

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MARCH 2, 2026

**NEW ISSUES
REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS**

RATINGS: See “RATINGS” herein

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Bonds is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. (See “Tax Matters” herein.)

*The District **WILL NOT** designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3)(B) of the Code.*

**PLAINVIEW OLD BETHPAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

\$23,040,000*

**SCHOOL DISTRICT REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS – 2026
(the “Bonds”)**

Date of Issue: Date of Delivery

Maturity Dates: October 1, 2026 – 2035

The Bonds are general obligations of the Plainview Old Bethpage Central School District, Suffolk County, New York (the “District”), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds 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. (See “*Nature of the Obligation*,” herein.)

The Bonds will be dated the 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 October 1, 2026, and semiannually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on October 1, in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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 the securities depository for the Bonds issued in book-entry form. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in principal amounts of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds issued in book-entry form. Payment of the principal of and interest on such 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 such Bonds as described herein. (See “*Book-Entry-Only System*” herein.)

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the respective final approving opinions of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is anticipated that delivery of the Bonds will be made on or about April 2, 2026, through the offices of DTC, or such place agreed to by the purchaser and the District.

THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM “DEEMED FINAL” BY THE DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15C2-12 (THE “RULE”). FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AS DESCRIBED IN THE RULE, SEE “*DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKINGS*,” HEREIN.

DATED: March __, 2026

*Preliminary subject to change.

This Preliminary Offering Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Offering Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

The Bonds will mature on October 1 in each year as set forth below:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Number⁽²⁾</u>
2026	\$2,050,000			
2027	2,075,000			
2028	2,130,000			
2029	2,215,000			
2030	2,300,000			
2031	2,360,000			
2032	2,425,000			
2033	2,460,000			
2034	2,495,000			
2035	2,530,000			

- (1) The principal amounts of the Bonds are subject to adjustment following their sale, pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Notice of Sale.
- (2) CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. Copyright(c) 2025 CUSIP Global Services. All rights reserved. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the Issuer, the Borrower, the Underwriter or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the accuracy of such numbers.

**PLAINVIEW OLD BETHPAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

2025-2026 Board of Education

SETH GREENBERG.....President

GARY BETTAN..... Vice President

DEBBIE BERNSTEIN Trustee

JARED GOERKE Trustee

GINGER LIEBERMAN Trustee

DR. KAREN REISS MEDWED..... Trustee

TARA ROCK..... Trustee

DR. MARY T. O’MEARA Superintendent of Schools

DR. CHRISTOPHER DILLON Assistant Superintendent for Business

JEANNE TYLER..... District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

**Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York**

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(516) 274-4501**

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS-

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
THE BONDS	1	TAX MATTERS	9
Description of the Bonds	1	Opinion of Bond Counsel.....	9
Authorization and the Refunding Plan for the Bonds	2	Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements	
Sources and Uses of Proceeds of the Bonds	3	and Certifications	10
Verification of Mathematical Computations.....	3	Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences.....	10
Optional Redemption	4	Original Issue Discount.....	10
Nature of the Obligation	4	Bond Premium	11
REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT	4	Information Reporting and Backup Withholding	11
No Past Due Debt	5	Miscellaneous.....	11
Bankruptcy.....	5	LEGAL MATTERS	12
SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW	6	DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKINGS	12
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM	6	RATINGS	12
RISK FACTORS	7	MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	12
CYBERSECURITY	8	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	12
LITIGATION	9		

APPENDIX A

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
THE DISTRICT	A-1	Tax Limit.....	A-11
General Information	A-1	The Tax Levy Limit Law	A-11
District Organization	A-1	Tax Collection Procedure.....	A-12
Largest Taxpayers	A-1	STAR – School Tax Exemption	A-12
Financial Organization	A-2	Ten of the Largest Taxpayers	A-13
Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures	A-2	DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS	A-13
Budgetary Procedure	A-2	Constitutional and Statutory Requirements	A-13
Enrollment History and Projections	A-2	Statutory Procedure.....	A-13
District Facilities.....	A-3	Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness.....	A-14
Employees	A-3	Bond Anticipation Notes	A-14
Employee Pension Benefits	A-3	Tax Anticipation Notes	A-15
Other Post Employment Benefits.....	A-4	Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness.....	A-15
Investment Policy Permitted Investments	A-5	Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness.....	A-15
FINANCIAL FACTORS	A-6	Debt Ratios.....	A-16
Real Property Taxes.....	A-6	Authorized but Unissued Debt	A-16
State Aid.....	A-7	Debt Service Schedule.....	A-16
Events Affecting New York School Districts	A-8	Energy Performance Contract	A-17
General Fund Operations	A-9	ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	A-17
Other Revenues.....	A-10	Largest Employers.....	A-17
The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Monitoring		Population	A-18
System and Compliance Reviews	A-10	Income.....	A-18
TAX INFORMATION	A-10	Employment and Unemployment.....	A-18

APPENDIX B – FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

APPENDIX C – LINK TO AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

APPENDIX D – FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL FOR THE BONDS

APPENDIX E – FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE BONDS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

**PLAINVIEW OLD BETHPAGE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

relating to

\$23,040,000*

**SCHOOL DISTRICT REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS – 2026
(the “Bonds”)**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Plainview Old Bethpage Central School District, in Nassau County, in the State of New York (the “District,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale of \$23,040,000* School District Refunding Serial Bonds – 2026 (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. 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.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds will be dated the 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 October 1, 2026, and semiannually thereafter on April 1 and October 1 in each year until maturity. The Bonds shall mature on October 1 in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases 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 ownership interest in the Bonds.

Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the District to DTC, which will in turn remit such principal of and interest on to its Participants (defined herein), for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners (defined herein) of the Bonds as described herein. The Bonds may be transferred in the manner described on the Bonds and as referenced in certain proceedings of the District referred to therein.

