

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED AUGUST 27, 2020

**NEW ISSUE
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY BONDS**

See “RATING” herein

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 Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Bonds 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 Bonds. See “Tax Matters” herein.

The District will NOT designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**FARMINGDALE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

**\$36,000,000*
SCHOOL DISTRICT (SERIAL) BONDS, 2020
(the “Bonds”)**

Dated Date: Date of Delivery

Maturity Dates: September 15, 2021-2040

The Bonds are general obligations of the Farmingdale Union Free School District, in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York (the “District”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District without limitation as to rate or amount.

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as specified by the purchaser of the Bonds, payable on September 15, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on September 15 in each year in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein (see “Optional Redemption”).

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases of the Bonds may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Bonds. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its Participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds as described herein. (See “Book-Entry-Only System” herein.)

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchasers and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC on or about September 17, 2020.

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

Dated: September __, 2020

*Preliminary, subject to change.

The Bonds will mature, subject to optional redemption, on September 15 in the following years and principal amounts:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP***</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP***</u>
2021	\$1,455,000				2031**	\$1,790,000			
2022	1,665,000				2032**	1,815,000			
2023	1,675,000				2033**	1,840,000			
2024	1,685,000				2034**	1,865,000			
2025	1,695,000				2035**	1,895,000			
2026	1,705,000				2036**	1,925,000			
2027	1,715,000				2037**	1,955,000			
2028	1,730,000				2038**	1,990,000			
2029**	1,750,000				2039**	2,020,000			
2030**	1,770,000				2040**	2,060,000			

* The principal amounts of the Bonds are subject to adjustment following the sale of the Bonds, pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Sale.

** The Bonds maturing in the years 2029 through 2040, inclusive, are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein. (See “*Optional Redemption*” herein.)

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**FARMINGDALE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

Board of Education

Michael Goldberg..... President

Suzanne D'Amico..... Vice President

Mario Espinosa..... Board Member

Anthony Giordano Board Member

Kathy Lively Board Member

Ralph Vincent Morales..... Board Member

Arlene Soete Board Member

Paul Defendini Superintendent of Schools

Michael Motisi.....Assistant Superintendent for Business

Mary RogersDistrict Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP
New York, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC
Great Neck and New York, New York
(516) 364-6363

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

FARMINGDALE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK

relating to

\$36,000,000*

SCHOOL DISTRICT (SERIAL) BONDS, 2020 (the “Bonds”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page, inside cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Farmingdale Union Free School District in the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, State of New York (the "District," "Counties" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$36,000,000* School District (Serial) Bonds, 2020 (the “Bonds”).

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 Bonds and the proceedings of the District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Bonds 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 “*Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and School Districts of the State*” herein.)

THE BONDS

Description

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity, payable on September 15, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on September 15 in each year in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein.

The record payment date for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds is the last business day of the calendar month preceding each interest payment date.

(The remainder of this page was intentionally left blank.)

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Authority for and Purpose of the Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution, the laws of the State, including, among others, the Local Finance Law and Education Law, and a bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on December 7, 2016, following approval of the Bond Proposition by a majority of the qualified voters of the District voting at the Special District Meeting held on October 25, 2016, authorizing the issuance of bonds in the principal amount of not to exceed \$36,000,000 to finance the construction of athletic field upgrades and natatorium complex at the Howitt Middle School and to reconstruct and construct improvements to various buildings and sites (the “Project”). On September 19, 2019, the District issued bond anticipation notes in the principal amount of \$17,810,252 for the Project, which mature on September 18, 2020. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Bonds in the amount of \$17,810,252 will be used to redeem said outstanding bond anticipation notes. The remaining proceeds in the amount of \$18,189,748 will provide additional original financing for the Project.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds maturing on or before September 15, 2028 are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after September 15, 2029 will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the District, on any date on or after September 15, 2028, in whole or in part, and if in part in any order of their maturity and in any amount within a maturity (selected by lot within a maturity), at the redemption price equal to the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

The District may select the maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed and the amount to be redeemed of each maturity selected, as the District shall determine to be in the best interest of the District at the time of such redemption. If less than all of the Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed prior to maturity, the particular Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by the District by lot in any customary manner of selection as determined by the District. Notice of such call for redemption shall be given by mailing such notice to the registered owner not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to such date. Notice of redemption having been given as aforesaid, the Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the date of redemption set forth in such call for redemption, become due and payable, together with accrued interest to such redemption date, and interest shall cease to be paid thereon after such redemption date.

Nature of Obligation

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

Holders of any series of Bonds or bonds 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 Bonds or bonds.

The Bonds 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 without limitation as to rate or amount. (See “The Tax Levy Limit Law” herein.)

