

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 14, 2020

**REFUNDING ISSUE
BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY BONDS**

**RATING: SEE “RATING” HEREIN
SERIAL BONDS**

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

The District WILL designate the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

**BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

\$1,580,000*

**SCHOOL DISTRICT REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS – 2020
(the “Bonds”)**

Dated Date: Date of Delivery

Maturity Dates: May 15, 2020 – 2028

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

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity at the annual rate or rates as specified by the purchaser of the Bonds, payable semiannually on May 15 and November 15 in each year until maturity commencing May 15, 2020. The Bonds shall mature on May 15 in each year in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. (See “*Optional Redemption*,” herein.)

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

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the 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 Bonds. It is expected that delivery of the Bonds in book-entry form will be made on or about February 12, 2020. The Bonds are offered subject to approval by the State Comptroller of the Certificate of the President of the Board of Education of the District executed pursuant to Section 90.10(g) of the Local Finance Law.

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

Dated: January __, 2020

*Preliminary, subject to change.

The Bonds will mature on May 15 in the following years and principal amounts:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Yield</u>
2020	\$165,000			2025	\$180,000		
2021	150,000			2026	190,000		
2022	155,000			2027	200,000		
2023	165,000			2028	205,000		
2024	170,000						

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

**BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Colette Dow.....President
Edward Reder..... Vice President
Michael Bauscher..... Board Member
William Canavan..... Board Member
John Boucher..... Board Member
Jessica Cambareri..... Board Member
Beth Staropoli..... Board Member

DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Joel Adelberg..... Acting Superintendent of Schools
Cynthia Hawthorne.....Assistant Superintendent for Business
and Administrative Services
Stacey Haynsworth.....Assistant Superintendent for Human Resources
Faith Sparks..... District Treasurer
Carole LaColla.....District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



Capital Markets Advisors, LLC

*Hudson Valley * Long Island * New York City * Southern Tier * Western New York*
(516) 364-6363

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

**BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

relating to

\$1,580,000*

SCHOOL DISTRICT REFUNDING SERIAL BONDS – 2020

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices thereto has been prepared by the Bedford Central School District in Westchester County, in the State of New York (the “District,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale by the District of \$1,580,000* School District Refunding Serial Bonds – 2020 (the “Bonds”).

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of the 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 compilation thereof, and all references to the Bonds and the proceedings of the District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of the Bonds and such proceedings.

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The Bonds are dated their Date of Delivery and will bear interest from that date until maturity, payable semiannually on May 15 and November 15 in each year until maturity, commencing May 15, 2020. The Bonds shall mature on May 15 in each year in the principal amounts specified on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will not be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity.

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

Authorization and the Refunding Plan for the Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of the State, including among others, the Local Finance Law, including Sections 90.00 and 90.10, the Education Law, and the refunding bond resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on June 14, 2017 (the “Refunding Bond Resolution”). A refunding financial plan has been prepared and is described on the following page (the “Refunding Plan”).

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

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The Bonds are being issued to refund up to \$1,725,000 outstanding principal of the District’s School District Serial Bonds – 2008, which mature in the years 2020 to 2028, inclusive (the “Refunded Bonds”). The Refunded Bonds were issued in the original principal amount of \$3,163,805. Under the Refunding Plan, the Refunded Bonds are to be called and redeemed on March 13, 2020. The net proceeds of the Bonds (after payment of the underwriting fee and other costs of issuance relating to the Bonds) will be used to purchase non-callable, direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America (the “Government Obligations”) which, together with remaining cash proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, will be placed in an irrevocable trust fund (the “Escrow Fund”) to be held by Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, (the “Escrow Holder”), a bank located and authorized to do business in the State, pursuant to the terms of an escrow contract by and between the District and the Escrow Holder, dated as of the delivery date of the Bonds (the “Escrow Contract”). The Government Obligations so deposited will mature in amounts which, together with the cash so deposited, will be sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on the date of their redemption. The Refunding Plan requires the Escrow Holder, pursuant to the Refunding Bond Resolution of the District and the Escrow Contract, to pay the redemption price of the Refunded Bonds on the earliest date on which the Refunded Bonds may be called for redemption prior to maturity.

The holders of the Refunded Bonds will have a first lien on all investment income from, and maturing principal of the Government Obligations, along with other available monies held in the Escrow Fund. The Escrow Contract shall terminate upon final payment by the Escrow Holder of amounts from the Escrow Fund adequate for the payment, in full, of the Refunded Bonds, including interest payable with respect thereto.

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

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

Refunded Bonds*:

<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Principal*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Redemption Date/Price*</u>	<u>CUSIP</u>
May 15, 2020	\$ 165,000	4.000%	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 HX9
May 15, 2020	170,000	4.125	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 HY7
May 15, 2020	175,000	4.125	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 HZ4
May 15, 2020	185,000	4.250	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JA7
May 15, 2020	190,000	4.250	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JB5
May 15, 2020	200,000	4.250	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JC3
May 15, 2020	205,000	4.375	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JD1
May 15, 2020	215,000	4.375	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JE9
May 15, 2020	<u>220,000</u>	4.500	March 13, 2020 @ 100%	076316 JF6
Total:	<u>\$1,725,000</u>			

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

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Sources and Uses of Proceeds

Sources:

Par Amount
Net Original Issue Premium

Total:

Uses:

Refunding Escrow Deposit
Costs of Issuance and Contingency
Underwriter's Discount

Total:

Verification of Mathematical Computations

Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. will verify from the information provided to them, the mathematical accuracy, as of the date of the closing of the Bonds, of the computations contained in the provided schedules to determine that the anticipated receipts from the Government Obligations and cash deposits listed in the provided schedules, to be held in escrow, will be sufficient to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds. Causey Demgen & Moore P.C. will express no opinion on the assumptions provided to them, nor as to the exclusion from taxation of the interest on the Bonds.

Optional Redemption

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

Nature of the Obligation

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

The Bonds 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 Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefor. Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, (the "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. The amount of such year-to-year increase is 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 Bonds are being issued to refinance voter approved capital expenditures, the Bonds qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See "The Tax Levy Limit Law" herein.)

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of 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 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 noteholders, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

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

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

Section 99-b of the State Finance Law (the "SFL") provides for a covenant between the State and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the bonds 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.

