

**RENEWAL ISSUE
BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

See "RATING" 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, interest on the Notes is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

**SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

\$3,433,500

2.75% BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2019 SERIES C (FEDERALLY TAXABLE)

(Reoffered @ 2.20%)

(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: June 27, 2019

Maturity Date: June 5, 2020

The Notes are general obligations of the Sag Harbor Union Free School District, in Suffolk County, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District without limitation as to rate or amount.

The Notes are dated their Date of Issue and bear interest from that date until the Maturity Date, at the annual rates as specified by the purchasers of the Notes. The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes. It is expected that the Notes will be delivered in book-entry form through the facilities of DTC on the Date of Issue listed above.

FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT'S AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE FOR THE NOTES AS DESCRIBED IN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12, SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING" HEREIN.

Dated: June 20, 2019

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

**SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

2018-19 Board of Education

**Diana Kolhoff
President**

Jordana Sobey Vice President
Brian DeSesa Trustee
Alex Kriegsman Trustee
Susan Lamontagne Trustee
Susan Schaefer Trustee
Chris Tice Trustee

Catherine Barber-Graves Superintendent of Schools
Philip Kenter, Ed. D. School Business Administrator
Christine Schnell District Treasurer
Victoria Handy District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

**HAWKINS DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP
New York, New York**

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

**CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC
Great Neck and New York, New York
(516) 487-9817**

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 Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained by the District from sources which are believed to be reliable but it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereon.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
THE NOTES	1	LITIGATION	7
Description	1	TAX MATTERS	7
Authority for and Purpose of the Notes	1	Original Issue Discount	8
Optional Redemption	1	Acquisition Discount on Short-Term Taxable Notes	8
Nature of Obligation	1	Bond Premium	8
REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT	2	Disposition and Defeasance	8
SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW	3	Information Reporting and Backup Withholding	9
No Past Due Debt	4	U.S. Holders	9
Bankruptcy	4	Miscellaneous	9
DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM	4	LEGAL MATTERS	9
MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF		DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING	9
THE STATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE		MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	9
STATE	6	RATING	10
CYBERSECURITY	7	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	10

APPENDIX A

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
THE DISTRICT	1	Tax Collection Procedure	11
General Information	1	Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates	11
District Organization	1	STAR - School Tax Exemption	11
Financial Organization	1	Ten of the Largest Taxpayers in the Town	
Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures	1	of Southampton	12
Budgetary Procedure	1	Ten of the Largest Taxpayers in the Town	
School Enrollment Trends	2	of East Hampton	13
District Facilities	2	DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS	13
Employees	2	Constitutional and Statutory Requirements	13
Employee Pension Benefits	3	Statutory Procedure	14
Other Post Employment Benefits	4	Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness	15
Investment Policy Permitted Investments	4	Tax Anticipation Notes	15
FINANCIAL FACTORS	5	Revenue Anticipation Notes	15
Real Property Taxes	5	Bond Anticipation Notes	16
State Aid	6	Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness	16
Events Affecting New York School Districts	8	Overlapping and Underlying Debt	16
General Fund Operations	9	Debt Ratios	17
Independent Audits	9	Debt Service Schedule	17
Other Revenues	9	Authorized and Unissued Debt	18
The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress		ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	18
Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews	9	Population	18
TAX INFORMATION	10	Income	18
Tax Limit	10	Employment and Unemployment	19
The Tax Levy Limit Law	10		

APPENDIX B – FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES
APPENDIX C – FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
APPENDIX D – FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

\$3,433,500

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2019 SERIES C (FEDERALLY TAXABLE) (the “Notes”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page, inside cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Sag Harbor Union Free School District in the County of Suffolk, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$3,433,500 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2019 Series C (Federally Taxable) (the “Notes”).

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

THE NOTES

Description

The Notes will be dated and will mature, without option of prior redemption, as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The District will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form. Paying agent fees, if any, for non-book-entry notes will be paid by the purchaser. The District’s contact information is Dr. Philip Kenter, School Business Administrator, telephone number (631) 725-5300 x425, pkenter@sagharborschools.org.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on May 23, 2016, following approval of a proposition by a majority of the voters of the District voting thereon at the Annual District Meeting and Election held on May 17, 2016, authorizing the issuance of not to exceed \$10,233,500 of bonds or notes to fund the acquisition by purchase of the property known as the “Stella Maris School” and the construction of various improvements thereto. The proceeds from the sale of the Notes, together with \$50,000 in District funds, will be used to redeem the District’s \$3,483,500 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2019 Series B (Federally Taxable) on June 27, 2019.

Optional Redemption

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

Nature of Obligation

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal 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 Notes, 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 or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. As the Notes are being issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, the Notes 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

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. The Notes are general obligation contracts between the District and the owners for which the faith and credit of the District are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District's contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a bondholder's and/or noteholder's remedial right to judicial enforcement of the contract should, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, be held unconstitutional.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code (Chapter IX) allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law specifically authorizes any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not become applicable in the future. As such, the undertakings of the District should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX, and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Bankruptcy proceedings by the District if authorized by the State in the future could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the District after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Notes.