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, as amended, (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 Bonds 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 "The 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 bonds and Bonds 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 Bonded, 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 bondholders 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 Bonds 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 Bond 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.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

State Aid Intercept For School Districts. In the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on the Bonds, the State Comptroller is required to withhold, under certain conditions prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, state aid and assistance to the District and to apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of such defaulted principal and/or interest, which requirement constitutes a covenant by the State with the holders from time to time of the Bonds. The covenant between the State of New York and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the notes and bonds issued by the school districts in the State for school purposes provides that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b, or amend or modify the same so as to limit, impair or impede the rights and remedies granted thereby.

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

Upon the filing of such a certificate in the office of the State Comptroller, he shall thereafter deduct and withhold from the next succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due to such school district such amount thereof as may be required to pay (a) the school district's contribution to the State teachers retirement system, and (b) the principal of and interest on such bonds 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 bonds shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds. If any of such successive allotments, apportionments or payments of such State Aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds in default with respect to which the same was so deducted or withheld, then the State Comptroller shall promptly forward to each paying agent an amount in the proportion that the amount of such bonds in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds of such school district. The State Comptroller shall promptly notify the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds pursuant to said Section 99-b.

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Bond 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 Bonds in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

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.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as municipalities, 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.

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 ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such City 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 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.

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.

No Past Due Debt

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

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, 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 and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Securities within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the County 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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds 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 County, 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 redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend 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 Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE

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

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

In addition, if and when a holder of any of the Bonds should elect to sell a Bond 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 Bonds. The price or principal value of the Bonds is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates. If interest rates should increase, the price of a bond or note may decline causing the bond or noteholder to potentially incur a capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

The financial condition of the District as well as the market for the Bonds 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, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Act or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Bonds. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or at any of its 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 Bonds, could be adversely affected.

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "*State Aid*" and "*Events Affecting New York School Districts*" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a temporary reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid. In the event that the State determines that certain State aid will not be paid during the current District fiscal year, as budgeted the District may issue deficiency notes subject to certain limitations in The Local Finance Law Section 29.20 provision therefor.

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to continue to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been recent efforts to relax some of the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the Federal government and State to address it are expected to negatively impact federal and local economies, including the economy of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 on the State's operations and financial condition is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances as a result of COVID-19 is extremely difficult to predict due to the uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions have been or may continue to be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The spread of the outbreak or resurgence later in the year could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "*State Aid*" and "*Events Affecting New York School Districts*" 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 carries insurance with coverage for cyber incidents or attacks and invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the District Attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or actions pending which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the District, threatened against or affecting the District to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Bonds or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any proceedings or authority of the District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Bonds or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

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 Bonds 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 Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix E 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 Bonds. The District has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Bonds. 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 Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Bonds. 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 Bonds.

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 Bonds) 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 Bonds or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is excluded from adjusted gross income for federal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and The City of New York, the ownership or disposition of, or the amount accrual or receipt of interest on, the Bonds may otherwise affect an 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 Owner 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 Bond 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. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, and regarding the impact of future 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 Bonds are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel’s opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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 Bonds, the District will provide an executed copy of its undertaking to provide continuing disclosure certificate (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 Bonds. In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the “Rule”), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), the District has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided,

(1) to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) or any other entity designated or authorized by the Commission to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, during each fiscal year in which the Bonds are outstanding, (i) certain annual financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the final Official Statement anticipated to be dated September 3, 2020 of the District relating to the Bonds under the headings “LITIGATION” and in Appendix A under the headings “THE DISTRICT”, “FINANCIAL INFORMATION”, “TAX INFORMATION”, and “DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS” and Appendix B by the end of the sixth month following the end of each succeeding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, and (ii) a copy of the audited financial statement, if any, (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in effect at the time of the audit) for the preceding fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020; such audit (prepared in accordance with the accounting principles the District may be required to employ pursuant to State law or regulation), if any, will be so provided on or prior to the later of either the end of the sixth month of each such succeeding fiscal year or, if an audited financial statement is not available at that time, within sixty days following receipt by the District of its audited financial statement for the preceding fiscal year, but, in any event, not later than the last business day of each such succeeding fiscal year; and provided further, in the event that the audited financial statement for any fiscal year is not available by the end of the sixth month following the end of any such succeeding fiscal year, unaudited financial statements in the form provided to the State, if available, will be provided no later than said date; provided however, that provision of unaudited financial statements in any year shall be further conditioned upon a determination by the District of whether such provision is compliant with the requirements of federal securities laws including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933;

(2) timely notice, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, of the occurrence of any of the following events:

(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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds; (vii) modifications to rights of Bondholders and Noteholders, if material; (viii) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, 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; (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 District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a financial obligation, any of which affect security holders, if material; (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under a financial obligation of the District, if any such event reflects financial difficulties.

Event (iii) is included pursuant to a letter for 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 Bonds.

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 Bonds.

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

With respect to events (xv) and (xvi) above, the term “Financial Obligation” means a (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b). The term Financial Obligation shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement 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 Bonds; but the District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above; and

(3) in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information and operating data and such audited financial statement by the date specified.

