

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 9, 2023

NEW ISSUES

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. 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.

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK
(the "District")**

**\$26,000,000 TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2023
(the "Notes")**

Dated Date: August 30, 2023

Maturity Date: June 25, 2024

Prior Redemption: The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to their maturity.

Security and Sources of Payment: The Notes will constitute general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the punctual payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and all the taxable real property within the District will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes, subject to applicable statutory limitations, for such purpose. See "*Nature of Obligation*" and "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.

Form and Denomination: At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes may be either registered to the purchaser(s) or registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for the Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes. Note certificates shall bear a single rate of interest and shall be in a denomination equal to the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate.

The Notes to be issued in book-entry only form will be issued as registered notes, and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes to be issued in book-entry only form. Individual purchase of the Notes to be issued in book-entry only form may be made only in book-entry form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Holders of the Notes to be issued in book-entry only form will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes to be issued in book-entry only form purchased. See "*Book-Entry Only System*" herein.

Payment: Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to be issued in book-entry form will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practice as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in "street name". See "*Book-Entry System*" herein. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes issued in the certificated form registered to the purchaser(s) will be payable at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder(s). Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s).

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of an approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey or if issued in registered certificated form in Syosset, New York, or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser(s) on or about August 30, 2023.

THE DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S) AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE RESPECTIVE NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS DEFINED IN THE RULE. (SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN).



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NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

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* * *

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* * *

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No person has been authorized by the Syosset Central School District to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any of the Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates 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 Syosset Central School District since the date hereof.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$26,000,000 TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES, 2023

This Official Statement and appendices thereto presents certain information relating to the Syosset Central School District, Nassau County, in the State of New York (the "District" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$26,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the "Notes").

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

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

THE NOTES

General

The \$26,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the "Notes") will be general obligations of the District, and will contain a pledge of the District's faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Article VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). (See "Nature of Obligation" and "The Tax Levy Limit Law" herein.) The Notes will be dated August 30, 2023, and will mature, without the right of redemption prior to maturity, on June 25, 2024 with interest payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in book-entry form or, at the option of the purchaser(s), as registered certificated notes. The Notes to be issued in book-entry form will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. See "*Book-Entry-Only System*" herein. DTC will act as securities depository for such Notes. Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. A single note will be issued for all such Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in such Notes. Principal and interest will be paid by the District directly to DTC for its nominee, Cede & Co.

Note certificates shall be delivered to the purchaser(s) of notes requested in registered certificated form to the purchaser(s), and each such note certificate shall bear a single rate of interest and shall be in a denomination equal to the aggregate amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as may be selected by the successful bidder(s). Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s).

The District will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form and the purchaser(s) will serve as or retain a 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: Dr. Patricia Rufo, Associate Superintendent for Business, Syosset Central School District, 99 Pell Lane, Syosset, New York 11791, telephone number (516) 364-5651, email: prufo@syossetschools.org.

Optional Redemption for the Notes

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

Authorization and Purpose

The Notes are being issued in anticipation of the collection of real property taxes receivable by the District during its 2023-2024 fiscal year, which commenced on July 1, 2023, and pursuant to a tax anticipation note resolution that was adopted by the Board of Education on June 12, 2022. The Notes are being issued to provide monies to meet a cash flow deficit expected to occur during the period that the Notes are outstanding (see "Cash Flow"). Such cash flow deficit is the result in part of the timing in the receipt of real property taxes, as a result of the fact that the dates fixed by law for the collection of such taxes do not conform to the expected cash needs of the District's operating budget.

Disclosure Undertaking for the Notes

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the District for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the District will provide an executed copy of its "Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events" (the "Undertaking"). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the District for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, to provide, or cause to be provided, 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, timely notice not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

(i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) 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 Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the District; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the District or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the District, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined in the Rule) 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 note holders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under a financial obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (iii) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers, dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Notes.

With respect to event (iv) the District does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

For the purposes of the event identified in (xii) of this section, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: The appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, 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 obligated person.

The District has been advised on the new disclosure rules pertaining to "financial obligations" as defined in the Rule. Existing standard operating procedures of the District include initiation, oversight, and tracking of such "financial obligations" by the chief fiscal officer. Appropriate disclosure filings within the required timeframe is part of an existing contract with the District's financial advisor, acting in the capacity of dissemination agent of the District.

“Financial Obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii); provided that “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

The District may provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if it determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

The District’s Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Notes shall have been paid in full. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the District, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Notes, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the District to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Notes.

The District reserves the right to amend or modify the Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that, any such amendment or modification will be done in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12 as then in effect.

COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The District is in compliance in all respects with all previous undertakings made pursuant to Rule 15c2-12 during the last five years.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

In the event that the Notes are issued in registered book-entry form, DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes issued in book-entry form. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities, 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 maturity of the Notes and deposited with 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.

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.

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 note (“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 affect 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 Notes 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 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

THE DISTRICT CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCE THAT DTC DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE DISTRICT WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE DISTRICT MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Notes in Certain Circumstances

If the book-entry form is initially chosen by the purchaser(s) of the Notes, DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the District may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is utilized by a purchaser(s) of the Notes upon issuance and later discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

Holders of any series of notes of the District may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes.

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 as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the District subject to such taxation by the District, subject to applicable statutory limitation for the Notes.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"). The Tax Levy Limit Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

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 is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "Tax Information - Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

"A pledge of the City's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the City's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the City's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean . . . So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted . . . While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term “faith and credit” in its context is “not qualified in any way”. Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, “with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the noteholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations.” According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution “requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness.”

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 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 New York 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 not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York 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.

THE TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (“Chapter 97” or the “New Tax Levy Limit Law”). The Tax Levy Limit Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City and school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers, the latter four of which are affected indirectly by applicability to their respective City.)

Prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy as part of its budget 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”). Chapter 97 now requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

Chapter 97 restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. It was set to expire on June 15, 2020 unless extended; it was made permanent by recent legislation. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limit Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district could exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a tax levy by at least 60% affirmative vote of those voting to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. Tax levies that do not exceed the limitation will only require approval by at least 50% of those voting. In the event that the voters reject a tax levy and the district does not go out for a second vote or if a second vote is likewise defeated, Chapter 97 provides that the tax levy for the new fiscal year may not exceed the tax levy for the prior fiscal year.

A school district’s calculation of each fiscal year’s tax levy limit is subject to review by the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in Chapter 97, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. School districts are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year.

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings including tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes. "Capital Local Expenditures", are defined as "the taxes associated with budgeted expenditures resulting from the financing, refinancing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, furnishing and equipping of or otherwise providing for school district capital facilities or school district capital equipment, including debt service and lease expenditures, and transportation capital debt service, subject to the approval of the qualified voters where required by law". The portion of the tax levy necessary to support "Capital Local Expenditures" is defined as the "Capital Tax Levy" and this is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation. It is applicable to the Notes.