The record date for payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds will be the fifteenth day of the calendar month immediately preceding each interest payment date.

The District will act as Paying Agent for the Bonds. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The District’s contact information is Dr. Christopher Dillon, Assistant Superintendent for Business, 106 Washington Avenue, Plainview, NY 11803, Phone: (516) 434-3050, E-mail: cdillon@pobschools.org.

*Preliminary subject to change.

Authorization and the Refunding Plan for the Bonds

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including the Local Finance Law and the refunding bond resolution adopted by the Board on November 25, 2024 (the Refunding Bond Resolution). The Bonds are being issued to refund up to \$25,825,000 of the outstanding principal of the District's School District Serial Bonds – 2018, which mature on October 1 in the years 2026 to 2035, inclusive (the "Refunded Bonds"). Under the Refunding Plan, the Refunded Bonds are to be called and redeemed as set forth below.

The net proceeds from the sale of the Bonds (after payment of the underwriting fee and other costs of issuance relating to the Bonds) will be placed in an irrevocable trust fund (the "Escrow Fund") to be held by Manufacturers Traders Trust Company Corporate Trust Services (the "Escrow Holder") a bank located and authorized to do business in the State, pursuant to the terms of an escrow contract by and between the District and the Escrow Holder, dated as of the delivery date of the Bonds (the "Escrow Contract"). The amount placed in the Escrow Fund will be sufficient to pay the principal of, interest on and applicable redemption premium, if any, of the Refunded Bonds on the date of their redemption. The Refunding Plan requires the Escrow Holder, pursuant to the Bond resolution of the District and the Escrow Contract, to pay the Refunded Bonds at maturity or at the earliest date on which the Refunded Bonds may be called for redemption prior to maturity.

The holders of the Refunded Bonds will have a first lien on all available monies held in the Escrow Fund. The Escrow Contract shall terminate upon final payment by the Escrow Holder to the paying agents/fiscal agent for the Refunded Bonds amounts from the Escrow Fund adequate for the payment, in full, of the Refunded Bonds, including interest and any redemption premium payable with respect thereto.

The Refunding Plan will permit the District to realize, as a result of the issuance of the Bonds, cumulative dollar and present value debt service savings.

Under the Refunding Plan, the Refunded Bonds will continue to be general obligations of the District. However, inasmuch as the funds held in the Escrow Fund will be sufficient to meet all required payments of principal, interest and redemption premium requirements when required in accordance with the Refunding Plan, it is not anticipated that any other source of payment will be required.

The list of Refunded Bond maturities set forth below may be changed by the District in its sole discretion due to market or other factors considered relevant by the District at the time of pricing of the Bonds and no assurance can be given that any particular bonds listed below or that any particular maturity thereof will be refunded.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

2018 Refunded Bonds*:

<u>Maturity Date:</u>	<u>Principal*</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>	<u>Redemption Date/Price*</u>
October 1, 2026	\$2,475,000	3.000%	726715JJ5	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2027	2,475,000	3.000	726715JK2	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2028	2,500,000	3.000	726715JL0	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2029	2,550,000	3.000	726715JM8	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2030	2,600,000	3.000	726715JN6	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2031	2,625,000	3.125	726715JP1	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2032	2,650,000	3.250	726715JQ9	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2033	2,650,000	3.250	726715JR7	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2034	2,650,000	3.375	726715JS5	July 1, 2026 @ 100%
October 1, 2035	<u>2,650,000</u>	3.500	726715JT3	July 1, 2026 @ 100%

Total: \$25,825,000

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Sources and Uses of Proceeds of the Bonds

Sources:

Bond Proceeds:

Par Amount	\$
Original Issue Premium	
Total:	

Uses:

Refunding Escrow Deposits:	\$
Delivery Date Expenses:	
Underwriter's Fee	
Costs of Issuance	
and Contingency:	
Total:	\$

Verification of Mathematical Computations

Causey Public Finance will verify from the information provided to them, the mathematical accuracy, as of the date of the closing of the Bonds, of: the computations contained in the provided schedules to determine that the anticipated receipts from the Government Obligations and cash deposits listed in the underwriter's schedules, to be held in escrow, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal, interest and call premium requirements of the Refunded Bonds(1). Causey Public Finance will express no opinion on the assumptions provided to them.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Nature of the Obligation

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

The Bonds are general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest the

District has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District without limitation as to rate or amount.

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 the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefore. However, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the "Tax Levy Limit Law"), imposes a limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the District, to increase their annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. The Tax Levy Limit Law also provides the procedural method to overcome that limitation. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds. As the Bonds are being issued to refinance bonds originally issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, the Bonds qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. The 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 "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

The Bonds, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Bonds should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Bonds upon the occurrence of any such default. The Bonds are general obligation contracts between the District and the owners for which the faith and credit of the District are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's and/or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

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

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

emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

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

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code (Chapter IX) allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law specifically authorizes any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not become applicable in the future. As such, the undertakings of the District should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX, and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Bankruptcy proceedings by the District if authorized by the State in the future, could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or

noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the District after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Bonds.

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

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

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

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") will act as securities depository for the Bonds issued in book-entry form. The Bonds issued in book-entry form 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 note certificate will be issued for each Note of a series which bears the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, 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. 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.

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.

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

RISK FACTORS

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. As a consequence, a decline in the District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Bonds.

If and when an owner of any of the Bonds should elect to sell all or a part of the Bonds prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and

sale of any of those Bonds. The market value of the Bonds is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Bonds are sold prior to their maturity.

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

The District is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received (“State Aid”). The District’s receipt of State aid may be delayed as a result of the State’s failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities. 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 State’s economy and financial condition and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. Should the District fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys, the District is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law (“LFL”) to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid or in the event of a midyear reduction in such aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the District will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. (See also “*State Aid*” herein.)