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 Bonds shall have been paid in full or in the event that those portions of the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (“Rule 15c2-12”) which require the Undertaking, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Bonds. 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 Bonds, 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 Bonds.

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 consultation with nationally recognized bond counsel in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12, as amended.

Compliance History

On January 6, 2017, the District filed a material event notice with EMMA amending the District’s Annual Updated Document (the “AUD”) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. At no fault of the District, the District’s dissemination agent attached the incorrect financial summary statements as an appendix to the AUD.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Great Neck, New York, (the “Municipal Advisor”) is an independent municipal advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor has served as the independent financial advisor to the District in connection with this transaction.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the District to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is not a law

firm and does not provide legal advice with respect to this or any debt offerings of the District. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

RATING

The District has applied to Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) for a rating on the Bonds. Such application is pending at this time.

The District's underlying credit rating of "Aa2".

Such rating reflects only the view of such organization, and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained only from Moody's at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds or the availability of a secondary market for the Bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, bond counsel to the District, expresses no opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Bonds, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the District will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the District, as to which no representation can be made.

The Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Bonds by the District and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. 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. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC 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 sourced documents to digital format, and neither the District nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District disclaims any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain the information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

Additional information may be obtained upon request from Capital Markets Advisors, LLC at (516) 364-6363 or from the District's Assistant Superintendent for Business at (516) 434-5120.

FARMINGDALE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____
Michael Goldberg
President of the Board of Education

DATED: September __, 2020

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The Farmingdale Union Free District is located in western-central Long Island, astride the Nassau-Suffolk County border, approximately 35 miles east of New York City. Based upon full valuation, approximately 80% of the District is located in the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County and approximately 20% is located in the Town of Babylon, Suffolk County. The District has a 2017 census population estimated at 42,093 and a land area of approximately 6 square miles. Located in the District is the incorporated Village of Farmingdale (the "Village").

The District is primarily residential with commercial and industrial activity centered in the "downtown" area of the Village and along Route 110. Bethpage State Park, with five golf courses, picnic areas and riding stables, is partially located within the District. Located just north of the District is the State University of New York at Farmingdale that has an enrollment of approximately 8,500.

Form of School Government

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education. Each year an election is held within the District boundaries to elect members to the Board of Education. They are elected for a term of three years.

Each year, the Board of Education meets for the purpose of reorganization. At that time an election is held within the Board to elect a president and vice president, as well as to appoint a District Clerk and District Treasurer.

Budgetary Procedures

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

Pursuant to a recent Executive Order, school district elections and budget votes that normally would have been held on May 19, 2020 were postponed until June 16, 2020, at which date the voters of the District approved adopted the 2020-2021 Proposed Budget. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 fiscal years may be found in Appendix B, herein.

State Aid

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

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The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and State aid revenues during the last five fiscal years, and the amounts budgeted for the most recent and current fiscal years.

State Aid

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2015	\$150,879,892	\$28,299,210	18.8%
2016	152,962,278	27,949,546	18.3
2017	155,053,163	30,585,856	19.7
2018	158,599,866	32,258,863	20.3
2019	163,119,011	32,510,369	19.9
2020 (Adopted Budget)	171,083,800	31,804,958	18.6
2021 (Adopted Budget)	173,076,607	31,902,838	18.4

(1) General Fund.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the District. Summary itself is not audited.

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 District expects to receive STAR aid from the State for the current fiscal year in January 2021.

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Currently, due the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it have and are expected to continue to negatively impact the State’s economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will be required to take certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. 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 2020-2021 Adopted Budget authorizes the State’s Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State’s 2020-2021 budget is balanced during three “measurement periods”: April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to December 31. According to the legislation, if “a General Fund imbalance has occurred during any Measurement Period,” the State’s Budget Director will be empowered to “adjust or reduce any general fund and/or state special revenue fund appropriation ... and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget,” and “such adjustments or reductions shall be done uniformly across the board to the extent practicably or by specific appropriations as needed.” The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State’s Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the Budget Director’s reductions take effect automatically.

It is anticipated that the State Budget Director’s powers discussed herein will be activated and across-the-board and targeted reductions to local aid programs will be taken to close a substantial portion of the State fiscal year 2021 budget gap caused by the receipts shortfall. On April 25, 2020 the New York State Division of the Budget (the “NYSDOB”) announced that the State fiscal year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the “Financial Plan”), projects a \$13.3 billion shortfall as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of Federal assistance, initial budget control actions are expected to significantly reduce State spending in several areas, including “aid-to-localities,” a broad spending category that includes funding for health care, K-12 schools, and higher education as well as support for local governments, public transit systems, and not-for-profits. Reduced receipts are expected to carry through each subsequent year of the four year Financial Plan through State fiscal year 2024. Reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State. (See “*Event Affecting New York School Districts*” herein).

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 the adoption of the State budget. 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. On August 13, 2020, the NYSDOB issued its first quarterly update to the Financial Plan (the “Updated Financial Plan”) which noted that the DOB began withholding 20% of most local aid payments in June due to the absence of Federal action.