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

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), Jersey City, New Jersey, will act as securities depository for the Notes. Such Notes will be issued as fully-registered notes registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each Note which bears the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, in the aggregate principal amount of such Note, 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 Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

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

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the District as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of

customers in bearer form or registered in “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

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

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget and other circumstances, including state fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See “*State Aid*” and “*Events Affecting New York School Districts*” herein).

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

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 attorney for the District, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or action pending which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, interest on the Notes (i) is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and (ii) is exempt, under existing statutes, from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York.

The following discussion is a brief summary of the principal United States federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes by original purchasers of the Notes who are “U.S. Holders”, as defined herein. This summary (i) is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, revenue rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect; (ii) assumes that the Notes will be held as “capital assets”; and (iii) does not discuss all of the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a U.S. Holder in light of its particular circumstances or to U.S. Holders subject to special rules, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, persons holding the Notes as a position in a “hedge” or “straddle”, U.S. Holders whose functional currency (as defined in Section 985 of the Code) is not the United States dollar, U.S. Holders who acquire Notes in the secondary market, or individuals, estates and trusts subject to the tax on unearned income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code.

Certain taxpayers that are required to prepare certified financial statements with certain regulatory or governmental agencies may be required to recognize income, gain and loss with respect to the Notes at the time that such income, gain or loss is set forth on such financial statements instead of under the rules described below.

U.S. Holders of Notes should consult with their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal income tax and other consequences with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the Notes as well as any tax consequences that may arise under the laws of any state, local or foreign tax jurisdiction.

Original Issue Discount

In general, if Original Issue Discount (“OID”) is greater than a statutorily defined de minimis amount, a U.S. Holder of a Note having a maturity of more than one year from its date of issue must include in federal gross income (for each day of the taxable year, or portion of the taxable year, in which such U.S. Holder holds such Note) the daily portion of OID, as it accrues (generally on a constant yield method) and regardless of the U.S. Holder’s method of accounting. “OID” is the excess of (i) the “stated redemption price at maturity” over (ii) the “issue price”. For purposes of the foregoing: “issue price” means the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers); “stated redemption price at maturity” means the sum of all payments, other than “qualified stated interest”, provided by such Notes; “qualified stated interest” is stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate; and “de minimis amount” is an amount equal to 0.25 percent of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity. A U.S. Holder may irrevocably elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method, subject to certain modifications.

Acquisition Discount on Short-Term Taxable Notes

Each U.S. Holder of a Note with a maturity not longer than one year (a “Short-Term Taxable Note”) is subject to rules of Sections 1281 through 1283 of the Code, if such U.S. Holder is an accrual method taxpayer, bank, regulated investment company, common trust fund or among certain types of pass-through entities, or if the Short-Term Taxable Note is held primarily for sale to customers, is identified under Section 1256(e)(2) of the Code as part of a hedging transaction, or is a stripped bond or coupon held by the person responsible for the underlying stripping transaction. In any such instance, interest on, and “acquisition discount” with respect to, the Short-Term Taxable Note accrue on a ratable (straight-line) basis, subject to an election to accrue such interest and acquisition discount on a constant-interest-rate basis using daily compounding. “Acquisition discount” means the excess of the stated redemption price of a Short-Term Taxable Note at maturity over the U.S. Holder’s tax basis therefor.

A U.S. Holder of a Short-Term Taxable Note not described in the preceding paragraph, including a cash-method taxpayer, must report interest income in accordance with the U.S. Holder’s regular method of tax accounting, unless such U.S. Holder irrevocably elects to accrue acquisition discount currently.

Bond Premium

In general, if a Note is originally issued for an issue price (excluding accrued interest) that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Note other than “qualified stated interest” (a “Taxable Premium Note”), that Taxable Premium Note will be subject to Section 171 of the Code, relating to bond premium. In general, if the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Note elects to amortize the premium as “amortizable bond premium” over the remaining term of the Taxable Premium Note, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Taxable Premium Note callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the highest yield on such bond), the amortizable premium is treated as an offset to interest income; the U.S. Holder will make a corresponding adjustment to the U.S. Holder’s basis in the Taxable Premium Note. Any such election is generally irrevocable and applies to all debt instruments of the U.S. Holder (other than tax-exempt bonds) held at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies and to all such debt instruments thereafter acquired. Under certain circumstances, the U.S. Holder of a Taxable Premium Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Taxable Premium Obligation even though it is sold or redeemed for an amount less than or equal to the U.S. Holder’s original acquisition cost.

Disposition and Defeasance

Generally, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, or other disposition (which would include a legal defeasance) of a Notes, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts attributable to accrued interest not previously includable in income) and such U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders of the Notes with respect to payments of principal, payments of interest, and the accrual of OID on a Note and the proceeds of the sale of a Note before maturity within the United States. Backup withholding may apply to U.S. Holders of Notes under Section 3406 of the Code. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner, and which constitutes over-withholding, would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's United States federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

U.S. Holders

The term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of a Note that is: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source or (iv) a trust whose administration is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

Miscellaneous

Tax legislation, administrative actions taken by tax authorities, or court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, could adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix C.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In order to assist the purchasers 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 Notes, the District will execute a Certificate to Provide Notices of Events, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix D.