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

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

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

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. (See “*State Aid*” herein).

CYBERSECURITY

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the District faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the District invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. 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, after consultation with its attorneys, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no significant claims or actions pending in which the District has not asserted a substantial and adequate defense, nor which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

Rosa Villalta v. Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District et al. No. 2:20-CV-06206-JS-ST – This is a Complaint filed in federal court by an employee of the District who has since been terminated from employment pursuant to a proceeding under Education Law § 3020-a. The Complaint alleges discrimination and retaliation based on age and sex in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the New York State Human Rights Law, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Plaintiff is seeking unspecified compensatory, emotional, physical, and punitive damages, lost pay, and any other damages permitted by law. The District has defenses in this matter, however, given the early stages of this case, the outcome and potential impact on the District cannot be presently determined.

F.L.M. v. Plainview-Old Bethpage Board of Education, Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District and Plainview-Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School - Plaintiff alleges from approximately 1987 to 1991, he was sexually abused by a teacher. The case is brought under the Child Victims' Act of 2019. A motion to dismiss the second cause of action for Infliction of Emotional Distress was granted, and the case will proceed only under the negligence cause of action. Plaintiff has served their initial discovery responses and demands. Upon completion, we will proceed with all necessary depositions.

V.P. v. Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, Index No. 900250/2021 - This matter arises under the Child Victims Act. Plaintiff, V.P., alleges that in either 1968 or 1969, when the Plaintiff was approximately 12 to 13 years old, Plaintiff was sexually abused by a former teacher in the District. The District has formally answered the Complaint in this matter and has served initial discovery demands. However, to date, Plaintiff has not responded to discovery requests. Based on the age of the allegations, documents related to Plaintiff are limited. Given the early stages of this matter, the outcome and potential impact on the District cannot be presently determined.

S.T. v. Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District - Plaintiff alleges sexual abuse in the 1970s. Discovery has started. Depositions of the parties have not taken place to date.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Bonds is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

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

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement

its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

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

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

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

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

Original Issue Discount

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

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Obligation accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Obligation. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Obligation is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Bond or Note. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or

deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Obligation even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

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

Bond Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a Bond or Note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Bond or Note after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “bond premium” on that Bond or Note (a “Premium Obligation”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Obligation determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Obligation callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such Bond or Note). An owner of a Premium Obligation must amortize the bond premium by offsetting the qualified stated interest allocable to each interest accrual period under the owner’s regular method of accounting against the bond premium allocable to that period. In the case of a tax-exempt Premium Obligation, if the bond premium allocable to an accrual period exceeds the qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period, the excess is a nondeductible loss. Under certain circumstances, the owner of a Premium Obligation may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Obligation even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the owner’s original acquisition cost. Owners of any Premium Obligation should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of bond premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of bond premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Obligations.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the respective approving legal opinions of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinions will be in substantially the forms attached hereto in Appendices E and F, respectively.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKINGS

In order to assist the purchaser(s) in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12") with respect to the Bonds, the District will execute an Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure for the Bonds, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

RATINGS

The District has applied to Moody's Investor Services for a rating on the Bonds. Such application is pending at this time.

With respect to the Moody's rating applicable to uninsured debt of the District, such rating reflects only the views of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's, at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 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 Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Periodic public reports relating to the financial condition of the District, its operations and the balances, receipts and disbursements of the various funds of the District are available for the public inspection at the business office of the District.

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is located in the Town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, near the border of Suffolk County. Surrounding communities include Hicksville, Woodbury, Bethpage, Syosset, and Huntington.

The area consists mainly of suburban homes and shopping centers including an industrial park which houses many major business enterprises. Also, in recent years there has been a growth of senior citizen residences and condominiums. The District has a modern public library and community park. Located in Old Bethpage is the "The Old Bethpage Village Restoration," which is a re-creation of Long Island's historical past.

The District's location affords many opportunities for employment for its inhabitants. District residents may find employment opportunities in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Due to the community's proximity to major highways and railroads, community residents can commute to New York City for employment. The industrial park located in Plainview, the shopping centers in Plainview-Old Bethpage, and the District itself offer job opportunities for community residents. In addition, Verizon, the Plainview Water District, and Long Island Power Authority have offices in Plainview.

The following transportation facilities are available to residents of the District: Public Service Bus Transportation runs on Manetto Hill Road (north and south), Old Country Road (east and west), Woodbury Road, and Washington Avenue; the Long Island Railroad Station at Hicksville (going east and west) connects with all lines of the Long Island Railroad; and three major Long Island Highways are accessible to the District: the Long Island Expressway, which is the northern boundary of the District, the Northern State Parkway running east to west, and the Seaford Oyster Bay Expressway running north and south. Major roads are South Oyster Bay Road, which is the western boundary of the District, Round Swamp Road, and Old Country Road.

Water, electric, gas, sewage collection, fire and police protection are provided to residents of the District as follows: The District receives water from the Plainview Water District, electricity from PSEG Long Island, gas from Keyspan, garbage collection by the Town of Oyster Bay, police protection by Nassau County, and fire protection by the Plainview Volunteer Fire Department.

Within the boundaries of the District are numerous commercial and savings banks.

District Organization

Subject to the provisions of the State Constitution, the District operates pursuant to the Education Law, General Municipal 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. On the third Tuesday in May of 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.

During early July of 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.

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

Financial Organization

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the President of the Board is the chief fiscal officer of the District. However, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools, the Assistant Superintendent for Business & Operations, the Business Administrator, and the District Treasurer.

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

The financial accounts of the District are maintained in accordance with the New York State Uniform System of Accounting for School Districts. Such accounts are audited annually by independent auditors, and are available for public inspection upon request.

Budgetary Procedure

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).

On May 20, 2025, a majority of District voters voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election approved the District's budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 fiscal year may be found in Appendix B, herein.