Depending on the size and timing of any new Federal aid, all or a portion of such withholds may become permanent reductions. In July of 2020, the DOB began approving 80% of the scheduled amounts of General Support for Public Schools payments to school districts. The Updated Financial Plan includes \$8.2 billion in recurring local aid reductions and that, in the absence of unrestricted Federal aid, the DOB will continue to withhold a range of payments through the second quarter of the State's 2021 fiscal year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Events Affecting State Aid to New York 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 outbreak has affected and is expected to continue to affect State aid to school district.

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2015. The budget included an increase of \$1.4 billion in State aid for school districts that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process. School districts were required to obtain approval of their revised teacher evaluation plans by November 15, 2015 in order to receive their allotted increase in State aid.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget included an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the 2015-16 budget, \$863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the State's Adopted Budget included a \$266 million increase in Foundation Aid and a \$189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The majority of the remaining increase related to (\$100 million) Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State's 2017-2018 Enacted Budget provided for school aid of approximately \$25.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion in school aid spending from the 2016-2017 school year. The majority of the increases was targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State's 2017-18 Enacted Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 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 (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Enacted 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 had been 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 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 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 (2019-2020): For the 2019-20 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 were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid was increased by approximately 4.5% and building aid was increased by approximately 3.7%. The State 2019-2020 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

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

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 or in future fiscal years. However, 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 “*Market Factors Affecting Financing of the State and School Districts of the State*” herein).

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

The Smart Schools Bond Act (the “SSBA”) 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 to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The SSBA requires that a Review Board review and approve districts’ Smart Schools Investment Plan before any funds may be made available for the program.

School Facilities

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Years Built</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Albany Avenue School	K -5	1957, '65	1,250
Northside School	K -5	1961	670
Woodward Parkway School	K -5	1956, '59	1,540
Stanley D. Saltzman East Memorial School	K -5	1961	1,250
Weldon E. Howitt Middle School	6 - 8	1953, '66, '03	3,470
Farmingdale High School	9 - 12	1961	3,100

Enrollment Trends

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>School Year</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
2015-16	5,765	2020-21	5,384
2016-17	5,738	2021-22	5,328
2017-18	5,614	2022-23	5,247
2018-19	5,540	2023-24	5,195
2019-20	5,523	2024-25	5,143

Employees

The number of persons employed by the District, the collective bargaining agents, if any, which represent them and the dates of expiration of the various collective bargaining agreements are as follows:

<u>No. of Employees</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
531	Farmingdale Federation of Teachers	6/30/20*
26	Farmingdale Assoc. of Administrators & Supervisors	6/30/20*
166	Nassau Education Chapter CSEA, Inc. - Clerical & Custodial	6/30/20*
188	Nassau Education Chapter CSEA, Inc. - Teacher Aides/School Monitors	6/30/20*
47	Cafeteria: Hotel Restaurant Employees, Local 1000, AFL-CIO	6/30/20*
14	Nurses Association of Registered Professionals	6/30/20*
10	Unaffiliated Central Administration	6/30/20*
14	Unaffiliated Non-Instructional	6/30/20*

*Contract negotiations are currently in progress.

Employee Pension Benefits

New York State Certified employees (teachers and administrators) are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System (“TRS”). Payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-NYS certified/civil service employees of the District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State

of New York are members of the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System ("ERS"). Both the TRS and ERS are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. Other than as discussed below, all members of the respective systems hired on or after July 1, 1976 with less than 10 year's full-time service contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

On December 10, 2009 a new Tier V was signed into law. The law is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after January 1, 2010 and on or before April 1, 2012. Tier V ERS employees will contribute 3% of their salaries and TRS employees will contribute 3.5% of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier VI for employees hired on or after April 1, 2012. The new pension tier has progressive contribution rates between 3% and 6% with no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier VI, 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.

Pension reform legislation enacted in 2003 and 2004 changed the cycle of ERS billing to match budget cycles of the District. The reform legislation also required the District to make a minimum contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would otherwise make a lower contribution possible.

Due to prior poor performance of the investment portfolio of TRS and ERS, the employer contribution rates for required pension contributions to the TRS and ERS in 2011 and certain subsequent years have increased. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, legislation was enacted to permit school districts to amortize a portion of the contributions to the ERS only. Under such legislation, school districts that choose to amortize will be required to set aside and reserve funds with the ERS for certain future rate increases. The District has not and does not reasonably expect to amortize such contributions in the immediate future.

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 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 as described below.

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for a total of seven 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 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 District has not and does not reasonably expect to participate in the ERS or TRS SCO program.

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

Uncertainty regarding the short, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extreme volatility across all financial markets, including those markets in which the Retirement System funds are invested. While State Comptroller DiNapoli has made recent comments that the Common Retirement Fund is well-positioned to withstand current

market disruption, the impacts of such volatility on future contribution rates, if any, cannot be known at this time. (See “*Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and School Districts of the State*” herein for further detail.)