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, Great Neck and New York, 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 Notes.

RATING

The District did not apply to Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") for a rating on the Notes.

On February 10, 2016, Moody's upgraded the District's underlying credit rating from "Aa3" to "Aa2".

Such rating reflects only the view of Moody's, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained only 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 such bonds or the availability of a secondary market for those 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.

Additional information may be obtained from the District's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 487-9817 or from the District's School Business Administrator, Dr. Philip Kenter, (631) 725-5300 x425, pkenter@sagharborschools.org.

The District will act as Paying Agent with respect to the Notes. The School Business Administrator noted above should be used as the Paying Agent contact.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the District and the original purchasers or holders of any of the Notes.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the District nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

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

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: /s/ Diana Kolhoff
President of the Board of Education

DATED: June 20, 2019

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APPENDIX A
THE DISTRICT

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THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is located on the east end of Long Island's "South Fork" in the northeastern part of the Town of Southampton and the northwestern part of the Town of East Hampton. Water, electric and gas services are provided by the Suffolk County Water Authority, PSEG Long Island and National Grid, respectively. Fire protection is provided by the Sag Harbor Village Fire Department. Police protection is provided by the Towns of Southampton and East Hampton and the Sag Harbor Village Police Department. Transportation facilities are made available to residents of the District by the Long Island Railroad and the Hampton Jitney and Suffolk County Bus Companies.

District Organization

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

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

The Board 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. Also, certain financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools and School Business Administrator.

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 School Business Administrator and the District Clerk.

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 14, 2018, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District’s budget for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. On May 21, 2019, voters of the District will vote on the District’s budget for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. Summaries of the District’s Adopted and Proposed Budgets for the fiscal years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 may be found in Appendix B, herein.

School Enrollment Trends

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

<u>School Enrollment Trends</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
2015	1,075	2020	1,015
2016	1,097	2021	1,020
2017	1,050	2022	1,025
2018	1,007	2023	1,030
2019	1,010	2024	1,030

Source: District records and estimates.

District Facilities

The District operates the following two schools:

<u>School Statistics</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year of Construction/Acquisition</u>	<u>Grades</u>
Sag Harbor Elementary School	550	1948, 1969, 1997	K-6
Pierson Middle-High School	750	1907, 1980	7-12
Stella Maris School ⁽¹⁾	-	2016	-

(1) Subject to renovations before being used by the District.

Source: Sag Harbor Union Free School District, Office of the School Business Administrator.

Employees

The District provides services through approximately 210 full-time and 10 part-time employees, some of whom are represented by the following units of organized labor.

<u>Employees</u>		
<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
126	Teachers Association of Sag Harbor	6/30/22
33	Teaching Assistants Association of Sag Harbor	6/30/20
18	Sag Harbor Custodians Association	6/30/20
10	Secretaries Association	6/30/22
7	Administrators	6/30/20
14	Bus Drivers	6/30/20

(1) In negotiations.

Source: Sag Harbor Union Free School District, Office of the School Business Administrator.

Employee Pension Benefits

New York State certified teachers and administrators are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System (“TRS”). Payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-certified 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 (the “State Retirement System” or “SRS”) are noncontributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. All members of the respective systems that were hired on or after July 1, 1976 and before December 31, 2009, 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, then Governor Paterson signed into law a new Tier V. The law is effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after January 1, 2010 and before March 31, 2012. Tier V ERS employees contribute 3% of their salaries and Tier V TRS employees contribute 3.5% of their salaries. There is no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier VI for employees hired after April 1, 2012. The new pension tier has progressive contribution rates between 3% and 6% with no provision for these contributions to cease after a certain period of service; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier VI, the pension multiplier will be 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; vesting will occur after 10 years; the time period for calculation of final average salary is increased from three years to five years; and the amount of overtime to be used to determine an employee’s pension is capped at \$15,000, indexed for inflation, for civilian and non-uniform employees and at 15% of base pay for uniformed employees outside of New York City. It also includes a voluntary, portable, defined contribution plan option for new non-union employees with salaries of \$75,000 or more.

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

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of the SRS, the employer Actuarially Required Contribution rates (“ARCs”) for required pension contributions to the SRS increased almost 300% over five years. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, legislation was enacted in 2010 that permitted local governments to amortize a portion of ERS contributions (the “2010 SCO”). Under such legislation, local governments that choose to amortize are required to set aside and reserve funds with the ERS for certain future rate increases. The District did not amortize such contributions pursuant to the 2010 SCO.

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 ARCs. ERS followed suit and modified its 2010 SCO. Each plan allows school districts to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount, which is higher, and defer the difference in payment amounts as described below.

