Supplement dated
August 17, 2022

to the

Preliminary Official Statement
dated August 9, 2022

relating to

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

$12,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 Taxes
(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: September 1, 2022 **Maturity Date: June 28, 2023**

Introduction

The Preliminary Official Statement for the Notes is dated **August 9, 2022** (the "Official Statement"). The Rockville Centre Union School District, Nassau County, New York (the "**District**") has prepared this Supplement dated **August 17, 2022**, to the Official Statement (the "Supplement") to include updated tax disclosure language following the enactment of the Inflation Reduction Act on August 16, 2022.

Other than with respect to the information provided herein, this Supplement is not otherwise updating the Preliminary Official Statement, which speaks as of its date. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined have the meanings given to such terms in the Official Statement.

The following heading on the cover page has been superseded and replaced with the following:

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.

The "Opinion of Bond Counsel" subsection on page 27 has been superseded and replaced with the following:

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.

Appendix D is hereby relaced and superseded with the following:

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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

August , 2022

The Board of Education of
Rockville Centre Union Free School District,
in the County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the "School District"), in the County of Nassau, 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 $12,500,000 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 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 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,

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 9, 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 statues, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. (See "Tax Matters" herein).

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

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

$12,500,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2022-2023 TAXES
(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: September 1, 2022 **Maturity Date: June 28, 2023**

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

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

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

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

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

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on August 18, 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 1, 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.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

128 Shepherd Street
Rockville Centre, New York 11570
Telephone: 516/255-8957

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Kelly Barry, President
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Superintendent of Schools
Matthew Gaven

Assistant Superintendent of Business & Personnel
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District Clerk
Marylou Celiberti

District Treasurer
Kerri Rinaldi

* * *

BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

* * *

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Municipal Financial Advisory Service
Since 1977

Municipal Finance Advisory Service

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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

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$12,500,000* 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 Rockville Centre Union Free School District in the County of Nassau, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of $12,500,000* 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 Bartels, Assistant Superintendent of Business & Personnel, Rockville Centre Union Free School District, 128 Shepherd Street, Rockville Centre, NY 11570, Phone (516) 255-8927 and email: rbartels@rvcschools.org.

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 "*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 District is located in the Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, on the south shore of Long Island approximately five miles east of the New York City limits. The District has an area of approximately 3.2 square miles and has an estimated current population of 22,252. Most, but not all, of the Village of Rockville Centre is included in the District. A portion of South Hempstead and the incorporated areas of Rockville Centre are also served by the District.

The District is suburban in character, comprised of residential neighborhoods and a diversified retail business section which serves the needs of the community as well as attracting shoppers from surrounding areas. The Roman Catholic Diocesan Headquarters of the Diocese of Rockville Centre, which embraces all of the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, is located in the Village. Commercial and industrial employers located throughout Nassau County afford employment opportunities to residents of the District. In addition, New York City and is related job market is readily accessible via public and private transportation.

Commuting facilities include daily train service provided by the Long Island Railroad (operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority). Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan is twenty-one miles by rail from the District. A network of bus lines has been established by the Nassau Inter-County Express serving communities throughout Nassau County. In addition, both domestic and international passenger and air freight service are available at John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport, each readily accessible to businesses and inhabitants of the area.

Police service, electric service, water service and sanitary sewers are provided by the Village of Rockville Centre for portions of the District located therein. For portions not located within the Village, electric service is provided by PSEG Long Island and National Grid Corporation, water service by New York American Water and police service and sanitary sewers by Nassau County. Fire protection is provided by volunteer fire districts and fire protection districts. Town of Hempstead provides sanitation services for areas outside of the Village.

District Organization

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the District operates pursuant to the Education Law, the Local Finance Law, other laws generally applicable to the District, and any special laws applicable to the District. Under such laws, there is no authority for the District to have a charter or adopt local laws.

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education. Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board of Education. They are generally elected for staggered terms of three years.

Enrollment History

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

School Year	School Enrollment
2017	3,549
2018	3,588
2019	3,576
2020	3,590
2021	3,500
2022	3,456

Source: District Officials.

Projected Future Enrollment

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

School Year	School Enrollment
2023	3,457
2024	3,459
2025	3,460

Source: District Officials.

District Facilities

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

Name of School	Grades	Date of Construction	Date of Most Recent Improvements	Capacity
William S. Covert School	K-5	1953	2013	324
Jennie E. Hewitt School	K-5	1928	2013	459
Riverside School	K-5	1921	2013	270
Floyd B. Watson School	K-5	1953	2013	270
Francis F. Wilson School	K-5	1931	2013	326
South Side Middle School	6-8	1924	2013	975
South Side High School	9-12	1955	2013	1200

Employees

The District provides services through approximately 772 employees who are represented by the following units of organized labor, plus non-union employees not represented.

Name of Union	Expiration Date of Contract[a]	Approx. No. of Members
Rockville Centre Teachers Association	06/30/2023	495
Office Staff Association	06/30/2024	49
Nurses Association	06/30/2025	13
Custodial and Maintenance Association	06/30/2025	46
Teacher Aide Association	06/30/2022	127
Rockville Centre Administrators Association	06/30/2022	18
CSEA Inc., Local 1000 (Security Guards)	06/30/2022	24

a. Any contracts expired as of the date of this Official Statement are in negotiation.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population Trends

The following table sets forth population statistics for the Town of Hempstead, the County and the State.

Year	Town of Hempstead	Nassau County	New York State
1980	772,590	1,321,582	17,557,288
1990	725,639	1,287,348	17,990,455
2000	755,924	1,334,544	18,976,457
2010	769,040	1,339,532	19,378,102
2020	766,765	1,355,683	19,514,849

Source: United States Bureau of the Census
a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2016-2020

Income Data

Income data is available for the District as such. The information set forth below with respect to such Town of Hempstead, 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
Rockville Centre	$ -	$ -	$ 53,417	$ 67,251
Town of Hempstead	20,955	28,153	36,416	46,869
Nassau County	23,352	32,151	39,935	53,363
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,791	40,898

	Median Household Income			
	1990	2000	2010	2020
Rockville Centre	$ -	$ -	$104,023	$118,254
Town of Hempstead	57,702	76,518	89,722	114,822
Nassau County	54,283	72,030	91,104	120,036
State of New York	32,965	43,393	55,217	71,117

Source: United States Bureau of the Census
a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2016-2020)

Selected Listing of Larger Employers in the Town of Hempstead
(As of 2022)

Name	Type of Business	Estimated Number of Employees
Verizon Communications	Telecommunications	5,600
Hofstra University	Higher Education	5,545
Nassau Health Care Corp. (NuHealth)	Hospital, Nursing Home	4,110
All Metro Health Care	Home Health Care	4,000
BOCES - Nassau	Education	3,900
South Nassau Communities Hospital	Hospital	3,000
Nassau Community College	Higher Education	2,036
Citi	Commercial Bank	2,000
Adelphi University	Higher Education	1,863
Summit Security Services	Security and Investigations	1,827

Source: Town of Hempstead Official Statement.
Note: The District is located in the Town of Hempstead.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the District as such. The information set forth below with respect to such Village, 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 Village, County or State or vice versa.

Annual Averages:	Village of Rockville Centre (%)	Nassau County (%)	New York State (%)
2017	4.0	4.1	4.7
2018	3.3	3.5	4.1
2019	3.3	3.4	4.0
2020	7.2	8.4	10.0
2021	4.4	4.5	6.9
2022 (5 month average)	2.7	3.1	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.

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 9, 2022)

In Town of:	Assessed Valuation	State Equalization Rate (%)	Full Valuation
Rockville Centre (2021-2022) [a]	$7,522,864	0.19	$3,959,402,105
Debt Limit - 10% of Average Full Valuation			395,940,211
Inclusions:[b]			
Outstanding Bonds			37,920,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Total Indebtedness			37,920,000
Exclusions (Estimated Building Aid)[c]			11,376,000
Total Net Indebtedness			26,544,000
Net Debt Contracting Margin			$ 369,396,211
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted			6.70%

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

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding

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

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness
As at June 30:

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31:				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bonds	$47,835,000	$45,135,000	$42,655,000	$40,100,000	$38,270,000
BANs					
Totals	$47,835,000	$45,135,000	$42,655,000	$40,100,000	$38,270,000

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and District Officials.

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds[a]

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$1,325,000	$1,206,556	$2,531,556
2024	1,360,000	1,170,256	2,530,256
2025	1,400,000	1,132,956	2,532,956
2026	1,445,000	1,094,456	2,539,456
2027	1,480,000	1,054,756	2,534,756
2028	1,525,000	1,014,056	2,539,056
2029	1,570,000	972,006	2,542,006
2030	1,615,000	928,509	2,543,509
2031	1,660,000	883,409	2,543,409
2032	1,715,000	836,788	2,551,788
2033	1,765,000	786,769	2,551,769
2034	1,815,000	732,956	2,547,956
2035	1,875,000	677,069	2,552,069
2036	1,925,000	618,181	2,543,181
2037	1,985,000	554,750	2,539,750
2038	2,045,000	487,350	2,532,350
2039	2,110,000	418,000	2,528,000
2040	2,175,000	346,425	2,521,425
2041	2,245,000	270,450	2,515,450
2042	2,305,000	185,600	2,490,600
2043	2,385,000	98,375	2,483,375
2044	545,000	8,175	553,175
Totals:	$38,270,000	$15,477,850	$53,747,850

a. Does not include any debt service payments made during the current fiscal year.

Debt Service Requirement - Energy Performance Contract Lease

The District entered into a lease purchase financing in 2013 to provide funding for its Energy Performance Contract. The remaining principal and interest payments until maturity are set forth below.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 211,309	$ 34,884	$ 246,192
2024	216,539	29,654	246,192
2025	221,899	24,294	246,192
2026	227,391	18,802	246,192
2027	233,019	13,173	246,193
2028	238,787	7,406	246,193
2029	121,601	1,496	123,096
Totals:	$1,470,543	$ 129,708	$1,600,251

Source: Audited Financial Statements

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	Type	Issue	Maturity
2017-18	$11,500,000	TAN	08/31/2017	06/22/2018
2018-19	12,500,000	TAN	08/28/2018	06/25/2019
2019-20	12,500,000	TAN	08/28/2019	06/25/2020
2020-21	12,500,000	TAN	08/27/2020	06/25/2021
2020-21*	6,000,000	TAN	11/19/2020	06/25/2021
2021-22	12,500,000	TAN	09/01/2021	06/24/2022

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District.

*Due to an Executive Order that extended the due date of school district property taxes, the District issued Tax Anticipation Notes as a result of the delay in the receipt of taxes collected and paid to the District by the Town tax receiver.

Authorized and Unissued Debt

The District has no authorized and 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 Nassau	06/23/2022	1.8%	$68,185,998	$63,740,232
Town of Hempstead	06/02/2022	3.9%	18,739,906	$14,002,209
Village of Rockville Centre	05/24/2022	90.0%	54,504,000	$39,793,942
Totals			$141,429,904	$117,536,383

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 9, 2022)

	Amount	Per Capita[a]	Percentage of Full Value (%)[b]
Total Direct Debt	$ 37,920,000	$1,548	0.96
Net Direct Debt	26,544,000	1,084	0.67
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	179,349,904	7,323	4.53
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	144,080,383	5,883	3.64

a. The current population of the District is 24,492.
b. The full valuation of taxable property is $3,959,402,105.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Impact of COVID-19

The District incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, hiring additional workers and costs related to cleaning supplies and equipment. The District paid such costs from budgetary appropriations and/or available funds. The increased costs described above did not have a material adverse impact on the finances of the District. See also "*State Aid*" herein.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Act of 2021 ("ARPA"). Included in this bill was $350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. Payments to local governments will be made in two tranches, the first half 60 days after enactment and the second half one year later. The funding is available through, and must be spent by, September 30, 2026.

Specifically, eligible uses of the aid include: (i) revenue replacement for the provision of government services to the extent the reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent fiscal year prior to the emergency; (ii) premium pay for essential workers; (iii) assistance to small business, households, and hard-hit industries, and economic recovery and (iv) investments in water, sewer and broadband infrastructure. The bill also contains two restrictions on eligible uses: (i) funds cannot be used to directly or indirectly offset tax reductions or delay a tax increase; and (ii) funds cannot be deposited into any pension fund.

The District has been allocated $430,121 in CARES Act funding and has received $383,378. The District is expected to receive a total of $4,133,984 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 B.

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 and school lunch fund. In addition, a capital projects fund is used to record capital facility projects, while a trust and 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	$108,538,432	$11,083,117	10.21
2018	110,548,636	11,792,079	10.67
2019	115,316,225	12,680,543	11.00
2020	118,195,925	13,030,374	11.02
2021	119,575,850	12,500,765	10.45
2022 (Budgeted)	124,098,943	13,190,789	10.63
2023 (Budgeted)	129,050,491	16,395,953	12.71

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

After further litigation, 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 Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York ("NYSER") 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 New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State 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's allocation of funds is $941,980. The District has spent approximately $368,366 of such amount.

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: 10.0%; Environmental Score: 5.0%). 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 most recent audit was released on March 23, 2021. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District used its resources to maintain a website that provided the public with transparent and comprehensive financial information. The complete report may be found on the State Comptroller's official website. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

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 following chart represents the ERS and TRS required contributions for each of the fiscal years below:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	TRS	ERS
2018	$1,481,759	$5,502,329
2019	1,476,532	5,862,000
2020	1,505,706	4,844,404
2021	1,571,402	5,219,673
2022	1,689,060	5,546,859
2023 (Budgeted)	1,600,000	5,300,000

Source: Audited Financial Statements.

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 45, 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.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District implemented GASB 75. The implementation of this Statement resulted in the reporting of the entire actuarial accrued liability for other post-employment benefits. The District's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Changes in Total OPEB Liability	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021:
Total OPEB liability as of July 1, 2020	$209,278,739
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	8,845,113
Interest	4,765,139
Changes of benefit terms	
Changes of demographic gains or losses	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,893,074
Benefit payments	(5,040,915)
Total Changes	$10,462,411
Total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021	$219,741,150

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 County. Assessment valuations are determined by the assessor 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.

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	$108,538,432	$ 84,448,004	77.80
2018	110,548,636	85,328,243	77.19
2019	115,316,225	88,534,295	76.78
2020	118,195,925	92,425,707	78.20
2021	119,575,850	95,028,750	79.47
2022 (Budgeted)	124,098,943	99,750,000	80.38
2023 (Budgeted)	129,050,491	101,850,000	78.92

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

Tax Collection Procedure

In Nassau County, property taxes for the school districts are levied by the County, and are collected by the town tax receivers. Such taxes are due and payable in equal installments on October 1 and April 1, but may be paid without penalty by November 10 and May 10, respectively. The town tax receiver pays to each school district the amounts collected therefore on the first day of each month from October 1 to June 1. Penalties on unpaid taxes are 1% per month from the date such taxes are due and payable. A 1% discount for prepayment of second half taxes is given if received by November 10. Any such discount is a town charge.

On or before June 1, the town tax receiver files a report of any uncollected school district taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before June 15 pays to each school district the amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, each school district should receive its full levy prior to the end of its fiscal year. However, in recent years, this has not always been the case as some of these payments have been delayed.

Pursuant to an Executive Order of the Governor dated August 5, 2020, in Nassau County the deadline that first half 2020-2021 school district taxes shall be due and payable was changed from October 1, 2020 to November 1, 2020; and the deadline by which the first half 2020-2021 school district taxes may be paid without interest or penalties was changed from November 10, 2020 to December 10, 2020, with payments made after such date to be subject to interest and penalties beginning on December 11, 2020. Such extension resulted in a delay in the receipt of taxes collected and paid to school districts by the town tax receiver and by the County in accordance with the procedures set forth above. As a result of this delay, the District issued Tax Anticipation Notes.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

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

STAR - School Tax Exemption

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

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

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

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

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% of the District's 2021-2022 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 2022-2023 school tax levy is expected to be exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2023. (See *"State Aid"* herein).

Valuations, Rates, Levies and Collections

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
2018	$9,780,673	0.26	$3,761,797,308	$ 9,457.43	$ 92,500,000
2019	9,717,345	0.24	4,048,893,750	9,802.32	95,252,568
2020	9,309,922	0.22	4,231,782,727	10,714.38	99,750,000
2021	6,678,498	0.17	3,928,528,235	14,935.99	99,750,000
2022	7,522,864	0.19	3,959,402,105	13,538.73	101,850,000

Source: Nassau County Assessor's Office.

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

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation
Keyspan Gas East Corp	Utility	$317,018
100 Merrick Road LLC	Office Building	151,655
Rockville Centre Association	Professional Building	114,613
NCRI NY-NJ Properties LLC	Commercial	103,167
MJER 2000 LLC	Commercial	96,207
Maplewood Gardens Apt Corp.	Apartments	80,629
Centro Heritage Spe 2 LLC	Commercial	75,469
Jefferson Avenue Owners	Commercial	73,574
Carriage Owners Corp.	Apartments	68,465
HSRE-SP ROCKVILLE CENTRE LLC	Commercial	57,788
	Total [a]	$1,138,585

Source: Nassau County Assessor's Office.

Tax Certiorari Claims

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

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 purchased cyber insurance and 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.

In July 2019, the District was the target of a cyberattack in which a ransomware virus was used to encrypt data and emails on the District's server. No personal information regarding District students or staff was compromised and no further incidents have occurred. The District's insurance carrier paid $88,000 for a decryption tool to unlock the affected files. The District paid a deductible of $10,000 under the terms of its cyber insurance policy. District technology staff restored the District's network and communications systems as well as other data needed to run the day-to-day operations of the District. The District had cybersecurity measures in place and reported the attack to law enforcement. With the use of the decryption tool, the District is in the process of returning its data and emails to their original status. In addition, the District is implementing additional cybersecurity measures and taking additional steps to prevent and/or mitigate the impact of attacks in the future.

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.

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 declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for extended periods. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been recent efforts to relax some of the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the Federal government and State to address it are expected to negatively impact federal and local economies, including the economy of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 on the State's operations and financial condition is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances as a result of COVID-19 is extremely difficult to predict due to the uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions have been or may continue to be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The spread of the outbreak or resurgence 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 Continuing Disclosure", substantially in the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

Compliance History

The following table sets forth the annual filings for each of the five preceding fiscal years.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Financial & Operating Information	Audited Financial Statements
2017	10/14/2017	12/14/2017
2018	12/21/2018	11/16/2018
2019	12/20/2019	11/15/2019
2020	11/19/2020	10/27/2020
2021	12/08/2021	11/24/2021

RATING

The Notes are not rated. Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), 7 WTC at Greenwich Street, New York, NY, Phone: (212) 553-4055 and Fax: (212) 298-6761, has assigned a rating of "Aa2" to the outstanding long-term bonds of the District. Such rating reflects only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from the respective rating agency. There can be no assurance that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgement of agency circumstances so warrant. Any change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price and the availability of a secondary market for the outstanding bonds and notes of the District.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the business office of the District: Robert Bartels, Assistant Superintendent of Business & Personnel, Rockville Centre Union Free School District, 128 Shepherd Street, Rockville Centre, NY 11570, Phone (516) 255-8927 and email: rbartels@rvcschools.org 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 KELLY BARRY
President of the Board of Education
Rockville Centre Union Free School District
Rockville Centre, New York

August , 2022

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet - General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending Juen 30:	
	2020	2021
Assets:		
Cash and Equivalents	$ 14,319,401	$ 19,869,543
Property Taxes	3,249,097	2,346,444
Accounts Receivable	13,385	2,633
State & Federal Aid Receivable	2,153,366	1,491,473
Due From Other Governments	2,143,268	836,181
Due From Other Funds	777,171	797,515
Advances to Other Funds	36,646	
Total Assets	$ 22,692,334	$ 25,343,789
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 1,476,550	$ 603,883
Accrued Liabilities	229,995	480,514
Due To Other Governments	1,015,389	1,480,594
Due to Retirement System	5,641,731	6,165,247
Total Liabilities & Deferred Revenue	8,363,665	8,730,238
Deferred inflows or resources	295,816	293,526
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable	36,646	
Restricted	7,085,186	8,582,424
Assigned	2,808,132	2,848,308
Unassigned	4,102,889	4,889,293
Total Fund Equity and Other Credits	14,032,853	16,320,025
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 22,692,334	$ 25,343,789

Source: Audited Annual Financial Reports (2020-2021)
NOTE: This table NOT audited

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	$ 84,448,004	$ 85,328,243	$ 88,534,295	$ 92,425,707	$ 95,028,750
Other Real Property Tax Items	8,554,538	8,416,176	8,063,607	6,810,253	6,271,780
Charges for Services	3,771,644	4,163,759	4,577,992	5,023,764	4,611,341
Use of Money and Property	153,874	270,088	519,464	271,747	56,087
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	101,814	61,826	104,580	235,343	68,920
State Sources	11,083,117	11,792,079	12,680,543	13,030,374	12,500,765
Federal Sources	50,061	88,370	76,163	78,916	601,899
Miscellaneous	375,380	428,095	759,581	319,821	436,308
Total Revenues	108,538,432	110,548,636	115,316,225	118,195,925	119,575,850
Expenditures:					
General Support	9,293,454	9,557,627	9,528,409	10,634,029	10,829,750
Instruction	65,174,855	67,031,227	69,076,173	69,438,439	69,685,085
Pupil Transportation	3,634,995	3,648,341	3,940,451	2,749,739	3,746,218
Community Service	83,663	98,481	94,165	78,801	13,522
Employee Benefits	25,297,776	25,365,487	26,647,076	25,700,474	26,683,873
Debt Service	205,873	233,895	344,084	259,943	253,923
Total Expenditures	103,690,616	105,935,058	109,630,358	108,861,425	111,212,371
Other Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In					
Operating Transfers Out	(4,366,026)	(5,085,643)	(5,588,569)	(6,054,969)	(6,076,307)
Total Other Sources (Uses):	(4,366,026)	(5,085,643)	(5,588,569)	(6,054,969)	(6,076,307)
Excess (Deficit) Revenues & Other Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	481,790	(472,065)	5,685,867	9,334,500	8,363,479
Fund Balances Beg. of Fiscal Year	10,646,299	11,128,089	10,656,024	10,753,322	14,032,853
Prior Period Adjustments					
Fund Balances End of Fiscal Year	$ 11,128,089	$ 10,656,024	$ 10,753,322	$ 14,032,853	$ 16,320,025

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

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Budget Summaries

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30: 2021-2022[a]	2022-2023[b]
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	$ 99,750,000	$ 101,850,000
State Sources	13,190,789	16,395,953
Other Sources	8,358,154	8,004,538
Appropriated Fund Balance	2,800,000	2,800,000
Total Revenues	$ 124,098,943	$ 129,050,491
Expenditures:		
General Support	$ 12,007,958	$ 12,179,903
Instruction	74,966,975	77,533,148
Pupil Transportation	4,212,928	4,610,359
Community Service	193,950	190,950
Employee Benefits	27,574,500	29,291,900
Interest on TANs	320,000	320,000
Transfer: Debt and Special Aid Funds	3,622,632	3,124,231
Transfer: Capital Fund	1,200,000	1,800,000
Total Expenditures	$ 124,098,943	$ 129,050,491

(a) The adopted budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was approved by the voters on May 18, 2021.
(b) The adopted budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was approved by the voters on May 17, 2022.

Sources: Adopted Budgets of the District.

APPENDIX B

CASH FLOWS

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CASH FLOW ACTUAL (through June 2022)

(General Fund Only)

(000's Omitted)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	TOTALS
Balance	11,287	6,974	4,554	11,467	8,344	39,748	28,406	25,583	19,591	12,187	8,459	27,997	11,287 (a)
Receipts													
Property Taxes		2,347		6,763	40,300	4,171	1,395			4,951	31,620	9,279	100,825 (b)
STAR Payment							4,330						4,330
State Aid		278	3,150	46	46	512	46	46	3,115			1,099	8,338
Other Receipts	990	127	66	97	95	259	587	1,092	437	211	606	1,413	5,981
TAN Proceeds			12,612										12,612
Total Receipts	990	2,751	15,828	6,905	40,441	4,943	6,358	1,138	3,552	5,162	32,226	11,791	132,086
Disbursements													
Salaries & Benefits	2,907	2,229	6,413	5,479	5,609	9,736	6,788	5,487	5,443	5,349	5,841	15,265	76,546
Operating Expenses	1,538	1,423	1,342	4,165	2,756	5,518	2,083	1,211	5,153	3,232	3,189	3,587	35,197
Debt Service	548	470				621		122				1,816	3,576
Library Taxes	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	3,720
Transfers		738	850	75	361	100			50			664	2,839
Tan Payment											3,348	9,279	12,627
Total Disbursements	5,303	5,171	8,915	10,029	9,036	16,284	9,181	7,130	10,956	8,891	12,688	30,921	134,505
Balance	6,974	4,554	11,467	8,344	39,748	28,406	25,583	19,591	12,187	8,459	27,997	8,868	8,868
Note Payment Account (c)													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,348	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,348	9,279	12,627
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,627	12,627
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,348	0	0

(a) Opening Balance excludes certain restricted reserves. Balance as of June 30, 2021.

(b) Includes Library tax levy

(c) Note Payment Account Transactions reflect amounts set aside to pay the principal of 2021-2022 tax anticipation notes, and the payment of principal of such notes at their maturity. Interest on such notes is reflected in the Note Payment Account.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

CASH FLOW PROJECTION (2022-23)

(General Fund Only)

(000's Omitted)

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	TOTALS
Balance	8,868	5,144	2,679	7,675	1,283	35,782	26,073	22,090	16,071	8,956	7,217	25,237	8,868 (a)
Receipts													
Property Taxes	360	1,734		3,487	43,341	5,978				6,974	30,887	8,967	101,728 (b)
STAR Payment							4,750						4,750
State Aid		284	3,213	47	47	522	47	47	3,177			1,121	8,505
Other Receipts	1,619	133	37	381	282	249	874	1,203	824	308	190	1,653	7,752
TAN Proceeds			12,500										12,500
Total Receipts	1,979	2,150	15,750	3,915	43,670	6,749	5,671	1,250	4,001	7,282	31,077	11,742	135,235
Disbursements													
Salaries & Benefits	2,965	2,274	7,541	5,589	5,721	9,836	6,924	5,597	5,502	5,406	5,953	15,570	78,877
Operating Expenses	2,419	1,451	2,369	4,248	2,811	5,628	2,125	1,235	5,256	3,297	3,253	3,659	37,751
Debt Service	0	472				605		119				1,581	2,777
Library Taxes	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	3,820
Transfers		100	525	153	320	70	287		40			480	1,975
Tan Set Aside											3,533	8,967	12,500
Total Disbursements	5,702	4,615	10,753	10,308	9,171	16,457	9,654	7,269	11,116	9,021	13,057	30,575	137,700
Balance	5,144	2,679	7,675	1,283	35,782	26,073	22,090	16,071	8,956	7,217	25,237	6,403	6,403
Note Payment Account (c)													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,533	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,533	8,967	12,500
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	12,500
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,533	0	0

(a) Opening Balance excludes certain restricted reserves. Balance as of June 30, 2022.