The District’s contributions to ERS and TRS for the last five fiscal years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>ERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>
2015	\$3,390,987	\$10,768,112
2016	2,901,550	8,358,058
2017	3,513,894	7,570,909
2018	3,507,646	6,336,767
2019	3,470,589	7,057,396

Other Post Employment Benefits

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 75 (“GASB 75”) of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), which replaces GASB Statement No. 45 as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. GASB 75 requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits, known as other post-employment benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB similarly to GASB Statement No. 68 reporting requirements for pensions.

GASB 75 requires state and local governments to measure a defined benefit OPEB plan as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees, attributable to past periods of service in order to calculate the total OPEB liability. Total OPEB liability generally is required to be determined through an actuarial valuation using a measurement date that is no earlier than the end of the employer’s prior fiscal year and no later than the end of the employer’s current fiscal year.

GASB 75 requires that most changes in the OPEB liability be included in OPEB expense in the period of the changes. Based on the results of an actuarial valuation, certain changes in the OPEB liability are required to be included in OPEB expense over current and future years.

The District’s total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was \$295,908,725 using a discount rate of 3.50% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District’s June 30, 2019 audited financial statements.

Should the District be required to fund the total 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. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the District to partially fund its OPEB liability.

At this time, New York State has not developed guidelines for the creation and use of irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. As a result, the District will continue funding this expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Legislation has been introduced from time to time to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. Such proposed legislation would generally authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, 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, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State’s OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow Districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposals, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The District cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Figures in this section are historical and do not speak as to current or projected employment rates. Unemployment has drastically increased since mid-March due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. (See “*Market Factors Affecting Financings of the State and School Districts of the State*” herein.)

Year Average

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Nassau County	4.2%	3.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%
Suffolk County	4.7%	4.4%	4.5%	3.8%	3.7%
New York State	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%	4.0%

Recent Monthly Figures

		2020					
	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>
Nassau County	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	15.6%	12.1%	13.0%
Suffolk County	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	16.5%	12.4%	12.9%
New York State	3.7%	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%	15.1%	14.2%	15.6%

Source: State of New York, Department of Labor. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which the Bonds are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the District except the information included in the section entitled "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness".

No principal or interest upon any obligation of the District is past due.

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. (A statement of such revenues and expenditures for the five year period ending June 30, 2019 is contained in the Appendix B).

Financial Statements

The District retains Independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audited report covers the period ending June 30, 2019, a link to the report can be found in Appendix C. In addition, the State Comptroller's office, Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes.

Investment Policy

The District investment policies are governed by State statutes. The District has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The District is authorized to use demand accounts, savings accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and obligations of New York State or its political subdivisions.

Collateral is required for demand, savings and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by federal deposit insurance. The District has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and District subdivisions.

The District's policy does not permit the District to invest in so-called derivatives or reverse repurchase agreements and the District has never invested in derivatives or reverse repurchase agreements.

TAX INFORMATION

Valuations, Tax Levy, Tax Rates and Uncollected Taxes

Assessed Valuation:	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
Town of Oyster Bay ¹	\$11,454,371	\$10,640,949	\$10,264,291	\$10,022,393	\$9,709,874
Town of Babylon	<u>13,369,283</u>	<u>13,194,340</u>	<u>13,140,692</u>	<u>13,093,213</u>	<u>13,071,717</u>
Total	\$24,823,654	\$23,835,289	\$23,404,983	\$23,115,606	\$22,781,591
State Equal. Rates:					
Town of Oyster Bay	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.23%	0.22%
Town of Babylon	1.19%	1.19%	1.18%	1.12%	1.07%
Full Valuation:					
Town of Oyster Bay	\$4,242,359,630	\$4,092,672,692	\$4,105,716,400	\$4,357,562,174	\$4,413,579,091
Town of Babylon	<u>1,123,469,160</u>	<u>1,108,768,067</u>	<u>1,113,617,966</u>	<u>1,169,036,875</u>	<u>1,221,655,794</u>
Total	\$5,365,828,790	\$5,201,440,759	\$5,219,334,366	\$5,526,599,049	\$5,635,234,885
Tax Levy: ²					
Town of Oyster Bay	\$97,768,177	\$97,274,946	\$98,058,228	\$101,171,142	\$103,165,995
Town of Babylon	<u>27,387,073</u>	<u>26,353,281</u>	<u>26,596,918</u>	<u>27,141,964</u>	<u>28,555,812</u>
Total	\$125,155,250	\$123,628,227	\$124,655,146	\$128,313,106	\$131,721,807
Tax Rate Per \$1,000					
Assessed: ²					
Town of Oyster Bay	\$8,535.45	\$9,141.57	\$9,553.34	\$10,094.51	\$10,624.85
Town of Babylon	2,048.51	1,997.32	2,024.01	2,072.98	2,184.55
Uncollected Taxes ³	None	None	None	None	None

¹Nassau County underwent a major reassessment program within the past five years. Reductions in the assessed value of the District is the result of the County's new assessment procedures and has a corresponding impact on tax rates.