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for a total of 7 years. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount will commence in year six of the program (2018-19) and continue for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five years. Under the ERS SCO, payment of deferred amounts begins the year immediately following the deferral and the repayment period is 12 years. Once made, the election to participate in the ERS SCO is permanent. However, the school districts can choose not to defer payment in any given year. In both plans, interest on the deferred amounts is based on the yield of 10-year U.S. Treasury securities plus 1%. The District did not participate in either of the 2013 SCO plans.

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, 2018 was \$76,289,678 using a discount rate of 3.00% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District’s June 30, 2018 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 Permitted Investments

Pursuant to State law, including Sections 10 and 11 of the General Municipal Law (the "GML"), the District is generally permitted to deposit moneys in banks and trust company 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; (5) certificates of participation issued 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 instruments and investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the District within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of instruments and investments purchased with the proceeds of the Notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the District, 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 in Section 10 of the GML.

The Board of Education 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

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2018 is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives a significant portion of its annual revenues from a tax on real property. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds, bond anticipation notes and the use of funds reserved for capital improvements.

Real Property Taxes

The District derives the major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (See “*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-General Fund*” in Appendix B, herein). Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, 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 90.0% of total General Fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, while State aid accounted for 4.9%.

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and real property tax revenues during the last five audited fiscal years and the amount budgeted for the current and upcoming fiscal years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Property Taxes</u>		Real Property Taxes to <u>Revenues</u>
	<u>Total Revenues</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Real Property Taxes</u> ⁽²⁾	
2014	\$35,534,817	\$32,126,597	90.4%
2015	35,805,976	32,661,135	91.2
2016	36,752,384	33,531,546	91.2
2017	38,231,396	34,576,680	90.4
2018	39,814,518	35,840,683	90.0
2019 (Adopted Budget)	41,880,896	37,561,140	89.7
2020 (Proposed Budget)	42,885,375	38,687,974	90.2

(1) General Fund only.

(2) Inclusive of Other Real Property Tax Items, which represents STAR tax payments made to the District by the State.

(See “*STAR – School Tax Exemption*” herein).

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted and Proposed Budgets 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 amount budgeted for the current and upcoming fiscal years.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>State Aid to Revenues</u>
	2014	\$35,534,817	\$1,588,116	4.5%
	2015	35,805,976	1,618,189	4.5
	2016	36,752,384	1,762,599	4.8
	2017	38,773,989	1,866,928	4.9
	2018	39,814,518	1,953,873	4.9
	2019 (Adopted Budget)	41,880,896	1,997,007	4.8
	2020 (Proposed Budget)	42,885,375	2,004,068	4.7

(1) General Fund only.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted and Proposed Budgets 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 District has received STAR aid from the State for the current fiscal year.

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2012 to 2018 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State’s 2010 fiscal year, 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. Although the State’s 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 Budgets were adopted on March 30, 2018 and March 29, 2019, respectively, in advance of the April 1 deadline, the State’s 2017-2018 Budget was adopted on April 9, 2017, a delay of approximately 8 days. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

The federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State’s 2018-2019 Budget continued authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during fiscal year 2018-2019 and fiscal year 2019-2020 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allowed the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for

consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduced federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by \$850 million or more; or (ii) reduced federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by \$850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan prepared by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State's General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (H.R. 1, P.L. 115-97), making major changes to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, most of which are effective in the 2018 tax year. The new federal tax law makes extensive changes to federal personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, and estate taxes, and the deductibility of various taxes and interest costs. The State's income tax system interacts with the federal system in numerous ways. The federal changes are expected to have significant flow-through effects on State tax burdens and revenues. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget included legislation decoupling certain linkages between federal and local income tax and corporate taxes, increasing the opportunities for charitable contributions, and providing an option to employers to shift to an employer compensation tax and reduce State personal income taxes. In addition, the State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget included legislation that granted localities the option to establish local charitable funds that would provide taxpayers with a credit against their property taxes. In response to various state initiatives following changes to federal taxes and deductibility, the Department of Treasury (Treasury Department) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have provided guidance regarding state initiatives that would seek to circumvent the new statutory limitation on state and local tax deductions and characterization of payments for federal income tax purposes. The District has not exercised this option.

Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the federal administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

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

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

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

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

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

Events Affecting New York School Districts

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2015. The budget included an increase of \$1.4 billion in State aid for school districts that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process.

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

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

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State’s 2018-2019 Enacted Budget provided for school aid of approximately \$26.7 billion, an increase of approximately \$1.0 billion in school aid spending from the 2017-2018 school year. The majority of the increases were targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as has the State’s usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.2% and building aid increased by 4.7%. The State 2018-2019 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): For the 2019-20 school year, the State’s Enacted Budget includes a total of \$27.9 billion for School Aid, a year-to-year funding increase of approximately \$1.2 billion.

The majority of the increases had been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education will continue in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid will increase by approximately 4.5% and building aid will increase by approximately 3.7%. The State 2019-2020 Enacted Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

The District believes that it would mitigate the impact of any delays or the reduction in State aid by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing. (See also *"Market Factors Affecting Financing of the State and School Districts of the State"* herein).