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds and 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 bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written

confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instruments (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 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the District, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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

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

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

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

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget 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.

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.

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 control measures; 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.

THE STATE COMPTROLLER’S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND OSC COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State’s school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller (“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. See “*Financial Factors – Independent Audits,*” herein.

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

LITIGATION

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

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating

the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificates of the District (the “Tax Certificate”), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

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

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

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

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

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

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

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

Original Issue Discount

“Original issue discount” (“OID”) is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Bond (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the “issue price” of a maturity (a bond with the same maturity date, interest

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

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Obligation accrues under a constant yield method, based on periodic compounding of interest over prescribed accrual periods using a compounding rate determined by reference to the yield on that Discount Obligation. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Obligation is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Bond. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Obligation even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

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

Bond Premium

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

If an owner purchasing a Bond through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income

tax purposes. Any amounts withheld pursuant to backup withholding would be allowed as a refund or a credit against the owner's federal income tax once the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Miscellaneous

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Bonds are subject to the approving legal opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and will be in substantially the form attached hereto in Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the District for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). In order to assist the purchasers in complying with the Rule with respect to the Bonds, the District will execute an Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure for the Bonds, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the District to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is not a law firm and does not provide legal advice with respect to this or any debt offerings of the District. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Bonds.

RATING

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

On June 20, 2019, Moody's affirmed the District's underlying credit rating of "Aa2" with stable outlook.

Such rating reflects only the view of such organization, and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained only from Moody's at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any

specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds or the availability of a secondary market for the Bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the Faith Sparks, Treasurer, P.O. Box 180, Mount Kisco, New York 10549, (914) 241-6025, e-mail: fsparks4671@bcsdny.org, or from Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, the District's Municipal Advisor, at (516) 364-6363.

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 purchasers or owners of any of the Bonds.

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.

BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: _____
Colette Dow
President of the Board and Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: January __, 2020

APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is located in the northern portion of the County about 30 to 35 miles north of New York City. Fairfield County, Connecticut is a short distance to the east of the District. The District is comprised primarily of the towns of Bedford, Mt. Kisco and Pound Ridge and includes minor portions of the towns of New Castle and North Castle.

The District is primarily residential in character. Most residential development consists of single-family homes including large estates. Townhouses are also located within the area. Commercial facilities mainly include professional buildings and suburban shopping centers. Horse farms may be found throughout the District.

Most residents are employed throughout the County, New York City or nearby Fairfield County, Connecticut and many hold leadership positions in industry or finance or are engaged in the professions.

The wealth levels of District residents exceed County and State averages by a significant amount. In addition, the County overall remains one of the most affluent areas in the United States. According to the American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate (US Census Bureau), per capita income and median family income within the Town of Bedford for 2017, the largest of the communities making up the District, was estimated to be \$73,830 and \$154,526, respectively. As noted, the estimated per capita income for 2017 exceeded the County and State by approximately 41.8% and 106.5%, respectively. Median 2017 family income in Bedford exceeded the County by approximately 34.5% and the State as a whole by 100.3%. The estimated 2017 median market value for a typical owner-occupied home in Bedford (\$733,300) was approximately 42.9% greater than homes in general throughout Westchester County (\$513,300) and nearly 2.5 times the value of an average home in the State (\$293,000). See “*Economic and Demographic Data*,” herein.

Rail service is available by the Metro North Railroad. Highways serving the District include the Interstate 684, State Routes 22 and 35 and the Saw Mill Parkway. The area is also covered by an extensive network of County and town roads. In addition, public bus transportation is available in the area. Commercial airline service is available at LaGuardia, Kennedy, Newark and Westchester Airports, all of which can be reached within one hour or less by car.

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 Educational Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law.

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

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

Financial Organization

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

See the Audited Financial Statement as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, “Notes to Financial Statements.” Also see “*Independent Audits*,” herein.

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 Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, 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 for a further discussion regarding the budget vote, revote, contingency budget and the tax cap.

2019-20 Budget. The voters approved the District’s 2019-20 budget on May 21, 2019. See Appendix B for summaries of the District’s 2018-19 and 2019-20 adopted budgets. Neither the 2018-19 or 2019-20 adopted budgets of the District exceeded the State imposed Tax Cap (see “*Tax Levy Limitation Law*,” herein).

School Enrollment Trends

The following table shows student enrollments (grades K-12) in the District over the last 5 fiscal years and projections for the next 3 fiscal years.

<u>Fiscal Years Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Actual Enrollments</u>	<u>Fiscal Years Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Projected Enrollments</u>
2016	4,308	2021	3,840
2017	4,175	2022	3,790
2018	4,048	2023	3,740
2019	3,915		
2020	3,905		

Source: District Officials.

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

District Facilities

The District presently operates five elementary schools, a middle school and a high school. All buildings are scheduled for renovation and/or expansion as part of the current District wide improvement program.

Name	Grades	Original Construction
Fox Lane High School	9-12	1958
Fox Lane Middle School	6-8	1966
West Patent Elementary School	K-5	1970
Pound Ridge Elementary School	K-5	1939
Mt. Kisco Elementary School	K-5	1912
Bedford Hills Elementary School	K-5	1922
Bedford Village Elementary School	K-5	1941

Employees

The District presently employs a full-time staff of approximately 727 employees. Information on collective bargaining units and labor contracts is shown below.

Employees Represented	Union Representation	Contract Expiration Date
287	CSEA - Civil Service Union	6-30-21
452	Bedford Teacher's Association	6-30-20
18	Bedford Administrative Association	6-30-20

Source: District Officials.

Employee Benefits

New York State Certified employees (teachers and administrators) are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System ("TRS"). Payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-NYS certified/civil service employees of the District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York are members of the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System ("ERS"). Both the TRS and ERS are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. Other than as discussed below, all members of the respective systems hired on or after July 1, 1976 with less than 10 year's full-time service contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in its ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan. The District has not and does not reasonably expect to participate in the SCO program.

Retirement Billing Procedures

TRS. TRS contributions are paid as a reduction in State aid payments due September 15, October 15 and November 15 of the succeeding fiscal year. Any deficiency or excess in TRS contributions are settled on a current basis in the month of January.

ERS. The District’s contributions to ERS are due on or before February 1. Such contributions are based on salary estimates for the State fiscal year ending on March 31 of the next calendar year.