On February 20, 2013, the New York State United Teachers ("NYSUT") and several individuals filed a lawsuit in State Supreme Court in Albany County seeking a declaratory judgment and a preliminary injunction that the Tax Levy Limit Law is unconstitutional as it applies to public school districts. The suit alleged that the Tax Levy Limit Law arbitrarily caps property tax levy increases and perpetuates funding inequities between affluent and low-wealth school districts. The suit further alleged that the tax cap unconstitutionally limits the ability of school districts and their taxpayers to address these inequities by exercising substantial local control. Among seven cause of action, the suit also alleges that the Tax Levy Limit Law unconstitutionally interferes with fundamental voting rights in violation of the principle of "one person, one vote." On May 5, 2016, the Appellate Division upheld a lower court dismissal, noting that while the State is required to provide the opportunity of a sound basic education, the Constitution "does not require that equal educational offerings be provided to every student", and further noted "the legitimate government interest of restraining crippling property tax increase". NYSUT then appealed to the Court of Appeals. An appeal by NYSUT was dismissed on October 20, 2016 by the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, on the ground that no substantial constitutional question was directly involved and thereafter leave to appeal was denied on January 14, 2017 by the Court of Appeals.

Real Property Tax Rebate

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), included provisions which provided a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts were eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government were eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depended on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. School districts budgets must have complied in their 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have had their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must have been within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limit Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions included counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which were indirectly affected by applicability to their respective City) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income tax credit were set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which would have provided the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The refundable personal income tax credit amount was increased in the second year if compliance occurred in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers was additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrated "three year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies".

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts were required to provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain state officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 did not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, they did provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limit Law.

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015, signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015, which applied beginning in 2016 and was fully phased in during 2019 and generally has included continued tax cap compliance.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision

The Notes when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the District and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the District to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the District upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property

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, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the District may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the District.

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 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 note issued by a school district for school purposes shall file with the State Comptroller, a verified statement describing such 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 note. Such investigation by the State Comptroller shall set forth a description of all such 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 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 notes shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the notes in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such 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 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 notes in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such 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 notes pursuant to said section of the SFL.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as county, city, town or school district, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for 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 be made so applicable in the future.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with the 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. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, being Chapter 9 thereof, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debt including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Notes should the District be under the jurisdiction of any court, pursuant to the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The rights of the owners of the Notes to receive interest and principal from the District could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the District's debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that any priority of holders of debt obligations issued by the District (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the District under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors' rights; such monies might, under such circumstances, be paid to satisfy the claims of all creditors generally.

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the Federal Bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. Generally, the filing of such a petition operates as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the municipality. The Federal Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan be filed for the adjustment of the municipality's debt, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite number of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it.

State Debt Moratorium Law

There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the grounds that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such District of its faith and credit for the payment of obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), 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, as described below, 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.

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims, against the municipality including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

This includes staying the commencement or continuation of any court proceedings seeking payment of debt service due, the assessment, levy or collection of taxes by or for the municipality or the application of any funds, property, receivables or revenues of the municipality to the payment of debt service. The stay can be vacated under certain circumstances with provisions for the payment of amounts due or overdue upon a demand for payment in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth therein. The filing of a petition may be accompanied with a proposed repayment plan which upon court order approving the plan, may extend any stay in the payment of claims against the municipality for such “additional period of time as is required to carry out fully all the terms and provisions of the plan with respect to those creditors who accept the plan or any benefits thereunder.” Court approval is conditioned, after a hearing, upon certain findings as provided in Title 6-A.

A proposed plan can be modified prior to court approval or disapproval. After approval, modification is not permissible without court order after a hearing. If not approved, the proposed plan must be amended within ten days or else the stay is vacated and claims including debt service due or overdue must be paid. It is at the discretion of the court to permit additional filings of amended plans and continuation of any stay during such time. A stay may be vacated or modified by the court upon motion of any creditor if the court finds after a hearing, that the municipality has failed to comply with a material provision of an accepted repayment plan or that due to a “material change in circumstances” the repayment plan is no longer in compliance with statutory requirements.

Once an approved repayment plan has been completed, the court, after a hearing upon motion of any creditor, or a motion of the municipality or its emergency financial control board, will enter an order vacating any stay then in effect and enjoining of creditors who accepted the plan or any benefits thereunder from commencing or continuing any court action, proceeding or other act described in Title 6-A relating to any debt included in the plan.

Title 6-A requires notice to all creditors of each material step in the proceedings. Court determinations adverse to the municipality or its financial emergency control board are appealable as of right to the appellate division in the judicial department in which the court is located and thereafter, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. Such appeals stay the judgment or appealed from and all other actions, special proceedings or acts within the scope of Section 85.30 of Title 6-A pending the hearing and determination of the appeals.

Whether Title 6-A is valid under the Constitutional provisions regarding the payment of debt service is not known. However, based upon the decision in the Flushing National Bank case described above, its validity is subject to doubt.

While the State Legislature has from time to time adopted legislation in response to a municipal fiscal emergency and established public benefit corporations with a broad range of financial control and oversight powers to oversee such municipalities, generally such legislation has provided that the provisions of Title 6-A are not applicable during any period of time that such a public benefit corporation has outstanding indebtedness issued on behalf of such municipality.

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of the governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and school districts so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them. In 2013, the State established a new state advisory board to assist counties, cities, towns and school district in financial distress. The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the “FRB”), is authorized to conduct a comprehensive review of the finances and operations of any such municipality deemed by the FRB to be fiscally eligible for its services upon request by resolution of the municipal legislative body and concurrence of its chief executive. The FRB is authorized to make recommendations for, but cannot compel improvement of fiscal stability, management and delivery of municipal services, including shared services opportunities and is authorized to offer grants and/or loans of up to \$5,000,000 through a Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to undertake certain recommendations. If a municipality agrees to undertake the FRB recommendations, it will be automatically bound to fulfill the terms in order to receive the aid.

The FRB is also authorized to serve as an alternative arbitration panel for binding arbitration.

Although from time to time, there have been proposals for the creation of a statewide financial control board with broad authority over local governments in the State, the FRB does not have emergency financial control board powers to intervene such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above.

Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The District is not working with the FRB. School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision

There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "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. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes, including the Notes.

Default Litigation

In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of noteholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State 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. See "*Nature of Obligation*" and "*State Debt Moratorium Law*" herein.

No Past Due Debt

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

THE DISTRICT

Description

The District is located within the Town of Oyster Bay, in the northeastern portion of Nassau County. The District includes the unincorporated communities of Syosset, Woodbury, Locust Grove and small portions of the Incorporated Villages of Muttontown and Oyster Bay Cove. The District has a land area of approximately 13.5 square miles and an estimated population of 35,014.

The District is suburban residential in character. Recent residential construction has included townhouse/condominium developments and private residences in the \$600,000 to over \$1,000,000 range.

Commercial activity is comprised of large office buildings and retail establishments along the major highways. The District's location in Nassau County and its close proximity to New York City afford residents with many diverse employment opportunities.

Employment opportunities are available to residents of the District throughout Nassau County and western Suffolk County as well as the entire tri-state metropolitan region. Many of the residents of the District commute to New York City for employment.

Syosset Hospital (part of Northwell Health System) is located within the District and employs approximately 3,000.

The Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Rail Road serves the District with a station in Syosset. The scheduled travel time from New York is less than one hour. The eastern portion of the District is served by the Cold Spring Harbor station on the same branch.

The District is also in the center of an excellent road network. The Northern State Parkway forms the approximate southern boundary of the District while Jericho Turnpike cuts through the center from east to west for a distance of about five miles. The Long Island Expressway (New York City to Riverhead) passes through the District, as does the Seaford/Oyster Bay Expressway. The expressways add continued impetus to commercial and industrial development in the Syosset area.

PSEG Long Island and National Grid provide the District with electric and gas service. Water is provided by Jericho Water District. Fire protection is provided by the Syosset Volunteer Fire Department. Police protection is provided by the Nassau County Police Department.