² Includes general fund.

³ Represents amounts uncollected by the District at the end of each fiscal year. (See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.)

Tax Limit

The Constitution does not limit the amount that may be raised by the District-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limit on the amount of real property taxes that a District may levy. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" and "*Nature of Obligation*" herein.)

The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

The Law permits certain significant exclusions to the tax levy limit for Districts. These include taxes to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures and the refinancing or refunding of such

bonds or notes, certain pension cost increases, and other items enumerated in the Law. However, such exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See also “*Nature of Obligation*” herein).

Tax Collection Procedure

Suffolk County

Real property tax payments are due in two equal installments on December 1 and May 10, with the second half payable without penalty to May 31. Penalties for delinquent tax payments of 1% per month are added until May 31 and 10% per annum after that date.

The Babylon Town Receiver of Taxes collects all real estate taxes for Town, County and District purposes on a single tax bill. The Babylon Town Tax Receiver distributes the collected tax money to both the Town and District prior to distributing the balance collected to the County. The District thereby is assured of 100% tax collections. In June of each year the Town Tax Receiver turns over uncollected items to the County Treasurer who continues the collection of returned items. Responsibility for the collecting of unpaid taxes rests with the County. Uncollected tax liens were in the past sold annually to private citizens who in turn foreclosed on the property subject to the lien. The County has discontinued this practice and intends to foreclose on uncollected tax liens after three years.

Nassau County

In Nassau County, property taxes for the 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 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 District taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before June 15 pays to each District the amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, each District should receive its full levy prior to the end of its fiscal year.

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 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 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 Districts challenging the local law enacted by the County. The County appealed the decision of the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeals. Recently, the Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that the County did not have the authority to enact the law. As a result, municipalities and 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.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor recently issued an Executive Order which authorizes the County to postpone the tax warrant process by a month. This action will give taxpayers until December 10 (instead of November 10) to pay their property taxes without penalty. As a result, there is likely to be a delay in the receipt of certain taxes collected and paid to school districts in the County. No assurance can be given that similar extensions with respect to the deadlines to pay school district property taxes, without interest or penalty, may occur in the future. Any such extensions may result in a delay in the receipt of taxes collected and paid to school districts.

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.

The State’s 2019-2020 Enacted Budget included changes to the STAR program. For those homeowners with incomes over \$250,000, the STAR exemption benefit was capped at the 2019 fiscal year level, rather than allowed to grow by up to 2% annually under the STAR credit program. Those homeowners with incomes between \$250,000 and \$500,000 are able to convert to the credit program to maintain the full STAR benefit.

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

Approximately 11% of the District’s 2019-20 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2020. (See “*State Aid*” herein).

Larger Taxpayers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>2019-2020 Assessed Valuation</u>
Keyspan Gas East Corp.	Public Utility	\$235,819
Cedar-Carmans LLC	Commercial	182,179
Verizon New York Inc.	Telecommunications	119,657
B&H Partners LLC	Commercial	76,187
55 Motor Avenue	Commercial	76,031
Victor Properties Co.	Commercial	72,167
168-190 Fulton Street	Commercial	68,654
401 EJT LLC	Commercial	43,747
Fairfield Farmingdale	Commercial	41,788
Cascelta Co. LLC	Commercial	39,121

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

Bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Education, except those to finance judgments, may not be adopted unless a proposition approving the financed capital project shall have been approved prior thereto at a special or annual District election held in accordance with the Education Law.

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York, provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum (10%) 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 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 Office of Real Property Services. The Legislature also is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

Each bond 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 bonds 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 bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds 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.

It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement. This procedure is not applicable to budget, tax or revenue anticipation notes.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the obligations to the President of the Board of Education.

Statutory law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements" 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.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

As of June 30:	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u> ⁽¹⁾
Bonds	\$10,075,000	\$8,230,000	\$6,300,000	\$4,280,000	\$ 2,175,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,810,252</u>
Total Debt Outstanding	<u>\$10,075,000</u>	<u>\$8,230,000</u>	<u>\$6,300,000</u>	<u>\$4,280,000</u>	<u>\$19,985,252</u>

(1) Unaudited. Table itself not audited.

Installment Purchase Debt

The following is a summary of the District's installment debt obligations.

<u>Description of Issue</u>	<u>Issue Year</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Outstanding at June 30, 2019</u>
Energy Performance Contract	2015	2030	2.41%	\$12,822,704

Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness

Following the issuance of the Bonds, the District will no longer have any authorized but unissued debt.

Summary of Constitutional Debt Limit

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of August 27, 2020.

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property	<u>\$5,635,234,885</u>
Debt Limit....10% thereof.....	563,523,489
<u>Indebtedness:</u> ¹	
Bonds	2,175,000
Bond Anticipation Notes.....	17,810,252
Less Exclusion for Estimated Building Aid ²	<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness	<u>19,985,252</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin ³	<u>\$543,538,237</u>

The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is 3.55%.