The amounts contributed to ERS and TRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 through 2019 and the amounts budgeted for the 2019-20 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	ERS	TRS
2015	\$2,651,625	\$8,796,077
2016	2,325,315	6,984,747
2017	2,132,547	5,900,917
2018	2,089,927	5,041,459
2019	2,191,557	5,728,877
2020 (Budgeted)	2,383,121	5,064,017

See “Note – 9” in the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Source: The audited financial statements and adopted budgets of the District. The summary itself is not audited.

Other Post Employment Benefits

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

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

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

The District’s total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019 was \$241,474,492 using a discount rate of 3.87% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District’s June 30, 2019 audited financial statements.

Should the District be required to fund the total OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the District’s finances and could force the District to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the District to partially fund its OPEB liability.

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

Legislation has been introduced from time to time to authorize the creation of an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. Such 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.

Source: The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to Section 39 of the State's General Municipal Law, the District has an investment policy applicable to the investment of all moneys and financial resources of the District. The responsibility for the investment program has been delegated by the Board of Education to the Assistant Superintendent for Business and Administrative Services who was required to establish written operating procedures consistent with the District's investment policy guidelines. According to the investment policy of the District, all investments must conform to the applicable requirements of law and provide for: the safety of the principal; sufficient liquidity; and a reasonable rate of return.

Authorized Investments. The District has designated three banks or trust companies which are located and authorized to conduct business in the State to receive deposits of money. The District is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit. In addition, the District has authorized pooled investments with PT Asset Management LLC / NYCLASS.

The following disclosure has been extracted from the District's website. The full investment policy, along with other financial policies, may be obtained by request of the District of the Districts Municipal Advisor.

This investment policy applies to all monies and other financial resources available for investment on the district's behalf or on behalf of any other entity or individual(s) for whom the district has designated responsibility. The objectives of the District's investment policy are to conform with all applicable federal and state legal requirements, safeguard district funds and to minimize risk, to ensure that investments mature when cash is required to finance operations and to ensure a competitive rate of return.

All participants in the investment process shall seek to act responsibly as custodians of the public trust and shall avoid any transaction that might impair public confidence in the Bedford Central School District. Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the safety of the principal as well as the probable income to be derived.

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

To the extent feasible, investments and deposits shall be made in and through local or regional financial institutions. Concentration of investments in a single financial institution should be avoided. Diversification of investments and deposits is encouraged. The governing board's responsibility for administration of the investment program is delegated to the assistant Superintendent for Business and Administrative Service, who shall establish written procedures for the operation of the investment program consistent with these investment guidelines. Such procedures shall include an adequate internal control structure to provide a satisfactory level of accountability based on a data base or records incorporating description and amounts of investments, transaction dates, and other relevant information to regulate the activities of subordinate employees.

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

Investments Regulation: The Assistant Superintendent for Business and Administrative Services and the Treasurer are authorized to invest all available district funds not required for immediate expenditures for terms not to exceed its projected cash flow needs. The following are authorized types of investments:

1. special time deposit accounts;
2. certificates of deposit;
3. obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America;
4. obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America;
5. obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the State of New York;
6. Certificates of Participation (COPs) issued pursuant to GML 109-b;
7. obligations of this local government, but only with the moneys in a reserve fund established pursuant to GML 6-c, 6-d, 6-e, 6-g, 6-h, 6-j, 6-k, 6-l, 6-m, or 6-n.

All investment obligations shall be payable or redeemable at the option of the Bedford Central School District within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the monies were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable at the option of the Bedford Central School District within two years of the date of purchase.

Conditions: All investments made pursuant to this investment policy will comply with the following conditions:

A. Operations, Audit, and Reporting

1. The Assistant Superintendent of Business and/or Treasurer will authorize (or is authorized to contract) the purchase and sale of all securities and execute contracts for investments and deposits on behalf of the school district. This purchase may be accomplished:
 - a. Directly, including through a repurchase agreement, from an authorized trading partner;
 - b. By participation in a cooperative investment program with another authorized governmental entity pursuant to article 5G of the General Municipal Law where such program meets all the requirements set forth in the Office of the State Comptroller
 - c. Opinion No. 88-46, and the specific program has been authorized by the governing board.
2. The school district will encourage the purchase and sale of securities through a competitive process involving telephone solicitation for at least three quotations.
3. The independent auditors will audit the investment proceeds of the school district for compliance with the provisions of this Investment Regulation.
4. Monthly investment reports will be furnished to the Board of Education for its review.

B. Collateral

1. Savings accounts, money market accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit will be fully secured by insurance of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by obligations of New York State, the United States, New York State school districts and federal agencies whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States. The market value of collateral will at all times exceed the principal amount of the certificate of deposit. Collateral will be monitored no less frequently than on a weekly basis.
2. Collateral will not be required with respect to the direct purchase of obligations of New York State, the United States and federal agencies, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States government.

C. Collateralization of Deposits

Collateralization of deposits in excess of the amount insured under FDIC In accordance with the provisions of the General Municipal Law and unless otherwise provided for in a municipal cooperative agreement in which Bedford Central School District is a party, all deposits of the Bedford Central School District including certificates of deposit and special time deposits in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, shall be secured:

1. By a pledge of "eligible securities" with an aggregate "market value" as provided by General Municipal Law Section 10, equal to the aggregate amount of deposit times a margin of 105% from the categories below:
 - a. Obligations issued by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation or obligations fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
 - b. Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by full faith and credit of the State of New York, obligations issued by a municipal corporation, school district or district corporation of such State or obligations of any public benefit corporation that under a specific State statute may be accepted as security for deposit of public monies.
 - c. Obligations issued by states (other than the State of New York) of the United States rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization and backed by the full faith and credit of that state.
 - d. Obligations of counties, cities and other governmental entities of a state other than the State of New York having the power to levy taxes that are backed by the full faith and credit of such governmental entity and rated in one of the three highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization.
2. by an eligible, "irrevocable letter of credit" issued by a qualified bank other than the bank which the money is being deposited for a term not to exceed 90 days with an aggregate value equal to 140 percent of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any; and,
3. by an eligible surety bond payable to the Bedford Central School District for an amount at least equal to 100 percent of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest rating category by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

D. Safekeeping and Collateralization

Eligible securities used for collateralizing deposits shall be held by a bank or trust company subject to security and custodial agreements. The security agreement shall provide that eligible securities are being pledged to secure Bedford Central School District's deposits together with agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising out of the collection of such deposits upon default.