School Enrollment Trends

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

School Enrollment Trends

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
2022	5,140	2027	5,650
2023	5,204	2028	5,754
2024	5,550	2029	5,860
2025	5,140	2030	5,968
2026	5,548		

Source: District Officials.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

District Facilities

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

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Pasadena School	1-4	1959	840
Stratford Road School	1-4	1960	900
Old Bethpage School	1-4	1956	660
Parkway School	1-4	1959	840
H.B. Mattlin Middle School	5-8	1963	1,800
Plainview-Old Bethpage Middle School	5-8	1960	1,500
Plainview-Old Bethpage John F. Kennedy High School	9-12	1966	1,500

Source: District Officials.

Employees

The District provides services through approximately 1,011 employees who are represented by the following units of organized labor, plus non-union employees not represented.

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
529	Plainview Congress of Teachers (Teachers)	06/30/2026*
127	Teamsters - Buildings & Grounds	06/30/2027
60	Plainview Congress of Teachers (Clerical)	06/30/2026*
260	Teamsters - Aides	06/30/2027
35	Association of Administrators (AOA)	06/30/2028

Source: District Officials.

*Contract in negotiation.

Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier 6 for employees hired after April 1, 2012. The new pension tier has progressive employee contribution rates between 3% and 6% and such employee contributions continue so long as the employee continues to accumulate pension credits; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier 6, the pension multiplier will be 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; 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. As of April 9, 2022, Tier 5 and 6 members only need five years of service credit to be vested. Previously, Tier 5 and 6 members needed 10 years of service to be eligible for a service retirement benefit. It also includes a voluntary, portable, defined contribution plan option for new non-union employees with salaries of \$75,000 or more.

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

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of TRS and ERS during the recent financial crisis, the employer contribution rates for required pension payments to the TRS and ERS increased substantially. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, legislation was enacted that permitted school districts to amortize a portion of its annual employer pension payment to the ERS only. Under such legislation, school districts that choose to amortize were required to set aside and reserve funds with the ERS for certain future rate increases. The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments pursuant to this legislation and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

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

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for up to 7 years. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount will commence in year six of the program (2018-19) and continue for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five 21 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 amortized any of its employer pension payments as part of the SCO and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

The 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 and funded a TRS reserve fund.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

The following chart represents the TRS and ERS required contributions for the most recently completed fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Fiscal Year		
<u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>ERS</u>
2021	\$6,639,421	\$2,383,651
2022	6,847,276	2,729,995
2023	7,332,239	1,964,541
2024	7,006,517	2,573,078
2025	7,148,393	2,768,596
2026 (Budget)	8,258,118	3,059,413

Source: Audited Financial Statements and the 2026 Adopted Budget.

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, 2025 was \$163,402,628 using a discount rate of 5.20% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District’s June 30, 2025 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 to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. The proposed legislation would 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 school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, 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.

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Real Property Taxes

The District derives the major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property. On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was enacted, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District. (*See "The Tax Levy Limit Law," herein*). Property taxes accounted for 71.9% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, while State aid accounted for 20.5%.

The following table sets forth total General Fund revenues and real property tax revenues during the last five fiscal years and the budgeted amounts for the current fiscal year.

	<u>Property Taxes</u>		
<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Revenues⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property</u> <u>Taxes</u>	<u>Real Property</u> <u>Taxes to</u> <u>Revenues</u>
2021	\$155,738,491	\$119,793,279	76.9%
2022	161,015,739	123,705,958	76.8
2023	171,360,287	127,341,938	74.3
2024	185,760,143	132,284,975	71.1
2025	192,116,286	138,173,447	71.9
2026 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	197,404,327	147,171,558	74.6

(1) General Fund only.

(2) Budgeted revenues include the application of reserves and fund balance.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the District. This summary is not audited.

State Aid

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

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

<u>State Aid</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Revenues⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid</u> <u>to Revenues</u>
2021	\$155,738,491	\$20,281,811	13.0%
2022	161,015,739	23,470,853	14.6
2023	171,360,287	28,614,521	16.7
2024	185,760,143	37,668,477	20.2
2025	192,116,286	39,401,886	20.5
2026 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	197,404,327	41,979,247	21.3

(1) General Fund only.

(2) Budgeted revenues include the application of reserves and fund balance.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budget of the District. This summary 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 State’s 2021-22 Enacted Budget and the State’s 2022-23 Enacted Budget included significant amounts of federal funding. 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 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. Reductions in federal funding levels could have an a materially adverse impact on the State budget. To date, school districts have received significant funding because of the COVID-19 pandemic from federal stimulus packages and reinstatement of State Foundation Aid, however, the additional federal funding ceased after the 2023-24 fiscal year.

As part of the 2025–26 Enacted State Budget, the Governor and Legislature made targeted adjustments to the Foundation Aid formula. While the formula itself remains largely intact, the budget includes a hold harmless provision ensuring that no district receives less Foundation Aid than in the prior year. Additionally, all districts are guaranteed at least a 2% year-over-year increase in Foundation Aid. The enacted budget also includes formula modifications intended to provide enhanced support for high-need and disadvantaged school districts.

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the Financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State’s 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State’s fiscal year of April 1. With the exception of the State’s current fiscal year 2025-26 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 9, 2025, thirty-eight (38) days after the April 1 deadline), the State’s fiscal year 2024-25 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on April 22, 2024, twenty-one (21) days after the April 1 deadline) and the State’s fiscal year 2023-24 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 2, 2023, thirty-one (31) days after the

April 1 deadline), the State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. 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.

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

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

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.