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

The Smart Schools Bond Act (the "SSBA") was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-2015 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The SSBA requires that a Review Board review and approve districts' Smart Schools Investment Plan before any funds may be made available for the program.

General Fund Operations

Appendix B sets forth the General Fund operations for the last five fiscal years which are derived from the District's General Purpose Financial Statements on file in the Superintendent's office.

Independent Audits

The District retained the firm of R. S. Abrams & Company, LLP to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Appendix B to this Official Statement presents excerpts from the District's most recent audited reports covering the last five fiscal years. In addition, the District is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State.

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 and Compliance Reviews

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller ("OSC") 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 FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as “no designation.”

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. The last audit conducted by OSC was released on September 2, 2016. The purpose of the audit was to review the District’s oversight of its child care program for the period July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2015. The complete report can be obtained from OSC’s website.

References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only and implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

TAX INFORMATION

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. (See, however, “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

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 could either have presented a revised budget for voter approval or adopted 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”).

The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes 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, 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 increase in excess of the limit. In the event the voters reject the budget, or a subsequent resubmitted budget, the tax levy for the school district’s budget for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy the prior fiscal 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 (such as the Notes) issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures and the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes, certain pension cost increases, and other items enumerated in the Law. However, such exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See “*Nature of Obligation*” herein).

Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes for the school districts in Suffolk County, together with the town and County taxes are collected by the town tax receivers. Such taxes are due and payable in equal installments on December 1 and May 10, but may be paid without penalty by January 10 and May 31, respectively. Penalties on unpaid taxes are 1% per month from such taxes are due and payable, and 10% after May 31.

The school districts receive their full levies before the end of their fiscal years. Uncollected amounts are not segregated by the town tax receiver, and any deficiency in tax collection is the County's liability.

Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates

The following is the Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates for the last five fiscal years ending June 30:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Town of East Hampton</u>					
Assessed Value	\$4,695,286	\$4,763,050	\$4,836,601	\$4,919,342	\$5,016,156
Equalization Rate	0.73%	0.64%	0.59%	0.57%	0.58%
Full Value	\$643,189,863	\$744,226,563	\$819,762,881	\$863,044,211	\$864,854,483
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	\$3,357,929	\$4,052,741	\$4,034,803	\$4,126,044	\$3,937,869
Tax Rate ⁽²⁾	\$76.56	\$79.31	\$83.42	\$83.87	\$81.18
<u>Town of Southampton</u>					
Assessed Value	\$5,730,217,340	\$5,973,940,949	\$6,314,656,166	\$6,737,931,998	\$7,103,923,160
Equalization Rate	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Full Value	\$5,730,217,340	\$5,973,940,949	\$6,314,656,166	\$6,737,931,998	\$7,103,923,160
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	\$29,915,989	\$32,531,536	\$35,115,000	\$32,212,725	\$32,400,843
Tax Rate ⁽²⁾	\$0.56	\$0.51	\$0.49	\$0.48	\$0.47
<u>Totals</u>					
Assessed Value	\$5,732,912,626	\$5,978,703,999	\$6,319,492,767	\$6,742,851,350	\$7,108,939,316
Full Value	\$6,373,407,203	\$6,718,167,512	\$7,134,419,047	\$7,600,976,209	\$7,968,777,643

(1) Inclusive of Library Tax Levy.

(2) Per \$100 Assessed Value.

Source: Office of the State Comptroller, Bureau of Municipal Research and Sag Harbor Union Free School District, Office of the School Business Administrator.

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 New York 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.

Approximately 1.19% of the District's 2018-2019 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 1.19% of the District's 2019-2020 school tax levy is expected to be exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January 1, 2020. (See "State Aid" herein.)

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers in the Town of Southampton

The following table presents the taxable assessments of ten of the District's largest taxpayers in the Town of Southampton for the 2019 fiscal year.

<u>Taxable Assessments</u>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Value</u>
370 North Ferry Road LP	Residential	\$ 41,089,600	0.58%
Maycrofft LLC	Commercial	39,034,600	0.55
Triple Jay LLC	Residential	30,569,300	0.43
Richard Perry	Residential	25,693,700	0.36
26 Actors Colony LLC	Commercial	21,983,800	0.31
Frederick W. Stelle	Residential	21,499,600	0.30
Patrick E. Molloy III	Residential	20,960,000	0.29
David H. Sidwell	Residential	20,445,700	0.29
Noyac Land Corp.	Commercial	18,500,000	0.26
GL Sag Harbor LLC	Commercial	<u>18,244,400</u>	<u>0.26</u>
Totals		<u>\$258,020,700</u>	<u>3.63%</u>

The District's assessed value in the Town of Southampton for the 2019 fiscal year is \$7,103,923,160.

Source: Southampton Town Assessor's Office.

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers in the Town of East Hampton

The following table presents the taxable assessments of ten of the District's largest taxpayers in the Town of East Hampton for the 2019 fiscal year.