The Board of Education, which is the policy-making body of the School District, consists of nine members with overlapping three year terms. The President and the Vice President are selected by the Board members. The President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the School District.

District Organization

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

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

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

Enrollment History

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

<u>School Year</u>	<u>School Enrollment</u>
2019	6,509
2020	6,615
2021	6,592
2022	6,871
2023	6,965

Source: District Officials.

Projected Future Enrollment

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

<u>School Year</u>	<u>School Enrollment</u>
2024	6,981
2025	7,028
2026	7,034

Source: Davis Demographics Enrollment Study 2022-2023, update in progress.

District Facilities

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

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Year Originally Built</u>
J. Irving Baylis Elementary School	K-5	1954
Berry Hill Elementary School	K-5	1956
Robbins Lane Elementary School	K-5	1957
South Grove Elementary School (inc. Annex)	K-5	1954/58
Village Elementary School	K-5	1953
Walt Whitman Elementary School	K-5	1953
A. P. Willits Elementary School	K-5	1954
South Woods Middle School	6-8	1957
H.B. Thompson Middle School	6-8	1959
Syosset High School	9-12	1956

In 2021-2022 school year, the District received a grant to begin a UPK program, 99 students were enrolled in neighborhood programs. There were 197 students enrolled for 2022-2023 and there are 235 students enrolled for 2023-2024.

Employees

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

<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Expiration Date of Contract</u>	<u>Approx. No. of Members</u>
Syosset Teacher's Association	06/30/2025	821
Syosset Principals' Association	06/30/2025	20
Civil Service Employees Association (CSEA)	06/30/2025	458
Syosset Central Administrators	N/A	17

Source: District Officials.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population Trends

The following table sets forth population statistics.

<u>Year</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Town of Oyster Bay</u>	<u>Nassau County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
1980	32,273	305,750	1,321,582	17,557,288
1990	32,889	292,657	1,287,348	17,990,455
2000	33,716	293,925	1,334,544	18,976,457
2010	37,751	301,640	1,339,532	19,378,102
2020	35,014	297,349	1,355,683	19,514,849
2021	35,986	299,588	1,390,907	19,835,912

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Income Data

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

	Per Capita Money Income				
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021^a</u>
Town of Oyster Bay	\$24,469	\$35,895	\$46,295	\$60,848	\$61,795
County of Nassau	23,352	32,151	39,935	53,363	54,939
State of New York	16,501	23,389	30,791	40,898	43,078

	Median Household Income				
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021^a</u>
Town of Oyster Bay	\$59,286	\$78,839	\$104,110	\$132,216	\$137,332
County of Nassau	54,283	72,030	91,104	120,036	125,696
State of New York	32,965	43,393	55,217	71,117	74,314

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

<u>Annual Averages:</u>	<u>Town of Oyster Bay</u>	<u>Nassau County</u>	<u>New York State</u>
2018	3.3	3.5	4.1
2019	3.1	3.4	4.0
2020	7.8	8.4	10.0
2021	4.4	4.8	7.2
2022	2.6	2.8	4.4
2023 (6 month average)	2.6	2.8	4.2

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the District (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations in summary form, and as generally applicable to the District and the Notes, include the following:

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, 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 or to be paid within three fiscal year periods (such as the Notes), 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 expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or the weighted average maturity thereof. No installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment unless the District provides for substantially level or declining annual debt service in the manner prescribed by the State Legislature. 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 or such required annual installments on its notes.

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.

Statutory Requirements and 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 and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District authorizes the issuance of notes by the adoption of a note resolution, approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the Board of Education, the finance board of the District. Customarily, the Board of Education has delegated to the President of the Board of Education, as chief fiscal officer of the District, the power to authorize and sell bond anticipation notes in anticipation of authorized notes.

Each note resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the notes subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a note resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the notes authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

- 1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the District is not authorized to expend money, or
- 2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied with in the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication, or
- 3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

Principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding issued in anticipation thereof, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not extend five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" herein, and "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the District with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget notes (see "Details of Outstanding Indebtedness" herein).

The following pages present certain details with respect to the indebtedness of the District as of the date of the Debt Statement prepared in connection with the issuance of the Notes.

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Computation of Debt Limit and Debt Contracting Margin
(As of August 9, 2023)

<u>In Town of:</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	State Equalization <u>Rate</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>
Oyster Bay (2022-23)	\$18,715,509	0.15%	\$12,477,006,000
Huntington (2022-23)	\$3,800	0.64%	\$593,750
	\$18,719,309		\$12,477,599,750
Debt Limit - 10% of Average Full Valuation			\$1,247,759,975
Inclusions:			
Outstanding Bonds			\$50,020,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			0
Total Indebtedness			50,020,000
Exclusions (Estimated Building Aid) ^c			8,059,301
Total Net Indebtedness			41,960,699
Net Debt Contracting Margin			\$1,048,033,064
Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted			3.36%

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

Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding

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

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

As at June 30:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Bonds	\$16,860,000	\$43,780,000	\$63,225,000	\$57,120,000	\$52,025,000
BANs	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$16,860,000	\$43,780,000	\$63,225,000	\$57,120,000	\$52,025,000

Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds

Fiscal Year <u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$ 4,240,000	\$1,112,319	\$ 5,352,319
2025	4,325,000	989,725	5,314,725
2026	4,450,000	861,719	5,311,719
2027	3,235,000	761,369	3,996,369
2028	3,155,000	695,219	3,850,219
2029	3,200,000	631,669	3,831,669
2030	3,285,000	566,819	3,851,819
2031	3,330,000	500,669	3,830,669
2032	3,400,000	433,369	3,833,369
2033	3,435,000	365,019	3,800,019
2034	3,485,000	295,819	3,780,819
2035	3,535,000	225,619	3,760,619
2036	3,535,000	153,819	3,688,819
2037	1,760,000	98,669	1,858,669
2038	1,815,000	60,684	1,875,684
2039	1,840,000	20,700	1,860,700
	<u>\$52,025,000</u>	<u>\$7,773,203</u>	<u>\$59,798,203</u>

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes

The District has generally found it necessary to borrow from time to time in anticipation of taxes and revenues, which borrowing is necessitated by the schedule of real property tax and State aid revenue payments. The District has not found it necessary to borrow budget notes or deficiency notes. However, see “State Aid” herein.

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

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30:</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
2019	\$20,400,000	TAN	09/06/2018	06/27/2019
2020	20,000,000	TAN	09/04/2019	06/25/2020
2021	22,000,000	TAN	07/15/2020	06/25/2021
2022	27,000,000	TAN	09/28/2021	06/24/2022
2023	30,000,000	TAN	09/15/2022	06/28/2023

Authorized and Unissued Debt

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

Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable (%)</u>	<u>Applicable Total Indebtedness</u>	<u>Applicable Net Indebtedness</u>
County of Nassau	3/31/2023	4.80	\$15,790,232	\$142,614,384
Town of Oyster Bay	2/22/2023	15.95	<u>122,364,529</u>	<u>83,332,902</u>
Totals			<u>\$138,154,761</u>	<u>\$225,947,286</u>

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, 2023)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita^a</u>	<u>Percentage of Full Value (%)^b</u>
Total Direct Debt	\$ 50,020,000	\$1,429	0.459
Net Direct Debt	41,960,699	1,198	0.385
Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt	188,174,761	5,374	1.726
Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt	267,907,985	7,651	2.458

a. The current population of the District is 35,986.

b. The full valuation of taxable property is \$10,899,937,631.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Impact of COVID-19

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

The District has been allocated and received \$222,165 in CARES Act funding. The District is expected to receive a total of \$2,933,422 through CRRSA and ARP funding. See also "State Aid" herein.

Independent Audit

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, 2022. A copy of such report is included herein as Appendix B.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law ("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 Board of Education authorizes an investment program for the District. Investments are viewed as a critical ingredient of sound fiscal management, the purpose of which is to secure a maximum yield of interest revenues to supplement other District revenues for the support of the education program of the school system. It is the policy of the District to diversify its deposits and investments by financial institutions, by investment instrument, and by maturity scheduling.

The objectives of the District's investment program are to safeguard the District's funds, to minimize risk and to ensure liquidity (e.g., ensure that investments mature when cash is required to finance operations), and to do so while seeking to achieve a competitive rate of return.

All participants in the investment process shall seek to act responsibly as custodians of the public trust and shall avoid any transaction that might impair public confidence in the District to govern effectively.

Investments shall be made with judgment and care, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of municipal investing, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the safety of the principal as well as the probable income to be derived.

All participants involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions.

The Board of Education's responsibility for administration for the investment program is delegated to the Treasurer. Written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with the requirements set forth herein will be established by the Superintendent of Schools or designee. Such procedures shall include an adequate internal control structure to provide a satisfactory level of accountability.

The District authorizes the Associate Superintendent for Business to manage all activities associated with the investment program in such manner as to accomplish all the objectives and intents of this policy. These responsibilities will also include annual review and assessment of the District's investment program incorporating any relevant recommendations of the independent auditor. The Associate Superintendent for Business is further authorized to execute in the name of the Board of Education any and all documents relating to the investment program in a timely manner as well as to utilize reputable consultants regarding investment decisions when necessary. A monthly progress report of investments will be given to the Board of Education. Concentration of investments in a single financial institution should be avoided. Diversification of investments and deposits is encouraged and shall be made in accordance with the policy.

The District's investment program will be administered in such a way as to assure that:

1. all participants exercise good judgment and care in the management of the District's investments; act responsibly as custodians of the public trust; and refuse to participate in any transaction that might impair the public's confidence in the District; and
2. There is a continual process of temporary investing of all fund balances and moneys available to the District for investment purposes; and
3. A yearly cash flow statement is maintained that will provide data to assist proper planning and decision making regarding amount, duration, and type of investments for the District;

The District may use any of the following investment instruments when investing district funds as listed in section 11 of the General Municipal Law:

1. Special time deposit accounts or certificates of deposit;
2. Obligations of the United States of America (e.g., U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes);
3. 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;
4. Obligations of the State of New York;
5. Obligations of other municipalities issued pursuant to Local Finance Law sections 24.00 (Tax Anticipation Notes) or 25.00 (Revenue Anticipation Notes), with the approval of the State Comptroller;
6. Obligations of the District, but only with any money in reserve funds established pursuant to General Municipal Law sections 6-d, 6-j, 6-l, 6-m, 6-n, 6-p, and 6-r; and
7. By participation in cooperative investment programs with other authorized governmental entities pursuant to Article 5-G of the General Municipal Law, where such a program meets all the requirements set forth in the Office of the State Comptroller Opinion No. 88-46.

Collateralizing of Deposits:

In accordance with the provisions of General Municipal Law, all deposits of the District, including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall be secured:

1. By a pledge of "eligible securities" as defined in General Municipal Law section 10 (f)(i) or (iv), with an aggregate "market value" equal to the aggregate amount of deposits from the categories designated herein.
2. By an eligible "irrevocable letter of credit" issued by a qualified bank other than the bank with deposits in favor of the government for a term not to exceed ninety (90) days with an aggregate value equal to one hundred forty percent (140%) of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any. A qualified bank is one whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations are rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or by a bank that is in compliance with applicable federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.
3. By an "irrevocable letter of credit" issued in favor of the District by a federal home loan bank whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations are rated in the highest rating category by at least one (1) nationally recognized statistical rating organization, as security for the payment of one hundred percent (100%) of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed-upon interest, if any.
4. By an eligible surety bond payable to the government for an amount at least equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest rating category by at least two (2) nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by a third party bank or trust company subject to security and custodial agreements.

The security agreement shall provide that eligible securities are being pledged to secure the District's deposits together with agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising out of the collection of such deposits upon default. It shall also provide the conditions under which the securities may be sold, presented for payment, substituted or released and the events which will enable the District to exercise its rights against the pledged securities. In the event that the securities are not registered or inscribed in the name of the District, such securities shall be delivered in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank to the District or its custodial bank.

The custodial agreement shall provide that securities held by the bank or trust company, or an agent of and custodian for, the District, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities. The agreement should also describe that the custodian shall confirm the receipt,

substitution or release of the securities. The agreement shall provide for the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and for the substitution of securities when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility. Such agreement shall include all provisions necessary to provide the District a perfected interest in the securities.

All investment obligations shall be payable or redeemable at the option of the District 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 at the option of the District within two (2) years of the date of purchase.

All financial institutions where District funds are deposited provide a statement to the District of their collateral in the form of a list of the securities pledged at market value; periodically the Treasurer shall inspect the collateral.

All moneys collected by any officer or employee of the government to transfer those funds to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer within five (5) days for deposit, or within the time period specified in law, whichever is shorter.

The Treasurer is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that deposits and investments are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly, and are managed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

School District investments shall be made in compliance with the law.

Designation of Depositories

The District shall maintain a list of financial institutions and dealers approved for investment purposes and establish appropriate limits to the amount of investments which can be made with each financial institution or dealer. All financial institutions and dealers approved for investment purposes can establish appropriate limits to the amount of investments which can be made with each financial institution or dealer. All financial institutions with which the District conducts business must be credit worthy. Banks shall provide their most recent Consolidated Report or Condition (Call Report) at the request of the District. Security dealers not affiliated with a bank shall be required to be classified as reporting dealers affiliated with the New York Federal Reserve Bank, as primary dealers. The Treasurer is responsible for evaluating the financial position and maintaining a listing of proposed depositories, trading partners and custodian. Such listing shall be evaluated at least annually.

At the annual organizational meeting or through board resolution at Board of Education Meetings throughout the year, the Board of Education will approve the bank and trust companies to be authorized for the deposit of monies up to the maximum amounts of one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000). The utilization of an open competition system of bids and/or quotes to obtain maximum yield possible on all investments from both in-district and out-of-district financial institutions; such institutions and depository banks are designated annually by the Board at the annual reorganization meeting.

Purchase of Investments

The Treasurer is authorized to contract for the purchase of investments:

1. Directly, including through a repurchase agreement, from an authorized trading partner.
2. By participating in a cooperative investment program with another authorized government entity pursuant to Article 5G of the General Municipal Law where such program meets all the requirements set forth in the Office of the State Comptroller Opinion No. 88-46, and the specific program has been authorized by the Board of Education.
3. By utilizing an ongoing investment program with an authorized trading partner pursuant to a contract authorized by the Board of Education.

All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, shall be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company. Such obligations shall be purchased, sold or presented for redemption or payment by such bank or trust company only in accordance with prior written authorization from the officer authorized to make the investment. All such transactions shall be confirmed in writing to the District by the bank or trust company. Any obligation held in the custody of a bank or trust company shall be held pursuant to a written custodial agreement as described in section 10 of the General Municipal Law.

The custodian agreement shall provide that securities held by the bank or trust company, as an agent of and custodian for, the District, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or other liabilities. The agreement shall describe how the custodian shall confirm the receipt and release of the securities. Such agreement shall include all provisions necessary to provide the local government a perfected interest in the securities.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are authorized subject to the following restrictions:

1. All repurchase agreements must be entered into subject to a Master Repurchase Agreement.
2. Trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to do business in New York State and primary reporting dealers.
3. Obligations shall be limited to obligations of the United States of America and obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America.
4. No substitutions of securities will be allowed.
5. The custodian shall be a party other than the trading partner.

The Superintendent of Schools or his/her designee, shall develop administrative procedures for the purpose of managing District investments in accordance with this policy.

This policy will be annually reviewed by the Board of Education and may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions of Section 39 of the General Municipal Law.

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 is reviewed and updated. During the winter and early spring, the budget is developed and refined in conjunction with the school building principals and department supervisors. The budget is then refined and reviewed by central office staff. 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 16, 2023, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District's budget for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 the State initially declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19 including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period. The use of federal stimulus funds has allowed the State to avoid gap closing measurements; however, the State may be required to implement gap closing measurements in the future. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State, including the District.

The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget provided \$29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-22 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of \$3.0 billion or 11.3 percent compared to the 2020-21 school year, and included a \$41.4 billion or 7.6 percent Foundation Aid increase. Approximately 75 percent of this increase was targeted to high-need school districts.

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

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. The State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 9, 2022. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, the COVID-19 pandemic, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revisions. Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget.

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

There can be no assurance that the State's financial position will not change materially and adversely from current projections. If this were to occur, the State would be required to take additional gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations; delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. Reductions in the payment of state aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

State Aid Litigation

In January 2001, the State Supreme Court issued a decision in 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 is in process as of this date. (See also “*State Aid*” and “*School District fiscal year (2021-2022) and (2022-2023)*” 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 districts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following table sets forth the percentage of the District’s General Fund revenue comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2022, and the 2023 and 2024 budgeted amounts.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30:</u>	General Fund <u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	State Aid to <u>Revenues (%)</u>
2018	\$218,350,280	\$15,250,863	6.98
2019	225,129,347	17,146,117	7.62
2020	230,598,276	17,266,476	7.49
2021	234,064,509	18,150,038	7.75
2022	240,908,670	20,963,594	8.70
2023 (Budgeted)	257,831,270	25,658,758	9.95
2024 (Budgeted)	274,562,660	34,057,838	12.40

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

a. Budgeted revenues include the application of reserves and fund balance.

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’s 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,” “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: 15.0). 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 performed was released June 8, 2018. The purpose of such audit was to determine if officials ensured the accuracy of the compensation paid and benefits provided to employees. There were no recommendations as a result of this audit. The complete report, along with the District’s response, may be found on the OSC’s official website. The District is currently not being audited by the OSC and no additional audits are pending release.

Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, nor incorporation herein by reference.

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 when there are enough funds available for the State to do so. 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 into 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. New ERS employees will now contribute 3% of their salaries and new TRS employees will 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, the Governor 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. The 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 will be 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 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 payment.

The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments pursuant to this legislation and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

In addition, in Spring 2013, the State and TRS approved a Stable Contribution Option (“SCO”) that gives school districts the ability to better manage the spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates (“ARCs”). ERS followed suit and modified its existing ERS SCO. Each plan allows school districts to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount, which is higher, and defer the difference in payment amounts.

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for up to 7 years. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount will commence in year six of the program (2018-19) and continue for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five years. Under the ERS SCO, payment of deferred amounts begins the year immediately following the deferral and the repayment period is 12 years. Once made, the election to participate in the ERS SCO is permanent. However, the school districts can choose not to defer payment in any given year. In both plans, interest on the deferred amounts is based on the yield of 10-year U.S. Treasury securities plus 1%.

The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments as part of the SCO and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in its ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan.

The following chart represents the TRS and ERS required contributions for each of the last five completed fiscal years and the budgeted amount for 2023 and 2024.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30:</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2018	\$2,953,311	\$10,199,765
2019	2,814,500	11,183,043
2020	2,866,399	9,372,862
2021	3,079,971	10,092,886
2022	3,353,497	10,811,431
2023 (Projected)	2,680,881	11,795,386
2024 (Budgeted)	3,215,023	12,421,680

Source: Audited Financial Statements and the 2018 -2022, District Officials and the 2024 Budget. Table itself is not audited.

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 biannually. 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, 2022 is as follows:

<u>Changes in the Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022:</u>
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2021	<u>\$449,848,479</u>
Charges for the Year:	
Service Cost	18,867,464
Interest	10,021,058
Changes of Benefit Terms	0
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	0
Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs	(94,749,217)
Benefit Payments	<u>(9,607,419)</u>
Net Changes	<u>(75,468,114)</u>
Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2022	<u>\$374,380,365</u>

The OSC 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 but it did not advance beyond committee. 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. The District continues 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, but is subject to statutory requirements.

The following table sets forth the percentage of the District’s General Fund revenue (excluding other financing sources) comprised of real property taxes for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2022, and for the 2023 and 2024 budgets.

Fiscal Year Ending <u>June 30:</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>	Real Property <u>Taxes</u>	Real Property Taxes to <u>Revenues (%)</u> ^a
2018	218,350,280	180,097,278	82.48
2019	225,129,347	185,039,149	82.19
2020	230,598,276	192,360,109	83.42
2021	234,064,509	196,806,975	84.08
2022	240,908,670	201,579,517	83.67
2023 (Budgeted)	257,831,270	213,200,492	82.69
2024 (Budgeted)	274,562,660	219,572,465	79.97

a. 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.

Under existing law, the County assumes liability for all tax certiorari refund payments, including any portion of the refund attributable to the reduction in the amount of taxes raised to support Town operations. Historically, the County has not sought reimbursement from the affected school district, village or town following the payment of a refund to a taxpayer. However, by local law, the County amended the Administrative Code and the County Charter to eliminate the County guarantee relative to assessment errors. Commencing in 2013, the County sought to end the long-standing practice of paying tax certiorari settlements on behalf of local taxing jurisdictions, including the District. As a result, the District would be required to pay tax certiorari refunds attributable to a reduction in its District tax levy. In response to the adoption of the local law by the County, the Town of North Hempstead, together with a number of school districts, challenged the amendment, arguing amongst other things that the County did not have the ability to amend a State law and that it could not be done without referendum. The lower court dismissed the challenges, and the decision of the lower court was appealed.

The Appellate Division ruled unanimously in favor of the town and school districts challenging the local law enacted by the County. The County appealed the decision of the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals. In 2017, The Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that the County did not have the authority to enact the law. As a result, municipalities and school districts, including the District, located in the County will not be required to pay tax certiorari refunds, such refunds will continue to be the responsibility of the County.

Long Island Power Authority PILOT Payments

On January 28, 2016, the District along with approximately 54 other school districts located in Nassau County, filed a lawsuit against Nassau County, the Long Island Power Authority and PSEG LI challenging the method by which certain payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (“PILOTS”) are calculated and implemented pursuant to New York State Public Authorities Law Section 1020-q (the “LIPA Reform Act”) which resulted in a revenue shortfall to the District for the 2015-2016 school year of approximately \$37,841. The participating school districts submitted a verified petition and memorandum of law in support of their position. Following the submission of same, the parties engaged in extensive settlement discussions and reached agreement on settlement terms whereby the participating school districts in Nassau County would be made whole for the 2015-2016 LIPA PILOTS, including any shortfall.

The District has been receiving its LIPA PILOT payments and notwithstanding the terms of the settlement agreement regarding the 2015-2016 LIPA PILOT payments, the implementation of the LIPA Reform Act may affect the District in future years.

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 \$65,300 for the 2016-17 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 includes 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.

Approximately 3.60% of the District’s 2020-2021 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Based on information furnished to the District, approximately 3.60% of the District’s 2021-2022 school tax levy is expected to be exempted by the STAR program. (See “*State Aid*” herein).

Valuations, Rates, Levies and Collections

<u>Year ending June 30:</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23</u>
<u>Assessed Valuations:</u>					
Town of Oyster Bay	\$21,103,680	\$20,358,226	\$14,391,954	\$18,529,021	\$18,715,509
Town of Huntington	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
Total	\$21,107,480	\$20,362,026	\$14,395,754	\$18,532,821	\$18,719,309

State Equalization

Rate:

Town of Oyster Bay	0.22%	0.21%	0.17%	0.17%	0.15%
Town of Huntington	0.80%	0.76%	0.74%	0.74%	0.64%

Full Valuation:

Town of Oyster Bay	\$9,592,581,818	\$9,694,393,333	\$8,465,855,294	\$10,899,424,118	\$12,477,006,000
Town of Huntington	475,000	500,000	513,514	513,514	593,750
Total	\$9,593,056,818	\$9,694,893,333	\$8,466,368,808	\$10,899,937,631	\$12,477,599,750

Tax Collection Record^a

<u>Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>2019^a</u>	<u>2020^a</u>	<u>2021^a</u>	<u>2022^a</u>	<u>2023^a</u>
Amount of Levy:	195,954,954	200,830,319	204,236,165	208,289,296	213,200,492
% Collected	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

a. In 2016, LIPA was reclassified from the real property tax assessment roll to a property with a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement.

Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties
2022-2023 Assessment Roll

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
RXR 1000 Woodbury Rd Owner	Commercial	\$741,571
Keyspan Gas East Corp	Utility	387,180
92 FHB LLC	Commercial	372,726
Treco Centers Limited Partners	Commercial	336,140
RA 6800 Jericho TPKE LLC.	Commercial	234,850
Cold Spring Hills Realty Co. LLC	Commercial	184,330
Government Employees Insko	Commercial	176,236
Luchetti Janis D Trust	Commercial	149,108
Woodbury Partners	Commercial	131,311
KABRO Associates of Woodbury	Commercial	131,210
Bdg 350 Robbins Lane LLC	Commercial	122,298
	Total ^a	<u>\$2,966,960</u>

a. Represents 18.85% of the total assessed valuation of the District for 2021-2022. In 2016, LIPA was reclassified from the real property tax assessment roll to a property with a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement.

Source: Town Assessment Rolls.

Tax Certiorari Claims

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

LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. Two lawsuits have been commenced against the District under the Child Victim's Act. The plaintiffs in each case allege instances of sexual assault by a former District employee. The District denies all allegations and liability in each lawsuit. One of the lawsuits was settled in fiscal year 2023 for a nominal amount which was paid for through budgetary appropriations. The District is in the process of determining whether there is insurance coverage from its prior carrier for the remaining claim. Should the plaintiff be successful in their action against the District, any liability in excess of any insurance coverage that may be available will be a District charge and would be funded either through budgetary appropriations or through the issuance of notes.

RISK FACTORS AND MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

The financial and economic condition of the District, as well as the market for the Notes, could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the District's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions in the country, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or another jurisdiction, or of any of their respective agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the District to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

There are various other forms of risk associated with investing in the Notes. Although none of such risks currently exist with respect to the District or the Notes, there can be no assurance that one or more of such events will not occur in the future. One such risk is that the District will be unable to promptly pay interest and principal on the Notes as they become due (see "*Special Provisions Affecting Remedies Upon Default*", herein). If a Noteholder elects to sell his investment prior to its scheduled maturity date, market access or price risk may be incurred. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition, there may be other risk factors which a potential investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential risk.

There are a number of factors which could have a detrimental effect on the ability of the District to continue to generate revenues, particularly its property taxes. For instance, the termination of a major commercial enterprise or an unexpected increase in certiorari proceedings could result in a large reduction in the assessed valuation of taxable real property in the District. Unforeseen developments could also result in substantial increases in District expenditures, thus placing considerable strain on the District's financial condition.

The District is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes and revenues in order to pay State aid to municipalities and schools in the State, including the District, in any year, the District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the District.

A deterioration of District finances could cause the credit rating of the District bonds to be lowered, suspended or withdrawn, if such action were to be deemed appropriate by Moody's Investors Service Inc. Any of such actions on the part of Moody's Investors Service Inc. could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

If and when a holder of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Bond or a Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Notes. In addition, the price and principal value of the Notes is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates; if interest rates rise, the price of a bond or note will decline, causing the bondholder or noteholder to incur a potential capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

Amendments to U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Notes and other debt issued by the District. Any such future legislation would have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (See "*Tax Matters*" 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 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. To mitigate such risk the District has contracted with an outside technology firm to assist in the prevention detection and remediation of any such attacks. In addition, the District maintains an insurance policy covering cyber liability. 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.

IMPACTS OF COVID-19

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. The spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, 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 has affected economic growth worldwide. The outbreak has caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it negatively impacted the State's economy and financial condition. The continued spread of the outbreak 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).

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax on individuals. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed forms of opinions of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix C hereto.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The District has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to insure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes possibly being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes as well as for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Notes or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted upon.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from income taxes imposed by the State of New York or political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect a Owner's federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Owners or the Owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Certain legislative proposals in recent years generally would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals and whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisers regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as Appendix B.

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 "Aa1" to the outstanding bonds of the District. This rating reflects only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from 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 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.

OTHER MATTERS

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the objects or purposes, or to accomplish the objects or purposes, for which the Notes are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

The District is in compliance with the procedure for the validation of the Notes provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

There is no bond or note principal or interest past due.

The fiscal year of the District is July 1 to June 30.

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision of the State of New York having power to levy taxes within the District, except as expressed in the "Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness."

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from the office of Dr. Patricia Rufo, Associate Superintendent for Business, Syosset Central School District, 99 Pell Lane, Syosset, New York 11791, telephone number (516) 364-5651, email:prufo@syossetschools.org or from Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number (631) 331-8888 and website: www.munistat.com.

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, unauthorized editing or for any updates to dated website information.

So far as 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 such opinions or estimates will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made orally or in writing with regard to the Notes is to be construed as a contract with the holders of the Notes.

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the District 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 facts, 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 files with the repositories. When used in District documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including this Official Statement.

The preparation and distribution of this Official Statement have been approved by the President of the Board of Education of the District pursuant to the power delegated to her by the authorizing tax anticipation note resolution to sell and deliver the Notes.

This Official Statement has been duly executed and delivered by the President of the Board of Education of the Syosset Central School District.

By:

CAROL C. CHENG
President of the Board of Education
Syosset Central School District

Dated: August , 2023

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
APPENDIX A**

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Comparative Balance Sheet
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:		
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assets:			
Unrestricted Cash	\$ 28,214,733	\$ 28,921,814	\$ 27,966,388
Restricted Cash	31,375,501	30,553,086	33,410,243
Account Receivable		32,755	38,722
Taxes Receivable	7,395,424	5,019,203	3,996,714
Due From Other Funds	1,218,743	1,209,408	1,915,705
Due From State and Federal	3,532,787	2,584,012	3,760,551
Due From Other Governments	409,850	396,605	324,266
Other Receivables, Net	9,597		
Prepays		3,050	3,050
	<u>72,156,635</u>	<u>68,719,933</u>	<u>71,415,639</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 72,156,635</u>	<u>\$ 68,719,933</u>	<u>\$ 71,415,639</u>
Liabilities & Deferred Revenue:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,312,696	\$ 4,877,777	\$ 6,122,984
Accrued Liabilities	1,396,545	1,370,995	1,227,067
Due to Other Funds	3,809,398	363,348	505,439
Due to Other Governments	568,051	448,609	785,870
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	10,830,690	10,843,723	11,812,579
Due to Employees' Retirement System		926,637	731,555
Compensated absences payable			119,956
Other Liabilities		5,855,408	3,753,434
Unearned Revenue	472,019	67,934	
Overpayments & Collections in Advance	9,268		57,718
	<u>25,398,667</u>	<u>24,754,431</u>	<u>25,116,602</u>
Total Liabilities & Deferred Revenue	<u>25,398,667</u>	<u>24,754,431</u>	<u>25,116,602</u>
Fund Balance:			
Nonspendable	5,050	3,050	3,050
Restricted	31,375,501	30,553,086	33,410,243
Assigned	5,711,848	3,522,965	2,572,493
Unassigned	9,665,569	9,886,401	10,313,251
	<u>46,757,968</u>	<u>43,965,502</u>	<u>46,299,037</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>46,757,968</u>	<u>43,965,502</u>	<u>46,299,037</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 72,156,635</u>	<u>\$ 68,719,933</u>	<u>\$ 71,415,639</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements (2020-2022)

NOTE: This table NOT audited

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances
General Fund**

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:				
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 180,097,278	\$ 185,039,149	\$ 192,360,109	\$ 196,806,975	\$ 201,579,517
Other Real Property Tax Items	20,474,032	19,842,159	17,209,735	16,677,952	15,653,801
Charges for Services	992,055	1,024,489	893,015	737,839	934,320
Use of Money and Property	421,386	878,739	815,967	115,559	82,126
Forfeitures					
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	8,706	206,485	99,440	113,871	154,619
Miscellaneous	1,087,511	967,088	1,923,333	1,190,528	1,467,075
State Sources	15,250,863	17,146,117	17,266,476	18,150,038	20,963,594
Medicaid Reimbursement	18,449	25,121	30,201	31,861	55,816
Interfund Revenues					
Federal Sources				239,886	17,802
Total Revenues	<u>218,350,280</u>	<u>225,129,347</u>	<u>230,598,276</u>	<u>234,064,509</u>	<u>240,908,670</u>
Expenditures:					
General Support	22,991,880	24,289,003	25,812,078	28,519,171	26,079,552
Instruction	125,348,126	128,973,595	128,863,439	132,023,381	135,872,218
Pupil Transportation	9,565,456	9,992,771	8,438,727	10,155,660	10,664,042
Community Services	278,539	289,573	243,110	76,687	214,953
Employee Benefits	50,928,991	53,468,935	51,902,992	53,468,531	56,722,916
Debt Service	429,410	603,017	323,333	415,556	1,333,064
Total Expenditures	<u>209,542,402</u>	<u>217,616,894</u>	<u>215,583,679</u>	<u>224,658,986</u>	<u>230,886,745</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	8,807,878	7,512,453	15,014,597	9,405,523	10,021,925
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Premium on Obligations					
Interfund Transfers In		791,192		421,615	1,442,035
Interfund Transfers Out	(18,147,565)	(8,776,466)	(7,593,570)	(12,619,604)	(9,130,425)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(18,147,565)</u>	<u>(7,985,274)</u>	<u>(7,593,570)</u>	<u>(12,197,989)</u>	<u>(7,688,390)</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues and Other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses	(9,339,687)	(472,821)	7,421,027	(2,792,466)	2,333,535
Fund Balance - Beg. of Year	49,149,449	39,809,762	39,336,941	46,757,968	43,965,502
Adjustments					
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 39,809,762</u>	<u>\$ 39,336,941</u>	<u>\$ 46,757,968</u>	<u>\$ 43,965,502</u>	<u>\$ 46,299,037</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements (2018-2022)

NOTE: This table NOT audited

Budget Summaries
General Fund

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	
	2022-2023	2023-2024
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	\$ 213,200,492	\$ 219,572,465
Pilots (Including LIPA)	9,745,061	9,711,431
Restricted Reserves	4,550,400	5,885,023
Miscellaneous	2,976,559	3,110,903
State Aid	25,658,758	34,057,838
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,700,000	2,225,000
Total Revenues	\$ 257,831,270	\$ 274,562,660
Expenditures:		
General Support	\$ 30,849,796	\$ 30,501,017
Instruction	144,541,368	151,937,771
Pupil Transportation	11,763,779	13,868,047
Community Services	315,877	318,258
Employee Benefits	60,799,518	68,966,706
Interfund Transfers	3,090,000	3,090,000
Debt Service	6,470,932	5,880,861
Total Expenditures	\$ 257,831,270	\$ 274,562,660

The 2022-23 budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 17, 2022.

The 2023-24 budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 16, 2023.

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
APPENDIX B**

CASH FLOW SUMMARIES

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
CASH FLOW ACTUAL 2022-2023**

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Balance Beginning of Month	27,966,387	17,884,798	14,498,910	31,359,893	32,357,353	93,638,037	64,392,420	53,213,305	34,333,299	22,355,925	32,635,448	79,476,644	27,966,387
Receipts													
Property Taxes		3,996,714		18,000,000	80,000,000	52	5,752	1,016	110	27,750,051	71,752,065	13,677,741	215,183,501
State Aid							6,129,163						6,129,163
PILOTS	58,565			2,402,947		1,873,307	58,566	57,153	711,565	1,417,639	348,811	3,600,301	10,528,854
Summer School	156,160	102,099			2,995				496,704				757,958
State Aid - General Aid		55,309	4,667,538	4,204,842	3,937,563				864,171			308,715	14,038,138
State Aid - Excess Cost Aid		496,725				820,540			1,498,801			486,332	3,302,398
State Aid - Lottery Aid			3,314,400	132,510	132,510	132,510	132,510	132,510	233,063				4,210,013
State Aid - BOCES Aid			2,498,774						965,951			1,159,142	4,623,867
State Aid - Text/Software/Hardware/LID MAT			105,075						513,295				618,370
Federal Aid - Medicaid			32,665	623,045	354,266	917,882	215,801		52,011	25,974	14,799	24,048	2,260,491
BOCES Giveback		8,759					415,089				50,968		474,816
Federal Fund Receipts							834,359	37,371	464,007			487,650	1,823,387
School Lunch Fund Receipts	1,021,951	267,115	15,109	1,519	201,628	73,069	81,935	193,628	192,707	104,693	13,570	148,156	2,315,080
Transfer from Reserves												5,138,593	5,138,593
Interest	7,757	9,525	14,304	22,127	55,264	100,258	94,164	62,738	50,950	56,474	101,129	16,433	591,123
Interfund Transfers/Loans		200	940,000										940,200
Other Receipts	38,494	25,657	136,821	119,290	222,712	82,677	260,766	221,863	73,403	177,106	200,044	730,399	2,289,232
TAN Proceeds			30,319,800										30,319,800
<hr/>													
Erate Wire									20,516				20,516
Total Receipts	1,282,927	4,962,103	42,044,486	25,506,280	84,906,938	4,000,295	8,228,105	706,279	6,137,254	29,531,937	72,481,386	25,777,510	305,565,500
Balance and Inflows	29,249,314	22,846,901	56,543,396	56,866,173	117,264,291	97,638,332	72,620,525	53,919,584	40,470,553	51,887,862	105,116,834	105,254,154	
Disbursements													
Salary and Benefits	4,282,791	2,701,178	17,685,972	11,798,820	11,907,794	21,815,769	14,503,633	14,247,155	14,110,572	16,719,589	16,673,084	31,698,573	178,144,930
Services and Support	3,617,856	5,646,613	2,870,903	3,307,049	4,118,564	5,123,427	4,107,029	5,171,555	3,870,888	1,451,327	5,917,549	11,287,954	56,490,714
TRS Cash Payment			3,936,943	3,937,818	3,937,563								11,812,324
ERS Cash Payment						2,515,099							2,515,099
Debt Service	3,263,869			2,157,063		864,750							6,285,682
Library Taxes			136,572		3,087,000					874,125	1,897,875	793,008	6,788,580
Capital Transfer				3,090,000									3,090,000
Interfund Transfers/Loans	200,000	200	553,113	218,070	575,333	160,940	796,558	167,575	133,168	207,373	1,151,682	329,236	4,493,248
Transfer to Reserves												6,000,000	6,000,000
FICA Deferral Repayment						2,765,927							2,765,927
TAN Repayment												30,000,000	30,000,000
TAN Interest Repay												943,333	943,333
<hr/>													
Total Disbursements	11,364,516	8,347,991	25,183,503	24,508,820	23,626,254	33,245,912	19,407,220	19,586,285	18,114,628	19,252,414	25,640,190	81,052,104	309,329,837
Balance End of Month	17,884,798	14,498,910	31,359,893	32,357,353	93,638,037	64,392,420	53,213,305	34,333,299	22,355,925	32,635,448	79,476,644	24,202,053	
Note Repayment Account													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,322,259	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,322,259	13,677,741	30,000,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000,000	30,000,000
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,322,259	0	0

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
CASH FLOW PROJECTED 2023-2024**

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Balance Beginning of Month	24,202,053	17,043,770	39,076,041	16,806,085	2,741,341	2,412,082	50,419,710	37,069,220	16,728,098	1,953,947	15,405,278	67,781,729	24,202,053
Receipts													
Property Taxes		3,695,199			19,000,000	82,000,000				32,000,000	68,000,000	17,000,000	221,695,199
State Aid							5,650,000						5,650,000
PILOTS	104,100	117,250		2,077,527	63,309		1,447,723	103,731	642,590	1,364,928	396,000	3,477,457	9,794,615
State Aid - General Aid			4,786,072	4,066,667	4,066,667						10,000,000		22,919,406
State Aid - Excess Cost Aid		520,941				839,183			1,342,693			503,510	3,206,327
State Aid - Lottery Aid			2,256,894	86,506	87,236	87,240	87,240	87,240	170,568				2,862,924
State Aid - BOCES Aid			1,835,485						1,252,453			1,252,453	4,340,391
State Aid - Text/Software/Hardware/LID MAT			103,865						494,550				598,415
Federal Aid - Medicaid		53,381	4,971			18,509			35,059	6,234	916	8,047	127,117
Federal Fund Receipts		207,376	106,588								74,050		388,014
School Lunch Fund Receipts	58,577	267,115	15,109	1,519	201,628	73,069	81,935	193,866	151,478	76,833	111,720	58,288	1,291,137
Interest		91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	91,600	1,007,600
Other Receipts	244,522	127,120	70,304	239,495	121,539	88,232	192,050	124,361	378,016	197,239	349,216	382,401	2,514,495
TAN Proceeds		26,000,000											26,000,000
Total Receipts	407,199	31,079,982	9,270,888	6,563,314	23,631,979	83,197,833	7,550,548	600,798	4,559,007	33,736,834	79,023,502	22,773,756	302,395,640
Balance and Inflows	24,609,252	48,123,752	48,346,929	23,369,399	26,373,320	85,609,915	57,970,258	37,670,018	21,287,105	35,690,781	94,428,780	90,555,485	
Disbursements													
Salary and Benefits	2,457,066	2,836,237	18,914,061	12,391,197	12,505,501	23,129,438	15,358,717	15,085,635	14,942,012	17,683,026	17,759,474	33,383,057	186,445,421
Services and Support	2,778,421	6,211,274	3,157,993	3,637,754	4,530,420	5,635,770	4,517,732	5,688,710	4,257,977	1,596,459	6,509,303	12,416,970	60,938,783
TRS Cash Payment			4,066,667	4,066,667	4,066,667								12,200,001
ERS Cash Payment						3,200,000							3,200,000
Debt Service	2,258,644					2,567,684	228,031					297,959	5,352,318
Library Taxes			124,010	314,370	2,283,317	496,373				926,564	2,316,409	451,833	6,912,876
Capital Transfer			4,725,000										4,725,000
Interfund Transfers/Loans	71,351	200	553,133	218,070	575,333	160,940	796,558	167,575	133,169	79,454	61,865	260,000	3,077,648
TAN Repayment												26,000,000	26,000,000
TAN Interest Repay												1,040,000	1,040,000
Total Disbursements	7,565,482	9,047,711	31,540,864	20,628,058	23,961,238	35,190,205	20,901,038	20,941,920	19,333,158	20,285,503	26,647,051	73,849,819	309,892,047
Balance End of Month	17,043,770	39,076,041	16,806,085	2,741,341	2,412,082	50,419,710	37,069,220	16,728,098	1,953,947	15,405,278	67,781,729	16,705,665	
Note Repayment Account													
Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000,000	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000,000	17,000,000	26,000,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,000,000	26,000,000
Closing Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000,000	0	0

**SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
APPENDIX C**

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

August 30, 2023

Syosset Central School District,
County of Nassau,
State of New York

Re: Syosset Central School District, Nassau County, New York
\$26,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes, 2023

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of a \$26,000,000 Tax Anticipation Note, 2023 (the "Obligation"), of the Syosset Central School District, Nassau County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated August 30, 2023, numbered _____, of the denomination of \$26,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of _____ % per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing June 25, 2024.

We have examined:

- (1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;
- (2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");
- (3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligation that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligation not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligation to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and
- (4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligation, including the form of the Obligation. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

- (a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.
- (b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.
- (c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax on individuals. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022 interest on the Notes included in adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations is not excluded from the federal corporate alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligation.

Certain agreements, requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Obligation) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligation has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligation to be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligation and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligation has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of revenues or moneys of the Obligor legally available will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligation as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligation for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligation, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

/es

SYOSSET CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
APPENDIX D
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

► [Click Here For 2022 Audit](#)

NOTE: SUCH FINANCIAL REPORT AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. CONSENT OF THE AUDITORS HAS NOT BEEN REQUESTED OR OBTAINED.