Events Affecting New York School Districts

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

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): For the 2021-2022 school year, the State's Enacted budget provided \$29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-2022 school year through School Aid, the highest level of State aid ever, supporting the operational costs of school districts that educate 2.5 million students statewide. This investment represented an increase of 11.3% (\$3.0 billion) compared to the 2020-2021 school year, including a \$1.4 billion (7.6%) Foundation Aid increase. The Enacted budget allocated \$13 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, helped schools safely reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID19 pandemic. The Budget allocated \$629 million of these funds to school districts as targeted grants to support efforts to address learning loss through activities such as summer enrichment and comprehensive after-school programs. In addition, the Budget used \$105 million of federal funds to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2021-2022 school year.

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): For the 2022-2023 school year, the State's Enacted provides \$31.3 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented a year-to-year funding increase of \$2.1 billion or 7.07%. and included \$21.4 billion of Foundation Aid which increased

8.1% from 2021-22. The 2022-23 school year increase in Foundation Aid primarily reflected the second year of the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula. The Enacted Budget also increased the State's annual investment in prekindergarten to \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$125 million, or 13%. The Budget also included a total of \$100 million of matching funds over two years to be provided to school districts and BOCES with the highest needs to address student wellbeing and learning loss in response to the trauma brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This included support for extended school day or school year programs, afterschool programs, mental health professionals and other locally determined initiatives.

School district fiscal year (2023-2024): For the 2023-2024 school year, the Enacted Budget provided \$34.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2023-24 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented a year-to-year funding increase of \$3.1 billion or 10.00%. and includes \$24.1 billion of Foundation Aid which increased 12.8% from 2022-23. The 2022-23 school year increased in Foundation Aid is to complete the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula. The Enacted Budget also increased the State's annual investment in pre-kindergarten to \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$125 million, or 9.09%. The Budget also included a total of \$20 million in grant funding to support the establishment of new early college high school programs.

School district fiscal year (2024-2025): For the 2024-2025 school year, the Enacted Budget provided \$35.9 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2024-25 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of \$1.3 billion compared to the 2023-24 school year and includes a \$934 million or 3.89 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which currently ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget also authorized a comprehensive study by the Rockefeller Institute and the State Department of Education to develop a modernized school funding formula.

School district fiscal year (2025-2026): For the 2025-2026 school year, the Enacted Budget provides \$37.6 billion in State funding to school districts, the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of \$1.7 billion or 4.9 percent compared to the 2024-25 school year and includes a \$1.4 billion, or 5.9 percent, Foundation Aid increase. Although recommended to be phased-out in the previously mentioned report done by the Rockefeller Institute, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts and makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget grant the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation (such as State aid) if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. Specifically, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides that a "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of State fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of \$2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The District cannot predict at this time whether there will be any reductions in and/or delays in the receipt of State aid during the remainder of the current fiscal year 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 "Risk Factors" herein).

General Fund Operations

Appendix B sets forth the General Fund operations for the last five fiscal years which are derived from the District's Audited Financial Statements.

Other Revenues

In addition to property taxes and State Aid, the District receives other revenues from miscellaneous sources as shown in Appendix B.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the A-9 FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report, for 2025, of the State Comptroller designates the District as "No Designation," with a fiscal score of 0.0 and an environmental score of 10.0.

In addition, OSC helps local government officials manage government resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local governments statewide, as well as compliance with relevant statutes and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. The most recent audit was released on September 21, 2018. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District was paying health insurance premiums for deceased retirees or their dependents. The complete report, along with the District's response, may be found on the OSC's official website. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates

The following table sets forth the assessed and full valuation of taxable real property, the District's real property tax levy, including taxes levied for library purposes, and rates of tax per \$100 assessed valuation.

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates (Fiscal Years Ending June 30:)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$8,738,006	\$10,180,400	\$10,743,915	\$11,861,866	\$11,840,475
Equalization Rate	0.17%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.14%
Full Valuation	\$5,140,003,529	\$6,786,933,333	\$7,162,610,000	\$8,472,761,429	\$8,457,482,143
Total Tax Levy	\$128,371,510	\$128,371,510	\$131,573,208	\$134,520,942	\$138,540,000
Tax Rate per \$100 Assessed Valuation					
Class 1	\$2,901.51	\$2,600.50	\$2,346.45	\$2,235.44	\$2,111.87
Class 2	0	0	0	0	0
Class 3	604.67	549.88	557.94	563.67	507.98
Class 4	568.44	538.43	495.34	466.72	476.22

Source: New York State Comptroller's Office; New York State Board of Real Property Services.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

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

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 school district may levy. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

Tax Collection Procedure

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

On or before June 1, the town tax receiver files a report of any uncollected school district taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before June 15 pays to each school district the amount of its uncollected taxes.

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

The 2019-2020 Enacted State Budget made several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes were intended to encourage home owners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption was lowered to \$250,000, compared with a \$500,000 limit for the credit. The amount of the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

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

Approximately 3.5% of the District’s 2024-2025 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 3.1% of the District’s 2025-2026 school tax levy is exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2026. (See “State Aid” herein).

Largest Taxpayers of the District

The following table presents the taxable assessments of ten of the District’s largest taxpayers for the 2026 fiscal year.

<u>Taxable Assessments</u>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Value⁽¹⁾</u>
Beechwood Plainview Old	Commercial	499,167	4.22%
Keyspan Gas East Corp	Utility	469,326	3.96
Plainview Steel LLC	Commercial	234,258	1.98
C&B Realty Co. #3	Shopping Center	184,606	1.56
Morton Village Shopping Corp.	Shopping Center	131,856	1.11
Manetto Hill Associates	Commercial	119,968	1.01
Verizon	Utility	102,563	0.87
Beechwoold CBW LLC	Commercial	101,749	0.86
Federated Association LLC	Commercial	88,783	0.75
Beechwood PV Retail LLC	Commercial	85,000	0.72
Totals:		<u>\$2,017,276</u>	<u>17.04%</u>

(1) The District’s total assessed valuation for the 2024-25 fiscal year is \$11,840,475.

