43,855,268)	$ 4,661,055	$ (3,214,018)	$ (7,677,537)	$ (10,776,144)	$ 11,444,896
District's covered payroll	67,612,978	66,912,386	64,568,886	67,988,347	67,677,371	69,916,152	70,002,329	70,881,074
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	4.41%	74.16%	67.92%	6.86%	4.75%	10.98%	15.39%	16.15%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability coming from plan	100.70%	111.48%	110.46%	99.01%	100.66%	101.53%	102.17%	97.80%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

Teachers' Retirement System
The discounted rate remained at 7.10% as reflected in 2020 and 2021 above.

Employees' Retirement System
The discounted rate decreased from 6.80% to 5.90% as reflected in 2020 and 2021 above.

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

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
Last Ten Fiscal Years

NYSERS

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Contractually required contribution	$ 2,364,775	$ 2,808,664	$ 3,315,720	$ 3,014,318	$ 2,606,198	$ 2,462,134	$ 2,480,484	$ 2,482,184	$ 2,462,461	$ 2,632,230
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	2,364,775	2,808,664	3,315,720	3,014,318	2,606,198	2,462,134	2,480,484	2,482,184	2,462,461	2,632,230
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
District's covered payroll	15,506,334	15,663,828	15,801,767	15,569,194	16,589,817	16,729,488	16,981,365	18,614,836	18,044,871	17,730,363
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.25%	17.93%	20.98%	19.36%	15.71%	14.72%	14.61%	13.33%	13.65%	14.85%

NYSTRS

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Contractually required contribution	$ 7,254,049	$ 7,861,665	$ 10,693,152	$ 11,409,312	$ 8,613,769	$ 7,856,255	$ 6,769,019	$ 7,360,878	$ 6,224,860	$ 6,862,666
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	7,254,049	7,861,665	10,693,152	11,409,312	8,613,769	7,856,255	6,769,019	7,360,878	6,224,860	6,862,666
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
District's covered payroll	66,214,583	67,612,978	66,912,386	64,568,886	67,988,347	67,677,371	69,916,152	70,002,329	70,881,074	72,644,019
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.96%	11.63%	15.98%	17.67%	12.67%	11.61%	9.68%	10.52%	8.78%	9.45%

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

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET
AND THE REAL PROPERTY TAX LIMIT - GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Adopted Budget		$ 172,752,759
Add: Prior year's encumbrances		501,594
Original budget		173,254,353
Use of employee benefit accrued liability reserve		700,000
Budget revision - Donations		3,424
Final budget		$ 173,957,777
2021-22 voter-approved expenditure budget		$ 174,689,788
Maximum allowed (4% of 2021-22 budget)		$ 6,987,592
Unrestricted fund balance:		
Assigned fund balance	$ 3,289,793	
Unassigned fund balance	6,987,592	$ 10,277,385
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 2,411,265	
Encumbrances	878,528	3,289,793
General Fund Fund Balance Subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law:		$ 6,987,592
Actual Percentage		4.00%

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

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				Fund
	Budget June 30, 2020	Budget June 30, 2021	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	State Aid	Local Sources	Total	Balance June 30, 2021
PROJECT TITLE											
Projects funded by Capital Reserves											
East Northport Middle School Boilers	$ 700,452	$ 700,452	$ 499,630		$ 499,630	$ 200,822			$ 700,452	$ 700,452	$ 200,822
WJB Front Stairs	200,000	200,000	164,419		164,419	35,581			200,000	200,000	35,581
Elementary Buildings Fire Alarm Upgrad	650,000	650,000	590,375		590,375	59,625			650,000	650,000	59,625
NHS Paving	316,600	316,600	282,997		282,997	33,603			316,600	316,600	33,603
ENMS Auditorium Lighting	138,400	138,400	132,078		132,078	6,322			138,400	138,400	6,322
NAES Boiler Replacement	720,000	720,000	715,001		715,001	4,999			720,000	720,000	4,999
NMS Lockers & Gym Ceiling	1,087,517	1,087,517	1,064,207	$ 5,493	1,069,700	17,817			1,087,517	1,087,517	17,817
Fifth Avenue Gas Conversion	154,033	154,033	128,843	1,631	130,474	23,559			154,033	154,033	23,559
Ocean Ave Boiler	853,450	853,450	810,994	3,768	814,762	38,688			853,450	853,450	38,688
William J. Brosnan Fence, Tennis Courts & Auditorium Seating	445,000	3,271	3,132		3,132	139			3,271	3,271	139
East Northport Middle School Gymnasium Windows	275,000	8,045	771		771	7,274			8,045	8,045	7,274
NHS Generator & Circuit Breakers	837,500	1,546,184	37,828	164,321	202,149	1,344,035			1,546,184	1,546,184	1,344,035
DW HVAC Upgrades	450,000	450,000	150,607	215,396	366,003	83,997			450,000	450,000	83,997
DW Fencing, gates, bollards, doors & windows	450,000	450,000	26,915		26,915	423,085			450,000	450,000	423,085
NHS Drain, paving, auditorium floor	1,800,000	1,800,000		1,800,000	1,800,000	-0-			1,800,000	1,800,000	-0-
Projects funded by General Fund - Appropriations											
ENMS Field Irrigation	161,023	161,023	157,126		157,126	3,897			161,023	161,023	3,897
NHS Exterior Bleachers	1,058,211	1,058,211	1,058,199		1,058,199	12			1,058,211	1,058,211	12
NHS Press Box	48,773	48,773	48,424		48,424	349			48,773	48,773	349
NHS Boilers	1,386,916	1,386,916	1,371,075		1,371,075	15,841			1,386,916	1,386,916	15,841
NHS Locker Room Bathrooms and Softball Field	484,959	484,959	241,507	(4,194)	237,313	247,646			484,959	484,959	247,646
Pulaski Rd Boilers & Gas Conversion	835,201	835,201	724,669	45,257	769,926	65,275			835,201	835,201	65,275
Pulaski Rd Irrigation	129,591	129,591	112,800		112,800	16,791			129,591	129,591	16,791
Elementary Buildings Fire Alarm Upgrad	182,250	182,250	182,250		182,250	-0-			182,250	182,250	-0-
NMS Library Htg & Vent	438,100	438,100	1,227		1,227	436,873			438,100	438,100	436,873
DAS Ceiling Replacemen	485,000	485,000	1,358		1,358	483,642			485,000	485,000	483,642
Roof - NHS, BAS, DAS	925,000	925,000	887,552		887,552	37,448			925,000	925,000	37,448
DW Roof Repairs	616,750	616,750			-0-	616,750			616,750	616,750	616,750
DW Bathroom renovations		616,750			-0-	616,750			616,750	616,750	616,750
Ocean Ave Roof	4,712,347	4,712,347	4,712,347		4,712,347	-0-			4,712,347	4,712,347	-0-
Carried Forward	**$ 20,542,073**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 14,106,331**	**$ 2,231,672**	**$ 16,338,003**	**$ 4,820,820**	**$ -0-**	**$ -0-**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 4,820,820**

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

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EXPENDITURES - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				Fund
PROJECT TITLE	Budget June 30, 2020	Budget June 30, 2021	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	State Aid	Local Sources	Total	Balance June 30, 2021
Carried Forward	**$ 20,542,073**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 14,106,331**	**$ 2,231,672**	**$ 16,338,003**	**$ 4,820,820**	**$**	**$**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 21,158,823**	**$ 4,820,820**
EXCEL Projects											
Security Upgrades	183,869	183,869	173,640		173,640	10,229		172,182	11,687	183,869	10,229
Energy Performance Contract											
District-wide	12,921,538	12,921,538	12,921,538		12,921,538	-0-	12,465,659		455,879	12,921,538	-0-
Bond Proposition											
NHS Field Recon, HVAC & Lab Recon	13,817,529	13,826,928	13,730,117	14,230	13,744,347	82,581	13,826,928			13,826,928	82,581
NHS Drain, Flr, Toilet Recon, Stage, Vest, Site Develop	599,703	1,204,179	208,764	445,423	654,187	549,992	1,204,179			1,204,179	549,992
DAS Vestibule, Toilets, Htg Lines	1,258,505	938,231	856,506	4,513	861,019	77,212	938,231			938,231	77,212
DAS Electric, Casework, Toilets	771,745	172,207	99,525	20	99,545	72,662	172,207			172,207	72,662
NHS Greenhouse	159,954	149,954	146,980		146,980	2,974	149,954			149,954	2,974
ENMS Vestibule	122,960	122,960	121,627		121,627	1,333	122,960			122,960	1,333
ENMS Drain, Aud Stage, Toilets, Field/Track Recon, S	4,188,008	4,226,478	3,295,643	513,523	3,809,166	417,312	4,226,478			4,226,478	417,312
NHS Concession	705,587	651,587	650,306		650,306	1,281	651,587			651,587	1,281
Fifth Ave Vestibule, Sinks, Toilets	1,019,876	1,019,876	814,482	150,277	964,759	55,117	1,019,876			1,019,876	55,117
Norwood Ave Vestibule	81,680	78,080	70,640		70,640	7,440	78,080			78,080	7,440
Norwood Ave Casework, Drain, Flr	930,600	1,054,809	172,047	128,600	300,647	754,162	1,054,809			1,054,809	754,162
WJB Vestibule	50,245	40,429	40,427		40,427	2	40,429			40,429	2
WJB Windows, Masonry, HVAC	225,877	319,877	132,631	2,374	135,005	184,872	319,877			319,877	184,872
Ocean Ave Vest, ADA Sink, Casework, Kitchen HVAC	1,375,805	1,656,655	1,181,692	76,590	1,258,282	398,373	1,656,655			1,656,655	398,373
NMS Window, Gym, Ceilings, Fields Recon	2,622,135	2,622,135	2,622,135		2,622,135	-0-	2,622,135			2,622,135	-0-
NMS Vestibule, Toilets & Labs Recon	6,593,503	6,481,874	6,400,770		6,400,770	81,104	6,481,874			6,481,874	81,104
Bellerose Ave Vestibule	404,445	389,445	377,463		377,463	11,982	389,445			389,445	11,982
BAS Toilet Recon, Clg/Light, Gym HVAC, Windows	1,494,315	863,639	409,844	10,129	419,973	443,666	863,639			863,639	443,666
Pulaski Rd Vestibule & Toilet Recon	462,376	462,376	449,945		449,945	12,431	462,376			462,376	12,431
PRS Casework, Drain, Flr, Sitework	884,475	884,475	856,420	4,454	860,874	23,601	884,475			884,475	23,601
NHS Drain, paving, auditorium floor	2,114,878	2,718,007	1,038,103	1,602,961	2,641,064	76,943	2,718,007			2,718,007	76,943
Smart Schools Bond Act											
District-wide	871,557	871,557	863,812		863,812	7,745		871,557		871,557	7,745
	$ 74,403,238	$ 75,019,988	$ 61,741,388	$ 5,184,766	$ 66,926,154	$ 8,093,834	$ 52,349,860	$ 1,043,739	$ 21,626,389	$ 75,019,988	8,093,834

Smart Schools Bond Act revenue not realized	(63,201)
EXCEL project revenue not realized	(55,057)
capital projects fund - fund balance	$ 7,975,576

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

NORTHPORT - EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Capital assets, net		$103,772,352
Deduct:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable, inclusive of premiums	$ (2,996,955)	
Long-term portion of bonds payable, inclusive of premiums	(41,710,849)	
Less: unspent bond proceeds	3,255,040	(41,452,764)
Short-term portion of energy performance contract	(622,250)	
Long-term portion of energy performance contract	(9,699,915)	(10,322,165)
Net Investment in capital assets		$ 51,997,423

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
Northport-East Northport Union Free School District

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 fund of the Northport-East Northport Union Free School District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 14, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements. 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 14, 2021

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

September , 2022

The Board of Education of
Northport-East Northport Union Free School District,
in the County of Suffolk, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Northport-East Northport 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 $35,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 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, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Note is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of 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. <u>Definitions</u>

"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 Northport-East Northport 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 September 13, 2022.

"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 $35,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 Taxes, dated September 13, 2022, maturing on March 1, 2023, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. <u>Obligation to Provide Notices of Events</u>. (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 **September 13, 2022.**

NORTHPORT-EAST NORTHPORT UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By____
President of the Board of Education