<u>Taxable Assessments</u>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Value</u>
Pat Malloy Waterfront, LLC	Residential	\$ 95,450	1.90%
Stephen B. Siegel	Residential	37,350	0.75
Michael Graff	Residential	34,950	0.70
Alan R. Dresher	Residential	19,940	0.40
Krystyna Rowolska	Residential	19,700	0.39
John D. Evans Revocable Trust	Residential	19,200	0.38
100 Bay Street LLC	Residential	18,100	0.36
Gregory R D'Angelo Jr.	Residential	17,050	0.34
Mary Bergonia	Residential	16,750	0.33
Don Lemon	Residential	<u>16,675</u>	<u>0.33</u>
Totals		<u>\$295,165</u>	<u>5.88%</u>

(1) The District's assessed value in the Town of East Hampton for the 2019 fiscal year is \$5,016,156.

Source: East Hampton Town 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 and the Notes.

Purpose and Pledge. The District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or private undertaking or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation. The District may contract indebtedness only for a District purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid in one of the two fiscal year 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 periods of probable usefulness of the objects or purposes determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes 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

therefore contracted. There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the District by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by 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 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 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 for construction costs until the plans and specification 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. The District is in compliance with such procedure for the validation of the bond resolution pursuant to which the Notes are being issued.

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

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any 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 ratio 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 \$798,877,764 as of June 17, 2019. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the District. The following table sets forth the computation of the debt limit of the District and its debt-contracting margin.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property		\$7,968,777,643
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)		796,877,764
Outstanding Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾ :		
Bonds:	\$10,080,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>10,233,500</u>	
Total Gross Indebtedness		20,313,500
Less Exclusions and Deductions		
Estimated Building Aid ⁽²⁾		<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness		<u>20,313,500</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		<u>\$776,564,264</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted		<u>2.55%</u>

- (1) Tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes and energy performance contracts are not included in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the District. (See “Revenue Anticipation Notes” and “Tax Anticipation Notes” herein).
- (2) The District anticipates that it will receive State Aid on a portion of existing indebtedness contracted for school building purposes pursuant to Section 121.20 of the Local Finance Law. However, since the District has not applied for a building aid exclusion certificate from the Commissioner of Education, the District may not exclude such portion from the gross indebtedness. State aid for building purposes is currently estimated by District officials at 10% of the District’s applicable outstanding indebtedness.

Tax Anticipation Notes

In common with other school districts in the State, the District finds it necessary to borrow in anticipation of the receipt of its tax levy moneys. In the past, the District has paid all notes on their due date. The following is a recent history of the District's tax anticipation note borrowings:

Borrowing History

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
2015	09/09/2014	\$10,500,000	06/26/2015
2016	10/15/2015	11,000,000	06/21/2016
2017	11/09/2016	11,500,000	06/22/2017
2018	11/02/2017	13,000,000	06/21/2018
2019	10/25/2018	14,000,000	06/25/2019

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

Revenue Anticipation Notes

The District does have any outstanding revenue anticipation notes.

Bond Anticipation Notes

On August 2, 2018, the District issued \$3,250,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2018 (the “2018 BAN”), which mature on August 2, 2019. On June 6, 2019, the District issued \$3,500,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2019 Series A (the “2019A BAN”) and \$3,483,500 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2019 Series B (Federally Taxable) (the “2019B BAN”), both of which are scheduled to mature on June 5, 2020. All three series of notes were issued pursuant to a bond resolution adopted by the District on May 23, 2016 authorizing the issuance of \$10,233,500 of bonds to fund the acquisition of property and the construction of various improvements thereto. The proceeds from the sale of the Notes, together with \$50,000 in District funds, will be used to redeem the 2019B BAN on June 27, 2019.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to direct capital indebtedness outstanding for each of the last five fiscal years ending June 30:

<u>Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding</u>					
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Bond Anticipation Notes	\$ 0	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 0	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000
Bonds	<u>8,005,000</u>	<u>6,870,000</u>	<u>14,692,132</u>	<u>13,110,000</u>	<u>11,480,000</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 8,005,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,770,000</u>	<u>\$14,692,132</u>	<u>\$16,410,000</u>	<u>\$14,780,000</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>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt</u>			<u>Amount Applicable to District</u>
	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>District Share</u>	
County of Suffolk	\$1,273,506,715	03/19/19	1.71%	\$21,776,965
Town of East Hampton	115,949,825	03/14/19	2.28	2,643,656
Town of Southampton	105,744,871	05/24/18	10.51	11,113,786
Village of Sag Harbor	1,260,000	05/31/18	100.00	<u>1,260,000</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				36,794,407
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>20,313,500</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$57,107,907</u>

Source: Data provided by County and Town officials.