Source: Nassau County Assessor’s Office

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

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

The District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board of Education may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds and notes in anticipation of the bonds. With respect to certain school building construction projects, the District is not permitted to spend in excess of \$100,000 until the plans and specifications for such project have been approved by the Commissioner of Education of the State.

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, stops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement. Except on rare occasion, the District complied with this estoppel procedure.

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

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

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York provided the aggregate amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of taxable real estate of the District and subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The constitutional and statutory method for determining full valuation consists of 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 ration is determined by the State Board of Real Property Services. The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The debt limit of the District is \$845,748,214 as of March 2, 2026. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the taxable real property of the District.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property	\$8,457,482,143
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)	845,748,214
Outstanding Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾ (Principal Only):	
Bonds	29,225,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>
Gross Indebtedness	29,225,000
Less:	
Exclusions for estimated State building aid ⁽²⁾	<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness	29,225,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin	\$816,523,214
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted	<u>3.45%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Tax Anticipation Notes, Energy Performance Lease and Revenue Anticipation Notes are not included in computation of the debt contracting margin of the District.

⁽²⁾ Represents estimate of moneys receivable by the District from the State as an apportionment for debt service for school building purposes, based on the most recent information received by the District from the State Department of Education. The amount shown is not necessarily the amount the District will ultimately receive. The District has not applied for a building aid exclusion certificate from the Commissioner of Education and therefore may not exclude such amount from its total indebtedness on the Debt Statement form required to be filed with the Office of the State Comptroller when bonds are to be issued.

Bond Anticipation Notes

The District has no bond anticipation notes outstanding.

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes

The District has no Tax Anticipation Notes or Revenue Anticipation Notes outstanding and has not issued in recent years. The District does not anticipate issuing such notes in the current fiscal year.

Trend of Capital Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the amount of direct capital indebtedness outstanding for each of the last five fiscal years and the unaudited amount for the most recent fiscal year ending June 30.

<u>Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding</u>					
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Bonds:	\$42,880,000	\$39,965,000	\$36,965,000	\$34,325,000	\$31,650,000
Bond Anticipation Notes:	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	<u>\$42,880,000</u>	<u>\$39,965,000</u>	<u>\$36,965,000</u>	<u>\$34,325,000</u>	<u>\$31,650,000</u>

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District. This summary is not audited.

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, other 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. The real property taxpayers of the District are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of these subdivisions. Such taxpayers’ share of overlapping and underlying debt is based on the amount of the District’s equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit’s total values. The following table presents the amount of overlapping and underlying debt and the District’s share of this debt. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

<u>Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness</u>				
<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>District Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To District</u>
Nassau County	\$2,892,383,000	3/31/2025	0.0245	\$70,863,384
Oyster Bay Town	522,352,355	6/30/2025	0.0925	<u>48,317,593</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$119,180,976
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>29,225,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$148,405,976</u>

Source: Data provided by County and Town officials.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the District’s direct and overlapping indebtedness.

Debt Ratios

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Debt to Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$29,225,000	\$987.13	0.34%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	148,405,976	5,012.69	1.75

⁽¹⁾The population of the District is estimated by District officials to be approximately 29,606.

⁽²⁾The District’s audited full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2024-2025 is \$8,457,482,143.

Authorized and Unissued Indebtedness

The District has no authorized and unissued debt outstanding.

Energy Performance Contract

The following is a summary of the District’s lease, installment or financing obligations.

<u>Description of Issue</u>	<u>Issue Year</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Principal Amount Outstanding at June 30, 2026</u>
Energy Performance Contract	2025	2040	\$23,420,215

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District’s outstanding bonded indebtedness, inclusive of the Bonds and exclusive of economically defeased obligations.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
2026 ⁽¹⁾	\$2,700,000	\$907,844	\$3,607,844
2027	2,775,000	831,594	3,606,594
2028	2,775,000	754,344	3,529,344
2029	2,800,000	676,719	3,476,719
2030	2,850,000	596,469	3,446,469
2031	2,900,000	513,969	3,413,969
2032	2,950,000	427,953	3,377,953
2033	2,975,000	337,375	3,312,375
2034	2,975,000	244,750	3,219,750
2035	2,975,000	150,469	3,125,469
2036	<u>2,975,000</u>	<u>52,875</u>	<u>3,027,875</u>
Totals	<u>\$31,650,000</u>	<u>\$5,494,361</u>	<u>\$37,144,361</u>

(1) For the entire fiscal year.

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District. This summary is not audited.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The following table presents population trends for the District, the Town of Oyster Bay (the “Town”), County and State, based upon recent census data.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2010/2022</u>
Town	293,608	299,958	2.2%
County	1,339,532	1,389,160	3.7
State	19,379,102	19,994,379	3.2

Source: US Census Bureau.

Income

The following table presents population trends for the District, the Town of Oyster Bay (the “Town”), County and State, based upon recent census data.

Median Household Income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2010/2022</u>
Town	\$104,453	\$148,263	26.6%
County	91,104	137,709	31.8
State	54,148	81,386	31.3

Source: US Census Bureau.

Per Capita Income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u> <u>2010/2022</u>
Town	\$46,295	\$73,555	31.4%
County	40,912	60,456	30.4
State	30,791	47,173	32.8

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

Employment and Unemployment

Major Employers in District

<u>Name</u>	<u>Employment Code</u>
Aero Flex Laboratories	C
Davis Optical Manufacturing	C
Fibre Materials Corp.	D
North Shore University Hospital	B
Plainview-Old Bethpage CSD	B
Shogyo International Corp.	D
Stanton Magnetics	D
J.H. Thorp Co. Inc.	D
Veeco Instruments	C

<u>Key</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Employees</u>
A	More than 1,000
B	500-1,000
C	250-499
D	100-249

The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the Town, County, and State. Data provided is not necessarily representative of the District.