(b) Includes Library tax levy

(c) Note Payment Account Transactions reflect amounts set aside to pay the principal of 2022-2023 tax anticipation notes, and the payment of principal of such notes at their maturity. Interest on such notes is reflected in the Note Payment Account.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE 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.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Basic Financial Statements, Supplementary Information and Independent Auditors' Report

June 30, 2021

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Education
Rockville Centre 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 aggregate remaining fund information of the Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on the 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 District'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 District'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 aggregate remaining fund information of the Rockville Centre Union Free School 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.

Other Matters

As discussed in note 1(c)(ii) to the financial statements, the District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84 - “Fiduciary Activities,” during the year ended June 30, 2021. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management’s discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 15 and the additional information on pages 57 through 60 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by GASB, 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 information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 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.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
October 5, 2021

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2021

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Rockville Centre Union Free School District's (the District) financial performance for the fiscal 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.

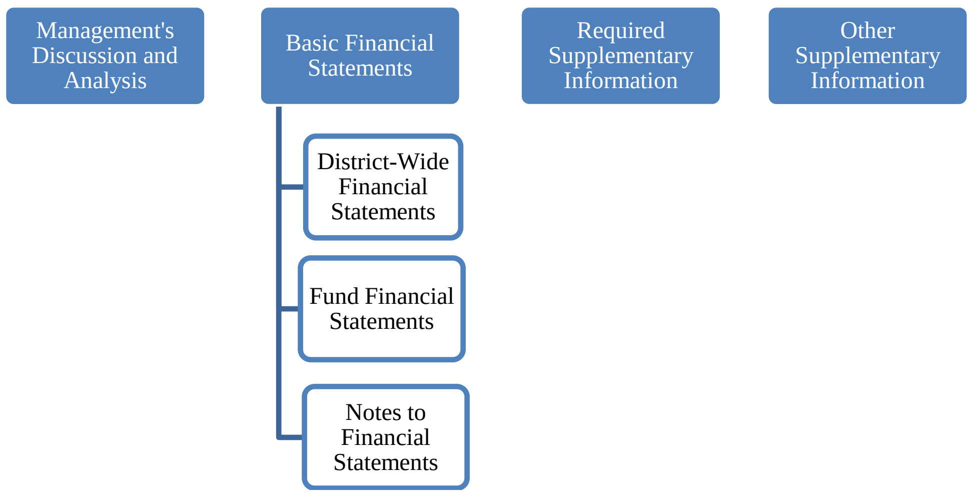
1. Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows:

- South Side High School has consistently ranked as one of the top public high schools in the United States of America. The District continued to offer all programs, without reducing services.
- The proposed 2021-2022 budget in the amount of $124,098,943 was authorized by the District's residents.
- The District's total net position, as reflected in the District-Wide financial statements decreased to $(171,388,162).
- The District continues to maintain its buildings and complete various district-wide projects with amounts budgeted and authorized by the District's residents.
- New York State Law limits the amount of unassigned and assigned fund balance, exclusive of encumbrances and amounts designated for the subsequent year's budget, that can be retained by the General Fund, to 4% of the ensuing year's budget. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $4,889,293 or 3.94%, and therefore within the statutory limit.
- The District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 84 - "Fiduciary Activities," as discussed in note 1(c)(ii) to the financial statements.

2. 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 financial statements. A graphic display of the relationship of these statements follows:



A. District-Wide Financial Statements

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.

The Statement of Net Position

The statement of net position presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the net of the four 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, respectively.

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.

The governmental activities of the District include general administrative support, instruction, pupil transportation, cost of food sales and interest.

The District-Wide financial statements can be found on the pages immediately following this section as the first two pages of the basic financial statements.

B. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the School District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the laws of the State of New York.

Governmental Funds

Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the District. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-Wide financial statements, additional information is provided on reconciliation pages explaining the relationship (or differences) between them.

Fiduciary Fund

The District collects and remits taxes to the Rockville Centre Public Library. The District excludes these activities from the District-Wide financial statements because it cannot use these to finance its operations.

The financial statements for the governmental and fiduciary funds can be found in the basic financial statement section of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the District-Wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements can be found following the basic financial statements section of this report.

District-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. This MD&A includes a summary of two District-Wide statements that focus on operations of the District as a whole. These statements measure inputs and outflows using an economic resources measurement focus, and use the accrual basis of accounting. Activities that are fiduciary in nature are not included in these statements.

The District's total net deficit increased by $10,159,393 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

	2021	2020*	Increase (decrease)	Percentage change
Current assets	$ 27,754,176	24,612,143	3,142,033	12.8%
Noncurrent assets	62,331,507	71,653,423	(9,321,916)	-13.0%
Total assets	90,085,683	96,265,566	(6,179,883)	-6.4%
Deferred outflows of resources	53,919,815	49,997,442	3,922,373	7.8%
Current liabilities	11,011,830	11,431,372	(419,542)	-3.7%
Noncurrent liabilities	274,209,806	264,701,815	9,507,991	3.6%
Total liabilities	285,221,636	276,133,187	9,088,449	3.3%
Deferred inflows of resources	30,172,024	31,358,590	(1,186,566)	-3.8%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	20,008,405	18,116,660	1,891,745	10.4%
Restricted	10,478,375	8,627,538	1,850,837	21.5%
Unrestricted	(201,874,942)	(187,972,967)	(13,901,975)	7.4%
Total net position	$ (171,388,162)	(161,228,769)	(10,159,393)	6.3%

* Restated for change in accounting principle.

Condensed Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities

The largest reason for the increase in current assets was due to an increase in cash of $6,083,764. The largest reason for the decrease in noncurrent assets was a due to changes for the TRS system that resulted in the system reporting a liability in 2021 instead of a pension asset. The District is reporting a TRS system net pension liability of $8,983,396 in the current year, due to changes in the system's assumptions opposed to a net pension asset of $8,373,516 in the prior year.

A large component of the District's total assets is the investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to the students and consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. During the fiscal year, the decrease in net capital assets was a result of depreciation expense being greater than additions.

Current liabilities decreased $419,542 primarily due to timing of accounts payable to vendors. Long-term liabilities increased by $9,507,991 primarily due to increases in its net pension liability as discussed above.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the net investment in capital assets totals $20,008,405 and the items of net position subject to external restrictions total $10,478,375. There is an unrestricted net deficit of $(201,874,942) which must be financed from future operations.

Overall, the District's total net position decreased by $10,159,393.

Changes in Net Position

The results of operations as a whole are reported in the statement of activities.

	2021	2020	Increase (decrease)	Percentage change
Revenue:				
Program revenue:				
Charges for services	$ 4,778,313	5,453,751	(675,438)	-12.4%
Operating grants and contributions	2,382,876	1,776,924	605,952	34.1%
Capital grants and contributions	36,645	432,378	(395,733)	-91.5%
General revenue:				
Real property taxes	95,028,750	92,425,707	2,603,043	2.8%
Other real property tax items	6,271,780	6,810,253	(538,473)	-7.9%
Use of money and property	363,710	(64,766)	428,476	-661.6%
Sale of property and compensation for loss	45,833	235,343	(189,510)	-80.5%
State sources	12,217,259	13,313,880	(1,096,621)	-8.2%
Federal sources	601,899	78,916	522,983	662.7%
Miscellaneous	863,729	543,895	319,834	58.8%
Total revenue	122,590,794	121,006,281	1,584,513	1.3%

	2021	2020	Increase (decrease)	Percentage change
Expenses:				
General support	$ 17,354,769	16,040,123	1,314,646	8.2%
Instruction	108,409,153	108,809,653	(400,500)	-0.4%
Pupil transportation	4,125,851	3,112,520	1,013,331	32.6%
Community service	285,079	119,790	165,289	138.0%
Cost of food sales	1,068,729	1,120,844	(52,115)	-4.6%
Interest	1,506,606	1,575,795	(69,189)	-4.4%
Total expenses	132,750,187	130,778,725	1,971,462	1.5%
Change in net position	$ (10,159,393)	(9,772,444)	(386,949)	4.0%

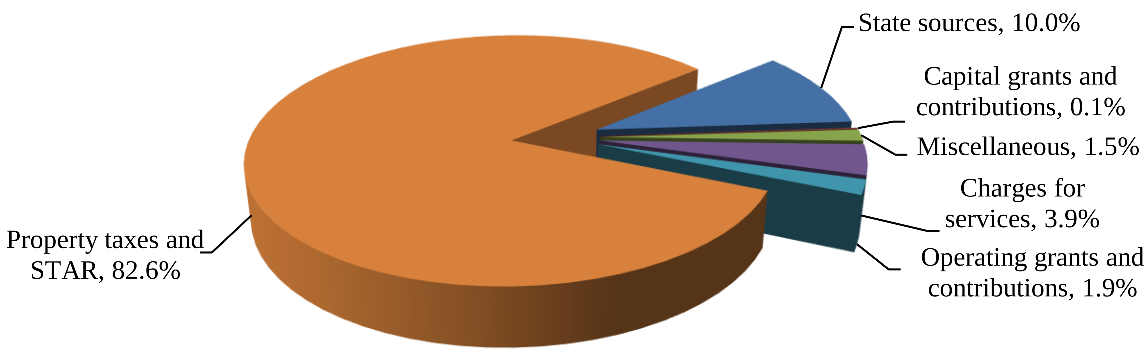
The District's fiscal year 2021 revenues totaled $122,590,794. Property taxes (including other tax items) and state formula aid accounted for most of the District's revenue. The remainder came from fees charged for services, operating grants, capital grants, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous sources.

The cost of all programs and services totaled $132,750,187 for fiscal year 2021. These expenses are predominantly related to general support, instruction and caring for (pupil services) and transporting students.

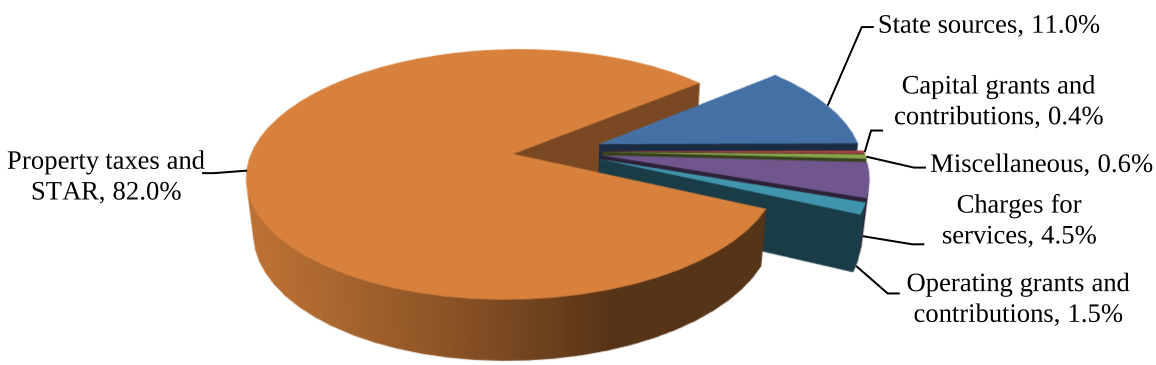
As seen above, governmental activities decreased the District's net position by $10,159,393 during the current fiscal year. Noteworthy is the impact of the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75 that requires recognition of the total OPEB liability and GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71 that require Districts to recognize their proportionate share of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources to the various pension systems (ERS and TRS).

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

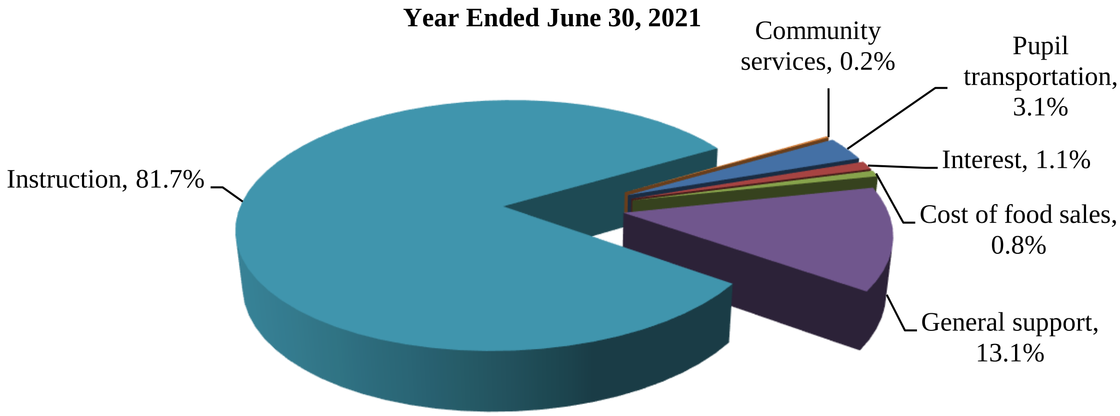
Year Ended June 30, 2021

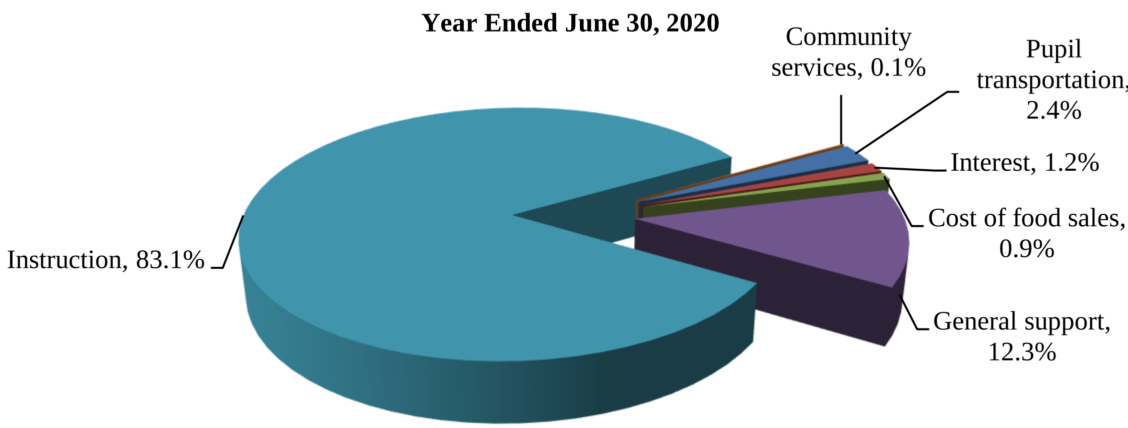


Year Ended June 30, 2020



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





3. Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

A measure of the general fund's liquidity is a comparison of both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 4.0% of 2020-21 total general fund expenditures, including other financing uses, while total fund balance represents 13.3% of the same amount. The comparable amounts from the prior year were 3.6% and 12.2%, respectively.

In the current fiscal year, the District's fund balance within the general fund increased by $2,287,172.

The increase in the fund balance for capital projects of $99,594 is primarily due to transfers from the general fund of $1,800,000.

The increase in fund balance in the school lunch fund of $126,280 is due to cost savings and increase federal aid.

The decrease in fund balance in the miscellaneous fund of $2,798 is due to deposits held.

The permanent fund is maintained for the receipt and disbursement of scholarships. The change in fund balance in this fund relates to the increase in investment valuation.

The increase in fund balance in the debt service fund of $77 can be attributed to interest revenue.

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Fund Balance Reporting

GASB issued Statement No. 54 - "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" in February 2009. The requirement of GASB Statement No. 54 became effective for financial statements for periods ending June 30, 2011.

GASB Statement No. 54 abandons the reserved and unreserved classifications of fund balance and replaces them with five new classifications: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. The fund balance classifications are as follows:

- Nonspendable - consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and principal of endowments.
- Restricted - consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed - consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint.
- Assigned - consists of amounts that are constrained either by the Board of Education for amounts assigned for balancing the subsequent year's budget or the Assistant Superintendent for Business for amounts assigned for encumbrances. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as assigned balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. An assignment cannot result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund. Assigned fund balance in all other governmental funds represents any positive remaining amount after classifying nonspendable, restricted or committed fund balance amounts.
- Unassigned - represents amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned, and could be a surplus or deficit. The General Fund is the only fund that could report a positive amount in unassigned fund balance. For governmental funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned fund balance should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

These changes were made to reflect spending constraints on resources, rather than availability for appropriations and to bring greater clarity and consistency to fund balance reporting. According to GASB, this pronouncement should result in an improvement in the usefulness of fund balance information.

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

	2021	2020*	Increase (Decrease)	Total % Change
General Fund:				
Nonspendable for advances	$ -	36,646	(36,646)	-100.0%
Restricted for employee benefit accrued liabilities	3,760,415	3,468,411	292,004	8.4%
Restricted for unemployment insurance	117,009	116,775	234	0.2%
Restricted for retirement contributions	4,705,000	3,500,000	1,205,000	34.4%
Assigned-designated for subsequent year's expenditures	2,800,000	2,800,000	-	0.0%
Assigned-purchases on order	48,308	8,132	40,176	494.0%
Unassigned	4,889,293	4,102,889	786,404	19.2%
Total Fund Balance - General Fund	16,320,025	14,032,853	2,287,172	16.3%
School Lunch Fund:				
Nonspendable for inventory	8,143	12,172	(4,029)	-33.1%
Assigned	118,325	-	118,325	100.0%
Unassigned	-	(11,984)	11,984	100.0%
Total Fund Balance - School Lunch Fund	126,468	188	126,280	67170.2%
Miscellaneous Fund:				
Restricted for scholarships	72,536	76,500	(3,964)	-5.2%
Restricted for extraclassroom	161,738	155,386	6,352	4.1%
Restricted for deposits	169,801	174,987	(5,186)	-3.0%
Total Fund Balance - Miscellaneous Fund	404,075	406,873	(2,798)	-0.7%
Permanent Fund:				
Nonspendable for scholarships	150,000	150,000	-	0.0%
Restricted for scholarships	1,121,782	865,056	256,726	29.7%
Total Fund Balance - Permanent Fund	1,271,782	1,015,056	256,726	25.3%
Debt Service Fund - restricted for debt service	255,055	254,978	77	0.0%
Capital Project Fund - restricted for capital projects	115,039	15,445	99,594	644.8%
Total Fund Balance - All Funds	$ 18,492,444	15,725,393	2,767,051	17.6%

* Restated for change in accounting principle.

4. General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund Revenues

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual 2021	Actual 2020
Revenues:				
Real property taxes	$ 92,000,000	94,958,975	95,028,750	92,425,707
Other real property tax items	9,170,000	6,211,025	6,271,780	6,810,253
Charges for services	4,607,000	4,607,000	4,611,341	5,023,764
Use of money and property	225,000	225,000	56,087	271,747
Sale of property and compensation for loss	20,000	20,000	68,920	235,343
State sources	12,898,635	12,898,635	12,500,765	13,030,374
Federal sources	300,000	300,000	601,899	78,916
Miscellaneous	346,357	346,357	436,308	319,821
Total revenue	$ 119,566,992	119,566,992	119,575,850	118,195,925

General Fund Expenditures

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual 2021	Actual 2020
Expenditures:				
General support	$ 11,792,285	11,901,782	10,829,750	10,634,029
Instruction	72,817,093	72,755,287	69,685,085	69,438,439
Pupil transportation	4,157,158	4,206,159	3,746,218	2,749,739
Community services	193,950	193,950	13,522	78,801
Employee benefits	27,427,000	27,460,794	26,683,873	25,700,474
Debt service	446,482	280,626	253,923	259,943
Total expenditures	116,833,968	116,798,598	111,212,371	108,861,425
Other uses - operating transfers out	6,033,024	6,076,524	6,076,307	6,054,969
Total expenditures and other uses	$ 122,866,992	122,875,122	117,288,678	114,916,394

5. Capital Assets and Debt Administration

At June 30, 2020, the District had capital assets of $62,331,507, net of accumulated depreciation, invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and construction-in-progress. The change in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, is delineated below and provides comparative balances from the prior year.

	2021	2020	Increase (decrease)	Percentage change
Land	$ 32,038	32,038	-	0.0%
Buildings and improvements	88,171,301	86,774,412	1,396,889	1.6%
Improvements other than building	2,824,572	2,824,572	-	0.0%
Machinery and equipment	6,402,383	6,393,587	8,796	0.1%
	97,430,294	96,024,609	1,405,685	
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,098,787)	(32,744,702)	(2,354,085)	7.2%
Capital assets, net	$ 62,331,507	63,279,907	(948,400)	

The change in capital assets during the current fiscal year results from additions of $1,440,719 offset by depreciation expense of $2,366,032 and disposal of capital assets of $23,087.

More detailed information about the District's capital assets is presented in note 7 in the notes to financial statements.

The District had general obligation and other long-term debt outstanding as follows:

	2021	2020	Increase (decrease)	Percentage change
Bonds payable	$ 40,100,000	42,655,000	(2,555,000)	-6.0%
Unamortized premium on bonds	461,510	515,429	(53,919)	-10.5%
Capital leases	84,843	131,308	(46,465)	-35.4%
Energy performance contract payable	1,676,749	1,877,973	(201,224)	-10.7%
Claims payable	1,524,515	1,524,515	-	0.0%
Compensated absences	3,753,478	3,433,990	319,488	9.3%
Total OPEB liability	219,741,150	209,278,739	10,462,411	5.0%
Net pension liability - TRS - proportionate share	8,938,396	(8,373,516)	17,311,912	-206.7%
Net pension liability - ERS - proportionate share	29,395	8,141,469	(8,112,074)	-99.6%
Total	$ 276,310,036	259,184,907	17,125,129	6.6%

More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in note 9 in the notes to financial statements.

6. Factors Bearing on the District's Future

The general fund budget for the 2021-2022 school year was approved by the voters in the amount of $124,098,943. This is an increase of 1.0% over the previous year's budget. We are proud to announce that our 2021-2022 proposed budget reflects a 0.0% tax levy increase.

The 2021-2022 budget is impacted by certain trends impacting school districts. These include increases in retirement contributions and health insurance costs. COVID-19 has caused unexpected costs which are expected to continue into the 2021-2022 school year.

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

The United States is presently in the midst of a national health emergency related to the COVID-19 virus. The overall consequences of the COVID-19 virus on a national, regional and local level are unknown, but has the potential to result in a significant economic impact. The impact of this situation on the District and its future results and financial position is not presently determinable.

7. 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:

Rockville Centre Union Free School District
Attn: Mr. Robert Bartels
Assistant Superintendent for Business
128 Shepherd Street
Rockville Centre, New York 11570
(516) 255-8935

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
Governmental Activities
June 30, 2021

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 11,702,121
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	9,154,654
Investments	1,076,260
Receivables:	
Taxes	2,346,444
Accounts receivable	46,455
State and Federal aid	2,571,267
Due from other governments	848,832
Inventory	8,143
Total current assets	27,754,176
Noncurrent assets:	
Land	32,038
Capital assets - depreciable, net	62,299,469
Total noncurrent assets	62,331,507
Total assets	90,085,683
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pensions	37,114,225
OPEB	16,805,590
Total deferred outflows of resources	53,919,815
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	672,554
Accrued liabilities	496,743
Accrued interest	95,562
Due to other governments	1,481,494
Due to teachers' retirement system	5,703,307
Due to employees' retirement system	461,940
Bonds payable	1,830,000
Premium on bonds payable	21,466
Capital leases	42,559
Energy performance contract	206,205
Total current liabilities	11,011,830
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable	38,270,000
Premium on bonds payable	440,044
Capital leases	42,284
Energy performance contract	1,470,544
Claims payable	1,524,515
Compensated absences	3,753,478
Total OPEB liability	219,741,150
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system - proportionate share	29,395
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system - proportionate share	8,938,396
Total noncurrent liabilities	274,209,806
Total liabilities	285,221,636
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unearned revenue	445,694
Pensions	13,580,588
OPEB	16,145,742
Total deferred inflows of resources	30,172,024
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	20,008,405
Restricted:	
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve	3,760,415
Unemployment insurance reserve	117,009
Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system	2,705,000
Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system	2,000,000
Debt service	255,055
Scholarships	1,194,318
Capital	115,039
Extraclassroom	161,738
Deposits	169,801
Unrestricted	(201,874,942)
Total net position	$ (171,388,162)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities
Year ended June 30, 2021

		Program Revenue			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Expense and Changes in Net Position
Functions and programs:					
General support	$ 17,354,769	-	-	-	(17,354,769)
Instruction	108,409,153	4,611,341	1,661,831	36,645	(102,099,336)
Pupil transportation	4,125,851	-	-	-	(4,125,851)
Community services	285,079	-	-	-	(285,079)
Cost of food sales	1,068,729	166,972	721,045	-	(180,712)
Interest	1,506,606	-	-	-	(1,506,606)
Total functions and programs	$ 132,750,187	4,778,313	2,382,876	36,645	(125,552,353)
General revenue:					
Real property taxes					95,028,750
Other real property tax items					6,271,780
Use of money and property					363,710
Sale of property and compensation for loss					45,833
State sources					12,217,259
Federal sources					601,899
Miscellaneous					863,729
Total general revenue					115,392,960
Change in net position					(10,159,393)
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year, before restatement					(161,635,642)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (note 19)					406,873
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year, as restated					(161,228,769)
Net position (deficit) at end of year					$ (171,388,162)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Special Aid	School Lunch	Miscellaneous	Permanent	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 11,287,119	62,795	227,808	124,399	-	-	-	11,702,121
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	8,582,424	-	-	-	287,485	279,703	5,042	9,154,654
Investments	-	-	-	-	84,181	992,079	-	1,076,260
Receivables:								
Taxes	2,346,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,346,444
Accounts receivable	2,633	451	-	-	43,371	-	-	46,455
State and Federal aid	1,491,473	-	901,652	178,142	-	-	-	2,571,267
Due from other governments	836,181	-	12,651	-	-	-	-	848,832
Due from other funds	797,515	80,000	-	-	-	-	250,013	1,127,528
Inventory	-	-	-	8,143	-	-	-	8,143
Total assets	$ 25,343,789	143,246	1,142,111	310,684	415,037	1,271,782	255,055	28,881,704
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	603,883	-	67,459	1,212	-	-	-	672,554
Accrued liabilities	480,514	-	14,930	1,299	-	-	-	496,743
Due to other governments	1,480,594	-	-	900	-	-	-	1,481,494
Due to other funds	-	28,207	956,968	131,391	10,962	-	-	1,127,528
Due to teachers' retirement system	5,703,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,703,307
Due to employees' retirement system	461,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	461,940
Total liabilities	8,730,238	28,207	1,039,357	134,802	10,962	-	-	9,943,566
Deferred inflows or resources - unearned revenue	293,526	-	102,754	49,414	-	-	-	445,694
Fund balances:								
Nonspendable	-	-	-	8,143	-	150,000	-	158,143
Restricted:								
Employee benefit accrued liability reserve	3,760,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,760,415
Unemployment insurance reserve	117,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,009
Retirement contribution reserve - employees' retirement system	2,705,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,705,000
Retirement contribution reserve - teachers' retirement system	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,055	255,055
Scholarships	-	-	-	-	72,536	1,121,782	-	1,194,318
Capital	-	115,039	-	-	-	-	-	115,039
Extraclassroom	-	-	-	-	161,738	-	-	161,738
Deposits	-	-	-	-	169,801	-	-	169,801
Assigned	2,848,308		-	118,325	-	-	-	2,966,633
Unassigned	4,889,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,889,293
Total fund balances	16,320,025	115,039	-	126,468	404,075	1,271,782	255,055	18,492,444
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 25,343,789	143,246	1,142,111	310,684	415,037	1,271,782	255,055	28,881,704

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2021

Total governmental fund balances		$ 18,492,444
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 governmental funds. The assets consist of:		
Land	$ 32,038	
Capital assets - depreciable, net	62,299,469	
Total capital assets		62,331,507
Some deferred inflows and outflows are not reported in governmental funds. These consist of the following:		
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions		37,114,225
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		(13,580,588)
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		16,805,590
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(16,145,742)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds:		
Accrued interest	(95,562)	
Bonds payable	(40,100,000)	
Premium on bonds payable	(461,510)	
Capital leases	(84,843)	
Energy performance contract	(1,676,749)	
Claims payable	(1,524,515)	
Compensated absences	(3,753,478)	
Other postemployment benefits	(219,741,150)	
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system	(29,395)	
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system	(8,938,396)	(276,405,598)
Total net position - end of year		$ (171,388,162)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Year ended June 30, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Special Aid	School Lunch	Miscellaneous	Permanent	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue:								
Real property taxes	$ 95,028,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,028,750
Other real property tax items	6,271,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,271,780
Charges for services	4,611,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,611,341
Use of money and property	56,087	-	-	34	79	307,434	76	363,710
Sale of property and compensation for loss	68,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,920
State sources	12,500,765	36,645	403,564	25,479	-	-	-	12,966,453
Federal sources	601,899	-	1,258,267	695,566	-	-	-	2,555,732
Food sales	-	-	-	166,972	-	-	-	166,972
Miscellaneous	436,308	-	165,328	-	262,093	-	-	863,729
Total revenue	119,575,850	36,645	1,827,159	888,051	262,172	307,434	76	122,897,387
Expenditures:								
General support	10,829,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,829,750
Instruction	69,685,085	-	1,924,474	-	-	50,708	-	71,660,267
Pupil transportation	3,746,218	-	45,968	-	-	-	-	3,792,186
Community services	13,522	-	-	-	264,970	-	-	278,492
Cost of food sales	-	-	-	781,771	-	-	-	781,771
Employee benefits	26,683,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,683,873
Debt service:					-			
Principal	46,465	-	-	-	-	-	2,756,224	2,802,689
Interest	207,458	-	-	-	-	-	1,356,799	1,564,257
Capital outlay	-	1,737,051	-	-	-	-	-	1,737,051
Total expenditures	111,212,371	1,737,051	1,970,442	781,771	264,970	50,708	4,113,023	120,130,336
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	8,363,479	(1,700,406)	(143,283)	106,280	(2,798)	256,726	(4,112,947)	2,767,051
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in	-	1,800,000	143,283	20,000	-	-	4,113,024	6,076,307
Transfers out	(6,076,307)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,076,307)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(6,076,307)	1,800,000	143,283	20,000	-	-	4,113,024	-
Changes in fund balances	2,287,172	99,594	-	126,280	(2,798)	256,726	77	2,767,051
Fund balances at beginning of year, before restatement	14,032,853	15,445	-	188	-	1,015,056	254,978	15,318,520
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle (note 19)	-	-	-	-	406,873	-	-	406,873
Fund balances at beginning of year, as restated	14,032,853	15,445	-	188	406,873	1,015,056	254,978	15,725,393
Fund balances at end of year	$ 16,320,025	115,039	-	126,468	404,075	1,271,782	255,055	18,492,444

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Year ended June, 30 2021

Net change in fund balances		$ 2,767,051
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount may be less than the total capital outlay since the capital outlay includes amounts under the capitalization threshold.		
Additions of capital assets	$ 1,440,719	
Depreciation	(2,366,032)	
Disposal of capital assets	(23,087)	(948,400)
State aid was withheld at the end of 2020 and deferred in the governmental funds. This amount was recognized as revenue in 2020 in the statement of activities. This was recognized in the governmental funds in 2021.		(283,506)
Repayment of bonds, capital leases, and energy performance contract debt, principal is an expenditures in the governmental funds but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Also, the governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Principal paid on bonds payable	$ 2,555,000	
Principal paid on capital leases	46,465	
Principal paid on energy performance contract	201,224	
Accrued interest	20,195	
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding	(16,463)	
Amortization of premium on bonds payable	53,919	2,860,340
Some expenses reported in the statement if activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Compensated absences	(319,488)	
Other postemployment benefits	(10,462,411)	
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	(937,750)	
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	3,241,658	
Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system	(17,311,912)	
Net pension liability - employees' retirement system	8,112,074	
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	4,876,586	
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(1,753,635)	(14,554,878)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ (10,159,393)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
Year ended June 30, 2021

	Custodial Fund
Additions:	
Real property taxes	$ 3,648,012
Other real property taxes items	14,768
Total additions	3,662,780
Deductions - payments to library	3,662,780
Change in net position	-
Fiduciary net position at beginning of year	-
Fiduciary net position at end of year	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the District) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are as follows:

(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 five 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 is based on criteria set forth by GASB. 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. The District does not have any reportable component units or other organizational entities for the year ended June 30, 2021.

(b) Joint Venture

The District is a component district in the Nassau County Cooperative Board of Educational Services (BOCES). A 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 component.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Joint Venture, Continued

BOCES are organized under Section §1950 of the Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of 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 comprised of separate budgets for administrative, program and capital costs. Each component district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in Education Law, Section §1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component school districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

During the year, the District was billed $6,264,295 for BOCES administrative and program costs and recognized $2,357,547 in revenue as the District's share of BOCES aid.

Participating school districts issue debt on behalf of BOCES. As of year end, there was no debt issued by the District on behalf of BOCES.

Copies of the financial statements can be requested from Nassau County BOCES, 71 Clinton Road, Garden City, New York 11530.

(c) Basis of Presentation

(i) District-Wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present information about the overall governmental 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 non-exchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants, if applicable.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Employee benefits are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenue include: (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants, contributions and other revenues that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including real property taxes and state aid, is presented as general revenue.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Basis of Presentation, Continued

(ii) Fund Financial Statements

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84 - "Fiduciary Activities." The primary objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the indemnification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes. See note 19 of the financial statements for the impact of the implementation on the financial statements.

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund type, governmental and fiduciary, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All funds of the District are presented as major funds. The District's financial statements present the following fund types:

Governmental Funds - are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The emphasis of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as defined by GASB, each displayed in a separate column. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

General Fund - is the District's primary operating fund and is used to account for and report all financial transactions except those 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 legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. There are two classes of special revenue funds:

Special Aid Fund - is used to account for and report the proceeds of federal and state grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

School Lunch Fund - is used to account for and report the activities of the school lunch operations.

Miscellaneous Fund - is used to account for the extraclassroom activity funds, scholarships and various deposits in which the district has administrative control over.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(c) Basis of Presentation, Continued

(ii) Fund Financial Statements, Continued

Debt Service Fund - is used to account for the advance refunding of a portion of the District's outstanding serial bonds.

Capital Projects Fund - is used to account for and report the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Permanent Fund - is used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the District's scholarship programs.

Fiduciary Funds - are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used. There is one class of fiduciary funds:

Custodial Fund - is used to collect and remit taxes to the Rockville Centre Public Library.

(d) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The District-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is 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, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property 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 governmental funds statements are reported using the current financial resources management focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within 90 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, compensated absences, pensions, and other postemployment benefits, 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) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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 revenue 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 encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities, and useful lives of long-lived assets.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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. New York State law governs the District's investment policies. 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 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) Investments

Investments in equity securities with readily determinable fair values are reported at fair value in the Permanent Fund. Equity securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The District also does not typically purchase investments denominated in a foreign currency, and is not exposed to foreign currency risk. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the Permanent Fund.

A framework has been established for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(g) Investments, Continued

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the District has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liability; and
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2021.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the District believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The District assesses the levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with its accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

(h) Real Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education. Taxes are collected from December to June. Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Nassau County (the County) in which the District is located. The County guarantees the full payment of the District warrant and assumes responsibility for uncollected taxes.

(i) Receivables

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

(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 transfers to provide financing or other services. A detailed description of the interfund transactions is shown in note 13 to the financial statements.

(k) Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual cost. Donated assets are reported at estimated fair market value at the time received.

The District uses a capitalization threshold of $2,000 (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts for grouped like assets or individual assets). Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the District-wide statements are as follows:

	Estimated useful life	Depreciation Method
Buildings and improvements	20-50 years	Straight-line
Improvements other than buildings	20 years	Straight-line
Machinery and equipment	5-20 years	Straight-line

(l) Inventory

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

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond year-end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-wide and Governmental Fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the statement of net position and balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed.

These non-liquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) have been reported as nonspendable fund balance because that portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures on the balance sheet.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(m) Deferred Outflow of Resources and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the District-wide statement of net position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension liabilities and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. Also included in this item are the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) subsequent to the measurement date. The second item represents changes of assumptions related to the total OPEB liability.

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 has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. First relates to cash received before the related revenue is earned and is reported as unearned revenue. The second item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide statement of net position. This represents the effect of net change in the District's proportion of the collective net position liabilities and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension system not included in pension expense. The third represents differences between expected and actual experience as well as the change of assumptions and other inputs related to the OPEB liability.

(n) Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation, or death, employees may receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave, based on contractual provisions.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 16 - "Accounting for Compensated Absences," an accrual for accumulated sick leave is included in the compensated absences liability at year end. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year end.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(o) Other Benefits

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides postemployment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits to retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through the District's self-insurance plan. The District pays 100% of the cost for retiree's health care insurance, excluding co-pays which are the sole responsibility of the retirees. Survivor beneficiaries reimburse the District monthly for 100% of the calculated premiums. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure.

(p) Short-Term Debt

The District may issue Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) and Tax Anticipation Notes (TANs) in anticipation of the receipt of revenue. 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.

(q) Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the District-wide financial statements. In the Governmental Funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from Governmental Funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

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

(r) Equity Classifications

(i) 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 acquisitions, construction and improvements of those assets.

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

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) Equity Classifications, Continued

(i) District-wide Statements, Continued

Unrestricted - 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.

(ii) Fund Statements

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 54 - "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

There are five classifications for fund balance as detailed below, however, in the fund financial statements there are four classifications presented:

Nonspendable - consists of amounts that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance consists of inventory, prepaids, and principal from endowments.

Restricted - This category 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:

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve (GML §6-p) is used to reserve funds for the payment of accrued employee due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

Unemployment Insurance Reserve (GML §6-m) is used to pay the cost of reimbursement to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund for payments made to claimants where the employer has elected to use the benefit reimbursement method. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or to 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.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) Equity Classifications, Continued

(ii) Fund Statements, Continued

Retirement Contribution Reserve

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions payable to the New York State and Local Retirement System. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. This reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Teachers' Retirement System Liability Reserve

Reserve for teachers' retirement system liability (GML§6-r) must be used for financing retirement contributions. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. The reserve is accounted for in the General Fund.

Debt Reserve

Debt reserve (GML §6-h) is used to reserve funds for payment of bonded indebtedness. This reserve account is accounted for in the Debt Service Fund.

Scholarships Reserve

This reserve is used to account for various scholarship awards. This reserve is accounted for in the Permanent Fund and the Miscellaneous Fund.

Capital Reserve

Capital reserve (GML §6-c) is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted by a voter approved proposition for acquisition, construction or major repair of capital facilities. This reserve is accounted for the Capital Projects Fund.

Extraclassroom Reserve

This reserve is used to account for extraclassroom funds. This reserve is accounted for in the Miscellaneous Fund.

Deposits Reserve

This reserve is used to account for various student deposits. This reserve is accounted for in the Miscellaneous 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. the Board of Education. The District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2021.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(r) Equity Classifications, Continued
(ii) Fund Statements, Continued

Assigned - Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances other than in the capital fund are classified as assigned fund balance in the respective fund. The amount appropriated for the subsequent year's budget of the general fund is also classified as assigned fund balance in the General Fund.

Unassigned - Represents the residual classification for the government's General Fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the General Fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When resources are available from multiple classifications, the District spends funds in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, unassigned.

(s) Risks and Uncertainties
The United States is presently in the midst of a national health emergency related to the COVID-19 virus. The overall consequences of the COVID-19 virus on a national, regional and local level are unknown, but has the potential to result in a significant economic impact. The impact of this situation on the District and its future results and financial position is not presently determinable.

(2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Fund Statements and District-wide Statements

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the fund 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 resource measurement focus of the District-wide statements, compared with the current financial resource measurement focus of the governmental funds.

(a) Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities
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 long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet.

(2) Explanation of Certain Differences Between Fund Statements and District-wide Statements, Continued

(b) Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances and the statements of activities fall into one of three broad categories.

Long-term Revenue and Expense Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental fund report revenue only when they are considered "available," whereas the statement of activities reports revenue 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.

Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds from 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 both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements, whereas interest expense is 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) Budgetary Data

The District generally follows the procedures below in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the fund financial statements:

- At least seven days prior to the budget hearing, a copy of the budget is made available to the voters.
- At the budget hearing, the voters may raise questions concerning the items contained in the budget.
- The Board of Education establishes a date for the annual meeting, which by law will be held on the third Tuesday in May.
- The voters are permitted to vote upon the general fund budget at the annual meeting.

(3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, Continued

(a) Budgetary Data, Continued

- If the original proposed budget is not approved by the voters, the Board of Education has the option of either resubmitting the original or revising the budget for voter approval at a special meeting held at a later date; or the Board of Education may, at that point, adopt a contingency budget. If the Board of Education decides to submit either the original or a revised budget to the voters for a second time, and the voters do not approve the second budget submittal, the Board of Education must adopt a contingency budget and the tax levy cannot exceed the total tax levy of the prior year (0% levy growth). In addition, the administrative component of the contingency budget shall not comprise a greater percentage of the contingency budget exclusive of the capital component than the lesser of either 1) the percentage the administrative component had comprised in the prior year budget exclusive of the capital component; or 2) the percentage the administrative component had comprised in the last proposed defeated budget exclusive of the capital component.
- Formal budgetary integration is employed during the year as a management control device for general and special aid funds.
- Budgets for general and special aid funds are legally adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The capital projects fund is budgeted on a project basis. The Board of Education does not adopt an annual budget for the school lunch, special aid, permanent or debt service funds.
- The Board of Education has established legal control of the budget at the program line item level of expenditures. Transfers between appropriation accounts, at the program line item level of expenditures, require approval by the Board of Education. Any modification to appropriations resulting from increases in revenue estimates or supplemental reserve appropriations also require a majority vote by the Board.
- Appropriations in general and special aid funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year, except that outstanding encumbrances are reappropriated in the succeeding year pursuant to the Uniform System of Accounts promulgated by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education.

(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 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.

(3) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability, Continued

(c) Limitation on General Fund Balance

The District is limited to the amount of unassigned general fund balance, with certain exceptions, that can be retained. New York State law limits this amount to 4% of the ensuing year's budget.

(d) Property Tax Limitation

The School District is not limited as to the maximum amount of real property taxes which may be raised. However, on June 24, 2011, the Governor signed Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 (Tax Levy Limitation Law). This law applies to all local governments, including school districts.

(d) Property Tax Limitation, Continued

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by a school district in a particular year. The original legislation that established the Tax Levy Limitation Law was set to expire on June 16, 2016. Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 extends the Tax Levy Limitation Law through June 2020. In 2019, the Tax Levy Limitation Law became permanent.

Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the consumer price index. Certain adjustments would be permitted as defined by Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district could exceed the tax levy limitation only if the budget is approved by at least 60% of the vote. There are certain exemptions to the tax levy limitation, such as expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the actuarial contribution rates of the various public employee retirement systems.

(e) Tax Abatements

As of June 30, 2021, the District tax abatement programs include abatements on property taxes. All abatements agreements are made by the Nassau County Industrial Agency (the Agency). All property tax abatements are performed through Payment In Lieu of Tax (PILOT) agreements made by the Agency. The PILOT agreements are made to support low-income housing. Total taxes abated by the Agency for the year ended June 30, 2021 was $500,319. The District received $1,434,955 of PILOT revenue for the year ended June 30, 2021.

(4) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District has a specific policy for custodial credit risk; New York State statutes govern the District's investment policies, as discussed previously in these notes.

The District's aggregate bank balances are either insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution as of June 30, 2021.

(5) Investments

The District's investments at June 30, 2021, consist of the following:

Investments	Shares	Share Price	Fair Value
Permanent Fund:			
Xerox Corp.	450	$ 23.49	$ 10,570
IBM Corp.	2,000	146.59	293,180
Exxon Mobil Corp.	10,912	63.08	688,329
Total Permanent Fund			992,079
Miscellaneous Fund - Certificates of Deposit	N/A	N/A	84,181
Total investments			$ 1,076,260

These investments are classified as Level 1.

Concentration Credit Risk - For investments, this is the risk of loss attributable to the quantity of the government's investment in a single issuer. Investments in single issuers that equal or exceed 5% of total investments have a reportable concentration of credit risk. At June 30, 2021, the District held 27% and 68% of its investment balance in IBM Corp. and Exxon Mobile Corp., respectively.

(6) Receivables

Major receivables recorded by the District at June 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

(a) Due from State and Federal - Represents amounts due from New York State and the Federal government. Amounts due to the District at June 30, 2021 are listed below:

General Fund - State and Federal aid receivable:		
Excess cost	$ 296,288	
State aid - BOCES	1,065,141	
State aid - basic	83,301	
CARES Act	46,743	$ 1,491,473
Special Aid Fund - State and Federal aid receivable - State and Federal grants - various		901,652
School Lunch Fund - State and Federal aid receivable - State and Federal grants - related to food service program		178,142
Total		$ 2,571,267

(b) Taxes - Represents amounts due from Nassau County for uncollected tax warrants. This amount is fully collectible and recorded in the General Fund. Amount due to the District at June 30, 2021 was $2,346,444.

(7) Capital Assets

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

	Balance June 30, 2020	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2021
Capital assets not being depreciated - land	$ 32,038	-	-	32,038
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	86,774,412	1,396,889	-	88,171,301
Improvements other than buildings	2,824,572	-	-	2,824,572
Machinery and equipment	6,393,587	43,830	(35,034)	6,402,383
Total capital assets being depreciated	95,992,571	1,440,719	(35,034)	97,398,256
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	25,614,128	1,990,225	-	27,604,353
Improvements other than buildings	2,038,866	119,180	-	2,158,046
Machinery and equipment	5,091,708	256,627	(11,947)	5,336,388
Total accumulated depreciation	32,744,702	2,366,032	(11,947)	35,098,787
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	63,247,869	(925,313)	(23,087)	62,299,469
Capital assets, net	$ 63,279,907	(925,313)	(23,087)	62,331,507

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General support	$ 2,103,797
Instruction	182,672
Pupil transportation	73,301
Cost of food sales	6,262
Total depreciation expense	$ 2,366,032

(8) Short-Term Debt

The schedule below details the changes in short-term non-capital borrowings. These borrowings consisted of notes issued in anticipation of the collection of real property taxes.

Purpose	Date of Original Issue	Date of Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance July 1, 2020	New Issues	Redemptions	Balance June 30, 2021
Tax anticipation notes (TAN)	8/27/20	6/25/21	1.50%	$ -	12,500,000	12,500,000	-
Tax anticipation notes (TAN)	11/19/20	6/25/21	1.25%	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
				$ -	18,500,000	18,500,000	-

Interest expenditures/expense and premium revenue of $200,208 and $146,611, respectively, were recorded in the fund financial statements in the general fund and in the District-wide financial statements.

(9) Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Bonds payable	$ 42,655,000	-	2,555,000	40,100,000	1,830,000
Unamortized premium on bonds	515,429	-	53,919	461,510	21,466
	43,170,429	-	2,608,919	40,561,510	1,851,466
Other noncurrent liabilities:					
Energy performance contract payable	1,877,973	-	201,224	1,676,749	206,205
Capital leases	131,308	-	46,465	84,843	42,559
Claims payable	1,524,515	572,091	572,091	1,524,515	-
Compensated absences, net	3,433,990	319,488	-	3,753,478	-
Net pension liability - TRS	(8,373,516)	17,311,912	-	8,938,396	-
Net pension liability - ERS	8,141,469	-	8,112,074	29,395	-
OPEB	209,278,739	15,503,326	5,040,915	219,741,150	-
Total other noncurrent long-term liabilities	216,014,478	33,706,817	13,972,769	235,748,526	248,764
Total long-term liabilities	$ 259,184,907	33,706,817	16,581,688	276,310,036	2,100,230

The District's indebtedness for bonds, energy performance contract, capital leases, claims, compensated absences, net pension liabilities and other postemployment benefits is liquidated in the general fund.

(a) Bonds Payable

The District borrows money in order to acquire land or equipment, construct buildings, or make improvements. This enables the cost of these capital assets to be borne by the present and future taxpayers receiving the benefit of the capital assets. These long-term liabilities, are full faith and credit debt of the local government. The provision to be made in the general fund's future budgets for capital indebtedness represents the amount exclusive of interest, authorized to be collected in future years from taxpayers and others for liquidation of the long-term liabilities.

Serial Bonds	Issue Date	Original Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at 6/30/21
2014 Bond Series A	12/17/14	$ 35,000,000	6/15/43	2.00%-4.00%	29,655,000
2014 Refunding Bond	12/17/14	8,750,000	7/15/21	2.00%-3.00%	540,000
2016 Bonds	8/15/16	10,925,000	8/15/43	2.00%-3.00%	9,905,000
					$ 40,100,000

(9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

(a) Bonds Payable, Continued

Interest for the year was composed of:

Interest paid on:		
Serial bonds	$ 1,311,832	
TAN	200,208	
Energy performance contract	44,968	
Capital leases	7,249	$ 1,564,257
Plus: Interest accrued in the current year		95,562
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding		16,463
Less: Interest accrued in the prior year		(115,757)
Amortization of deferred premium on bonds		(53,919)
Total expense		$ 1,506,606

The original issue premiums on bonds have been deferred and recorded as a liability on the District-wide financial statements. The premiums are being amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining time to maturity of the bonds. The current year amortization is $53,919 and is included as a reduction to interest expense on the statement of activities.

Original premiums on bonds payable	$ 990,453
Less: accumulated amortization	(528,943)
Premiums on bonds payable	$ 461,510

The original loss to refund bonds are recorded as a deferred outflows of resources on the District-wide financial statements. The charges are being amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining time to maturity of the bonds. The current year amortization is $16,463 and is included as an increase to interest expense on the statement of activities.

Original loss on refunding on bonds payable	$ 197,562
Less: accumulated amortization	(197,562)
Loss on refunding on bonds payable	$ -

In the event that the District were to default on bond principal or interest payments, a court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings brought by the bond owner, to render judgment against the District. A court has the power to order payment of such bonds or notes from funds available or to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the funds, including the raising of the funds in the next annual tax levy. The bond owner may also file with the New York State Comptroller a verified statement alleging default in the payment of principal or interest. The New York State Comptroller will have a duty to investigate the circumstances of the alleged default and prepare determinations from their office. 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 to the District and apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of the defaulted principal and interest.

(9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

(b) Energy Performance Contract Payable

The District, in February 2009, entered into a $3,813,745 contractual agreement to install energy savings equipment and/or to upgrade existing facilities to enhance performance. The terms of the contract provide for repayment over twelve years, with semi-annual installments of $123,096 through December 2028. Payments include interest at 2.46%. The contract further provides that the savings in energy costs resulting from these upgrades will equal or exceed the lease payment terms. The balance due at June 30, 2021 was $1,676,749. Interest expenditures of $44,968 were recorded in the fund financial statements in the debt service fund.

In the event that the District were to default on energy performance contract principal or interest payments, the lender may bring actions for any remedies available at law or in equity or other appropriate proceedings for the recovery of direct damages, including amounts past due, and/or bring an action in equity for specific performance; or without recourse to legal process, terminate the agreement by delivery of written notice of termination. The lender may also exercise the right it has in law or equity.

(c) Capital Leases

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $5,235, in annual installments of $1,047 through October 2021, interest free.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $23,105, in annual installments of $5,961 through October 2021, including interest at 9.13%.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $28,203, in annual installments of $7,276 through September 2022, including interest at 9.17%.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $30,207, in annual installments of $6,041 through September 2022, interest free.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $10,699, in annual installments of $2,760 through October 2023, interest free.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of certain musical instruments. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $8,875, in annual installments of $1,775 through October 2023, interest free.

The District entered into a lease agreement to finance the costs of television studio equipment. The terms of this agreement provided for the repayment of the principal amount of $78,027, in annual installments of $22,330 through April 2023, interest free.

Interest expenditures of $7,249 were recorded in the financial statements.

(9) Long-term Liabilities, Continued

(d) Payments to Maturity

The annual requirements to amortize all outstanding debt as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Year ending	Bonds		Energy Performance Contract		Capital Leases		Total	
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 1,830,000	1,249,956	206,205	39,988	42,559	4,630	2,078,764	1,294,574
2023	1,325,000	1,206,556	211,309	34,884	37,978	2,205	1,574,287	1,243,645
2024	1,360,000	1,170,256	216,539	29,654	4,306	231	1,580,845	1,200,141
2025	1,400,000	1,132,956	221,899	24,294	-	-	1,621,899	1,157,250
2026	1,445,000	1,094,456	227,391	18,802	-	-	1,672,391	1,113,258
2027-2031	7,850,000	4,852,738	593,406	22,075	-	-	8,443,406	4,874,813
2032-2036	9,095,000	3,651,763	-	-	-	-	9,095,000	3,651,763
2037-2041	10,560,000	2,076,975	-	-	-	-	10,560,000	2,076,975
2042-2044	5,235,000	292,150	-	-	-	-	5,235,000	292,150
	$ 40,100,000	16,727,806	1,676,749	169,697	84,843	7,066	41,861,592	16,904,569

The above bonds, energy performance contract and capital leases are direct obligations of the District for which its full faith and credit are pledged and are payable from taxes levied on all taxable real property within the District.

(10) Pension Obligations

(a) 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. TRS 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. TRS 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 TRS, 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 TRS, may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395 or by referring to the NYSSTR Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(a) Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided, Continued

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The District participates in the New York State and Local Retirement System (ERS). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of ERS 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 ERS. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of ERS. System benefits are established under the provision of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in ERS, 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. ERS 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.

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 generally contribute 3.0 to 3.5 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. For ERS, the Comptroller annual certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the ERS' 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.

(b) Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2021, the District reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for each of TRS and ERS. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2021 for ERS and June 30, 2020 for TRS. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to TRS and ERS relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by ERS and TRS in reports provided to the District.

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(b) Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued

	ERS	TRS
Actuarial valuation date	4/01/2020	6/30/2019
Measurement date	3/31/2021	6/30/2020
Net pension liability	$ 29,395	8,938,396
District's proportion of the Plan's net pension liability	0.0295209%	0.3234720%
Change in proportionate share	(0.0012242)	0.001167

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District's recognized pension expense of $896,804 for ERS and $11,999,490 for TRS in the statement of activities.

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	$ 358,994	7,831,823	-	458,076
Changes of assumptions	5,404,813	11,304,990	101,936	4,029,638
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	5,837,556	8,444,010	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	583,520	111,784	160,284	386,644
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	461,940	5,218,805	-	-
Total	$ 6,809,267	30,304,958	8,706,230	4,874,358

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability 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 as follows:

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(b) Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued

Year ending	ERS	TRS
2022	$ (325,701)	3,447,260
2023	(52,420)	6,994,237
2024	(384,650)	5,742,654
2025	(1,596,132)	3,513,486
2026	-	113,613
Thereafter	-	400,545
	$ (2,358,903)	20,211,795

(c) Actuarial Assumptions

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

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 (net of investment expense, including inflation)	5.9%	7.1%
Salary scale	4.4%	4.72% - 1.90%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.4%	1.3%
Inflation rate	2.7%	2.2%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2020 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on 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 Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2019, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates based on Plan member experience.

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.

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

The long term rate of return on ERS pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns 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 each the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized below.

The long-term expected rate of return on TRS pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27 - "Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations." ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

	ERS		TRS	
Measurement date	March 31, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	Long-term expected real rate of of return*	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*	Target allocation
Asset class:				
Domestic equity	4.05%	32%	7.10%	33%
International equity	6.30%	15%	7.70%	16%
Real estate equity	4.95%	9%	6.80%	11%
Global equity	-	-	7.40%	4%
Domestic fixed income	-	-	1.80%	16%
Global bonds	-	-	1.00%	2%
High-yield bonds	-	-	3.90%	1%
Real estate debt	-	-	3.60%	7%
Private equity	6.75%	10%	10.40%	8%
Private debt	-	-	5.20%	1%
Real assets	5.95%	3%	-	-
Fixed income	-	23%	-	-
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	4.50%	3%	-	-
Credit	3.63%	4%	-	-
Cash	0.50%	1%	0.70%	1%

* Real rates of return are net of a long-term inflation assumption of 2.2% for TRS and 2.0% for ERS.

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(d) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9% for ERS and 7.1% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially 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.

(e) Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.9% for ERS and 7.1% for TRS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower (4.9% for ERS and 6.1% for TRS) or 1% higher (6.9% for ERS and 8.1% 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)	$ (8,158,952)	(29,395)	7,467,959

TRS	1% Decrease (6.1%)	Current Assumption (7.1%)	1% Increase (8.1%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (56,460,766)	(8,938,396)	30,944,916

(f) Pension Plans' Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of the employers as of the respective measurement dates, were as follows:

	(Dollars in Millions) ERS	TRS
Measurement date	3/31/2021	6/30/2020
Employers' total pension liability	$ (220,680)	(123,243)
Plan net position	220,580	120,480
Employers' net pension liability	$ (100)	(2,763)
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension liability	99.95%	97.8%

(10) Pension Obligations, Continued

(g) Contributions to the Pension Plans

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 wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $461,940. This amount has been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to ERS for the year ended June 30, 2021 were $1,582,407.

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 wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued employer retirement contributions to TRS as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $5,703,307 including employees' share. The accrued employer contributions have been recorded as a liability in the governmental fund statements and in the statement of net position. Retirement contributions paid to TRS for the year ended June 30, 2021 were $5,218,805.

(11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

(a) Plan Description and Benefits

The District administers a Postretirement Healthcare Benefits Program (the Plan) as a single-employer defined benefit plan. The Plan provides for continuation of medical, prescription drugs and behavior health and benefits for eligible retirees and their spouses and dependents. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District.

The obligations of the Plan members, employers and other entities are established by action of the District pursuant to applicable collective bargaining and employment agreements. The required contribution rates of the employer and the members vary depending on the applicable agreement. The employer currently contributes enough money to the Plan to satisfy current obligations on a pay-as-you-go basis. The costs of administering the plan are paid by the District.

(b) Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	508
Current retirees	324
Beneficiaries	24
Spouses of retirees	182
	1,038

(11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

(c) Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $219,741,150 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019.

(d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases	2.60%
Discount rate	2.16%
Healthcare cost trend rates	6.6% for 2021, decreasing to 4.1% over 56 years

Mortality rates were based on the SOA RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 total dataset mortality table projected to the valuation date with Scale MP-2017.

(e) Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB liability as of July 1, 2020	$ 209,278,739
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	8,845,113
Interest	4,765,139
Changes of assumptions	1,893,074
Benefit payments	(5,040,915)
Total changes	10,462,411
Total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021	$ 219,741,150

(f) 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:

	1% Decrease (1.16%)	Current Discount Rate (2.16%)	1% Increase (3.16%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 262,848,585	219,741,150	185,806,638

(g) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Costs Trend Rates

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

(11) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB), Continued

(g) Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Costs Trend Rates, Continued

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 182,852,524	219,741,150	269,442,758

(h) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense of $13,199,418. At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	6,683,612
Changes of assumptions	16,805,590	9,462,130
Total	$16,805,590	16,145,742

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the other postemployment benefit liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized as follows:

Year ending	
2022	$ (410,834)
2023	(410,834)
2024	(410,834)
2025	(410,834)
2026	640,511
Thereafter	1,662,673
	$ 659,848

(12) Claims Payable

The District-wide financial statement reflects workers' compensation benefit liabilities, which are based upon estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported, but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR's). The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claim costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claim liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claim costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience.

(12) Claims Payable, Continued

An analysis of unpaid claim liabilities is as follows:

Unpaid claims at beginning of year	$ 1,524,515
Incurred claims including IBNR's	572,091
Claims paid	(572,091)
Unpaid claims at end of year	$ 1,524,515

This amount has been recorded as an expense and liability in the district-wide financial statements.

(13) Interfund Activity

Interfund receivables, payables and advances at June 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General fund	$ 797,515	-
Capital projects fund	80,000	28,207
Special aid fund	-	956,968
School lunch fund	-	131,391
Debt service fund	250,013	-
Miscellaneous fund	-	10,962
Total	$ 1,127,528	1,127,528

Interfund receivables and payables 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.

Interfund transfers for the year end at June 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General fund	$ -	6,076,307
Capital project funds	1,800,000	-
Special aid fund	143,283	-
School lunch fund	20,000	-
Debt service fund	4,113,024	-
Total	$ 6,076,307	6,076,307

Transfers are used to (1) move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) move residual cash from closed projects to debt service to be used for debt payments at a later date.

(13) Interfund Activity, Continued

The purpose of interfund transfers within the District is to consolidate funding from multiple funds into others for several reasons, such as purchases of fixed assets or the completion of a project that is to benefit multiple funds.

(14) Risk Management

(a) General Information

The District is exposed to various risks of loss. The District purchases various insurance coverages from independent third parties to reduce its exposure to loss. In addition to other coverages the District maintains commercial general liability insurance coverage with policy limits of $1 million per occurrence. The District also maintains school board legal and employment practices liability coverage for school board members and employees up to $1 million per claim and $2 million in the aggregate and an excess catastrophe liability policy (umbrella) with a limit of $25 million per occurrence/claim. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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.

(b) New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal

The District participates in the New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal (NYSIR), a not-for-profit municipally owned insurance company, for its District property and liability insurance coverage. NYSIR is a New York State licensed and filed insurance company that exclusively insures its member New York public school districts and BOCES. The District has essentially transferred its property and liability risk to the reciprocal pool.

(c) Workers' Compensation Plan

The District participates in the Nassau County Schools Cooperative Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Plan ("Workers' Compensation Plan"), a risk sharing pool, to insure workers' compensation claims. This is a public entity risk pool created under Article 5 of the Workers' Compensation Law, to finance liability and risk related to workers' compensation claims. The District pays an annual assessment determined by the Plan's Board of Trustees. In the event that the plan has insufficient funds to meet its obligations, the Plan's Board of Trustees may issue supplemental assessments to the Plan's members. Plan members who withdraw or are terminated from the Plan's membership will assume responsibilities for all open and unpaid claims associated with them. The Workers' Compensation Plan's total discounted liability for unbilled and open claims at June 30, 2021 was $18,023,088 with the discount rate of 1%. The School District's share of the total liability discounted at 1% for incurred but unpaid claims and incurred but not reported claims is $1,524,515.

(15) Fund Balance

The following is the disaggregation of the fund balance that is reported in summary on the governmental fund's balance sheet:

	General Fund	Capital Fund	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Fund	Permanent Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Nonspendable:							
Inventory	$ -	-	8,143	-	-	-	8,143
Endowment principal	-	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000
Total nonspendable	-	-	8,143	-	150,000	-	158,143
Restricted:							
Employee benefit accrued liability	3,760,415	-	-	-	-	-	3,760,415
Unemployment insurance	117,009	-	-	-	-	-	117,009
Retirement contribution - ERS	2,705,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,705,000
Retirement contribution - TRS	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	255,055	255,055
Scholarships	-	-	-	72,536	1,121,782	-	1,194,318
Capital	-	115,039	-	-	-	-	115,039
Extraclassroom	-	-	-	161,738	-	-	161,738
Deposits	-	-	-	169,801	-	-	169,801
Total restricted	8,582,424	115,039	-	404,075	1,121,782	255,055	10,478,375
Assigned:							
Surplus	-	-	118,325	-	-	-	118,325
Purchases on order (encumbrances)	2,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,800,000
Subsequent year's expenditures	48,308	-	-	-	-	-	48,308
Total assigned	2,848,308	-	118,325	-	-	-	2,966,633
Unassigned	4,889,293	-	-	-	-	-	4,889,293
Total fund balance	$ 16,320,025	115,039	126,468	404,075	1,271,782	255,055	18,492,444

(15) Fund Balance, Continued

The following is a summary of the change in reserve funds during the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Balance at 7/1/20	Interest	Board Restrictions	Board Releases	Balance at 6/30/21
General Fund:					
Employee benefit accrued liability	$ 3,468,411	6,937	1,000,000	(714,933)	3,760,415
Unemployment insurance	116,775	234	-	-	117,009
Retirement contribution - ERS	2,500,000	5,000	500,000	(300,000)	2,705,000
Retirement contribution - TRS	1,000,000	2,000	1,000,000	(2,000)	2,000,000
Total general fund	$ 7,085,186	14,171	2,500,000	(1,016,933)	8,582,424

(16) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Litigation

The District, in common with other District's, receives numerous notices of claims for monetary damages arising from property damage or personal injury. Of all the claims currently pending, none are expected to have a material effect on the District's financial position if adversely affected.

(b) Contingencies

The District participates in various Federal grant programs. These programs may be subject to program compliance audits pursuant to the Single Audit Act. Accordingly, the District's compliance with applicable grant requirements may be established at a future date. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the District anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The District is subject to audits of State aid by the New York State Education Department. The amount of aid previously paid to the District which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, although the District anticipates such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

(17) Subsequent Events

The District has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued and have determined the following subsequent event requires disclosure under generally accepted accounting principles:

- The District issued a tax anticipation note payable of $12,500,000 on September 1, 2021. This tax anticipation note matures on June 24, 2022 and has a stated interest rate of 1.25%. The District received a premium of $111,875.

(18) Future Implementations of GASB Pronouncements

GASB has issued the following pronouncements which will be implemented in the years required. The effects of the implementation of these pronouncements are not known at this time.

Statement No. 87 - Leases. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 89 - Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020.

Statement No. 91 - Conduit Debt Obligations. Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.

Statement No. 92 - Omnibus 2020. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 93 - Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 94 - Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

Statement No. 96 - Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

Statement No. 97 - Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

(19) Cumulative Effect of Accounting Principle

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 84 - "Fiduciary Activities." The implementation of this Statement resulted in reporting certain activities as governmental activities. The District's governmental fund balance and net position at June 30, 2020 has been restated as follows:

Governmental Funds:		
Fund balance at beginning of year, as previously stated	$	15,318,520
GASB Statement No. 84 implementation		406,873
Fund balance at beginning of year, as restated	$	15,725,393
Governmental Activities:		
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year, as previously stated	$	(161,635,642)
GASB Statement No. 84 implementation		406,873
Net position (deficit) at beginning of year, as restated	$	(161,228,769)

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
Revenue:				
Real property taxes	$ 92,000,000	94,958,975	95,028,750	69,775
Other real property tax items	9,170,000	6,211,025	6,271,780	60,755
Charges for services	4,607,000	4,607,000	4,611,341	4,341
Use of money and property	225,000	225,000	56,087	(168,913)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	20,000	20,000	68,920	48,920
State aid	12,898,635	12,898,635	12,500,765	(397,870)
Federal aid	300,000	300,000	601,899	301,899
Miscellaneous	346,357	346,357	436,308	89,951
Total revenue	119,566,992	119,566,992	119,575,850	8,858
Expenditures:				
General support	11,792,285	11,901,782	10,829,750	1,072,032
Instruction	72,817,093	72,755,289	69,685,085	3,070,204
Pupil transportation	4,157,158	4,206,159	3,746,218	459,941
Community services	193,950	193,950	13,522	180,428
Employee benefits	27,427,000	27,460,794	26,683,873	776,921
Debt service:				
Principal	114,482	68,418	46,465	21,953
Interest	332,000	212,208	207,458	4,750
Total expenditures	116,833,968	116,798,600	111,212,371	5,586,229
Excess of revenue over expenditures	2,733,024	2,768,392	8,363,479	5,595,087
Other uses - operating transfers out	(6,033,024)	(6,076,524)	(6,076,307)	217
Change in fund balance	$ (3,300,000)	(3,308,132)	2,287,172	5,595,304
Fund balance at beginning of year			14,032,853	
Fund balance at end of year			$ 16,320,025	

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the District's
Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
June 30, 2021
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Total OPEB liability	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 8,845	6,777	8,002	7,770
Interest	4,765	6,761	6,037	5,789
Changes of benefit terms	-	110	-	-
Changes of demographic gains or losses	-	(8,640)	-	(413)
Changes of assumptions	1,893	20,315	(15,770)	-
Benefit payments	(5,041)	(4,831)	(5,387)	(4,823)
Net change in total OPEB liability	10,462	20,492	(7,118)	8,323
Total OPEB liability - beginning	209,279	188,787	195,905	187,582
Total OPEB liability- ending	$ 219,741	209,279	188,787	195,905
Covered payroll	$ 54,692	54,692	54,790	54,790
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	401.78%	382.65%	344.56%	357.56%

Notes to schedule:

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	2020	2019	2018
2.16%	2.21%	3.50%	3.00%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, information is presented for those years that are available.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/Liability
Year ended June 30, 2021

TRS System - Asset (Liability)	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
The District's proportion of the net pension asset (liability)	0.323472%	0.322305%	0.319259%	0.317684%	0.321294%	0.319421%	0.315214%
The District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (8,938,396)	8,373,516	5,773,048	2,414,711	(3,441,197)	33,177,675	35,112,833
The District's covered payroll	$ 55,260,792	54,903,383	53,798,014	52,003,738	50,342,383	48,457,852	46,561,961
The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-16.17%	15.25%	10.73%	4.64%	-6.84%	68.47%	75.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset (liability)	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%

ERS System - Liability	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
The District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0295209%	0.0307451%	0.0320850%	0.0316256%	0.0315335%	0.0327608%	0.0321909%
The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ (29,395)	(8,141,469)	(2,273,318)	(1,020,700)	(2,962,962)	(5,258,197)	(1,087,486)
The District's covered payroll	$ 11,222,921	10,978,299	10,857,996	10,567,792	9,837,300	9,876,865	9,533,284
The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-0.26%	-74.16%	-20.94%	-9.66%	-30.12%	-53.24%	-11.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.20%	94.7%	90.7%	97.9%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, information is presented for those years that are available.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the District's Pension Contributions
Year ended June 30, 2021

TRS System	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 5,218,805	4,849,041	5,703,074	5,086,713	5,906,282	6,574,102	8,415,778
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	5,218,805	4,849,041	5,703,074	5,086,713	5,906,282	6,574,102	8,415,778
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
District's covered payroll	$ 55,260,792	54,903,383	53,798,014	52,003,738	50,342,383	49,578,449	48,007,861
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	9.44%	8.83%	10.60%	9.78%	11.73%	13.26%	17.53%

ERS System	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,582,407	1,518,206	1,482,614	1,481,759	1,478,431	1,700,079	1,746,953
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,582,407	1,518,206	1,482,614	1,481,759	1,478,431	1,700,079	1,746,953
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-
District's covered payroll	$ 11,222,921	10,978,299	10,857,996	10,567,792	9,837,300	10,000,669	9,533,284
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	14.10%	13.83%	13.65%	14.02%	15.03%	17.00%	18.32%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, information is presented for those years that are available.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Other Supplementary Information
Schedule of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget and
the Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund
Year ended June 30, 2021

Change from adopted budget to final budget:		
Original budget		$ 122,866,992
Add prior year's encumbrances		8,132
Adopted budget/Final budget		$ 122,875,124

Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law Limit Calculation

2021-2022 voter approved expenditure budget		$ 124,098,943
Maximum allowed 4% of 2021-2022 budget		4,963,958
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law*:		
Unrestricted fund balance:		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 2,800,000	
Encumbrances	48,308	
Unassigned fund balance	4,889,293	
Total unrestricted fund balance		7,737,601
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	2,800,000	
Encumbrances	48,308	
Total adjustments		2,848,308
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$ 4,889,293
Actual percentage		3.94%

* Per Office of the State Comptroller's "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions," updated April 2011 (originally issued November 2010), the portion of [general fund] fund balance subject to Section 1318 of the Real Property Tax Law is: unrestricted fund balance (i.e., the total of the committed, assigned, and unassigned classifications), minus appropriated fund balance, amounts reserved for insurance recovery, amounts reserved for tax reduction, and encumbrances included in committed and assigned fund balance.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Other Supplementary Information
Schedule of Project Expenditures - Capital Projects Fund
Year ended June 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
Project title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Proceeds of Obligations	State and Federal Aid	Local Sources	Total	Fund Balance (Deficit) 6/30/2021
Excel Projects:											
South Side Middle School - locker room	$ 60,500	60,500	60,500	-	60,500	-	-	60,500	-	60,500	-
South side Middle School	264,234	264,234	264,234	-	264,234	-	-	264,234	-	264,234	-
Wilson - front portico	97,340	97,340	97,340	-	97,340	-	-	97,340	-	97,340	-
Wilson Elementary School	44,433	44,433	44,433	-	44,433	-	-	44,433	-	44,433	-
Hewitt Elementary School	276,028	276,028	276,028	-	276,028	-	-	276,028	-	276,028	-
Covert Elementary School	104,724	104,724	104,724	-	104,724	-	-	104,724	-	104,724	-
District-wide Electrical	747,826	747,826	705,184	-	705,184	42,642	-	705,184	-	705,184	-
2015 EXCEL Projects	23,486	23,486	23,486	-	23,486	-	-	23,486	-	23,486	-
State: MS masonry project	600,000	600,000	-	327,277	327,277	272,723	-	-	327,277	327,277	-
Transfers to Capital	3,211,295	5,011,265	5,227,071	1,409,774	6,636,845	(1,625,580)	-	-	6,751,884	6,751,884	115,039
Installment purchase contract	109,242	109,242	265,253	-	265,253	(156,011)	265,253	-	-	265,253	-
	$ 5,539,108	7,339,078	7,068,253	1,737,051	8,805,304	(1,466,226)	265,253	1,575,929	7,079,161	8,920,343	115,039

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Other Supplementary Information
Net Investment in Capital Assets
June 30, 2021

Capital assets, net		$ 62,331,507
Deduct:		
Bonds payable	$ 40,100,000	
Deferred premiums on refunding of debt	461,510	
Energy performance contract	1,676,749	
Capital leases	84,843	42,323,102
Net investment in capital assets		$ 20,008,405

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Federal Grant Compliance Audit

June 30, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

The Board of Education
Rockville Centre 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 aggregate remaining fund information of Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the basic financial statements which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
October 5, 2021

EFPR GROUP, CPAs PLLC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Board of Education
Rockville Centre Union Free School District:

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Rockville Centre Union Free School District's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2021. The District's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the District's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Rockville Centre Union Free School District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
October 5, 2021

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Agency or pass-through number	Expenditures	Expenditures to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed-through New York State Education Department:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	$ 1,720	-
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	8,915	-
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	10.555	N/A	46,148	-
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	N/A	638,783	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			695,566	-
U.S. Department of Treasury				
Passed-through Town of Hempstead, New York - COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A	150,000	-
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed-through New York State Education Department:				
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	032-21-0429	807,866	-
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	033-21-0429	30,897	-
Total Special Education Cluster			838,763	-
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)	84.010	021-21-1550	361,915	-
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	147-21-1550	33,911	-
English Language Acquisition Grants	84.365	149-21-1550	11,516	-
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	204-21-1550	12,162	-
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund:				
Governor's Emergency Education (GEER) Fund	84.425C	895-21-1550	62,334	-
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	902-21-1550	367,787	-
Total Education Stabilization Fund			430,121	-
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,688,388	-
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$ 2,533,954	-

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of federal award programs administered by the District, which is described in note 1 to the District's accompanying financial statements, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Federal awards that are included in the schedule may be received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards that are passed through from other government agencies. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

Matching costs (the District's share of certain program costs) are not included in the reported expenditures.

The amounts reported as federal expenditures were obtained from the federal financial reports for the applicable program and periods. The amounts reported in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are prepared from records maintained for each program, which are reconciled with the District's financial reporting system.

(2) Subrecipients

No amounts were provided to subrecipients.

(3) Nonmonetary Federal Program

The District is the recipient of a federal award program (Assistance Listing No. 10.555) that does not result in cash receipts or disbursements termed a "nonmonetary program." During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District used $46,148 worth of food commodities as reported in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

(4) Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent that such costs are included in the Federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The District does not use the 10% de minimis election.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year ended June 30, 2021

Part I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued on whether the basic financial statement audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
1. Material weakness(es) identified?	____Yes _x_No
2. Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?	____Yes _x_None reported
3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____Yes _x_No

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major programs:	
4. Material weakness(es) identified?	____Yes _x_No
5. Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weakness(es)?	____Yes _x_None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
6. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516(a) (Uniform Guidance)?	____Yes _x_No
7. The District's major program audited was:	

Name of Federal Program	Assisted Listing Number
Special Education Cluster	84.027/84.173

8. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs.	$750,000
9. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	_x_Yes ____No

Part II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS SECTION

No reportable findings.

Part III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS SECTION

No reportable findings.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Status of Prior Audit Findings

Year ended June 30, 2021

There were no audit findings in the prior year financial statements (June 30, 2020).

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

August , 2022

The Board of Education of
Rockville Centre Union Free School District,
in the County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Rockville Centre Union Free School District (the "School District"), in the County of Nassau, 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 $12,500,000 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 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 Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that the interest on the Note be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Note to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX E

FORM OF EVENTS NOTICE UNDERTAKING

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

"Issuer" shall mean the Rockville Centre Union Free School District, in the County of Nassau, 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 July 19, 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 $12,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 Taxes, dated September 1, 2022, maturing on June 28, 2023, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

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

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

(9) defeasances;

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

(11) rating changes;

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

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

(13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **September 1, 2022.**

ROCKVILLE CENTRE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By____
President of the Board of Education