Debt Ratios

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

	<u>Amount</u>	Debt Per <u>Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	Debt to <u>Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$20,313,500	\$3,010	0.25%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	57,107,907	8,463	0.72

- (1) The population of the District is estimated by District officials to be approximately 6,748.
- (2) The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2018-2019 is \$7,968,777,643.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness, exclusive of refunded bonds.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Fiscal Year <u>Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	Total <u>Debt Service</u>
2019 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,685,000	\$ 290,994	\$ 1,975,994
2020	1,740,000	230,406	1,970,406
2021	695,000	194,131	889,131
2022	710,000	177,231	887,231
2023	405,000	159,931	564,931
2024	415,000	151,831	566,831
2025	425,000	143,531	568,531
2026	430,000	135,031	565,031
2027	440,000	126,431	566,431
2028	455,000	117,631	572,631
2029	465,000	108,531	573,531
2030	475,000	98,650	573,650
2031	490,000	87,963	577,963
2032	500,000	75,713	575,713
2033	515,000	63,213	578,213
2034	530,000	49,050	579,050
2035	545,000	33,150	578,150
2036	<u>560,000</u>	<u>16,800</u>	<u>576,800</u>
Totals	<u>\$11,480,000</u>	<u>\$2,260,218</u>	<u>\$13,740,218</u>

- (1) For the District's entire fiscal year
- (2) Off slightly due to rounding.

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and Sag Harbor Union Free School District, Office of the School Business Administrator. This summary is not audited.

Authorized and Unissued Debt

On May 23, 2016, a bond resolution was adopted by the Board of Education of the District, following approval of a proposition by a majority of the voters of the District on May 17, 2016, authorizing the issuance of not to exceed \$10,233,500 of bonds or notes to fund the acquisition by purchase of the property known as the “Stella Maris School” and the construction of various improvements thereto. The Notes are being issued pursuant to this resolution. Following the issuance of the Notes, the District will have no authorized and unissued debt.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The District estimates its population to be approximately 6,748. The following table presents population trends for the Towns, County and State, based upon recent census data. Data provided below is not necessarily representative of the District.

	<u>Population Trend</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000/2010</u>
Town of East Hampton	19,719	21,457	8.81%
Town of Southampton	54,712	56,790	3.80
County of Suffolk	1,419,369	1,493,350	5.21
State of New York	18,976,457	19,378,102	2.12

Source: US Census Bureau.

Income

The following table presents per capita and median family income for the Towns, County and State. Data provided below is not necessarily representative of the District.

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
			<u>2000/2010</u>
Town of East Hampton	\$31,300	\$51,823	65.57%
Town of Southampton	31,320	46,621	48.85
County	26,577	35,411	33.24
State	23,389	30,791	31.65

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Employment and Unemployment

The following tables provide information concerning employment and unemployment in the Town of Southampton, County, and State. Data is not available for the Town of East Hampton as the Town has a population under 25,000. Data provided below is not necessarily representative of the District.

Civilian Labor Force

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Town	28,600	29,100	29,100	29,300	29,400
County	766,000	775,900	773,100	775,500	777,800
State	9,529,400	9,561,900	9,557,100	9,561,400	9,574,700

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

Unemployment rates are not compiled for the District, but are available for the Town of Southampton, County and State. Data is not available for the Town of East Hampton as the Town has a population under 25,000. Data provided below is not necessarily representative of the District.

Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2014	5.9%	5.4%	6.3%
2015	5.1	4.7	5.3
2016	4.8	4.4	4.9
2017	4.9	4.5	4.7
2018	4.4	3.9	4.1

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

Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
March 2018	6.4%	4.4%	4.4%
April	4.6	3.8	4.0
May	3.5	3.4	3.7
June	3.4	3.7	4.1
July	3.3	3.9	4.2
August	3.2	3.8	4.0
September	3.0	3.3	3.6
October	3.0	3.2	3.6
November	3.5	3.2	3.5
December	4.5	3.4	3.9
January 2019	5.7	4.2	4.6
February	5.6	4.0	4.4

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

End of Appendix A

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APPENDIX B
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

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Sag Harbor Union Free School District
 Consolidated Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenses
 General Fund
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2018-2019⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2019-2020⁽²⁾</u>
Revenues		
Real Property Taxes	37,561,140	38,687,974
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTS)	150,000	157,000
Charges for Services	974,511	1,033,861
Shared Services	0	415,416
Miscellaneous	117,056	117,056
State Sources	1,997,007	2,004,068
Appropriation of Fund Balance	1,081,182	470,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Revenues	<u>\$41,880,896</u>	<u>\$42,885,375</u>
Expenditures		
General Support	4,956,773	5,034,441
Instruction	22,482,256	23,604,826
Pupil Transportation	1,437,899	1,467,409
Employee Benefits	10,532,649	10,133,917
Community Services	61,075	0
Interfund Transfers	2,110,994	2,115,407
Debt Service	299,250	529,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$41,880,896</u>	<u>\$42,885,375</u>

(1) The District's voters approved the budget on May 15, 2018.

(2) The District's voters will vote on the proposed budget on May 21, 2019.

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District.

Sag Harbor Union Free School District
Consolidated Balance Sheet
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets		
Unrestricted Cash	\$3,066,980	\$4,335,242
Restricted Cash	10,659,874	9,967,904
Receivables:		
Accounts Receivables	0	2,330
Due From Other Funds	1,327,384	1,375,140
Due From State and Federal	142,066	110,697
Due From Other Governments	<u>352,365</u>	<u>376,798</u>
 Total Assets	 <u><u>\$15,548,669</u></u>	 <u><u>\$16,168,111</u></u>
 Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$532,266	\$553,844
Accrued Liabilities	105,052	36,494
Due to Other Governments	15,656	42,580
Due to Other Funds	7,901	0
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	2,001,878	1,757,080
Due to Employees' Retirement System	129,958	136,678
Deferred Revenues	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u><u>\$2,792,711</u></u>	 <u><u>\$2,526,676</u></u>
 Fund Balance		
Nonspendable:		
Restricted:		
Workers' Compensation	501,240	501,915
Unemployment Insurance	100,494	100,644
Retirement Contribution	2,166,350	1,815,426
Insurance	1,494,127	1,496,110
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	361,325	361,866
Capital	4,533,665	3,938,270
Repair	1,502,673	1,753,673
Assigned:		
Appropriated Fund Balance	271,622	581,182
Unappropriated Fund Balance	228,181	1,417,114
Unassigned: Fund Balance (Deficit)	<u>1,596,281</u>	<u>1,675,235</u>
 Total Fund Balance	 <u><u>\$12,755,958</u></u>	 <u><u>\$13,641,435</u></u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u><u>\$15,548,669</u></u>	 <u><u>\$16,168,111</u></u>

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

Sag Harbor Union Free School District
 Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
 General Fund
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues					
Real Property Taxes	\$32,126,597	\$32,661,135	\$33,531,546	\$34,576,680	\$35,840,683
Other Tax Items	772,138	719,962	687,945	647,604	605,973
Charges for Services	825,514	630,399	545,576	904,830	1,130,887
Use of Money and Property	26,948	20,968	13,633	22,390	30,074
Sales of Property and Comp. for Loss	14,466	17,925	0	0	12,664
Miscellaneous	181,038	137,398	211,085	212,964	240,364
State Sources	1,588,116	1,618,189	1,762,599	1,866,928	1,953,873
Total Revenues	\$35,534,817	\$35,805,976	\$36,752,384	\$38,231,396	\$39,814,518
Expenditures					
General Support	\$3,729,490	\$3,953,148	\$4,448,506	\$4,697,130	\$4,502,638
Instruction	18,996,152	18,954,797	19,751,945	19,819,959	20,595,546
Pupil Transportation	578,198	618,515	803,767	914,749	1,424,345
Community Services	160,196	162,785	159,294	171,481	10,365
Employee Benefits	8,246,526	8,646,287	8,300,539	8,508,221	8,843,546
Debt Service	75,833	83,708	128,983	124,663	252,063
Total Expenditures	\$31,786,395	\$32,419,240	\$33,593,034	\$34,236,203	\$35,628,503
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,748,422	3,386,736	3,159,350	3,995,193	4,186,015
Other Sources And Uses					
Operating Transfers In	0	0	0	236,999	0
Operating Transfers (Out)	(1,724,563)	(1,831,793)	(1,755,804)	(2,408,275)	(3,300,538)
Total Other Sources (Uses)	(1,724,563)	(1,831,793)	(1,755,804)	(2,171,276)	(3,300,538)
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues And Other Sources Over Expenditures And Other Uses	2,023,859	1,554,943	1,403,546	1,823,917	885,477
Other Changes In Fund Equity					
Fund Equity - Beginning Of Year	5,949,693	7,973,552	9,528,495	10,932,041	12,755,958
Other Changes in Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Equity - End Of Year	\$7,973,552	\$9,528,495	\$10,932,041	\$12,755,958	\$13,641,435

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District. Summary itself not audited.

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APPENDIX C

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

June 27, 2019

The Board of Education of the
Sag Harbor Union Free School District,
in the County of Suffolk, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Sag Harbor Union Free School District (the "School District"), in the County of Nassau, a school district of the State of New York in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$3,433,500 Bond Anticipation Note-2019 Series C (Federally Taxable) (the "Note"), dated and delivered on 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 Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the District for which the District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Interest on the Notes is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Code.

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

Except as stated above, we express no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes or the ownership or disposition thereof. 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, for any facts or circumstances that may hereafter come to our attention, for any changes in law or in interpretations thereof that may hereafter occur or for any other reason.

We give no assurances as to the adequacy, sufficiency or completeness of the Preliminary Official Statement and/or Official Statement relating to the Notes 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 Notes.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX D

FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

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UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

“EMMA” shall mean the 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 Sag Harbor Union Free School District, in the County of Suffolk, a school district of the State of New York.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established in accordance with the provisions of Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of June 27, 2019.

“Rule 15c2-12” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended through the date of this Undertaking, including any official interpretations thereof.

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s \$3,433,500 Bond Anticipation Note-2019 Series C (Federally Taxable), dated June 27, 2019, maturing on June 5, 2020, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Notices of Events. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

- (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
- (7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) defeasances;
- (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
- (11) rating changes;
- (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

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

- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of

a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;
- (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and
- (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);
- (b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;
- (c) to evidence the succession of another person to the Issuer and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the Issuer hereunder;
- (d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;
- (e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of June 27, 2019.

SAG HARBOR UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By _____
President of the Board of Education