Civilian Labor Force

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Town	157,100	157,900	161,000	176,100	150,900
County	714,400	716,400	729,500	737,100	702,200
State	9,580,000	9,557,900	9,617,000	9,717,800	9,834,600

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2020	7.5%	8.0%	9.8%
2021	4.1	4.5	7.0
2022	2.7	2.9	4.3
2023	3.2	3.1	4.4
2024	3.1	3.3	4.3

Source: New York State Department of Labor statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
January 2025	3.5%	3.7%	4.8%
February	3.4	3.6	4.8
March	2.8	3.0	4.0
April	2.9	3.0	4.2
May	2.9	3.0	4.2
June	2.8	3.0	4.2
July	3.3	3.5	4.6
August	3.6	3.8	4.3
September	3.2	3.3	4.1
October	2.5	2.6	3.7
November	2.6	2.7	3.5
December	2.8	2.9	3.8

Source: New York State Department of Labor statistics. Information not seasonally adjusted.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District

Adopted Budgets

General Fund

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	2024-2025 Adopted Budget [1]	2025-2026 Adopted Budget [2]
<u>REVENUES</u>		
Real Property Taxes	\$143,232,660	\$147,171,558
State Aid	39,031,947	41,979,247
Other Revenue, Including PILOT	5,993,423	6,883,650
Appropriated Fund Balance & Reserves	1,804,062	1,369,872
Total Revenues	<u>\$190,062,092</u>	<u>\$197,404,327</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
General Support	\$19,132,950	\$19,894,360
Instruction	103,680,881	106,645,920
Pupil Transportation	11,688,062	12,411,701
Community Service	282,109	285,102
Employee Benefits	49,040,121	51,469,400
Interfund Transfers	2,510,000	3,020,000
Debt Service	3,727,969	3,677,844
Total Expenditures	<u>\$190,062,092</u>	<u>\$197,404,327</u>

[1] The adopted budget for the 2024-2025 fiscal year was accepted by voters of the District on May 21, 2024.

[2] The adopted budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year was accepted by voters of the District on May 20, 2025.

Source: Annual budgets of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District.

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District

Consolidated Balance Sheet

General Fund

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

Year Ended June 30:	2024	2025
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash & Equivalents	\$51,474,440	\$66,540,007
State & Federal Aid Receivable	797,825	842,214
Taxes Receivable	1,954,801	2,221,360
Due from Other Governments	1,572,232	1,521,971
Due from Other Funds	2,230,581	2,171,510
Accounts Receivable	35,045	34,078
Lease Receivable	1,547,421	832,755
Prepaid Expenditures	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$59,612,345	\$74,163,895
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts Payable	\$1,977,546	\$1,959,776
Accrued Liabilities	1,696,244	1,598,548
Due to Other Governments	1,107,512	1,516,532
Due to Other Funds	223	31,483
Due to Teachers' Retirement Systems	8,033,877	8,259,025
Due to Employee's Retirement Systems	789,246	887,963
Compensated Absences	653,033	354,922
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,257,681	14,608,249
<u>DEFERRED INFLOWS</u>		
State Aid	0	0
Leases	1,447,086	795,402
LIPA PILOT	0	0
	1,447,086	795,402
<u>FUND BALANCES</u>		
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable	\$100,335	\$37,353
Restricted	29,104,385	43,473,271
Assigned	3,758,834	3,709,014
Unassigned	10,944,024	11,540,606
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	43,907,578	58,760,244
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$59,612,345	\$74,163,895

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

Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District
 Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
 General Fund
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

Year Ended June 30:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<u>REVENUES</u>					
Real Property Taxes	\$119,793,279	\$123,705,958	\$127,341,938	\$132,284,975	\$138,173,447
Other Tax Items(1)	13,420,807	12,270,015	12,093,524	11,345,531	10,052,738
Charges for Services	187,222	207,963	449,098	539,589	450,707
Use of Money and Property	1,379,033	815,459	2,114,090	3,160,811	3,325,224
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	8,825	18,027	16,819	5,365	5,022
State Sources	20,281,811	23,470,853	28,614,521	37,668,477	39,401,886
Federal Sources	115,110	98,321	77,049	87,158	6,998
Interfund Revenues	1,767	0	0	0	0
Medicaid reimbursement	74,230	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	476,407	429,143	653,248	668,237	700,264
Total Revenues	155,738,491	161,015,739	171,360,287	185,760,143	192,116,286
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>					
General Support	\$16,614,708	\$17,577,416	\$17,913,010	\$18,092,070	\$18,602,985
Instruction	91,264,457	90,013,375	96,994,428	98,610,582	97,239,340
Pupil Transportation	7,253,322	8,989,399	9,304,443	9,259,032	9,652,356
Community Services	47,588	261,626	161,108	162,041	188,307
Employee Benefits	34,959,640	36,208,430	38,730,825	40,123,186	41,212,798
Debt Service	120,000	0	227,669	685,758	925,809
Total Expenditures	150,259,715	153,050,246	163,331,483	166,932,669	167,821,595
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	5,478,776	7,965,493	8,028,804	18,827,474	24,294,691
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</u>					
Premium on Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Transfers In	0	2,360,828	0	111,600	0
Operating Transfers Out	(6,251,360)	(6,598,175)	(14,387,981)	(5,979,179)	(9,442,025)
	(6,251,360)	(4,237,347)	(14,387,981)	(5,867,579)	(9,442,025)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(772,584)	3,728,146	(6,359,177)	12,959,895	14,852,666
Specail Item(3)		2,991,096			
Fund Equity (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	31,360,202	30,587,618 (2)	37,306,860 (2)	30,947,683 (2)	43,907,578
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$30,587,618	37,306,860	\$30,947,683	\$43,907,578	\$58,760,244

(1) Includes STAR payments.

(2) Restated

(3) Proceeds from sale of property

Source: Information for this appendix has been extracted from the audited financial statements of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Central 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

**LINK TO
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025**

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/P11896509-P11448969-P11895559.pdf>

The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the attached Official Statement.

*** Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the date thereof. R.S. Abrams & Co., has not been requested by the District to further review and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.**

APPENDIX D

**FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
FOR THE BONDS**

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
140 Broadway – 42nd floor
New York, New York 10005

April 2, 2026

The Board of Education of
Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, in the
County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District, in the County of Nassau (the “School District”), a school district of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$23,040,000 School District Refunding Serial Bonds-2026 (the “Bonds”), dated and delivered the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Bonds and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors’ rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Bonds is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds be and remain excludable from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings

be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX E

**FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE
FOR THE BONDS**

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

“Annual Information” shall mean the information specified in Section 3 hereof.

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

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

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

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

“Issuer” shall mean the **Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District**, in the County of Nassau, a school district of the State of New York.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of the MSRB contemplated by this Agreement.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR Part 240, §240.15c2-12), as amended, as in effect on the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof issued either before or after the effective date of this Undertaking which are applicable to this Undertaking.

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$23,040,000 School District Refunding Serial Bonds-2026**, dated April 2, 2026, maturing in various principal amounts on October 1 in each of the years 2026 to 2035, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided to the EMMA System:

- (i) no later than six (6) months following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, together with audited financial statements of the Issuer for such fiscal year if audited financial statements are then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided with the Annual Information no later than six (6) months following the end of each fiscal year, and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within sixty (60) days after they become available and in no event later than one (1) year after the end of each fiscal year;

provided, however, that the unaudited financial statement shall be provided for any fiscal year only if the Issuer has made a determination that providing such unaudited financial statement would be compliant with 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; and

- (ii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:
 - (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
 - (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
 - (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
 - (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
 - (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
 - (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
 - (7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
 - (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
 - (9) defeasances;
 - (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
 - (11) rating changes;
 - (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

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

assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Issuer;

- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; and
- (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

- (iii) in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of such event, notice of a failure to provide by the date set forth in Section 2(a)(i) hereof any Annual Information required by Section 3 hereof.

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

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

Section 3. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement relating to the Securities under the heading "Litigation" and in Appendix A under the headings: "THE DISTRICT," "DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS" and "FINANCIAL FACTORS," and in Appendix B.

(b) All or any portion of the Annual Information may be incorporated in the Annual Information by cross reference to any other documents which are (i) available to the public on the EMMA System or (ii) filed with the SEC. If such a document is a final official statement, it also must be available from the EMMA System.

(c) Annual Information for any fiscal year containing any modified operating data or financial information (as contemplated by Section 7(e) hereof) for such fiscal year shall explain, in narrative form, the reasons for such modification and the effect of such modification on the Annual Information being provided for such fiscal year. If a change in accounting principles is included in any such modification, such Annual Information shall present a comparison between the financial statements or information prepared on the basis of the modified accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

Section 4. Financial Statements. The Issuer's annual financial statements for each fiscal year shall be prepared in accordance with New York State regulatory requirements or GAAP as in effect from time to time. Such financial statements shall be audited by an independent accounting firm.

Section 5. Remedies. If the Issuer shall fail to comply with any provision of this Undertaking, then any Holder of Securities may enforce, for the equal benefit and protection of all Holders similarly situated, by mandamus or other suit or proceeding at law or in equity, this Undertaking against the Issuer and any of the officers, agents and employees of the Issuer, and may compel the Issuer or any such officers, agents or employees to perform and carry out their duties under this Undertaking; provided that the sole and exclusive remedy for breach of this Undertaking shall be an action to compel specific performance of the obligations of the Issuer hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

Section 6. Parties in Interest. This Undertaking is executed to assist the Purchaser to comply with subsection (b)(5) of the Rule and is delivered for the benefit of the Holders. No other person shall have any right to enforce the provisions hereof or any other rights hereunder.

Section 7. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the Issuer at any time and from time to time may enter into any amendments or changes to this Undertaking for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);
- (b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;
- (c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;

- (d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;
- (e) to modify the contents, presentation and format of the Annual Information from time to time to conform to changes in accounting or disclosure principles or practices and legal requirements followed by or applicable to the Issuer or to reflect changes in the identity, nature or status of the Issuer or in the business, structure or operations of the Issuer or any mergers, consolidations, acquisitions or dispositions made by or affecting any such person; provided that any such modifications shall comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such modification; or
- (f) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

provided that no such action pursuant to this Section 7 shall adversely affect the interests of the Holders in any material respect. In making such determination, the Issuer shall rely upon an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel.

Section 8. Termination. This Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as all principal, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Securities shall have been paid in full or the Securities shall have otherwise been paid or legally defeased pursuant to the their terms. Upon any such legal defeasance, the Issuer shall provide notice of such defeasance to the EMMA System. Such notice shall state whether the Securities have been defeased to maturity or to redemption and the timing of such maturity or redemption.

In addition, this Agreement, or any provision hereof, shall be null and void in the event that those portions of the Rule which require this Agreement, or such provision, as the case may be, do not or no longer apply to the Securities, whether because such portions of the Rule are invalid, have been repealed, or otherwise.

Section 9. Undertaking to Constitute Written Agreement or Contract. This Undertaking shall constitute the written agreement or contract for the benefit of Holders of Securities, as contemplated under Rule 15c2-12.

Section 10. Governing Law. This Undertaking shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York determined without regard to principles of conflict of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **April 2, 2026**.

**PLAINVIEW-OLD BETHPAGE CENTRAL
SCHOOL DISTRICT**

By _____
President of the Board of Education and Chief Fiscal
Officer