¹ The Local Finance Law does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the District.

² No deduction has been taken for State aid for building purposes. However, the District receives New York State Building Aid in an approximate amount of 57% of the debt service on its existing indebtedness contracted for school building purposes pursuant to Section 121.20 of the Local Finance Law. A fundamental reform of building aid was enacted as Chapter 383 of the Laws of 2001. The provisions legislated, among other things, a new "assumed amortization" payout schedule for future debt service aid payments based on an annual "average interest rate" and mandatory periods of probable usefulness with respect to the allocation of building aid. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, *no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive.* (See "State Aid" herein.)

³ Does not include reduction for outstanding installment purchase debt, which while not debt, does count towards the debt limit.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of August 27, 2020.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita¹</u>	<u>Percentage of Full Value²</u>
Gross Indebtedness (see Computation of Debt Limit)	\$19,985,252	\$474.79	0.35%

¹The estimated population of the District is 42,093.

²The District's full value of taxable real estate for 2019-20 is \$5,635,234,885.

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes

The District has not found the need to issue RANs or TANs or budget notes or deficiency notes during the past five years and has no plans to issue any in the foreseeable future.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Outstanding Net Indebtedness</u>	<u>District's Share</u>	<u>Indebtedness</u>
County of Suffolk	\$2,268,261,598	0.32%	\$ 7,186,598
Town of Babylon	169,688,000	4.07%	<u>6,825,038</u>
Total			<u>\$14,011,636</u>

Source: New York State Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Fiscal Year ended in 2018.

Long-Term Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth all fiscal year principal and interest payments required on all outstanding long-term bond indebtedness of the District, excluding the Bonds. The table does not exclude any payments that may have been made in the current fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30th</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal and Interest</u>
2021	<u>\$2,175,000</u>	<u>\$53,374</u>	<u>\$2,228,374</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$2,175,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$53,374</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,228,374</u></u>

End of Appendix A

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

Farmingdale Union Free School District
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance

Year Ended June 30:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	\$102,087,438	\$101,838,124	\$102,947,004	\$104,270,674	\$108,232,240
Other Tax Items	18,761,471	20,623,146	19,607,076	19,567,377	19,457,959
Charges for Services	542,022	503,499	641,949	752,284	1,010,127
Intergovernmental Revenue	0	221,402	193,538	474,202	494,853
Use of Money and Property	170,063	211,526	199,321	246,061	265,648
State Sources	28,299,210	27,949,546	30,585,856	32,258,863	32,510,369
Federal Sources	101,299	143,544	144,035	181,072	114,931
Insurance Recoveries	0	910,597	211,018	102,254	101,437
Miscellaneous	918,389	560,894	523,366	747,079	931,447
Total Revenues	<u>150,879,892</u>	<u>152,962,278</u>	<u>155,053,163</u>	<u>158,599,866</u>	<u>163,119,011</u>
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	17,205,465	18,774,295	15,366,624	20,853,606	17,961,122
Instruction	84,109,835	85,758,041	88,401,125	89,277,246	93,326,403
Pupil Transportation	7,247,361	7,563,092	7,664,388	8,298,853	8,661,941
Community Services	7,735	6,975	7,175	7,300	7,400
Employee Benefits	37,904,038	35,968,435	39,434,735	37,312,524	39,446,808
Debt Service	3,091,912	3,739,517	3,536,647	3,539,421	3,543,322
Total Expenditures	<u>149,566,346</u>	<u>151,810,355</u>	<u>154,410,694</u>	<u>159,288,950</u>	<u>162,946,996</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>1,313,546</u>	<u>1,151,923</u>	<u>642,469</u>	<u>(689,084)</u>	<u>172,015</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers Net(In)					2,226,273
Operating Transfers Net(Out)	<u>(3,477,753)</u>	<u>(3,222,370)</u>	<u>(285,272)</u>	<u>(5,348,460)</u>	<u>(1,347,355)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(3,477,753)</u>	<u>(3,222,370)</u>	<u>(285,272)</u>	<u>(5,348,460)</u>	<u>878,918</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other (Uses)	<u>(2,164,207)</u>	<u>(2,070,447)</u>	<u>357,197</u>	<u>(6,037,544)</u>	<u>1,050,933</u>
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning of Year	44,663,782	42,499,575	40,429,128	40,786,325	34,748,781
Other Changes in Fund Equity	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u><u>\$42,499,575</u></u>	<u><u>\$40,429,128</u></u>	<u><u>\$40,786,325</u></u>	<u><u>\$34,748,781</u></u>	<u><u>\$35,799,714</u></u>

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the audited financial statements of the Farmingdale Union Free School District. This summary itself has not been audited. Reference should be made to the complete audit reports on file at the District office.