It shall also provide the conditions under which the securities may be sold, presented for payment, substituted or released and the events, which will enable the Bedford Central School District to exercise its rights against the pledged securities. In the event that the securities are not registered or inscribed in the name of the Bedford Central School District, such securities shall be delivered in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank to the Bedford Central School District or its custodial bank or trust company.

The custodial agreement shall provide that the securities held by the bank or trust company, or agent of, and custodian for the Bedford Central School District, will be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodial bank or trust company and will not, in any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposits or other liabilities. The agreement shall also reflect the manner in which the custodial bank or trust company shall confirm the receipt, substitution, or release of the securities. The agreement shall provide for the frequency of reevaluation of eligible securities and for the substitution of securities when change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility. Such agreements shall include all provisions necessary to provide the Bedford Central School District a perfected interest in the securities.

E. Delivery of Securities

1. Payment of funds may only be made upon receipt of collateral or other acceptable form of security, or upon the delivery of government obligations whether such obligations are purchased outright, or pursuant to a repurchase agreement. Written confirmation of delivery shall be obtained from the custodial bank.
2. Every Repurchase Agreement will make payment to the seller contingent upon the seller's delivery of obligations of the United States to the Custodial Bank designated by the school district, which shall not be the repurchaser, or in the case of a book-entry transaction, when the obligations of the United States are credited to the Custodian's Federal Reserve account. The seller will not be entitled to substitute securities. Repurchase agreements shall be for periods of 30 days or less. The Custodial Bank shall confirm all transactions in writing to insure that the school district's ownership of the securities is properly reflected in the records of the Custodial Bank.

F. Written Contracts

1. Written contracts are required for certificates of deposit and custodial undertakings and Repurchase Agreements. With respect to the purchase of direct obligations of U.S., New York State, or other governmental entities in which monies may be invested, the interests of the school district will be adequately protected by conditioning payment on the physical delivery of purchased securities to the school district or custodial bank, or in the case of book-entry transactions, on the crediting of purchased securities to the Custodian's Federal Reserve System account. All purchases will be confirmed promptly in writing to the school district.
2. The following written contracts are required:
 - a. Written agreements will be required for the purchase of all certificates of deposit.
 - b. A written contract will be required with the Custodial Bank(s).
 - c. Written contracts shall be required for all Repurchase Agreements. Only credit-worthy banks and primary reporting dealers shall be qualified to enter into a Repurchase Agreement with the school district.

The written contract will stipulate that only obligations of the United States, New York State, or other governmental entities may be purchased and that the school district shall make payment upon delivery of the securities or the appropriate book-entry of the purchased securities. No specific repurchase agreement will be entered into unless a master repurchase agreement has been executed between the school district and the trading partners.

While the term of the master repurchase agreement may be for a reasonable length of time, a specific repurchase agreement will not exceed 30 days.

G. Designation of Custodial Bank

1. The Board will designate a commercial bank or trust company authorized to do business in the State of New York to act as Custodial Bank of the school district's investments. However, securities may not be purchased through a Repurchase Agreement with the Custodial Bank.
2. When purchasing eligible securities, the seller will be required to transfer the securities to the district's Custodial Bank.

H. Selection of Financial Institutions

1. The Treasurer will periodically monitor, to the extent practical but not less than annually, the financial strength, credit-worthiness, experience, size and any other criteria of importance to the district, of all institutions and trading partners through which the district's investments are made.
2. Investments in time deposits and certificates of deposit are to be made only with commercial banks or trust companies, located and authorized to do business in the State of New York and as otherwise permitted by law.

Source: District Officials.

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 ended June 30, 2019 is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives the bulk 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 a 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, 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. Excluding other financing sources, property taxes accounted for approximately 86.0% of General Fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. For the same period, State aid accounted for approximately 5.7% of such revenue.

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

General Fund Real Property Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>General Fund Revenue ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenue</u>
2015	\$123,768,721	\$106,622,907	86.1%
2016	125,129,301	107,132,804	85.6
2017	127,452,786	108,834,605	85.4
2018	129,856,111	111,253,899	85.7
2019	133,857,892	115,096,540	86.0
2020 (Budget) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	138,201,898	120,517,346	87.2

(1) Exclusive of Other Financing Sources.

(2) Exclusive of STAR tax payments made to the District by the State. For fiscal 2018-19 the District applied for a reimbursement of approximately \$5,198,897 million, which reflects the estimated amounts that was excluded for 2019-20. See "STAR - School Tax Exemption," herein.

(3) Excluded the planned use of reserves \$2.2 and \$0.3 million for 2019-20.

Source: The Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the District. The summary itself 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 amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

General Fund State Aid

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>General Fund Revenue ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>State Aid ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>State Aid to Revenue (%)</u>
2015	123,768,721	5,643,122	4.6
2016	125,129,301	6,143,455	4.9
2017	127,452,786	7,122,266	5.6
2018	129,856,111	7,161,114	5.5
2019	133,857,892	7,651,845	5.7
2020 (Budget) ⁽²⁾	138,201,898	7,998,919	5.8

(1) Exclusive of Other Financing Sources

(2) Excluded the planned use of reserves \$2.2 and \$0.3 million for the 2019-20.

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

In addition to the amount of State Aid budgeted annually by the District, the State makes payments of STAR aid representing tax savings provided by school districts to their taxpayers under the STAR Program (See “STAR – School Tax Exemption” herein). The District expects to receive timely STAR aid from the State for the current fiscal year in January 2020.

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 Budget was adopted on March 30, 2018, 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.

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 includes 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 includes legislation that grants 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 proposed regulations addressing 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. At this time, the District does not presently have plans to establish a local charitable fund.

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

The recent history of State aid to school districts in the State for the last five years is as follows:

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

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget included an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the State’s 2015-16 Budget, \$863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the Governor’s 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 included \$100 million in 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 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 have been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, in keeping with the State’s usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 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 current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d. In addition, the State 2017-18 Budget

allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the Federal government are less than what was expected. The Legislature then will have 90 days to approve the Governor's plan.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's final education budget includes record support for schools of more than \$26 billion, including an increase of \$1 billion over last year. This four-percent increase continues the commitment of funding education at a rate higher than the growth of the rest of the budget. In addition, the State 2018-19 Budget allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the Federal government are less than what was expected.

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" herein).

Other Revenues

District finances are operated primarily through the General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives the bulk 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.

Independent Audits

Audit Financial Statements. The financial statements of the District are audited each year by an independent public accountant. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the audit was performed by the firm of Bonadio & Co., LLP. A copy of such report together with the financial statements and notes thereto has been filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (<http://www.emma.msrb.org/>). Additional years of District audits are also on file with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Summary financial statements for the five years ended June 30, 2019 are presented in Appendix B. The statements were compiled from the audited financial statements of the District, however, the presentation of these statements has not been audited. The statements are not considered audited under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America because the notes to the statements and the auditor's report thereon have been omitted. Copies of the District's audited financial statements will be made available upon request.

State Audits. 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.

A report reviewing the information technology of the District was made available on October 26, 2018. Results of the audit and corresponding recommendations have been discussed with District officials and comments from the District have been included as a part of the audit report. Furthermore, the State audit report and subsequent recommendations reflect only the viewpoint of the State and are intended to be resources of the District. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting the Office of the State Comptroller's official website. (See "*The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews*" herein.)

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates

Real Property Tax Assessments, Rates and Collections Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assessed Valuations:					
Town of Bedford	\$405,670,104	\$407,859,951	\$409,449,281	\$410,487,069	\$412,030,284
Town of Mt. Kisco	298,813,988	298,846,142	298,356,848	294,183,608	293,147,240
Town of New Castle	68,390,004	68,426,161	70,035,574	70,915,307	70,669,290
Town of North Castle	4,110,083	4,134,512	4,120,744	4,105,578	4,070,110
Town of Pound Ridge	<u>353,884,799</u>	<u>354,830,491</u>	<u>355,348,353</u>	<u>356,484,561</u>	<u>357,350,932</u>
Total Assessed Values	<u>\$1,130,868,978</u>	<u>\$1,134,097,257</u>	<u>\$1,137,310,800</u>	<u>\$1,136,176,123</u>	<u>\$1,137,267,856</u>
State Equalization Rates:⁽¹⁾					
Town of Bedford	10.36%	10.22%	10.50%	10.24%	10.90%
Town of Mt. Kisco	18.08	17.56	17.44	17.25	16.27
Town of New Castle	20.67	19.34	19.50	19.05	19.10
Town of North Castle	2.37	2.25	2.34	2.19	2.26
Town of Pound Ridge	18.11	17.74	18.26	17.83	17.93
Full Valuations:					
Town of Bedford	\$3,915,734,595	\$3,990,801,869	\$3,899,516,962	\$4,008,662,783	\$3,780,121,872
Town of Mt. Kisco	1,652,732,235	1,701,857,301	1,710,761,743	1,705,412,220	1,801,783,897
Town of New Castle	330,866,009	353,806,417	359,156,790	372,258,829	369,996,283
Town of North Castle	173,421,224	183,756,089	176,100,171	187,469,315	180,093,363
Town of Pound Ridge	<u>1,954,085,030</u>	<u>2,000,171,877</u>	<u>1,946,047,935</u>	<u>1,999,352,557</u>	<u>1,993,033,642</u>
Total Full Valuations	<u>\$8,023,839,092</u>	<u>\$8,230,393,552</u>	<u>\$8,091,583,601</u>	<u>\$8,273,155,704</u>	<u>\$8,125,029,056</u>
Tax Levy ⁽²⁾	<u>\$107,116,950</u>	<u>\$108,862,234</u>	<u>\$111,407,552</u>	<u>\$115,106,959</u>	<u>\$120,517,345</u>
Tax Rate (per \$1,000 AV) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾					
Town of Bedford	\$136.82	\$137.15	\$138.38	\$142.92	\$141.94
Town of Mt. Kisco	78.45	79.79	83.32	84.79	95.13
Town of New Castle	68.63	72.48	74.53	76.84	81.01
Town of North Castle	598.59	623.00	621.03	668.43	684.63
Town of Pound Ridge	78.34	79.02	79.58	82.10	86.30

(1) Source: The ORPTS. All equalization rates are final.

(2) Net tax levy after actual STAR exemptions of \$6,706,474 for 2016, \$6,506,601 for 2017, \$6,180,192 for 2018 and a projected \$6,000,137 for 2019 and \$5,198,897 for 2020.

(3) Tax rates are based on apportionments determined using County equalization rates.

(4) Tax rates are based on the gross tax levy prior to STAR exemptions.

Source: The Districts Joint Statement of School Tax Levy forms and the Star Reimbursement Application forms.

Tax Limit

The Constitution does not limit the amount that may be raised by the District-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year. However, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, imposes a statutory limit on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

Tax Collection Procedures

Real property taxes are levied by the District but are collected by the five towns making up the District. Such taxes may be paid in two equal installments on September 1 and January 1 and may be paid without penalty on or before September 30 and January 31, respectively. Delinquent school tax payments are assessed penalties in accordance with an ascending scale which starts at 2% in the month of October and increases to a maximum of 12% for all payments received the following April and thereafter.

According to the County Tax Code, the towns must remit school tax collections to the District by the fifth day of the month following their collection. In addition, the towns are obligated to pay the District the full amount of its current tax levy by April 1. The District is therefore guaranteed 100% of its real property taxes during the current fiscal year. Subsequently, the towns enforce unpaid school taxes in the same manner as unpaid town taxes.

The District is not responsible for the collection of taxes of any other unit of government.

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.

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

Approximately 4.95% 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. For 2019-20, the District has applied for a reimbursement of \$5,198,897. The Districts application included a total of 2,587 basic exceptions and 633 enhanced exemptions.

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

2019-20 Fiscal Year Tax Collections

<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Property Use</u>	<u>Taxable Full Valuation ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percent of Total Full Valuation ⁽²⁾</u>
Diamon Properties	Shopping Center	\$ 89,637,181	1.10%
Consolidated Edison	Utility	65,084,217	0.80
Urban Edge		37,946,429	0.47
Massealah International	Misc.	37,075,066	0.46
Peltz, Nelson	Private	32,675,046	0.40
HP Mount Kisco		27,933,673	0.34
Black, Leon	Private	25,812,477	0.32
200 Diplomat Drive Corp.		23,915,816	0.29
Bedford Green LLC		20,352,385	0.25
Bedford Plaza Tenants Corp.		17,825,255	0.22
Total		\$378,257,545	4.66%

(1) Based on the assessed values for computing 2019-20 tax collections.
(2) Based on the District full valuations for the 2019-20 fiscal year of \$8,125,029,056.

Source: District officials.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which it is contracted. No installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the District determines to issue a particular debt obligation amortizing on the basis of 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 and such required annual installments on its notes.

Debt Limit. The District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of taxable real estate of the District, subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the rate which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS"). The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such rate shall be determined.

Statutory Procedure

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

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

Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation

Computation of Debt Contracting Limitation

<u>Town</u>	<u>Assessed Valuations</u>	<u>Equalization Rate ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Full Valuations</u>
Bedford	\$412,030,284	10.90%	\$3,780,121,872
Mt. Kisco	293,147,240	16.27	1,801,783,897
New Castle	70,669,290	19.10	369,996,283
North Castle	4,070,110	2.26	180,093,363
Pound Ridge	357,350,932	17.93	<u>1,993,033,642</u>
Total Full Valuation			<u>\$8,125,029,056</u>
2019-20 Debt-Contracting Limitation: (10% of Full Valuation)			<u><u>\$ 812,502,906</u></u>

(1) Final rates as established by the ORPTS.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

**Statement of Debt Contracting Power ⁽¹⁾
As of January 14, 2020**

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Debt Contracting Limitation:	\$812,502,906	100.00%
Gross Indebtedness:		
Serial Bonds	56,364,647	6.94%
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>-0-</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
	<u>56,364,647</u>	<u>6.94%</u>
Deductions ⁽²⁾	<u>-0-</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
Net Debt	<u>56,364,647</u>	<u>6.94%</u>
Net Debt Contracting Margin	<u><u>\$756,138,259</u></u>	<u><u>93.06%</u></u>

(1) Excludes installment purchase debt of approximately \$0.7 million.

(2) The District expects to receive State building aid for approximately 10% of debt service related to the current building program. Such estimate, however, has not been certified by the State and, therefore, no deduction has been taken to compute the District's debt limit.

Short-Term Indebtedness

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District is authorized to issue short-term indebtedness, in the form of notes as specified by such statute, to finance both capital and operating purposes.

The District is also authorized by law to issue tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes to provide cash for operating expenditures. Borrowings for this purpose are restricted by formulas contained in the Local Finance Law and the Regulations issued under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Notes may be renewed from time to time but not beyond three years in the case of revenue anticipation notes or five years for tax anticipation notes. Budget notes may be issued to finance current operating expenditures for which there is no

appropriation or the amount so appropriated is not sufficient. Generally, the amount of budget notes issued may not exceed 5% of the budget and must be redeemed in the next fiscal year.

Tax Anticipation Notes

The District has not issued tax anticipation notes in the last 5 completed fiscal years. District officials will continue to monitor the cash position to determine if such a financing will be needed in future years.

Bond Anticipation Notes

The District does not currently have any bond anticipation notes outstanding.

Installment Purchase Contracts

The District from time-to-time enters into financing leases or installment purchase contracts as such leases are described under State law. Under State law, installment purchase contracts are deemed to be executory only to the extent that moneys have been appropriated and are available therefor. Such contracts do not constitute general obligations of the District secured by a faith and credit pledge of the District’s taxing powers. The total amount of periodic payments, exclusive of interest, due on installment purchase contracts may not exceed 40% of the District’s constitutional debt limit. Such obligations presently represent approximately 0.26% of the District’s maximum debt authority. At June 30, 2019, the balance for such contracts was \$1,177,749 (See page 43 in the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2019).

The following table is a summary of the maturity of installment purchase debt:

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2020 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 817,001	\$ 80,689	\$ 897,690
2021	648,140	57,593	705,733
2022	486,660	34,212	520,873
2023	133,964	13,836	147,800
2024	87,936	3,853	91,789
2025	12,473	141	12,614
	<u>\$2,186,174</u>	<u>\$ 190,323</u>	<u>\$2,376,497</u>

(1) For entire fiscal year.

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Trend of Capital Indebtedness

The following table sets forth capital indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 through 2019, inclusive. Refunded debt and installment purchase contract debt has been excluded.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bonded Indebtedness	\$46,395,000	\$42,125,000	\$37,860,000	\$33,835,000	\$61,739,647
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>12,196,248</u>	<u>26,704,110</u>	<u>33,340,752</u>	<u>32,895,908</u>	<u>2,605,752</u>
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	<u><u>\$58,591,248</u></u>	<u><u>\$68,829,110</u></u>	<u><u>\$71,200,752</u></u>	<u><u>\$66,730,908</u></u>	<u><u>\$64,345,399</u></u>

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, other political subdivisions have the power to issue debt and levy or cause to be levied taxes 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 debt is based on the amount of the District's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit's total equalized values. The following table presents the estimated amount of overlapping debt and the District's share of this estimated debt. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness
As of January 14, 2020

Gross Direct Indebtedness	\$ 56,364,647
Exclusions and Deductions	<u>0</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	<u>\$ 56,364,647</u>

<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Net Overlapping Debt</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable</u>	<u>Applicable Net Overlapping Debt</u>
County:	11-21-19			
General Purpose		\$604,087,620	5.03%	\$ 30,385,607
Sewer		100,066,831	0.08	80,053
Solid Waste		10,216,618	1.08	110,339
Towns:				
Bedford	03-16-19	16,607,985	70.03	11,630,572
Mt. Kisco	12-03-19	16,223,581	100.00	16,223,581
New Castle	12-31-18	16,520,226	5.93	979,649
North Castle	12-31-18	6,266,490	3.51	219,954
Pound Ridge	12-31-17	1,302,855	95.32	<u>1,241,881</u>
Total				<u><u>\$ 60,871,636</u></u>

Source: County, Town and District officials, the Office of the State Comptroller and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain debt ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of January 14, 2020. Installment purchase contract debt and the net effect of estimated building aid has not been included in these calculations.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Ratio To Full Value ⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$ 56,364,647	\$1,905.89	0.69%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	117,236,283	3,964.17	1.44

(1) The District's population for 2017, according to the US Census Bureau, is estimated at 29,574.

(2) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for 2019-20 fiscal year is \$8,125,029,056.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

The District does not currently have any authorized but unissued debt.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table presents the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness, exclusive of the Bonds.

Schedule of Debt Service Requirements

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>Cumulative Principal Paid</u>
2020 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,540,000	\$ 2,326,275	\$ 7,866,275	14.76%
2021	6,314,647	1,789,485	8,104,132	24.34
2022	6,610,000	1,491,776	8,101,776	34.36
2023	6,600,000	1,242,854	7,842,854	44.37
2024	5,435,000	1,033,256	6,468,256	52.62
2025	5,610,000	863,750	6,473,750	61.13
2026	5,750,000	697,613	6,447,613	69.85
2027	2,380,000	579,581	2,959,581	73.46
2028	2,450,000	502,675	2,952,675	77.17
2029	2,305,000	423,675	2,728,675	80.67
2030	2,385,000	352,200	2,737,200	84.29
2031	2,465,000	278,275	2,743,275	88.03
2032	2,550,000	201,825	2,751,825	91.89
2033	2,635,000	122,775	2,757,775	95.89
2034	2,710,000	41,300	2,751,300	100.00
	<u>\$61,739,647</u>	<u>\$11,947,314</u>	<u>\$73,686,961</u>	

(1) For entire fiscal year.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Population

The 2017 population of the District is estimated to be 29,574 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The following table sets forth population statistics for the various towns making up the District as well as the County and State.

Population Trend

	2000	2010	2017
Towns:			
Bedford	18,133	17,335	17,955
Mt. Kisco	9,983	10,877	10,994
New Castle	17,491	17,569	18,035
North Castle	10,849	11,841	12,309
Pound Ridge	4,726	5,104	5,230
County	923,459	949,113	975,321
State	18,976,457	19,378,102	19,798,228

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Income

Per capita money income and family incomes statistics are not available for the District as such, however, the following two tables present this information for the various towns within which the District is situated. Comparative information for the County and State is also provided in these tables.

Per Capita Money Income

	2017
Towns:	
Bedford	\$73,830
Mt. Kisco	41,183
New Castle	99,067
North Castle	97,689
Pound Ridge	128,800
County	52,049
State	35,752

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Median Income of Families - 2017

	Median Family Income	Income Groups - % of Families				
		Under \$25,000	\$25,000 -49,999	\$50,000 -74,999	\$75,000 -99,999	\$100,00 Or More
Towns:						
Bedford	\$154,526	5.6%	14.0%	9.6%	7.1%	63.8%
Mt. Kisco	100,660	4.9	20.6	12.2	11.4	50.9
New Castle	226,000	1.9	3.5	3.6	4.8	86.2
North Castle	199,526	1.8	6.5	5.3	7.0	79.4
Pound Ridge	250,000+	0.9	4.8	3.8	5.8	84.9
County	114,923	8.9	12.9	11.7	10.2	56.2
State	77,141	14.6	18.1	16.1	13.1	38.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Employment

Average Employed Civilian Labor Force 2000 - 2017

	2000	2010	2017	% Change	
				2000-2010	2010-2017
County	445,400	441,900	462,100	(0.4)	4.4
State	8,718,700	8,769,700	9,249,200	0.6	5.5

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

Average Unemployment Rates

Year	County	State
2014	5.1%	6.3%
2015	4.5	5.3
2016	4.3	4.9
2017	4.5	4.7
2018	3.9	4.1
2019: ⁽¹⁾		
Jan	3.9	4.6
Feb	3.8	4.4
Mar	3.6	4.1
Apr	3.2	3.6
May	3.4	3.8
Jun	3.4	3.8
Jul	3.8	4.1
Aug	4.1	4.2
Sep	3.7	3.7
Oct	3.7	3.9
Nov	3.5	3.6

(1) Monthly Rates.

Source: New York State Labor Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Major Private Sector Employers in the County

Name Of Business	Nature Of Business
IBM Corp.	Computer hardware and software
PepsiCo Inc.	Soft drinks and snack foods
Consolidated Edison Inc.	Utility Services
Westchester Medical Center	Hospital and health care services
MasterCard	Credit card services
ITT Corp.	Water and fluid management
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Pharmaceuticals
New York Medical College	Medical college and research
White Plains Hospital	Acute health care services, preventative medical care
New York Presbyterian	Hospital and health care services

Source: Official Statement for Westchester County dated January 15, 2019. Info was compiled by the Westchester Business Journal as of April 2018.

Housing Data

**Comparative Housing Stock
2000 - 2017**

	Number of Units			% Change	
	2000	2010	2017	2000-10	2010-17
Town	6,020	6,326	6,685	5.1%	5.7%
County	349,445	370,821	373,236	6.1	0.7
State	7,679,307	8,108,103	8,255,911	5.6	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

**Median Housing Values and Rentals
2017**

	% Constructed 2010-2017	Median Value Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent Renter Occupied Units	Occupancy Status		
				Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant
Town	2.6%	733,300	\$1,585	62.5%	24.2%	13.3%
County	1.1	513,300	1,444	57.0	35.7	7.3
State	1.7	293,000	1,194	47.8	40.7	11.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

AS OF JUNE 30:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 18,467,070	\$ 13,630,787	\$ 16,962,971	\$ 21,055,854	\$ 22,445,445
Accounts Receivable	31,460	121,061	34,605	116,829	136,909
Due From State and Federal	888,020	836,743	811,301	777,638	1,123,548
Due From Other Governments	1,296,007	1,142,316	1,101,005	2,048,481	1,740,250
Prepaid Expenditures	0	1,643	0	1,643	1,643
Due From Other Funds	3,216,924	1,355,585	1,782,766	1,245,434	1,377,216
Total Assets	\$ 23,899,481	\$ 17,088,135	\$ 20,692,648	\$ 25,245,879	\$ 26,825,011
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 3,113,784	\$ 3,152,193	\$ 3,033,785	\$ 3,183,645	\$ 4,631,957
Due To Other Funds	5,570	6,099	355,645	473,290	410,848
Due To Other Governments	274,460	181,235	112,702	48,743	268,631
Deferred Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
Due To Retirement Systems	9,860,353	7,957,600	6,750,116	5,939,342	6,857,769
Unearned Revenue	0	71,200	125,504	69,597	116,298
Collection in advance	126,460	0	0	0	0
Compensated Absences Payable	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	13,380,627	11,368,327	10,377,752	9,714,617	12,285,503
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	0	1,643	0	0	0
Restricted	3,283,999	2,984,841	4,297,800	6,073,880	6,444,716
Assigned	3,040,698	688,273	854,206	4,046,953	2,552,717
Unassigned	4,194,157	2,045,051	5,162,890	5,410,429	5,542,075
Total Fund Balance	10,518,854	5,719,808	10,314,896	15,531,262	14,539,508
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 23,899,481	\$ 17,088,135	\$ 20,692,648	\$ 25,245,879	\$ 26,825,011

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the District. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the District's audited financial statements are available upon request to the District.

BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 106,622,907	\$ 107,132,804	\$ 108,834,605	\$ 111,253,899	\$ 115,096,540
Other Tax Items	6,474,493	8,220,307	8,044,542	7,814,091	7,671,921
Non-Property Taxes	1,479,877	0	0	0	0
Charges For Services	2,156,381	2,051,273	1,737,803	1,676,863	1,395,302
Use Of Money And Property	568,277	594,561	607,168	562,288	939,144
Forfeitures	1,200	0	0	0	0
Sale Of Property And Compensation For Loss	19,123	23,477	14,950	25,700	11,339
State Aid	5,643,122	6,143,455	7,122,286	7,161,114	7,651,845
Federal Aid	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	803,341	963,424	1,091,432	1,362,156	1,091,801
Total Revenues	123,768,721	125,129,301	127,452,786	129,856,111	133,857,892
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Support	12,148,213	11,366,824	10,544,410	11,221,481	13,968,112
Instruction	64,148,602	67,612,334	65,167,560	66,997,955	70,863,287
Pupil Transportation	8,469,246	8,362,022	8,790,706	9,311,963	9,078,148
Employee Benefits	33,366,476	35,254,481	30,937,238	29,532,770	33,221,774
Debt Service	6,996,351	7,164,557	7,288,497	7,108,805	7,351,501
Total Expenditures	125,128,888	129,760,218	122,728,411	124,172,974	134,482,822
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	-1,360,167	-4,630,917	4,724,375	5,683,137	-624,930
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Operating Transfers - In	353,879	100,000	0	0	0
Operating Transfers - Out	-622,432	-268,129	-129,287	-466,771	-366,824
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-268,553	-168,129	-129,287	-466,771	-366,824
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	-1,628,720	-4,799,046	4,595,088	5,216,366	-991,754
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	12,147,574	10,518,854	5,719,808	10,314,896	15,531,262
Other Changes In Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Equity - End of Year	\$ 10,518,854	\$ 5,719,808	\$ 10,314,896	\$ 15,531,262	\$ 14,539,508

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the District. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the District's audited financial statements are available upon request to the District.

**BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
BUDGET SUMMARY**

	<u>Adopted Budget 2018-2019</u>	<u>Adopted Budget 2019-2020</u>
ESTIMATED REVENUES:		
Real Property Taxes (1)	\$ 121,107,096	\$ 125,716,242
Non-Property Taxes (Sales tax)	1,550,000	1,550,000
Charges and Fees	1,574,000	1,549,000
Use of Money and Property	555,000	520,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	0	0
State Sources	7,545,656	7,998,919
Federal Sources	516,653	616,737
Miscellaneous	251,000	251,000
Interfund Transfers	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES	 <u>133,099,405</u>	 <u>138,201,898</u>
 APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE	 <u>2,180,000</u>	 <u>350,000</u>
 TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE	 <u><u>135,279,405</u></u>	 <u><u>138,551,898</u></u>
 APPROPRIATIONS:		
General Support	13,749,833	12,244,018
Instruction	70,751,542	72,110,374
Pupil Transportation	9,331,086	10,046,988
Employee Benefits	33,724,216	34,584,969
Interfund Transfers	358,000	658,000
Debt Service	<u>7,364,728</u>	<u>8,907,549</u>
 TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	 <u><u>\$ 135,279,405</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ 138,551,898</u></u>

(1) Includes school tax relief allocations

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Adopted Budgets of the District.

APPENDIX C

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019*

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

<https://emma.msrb.org/ES1438942.pdf>

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

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

APPENDIX D

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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

February 12, 2020

The Board of Education of
Bedford Central School District, in the
County of Westchester, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Bedford Central School District (the “School District”), in the County of Westchester, New York, a school district of the State of New York, in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance of the \$1,580,000 School District Refunding Serial Bonds-2020 (the “Bonds”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the Bonds for purposes of this opinion. In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies thereof.

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

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

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

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation

retroactive to their date of issuance, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

APPENDIX E

FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

“Issuer” shall mean Bedford Central School District, in the County of Westchester, a school district of the State of New York.

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Award, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of January 22, 2020.

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

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$1,580,000 School District Refunding Serial Bonds-2020**, dated February 12, 2020, maturing in various principal amounts on May 15 in each of the years 2020 to 2028, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

Section 2. Obligation to Provide Continuing Disclosure. (a) The Issuer hereby undertakes, for the benefit of Holders of the Securities, to provide or cause to be provided either directly or through Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York to the EMMA System:

- (i) no later than six (6) months following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, together with audited financial statements of the Issuer for such fiscal year if audited financial statements are then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided with the Annual Information no later than six (6) months following the end of

each fiscal year, and audited financial statements, if any, shall be delivered to the EMMA System within sixty (60) days after they become available and in no event later than one (1) year after the end of each fiscal year; provided, however, that the unaudited financial statement shall be provided for any fiscal year only if the Issuer has made a determination that providing such unaudited financial statement would be compliant with federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17 (a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933; and

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

Note to clause (12): For the purposes of the event identified in clause (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Issuer in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Annual Information. (a) The required Annual Information shall consist of the financial information and operating data for the preceding fiscal year, in a form generally consistent with the information contained or cross-referenced in the Issuer's final official statement

relating to the Securities under the heading: “LITIGATION” and in Appendix A under the headings: “THE DISTRICT,” “DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS,” and “FINANCIAL FACTORS.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);
- (b) to add a dissemination agent for the information required to be provided hereby and to make any necessary or desirable provisions with respect thereto;

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **February 12, 2020**.

BEDFORD CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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