Farmingdale Union Free School District
General Fund
Adopted Budgets

	<u>2019-2020</u> Adopted Budget (1)	<u>2020-2021</u> Adopted Budget (2)
<u>REVENUES</u>		
Real Property Taxes	\$127,208,545	\$129,693,583
Revenues from State Sources	31,804,958	31,902,838
Other Revenues	5,070,297	5,980,186
Appropriated Fund Balance & Reserves	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>5,500,000</u>
Total Revenues	<u><u>\$171,083,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$173,076,607</u></u>
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
General Support	\$22,971,019	\$23,248,284
Instruction	93,399,499	94,011,702
Pupil Transportation	8,402,450	8,791,970
Community Services	0	0
Employee Benefits	40,951,159	42,007,738
Interfund Transfers	1,650,000	1,150,000
Debt Service	<u>3,709,673</u>	<u>3,866,913</u>
Total Expenditures	<u><u>\$171,083,800</u></u>	<u><u>\$173,076,607</u></u>

(1) The budget for the 2019-2020 fiscal year was approved by voters of the District on May 21, 2019.

(2) The budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year was approved by voters of the District on June 9, 2020.

Source: Adopted budget of the Farmingdale Union Free School District.

Farmingdale Union Free School District
General Fund
Balance Sheet Statement

As of June 30:	2018	2019
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Unrestricted Cash	\$16,951,826	\$5,760,346
Restricted Cash	20,285,974	20,556,342
State and Federal Aid Receivable	2,251,405	2,096,320
Taxes	1,616,045	1,773,953
Due from Other Funds	2,874,618	16,105,405
Due from Other Governments	1,271,742	0
Due from Fiduciary Funds	894	0
Other Receivables	924,022	935,633
Prepaid Expenditures	0	0
Deferred Outflows	0	0
Other Assets	393,740	282,367
TOTAL ASSETS	\$46,570,266	\$47,510,366
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$2,751,263	\$2,442,151
Accrued Liabilities	648,305	373,167
Due to Other Funds	2,365	0
Due to Other Governments	0	0
Due to Fiduciary Funds	0	682
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	6,575,450	7,309,438
Due to Employees' Retirement System	617,647	612,872
Deferred Revenues	936,643	647,774
Worker's Compensation Claims Payable	147,714	118,685
Compensated Absences	142,098	205,883
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,821,485	11,710,652
<u>FUND BALANCE</u>		
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	0	0
Restricted	20,285,974	20,556,342
Assigned	7,834,510	8,400,020
Unassigned	6,628,297	6,843,352
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	34,748,781	35,799,714
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	\$46,570,266	\$47,510,366

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the audited financial statements of the Farmingdale Union Free School District. This summary itself has not been audited. Reference should be made to the complete audit reports on file at the District office.

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

**CAN BE ACCESSED ON THE ELECTRONIC MUNICIPAL MARKET ACCESS
("EMMA") WEBSITE
OF THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD ("MSRB")
AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:**

<https://emma.msrb.org/ES1438120.pdf>

**The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into this
Official Statement.**

*** Nawrocki Smith, LLP has not commented on or approved this Official Statement, has not been requested to perform any procedures on the information in its included report since its date and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.**

APPENDIX D

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

September 17, 2020

Farmingdale Union Free School District,
Counties of Nassau and Suffolk,
State of New York

Re: Farmingdale Union Free School District, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York
\$36,000,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2020

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of an issue of \$36,000,000 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2020 (the "Obligations"), of the Farmingdale Union Free School District, Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, State of New York (the "Obligor"), dated September 17, 2020, initially issued in registered form in denominations such that one bond shall be issued for each maturity of bonds, in such amounts as hereinafter set forth, bearing interest at the rate of _____ hundredths per centum (_____%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years 2021 to _____, both inclusive, and at the rate of _____ hundredths per centum (_____%) per annum as to bonds maturing in each of the years _____ to _____, both inclusive, payable on September 15, 2021 and semi-annually thereafter on March 15 and September 15, and maturing in the amount of \$_____ on September 15, 2021, \$_____ on September 15, 2022, \$_____ on September 15, 2023, \$_____ on September 15, 2024, \$_____ on September 15, 2025, \$_____ on September 15, 2026, \$_____ on September 15, 2027, \$_____ on September 15, 2028, \$_____ on September 15, 2029, \$_____ on September 15, 2030, \$_____ on September 15, 2031, \$_____ on September 15, 2032, \$_____ on September 15, 2033, \$_____ on September 15, 2034, \$_____ on September 15, 2035, \$_____ on September 15, 2036, \$_____ on September 15, 2037, \$_____ on September 15, 2038, \$_____ on September 15, 2039, and \$_____ on September 15, 2040.

The Obligations are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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 Obligations that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations, including the form of the Obligations. 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 Obligations have been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligations and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligations: (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 Obligations; 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 Obligations are 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 Obligations is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal 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 Obligations.

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 Obligations) 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 Obligations 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 Obligations to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligations 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 Obligations 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 Obligations as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligations 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 Obligations, 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,

/s/ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP