

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE 30, 2020**

**NEW ISSUE**

**TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES**

*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 Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "Tax Matters" herein.*

*The District will NOT designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.*

**EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$18,000,000\***

**TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2020 – 2021 TAXES  
(the "Notes")**

**Date of Issue: July 16, 2020**

**Maturity Date: October 16, 2020**

The Notes are general obligations of the East Ramapo Central School District, Rockland 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 Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District without limitation subject to certain statutory limitations (See "Tax Levy Limit Law" herein).

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

The Notes will be issued in registered form, and, at the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be (i) registered in the name of the successful bidder(s) or (ii) registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") as book-entry notes.

If the Notes are issued in registered form registered in the name of the successful bidder(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate(s). Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District to the registered owner(s).

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

**THE DISTRICT HAS EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN RECENT YEARS WHICH COULD AFFECT THE MARKETABILITY AND THE MARKET VALUE OF THE NOTES. (SEE "STATE LEGISLATION - APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR", "THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND OSC COMPLIANCE REVIEWS", "THE DISTRICT – BUDGETARY PROCEDURE AND RECENT BUDGET VOTES", AND "FINANCIAL FACTORS – OPERATING FUND DEFICIT" HEREIN).**

The Notes 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. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery in New York, New York or as otherwise agreed with the purchaser(s) on or about July 16, 2019.

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

Dated: July \_\_\_\_, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
\*Preliminary, to change.

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

**EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK  
2019 – 2020 BOARD OF EDUCATION**

HARRY GROSSMAN .....President  
YEHUDA WEISSMANDL ..... Vice President  
MARK BERKOWITZ..... Board Member  
SABRINA CHARLES-PIERRE..... Board Member  
JOEL FREILICH ..... Board Member  
ASHLEY LEVEILLE..... Board Member  
EPHRAIM WEISSMANDL..... Board Member  
YOEL T. TRIEGER..... Board Member

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**DISTRICT OFFICIALS**

DR. DEBORAH L. WORTHAM ..... Superintendent of Schools  
VALTER PACI.....Assistant Superintendent of Finance  
ISRAEL BIER ..... District Treasurer  
KATHI KIVI.....District Clerk

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

**R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP  
Islandia, New York**

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**BOND COUNSEL**

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

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**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC  
Hudson Valley \* Long Island \* Southern Tier \* Western New York  
(845) 227-8678**

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the East Ramapo Central School District to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The information, estimates and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the District since the date hereof.

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## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

### EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

**\$18,000,000\***

### **TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2020 – 2021 TAXES (the “Notes”)**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, the inside cover page and the appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the East Ramapo Central School District, in Rockland County, in the State of New York (the “District,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale of \$18,000,000\* Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020 – 2021 (the “Notes”).

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

**THE DISTRICT HAS EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN RECENT YEARS WHICH COULD AFFECT THE MARKETABILITY AND THE MARKET VALUE OF THE BONDS AND NOTES. (SEE “STATE LEGISLATION - APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR”, “THE STATE COMPTROLLER’S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND OSC COMPLIANCE REVIEWS”, “THE DISTRICT – BUDGETARY PROCEDURE AND RECENT BUDGET VOTES”, AND “FINANCIAL FACTORS – OPERATING RESULTS” HEREIN).**

## THE NOTES

### *Description*

The Notes will be dated and will mature on the date as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The District will act as Paying Agent for the Notes issued in book-entry form. For those Notes registered to the purchaser, the purchaser(s) will be, or named, Paying Agent. Paying Agent fees, if any, will be paid for by the purchaser(s). The District’s contact information is as follows: Valter Paci, Assistant Superintendent of Finance, 105 South Madison Avenue, Spring Valley, NY 10977, 845-577-6062, e-mail: [vpaci@ercsd.org](mailto:vpaci@ercsd.org).

### *Authority for and Purpose of the Notes*

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including Sections 24.00 and 39.00 of the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of New York, and a tax anticipation note resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on June 23, 2020, to finance cash flow requirements in anticipation of the collection of 2020-2021 real property taxes levied or to be levied for school purposes on all taxable real property in the District. The proceeds of the Notes may be used only for the purposes for which such taxes were or are to be levied, as specified in the 2020-2021 annual budget of the District, unless all of said purposes have been paid and satisfied, in which case the proceeds of the Notes may be used for any lawful school purpose. The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for the redemption or renewal of any outstanding tax or revenue anticipation notes.

\*Preliminary, to change.

Pursuant to Section 24.00(e) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amounts of the Notes and any additional tax anticipation notes issued by the District in anticipation of the receipt of 2020-2021 real property taxes equals the amount of such taxes remaining uncollected, the District is required to set aside in a special bank account all of such uncollected taxes as thereafter collected, and to use the amounts so set aside only for the purpose of paying such notes. Interest on the Notes is provided for in the adopted 2020-2021 budget.

For a description of prior issues of tax anticipation notes and of projected issues of obligations for capital and operating purposes of the District, see "District Indebtedness," herein.

### ***Nature of the Obligation***

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

The Notes are general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, subject to certain statutory limitations (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein).

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the District to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the District is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law, unless the District complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the District to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes (See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein). 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. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes (such as the Notes), revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

### **REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT**

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

Upon default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes at the suit of the owner, a Court has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to render judgment against the District. The present statute limits interest on the amount adjudged due to contract creditors to nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment. A Court also has the power, in proper and appropriate proceedings, to order payment of a judgment on such notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the District and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes, the owners of such Notes could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the District to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the District subject to

taxation by the District sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of Noteholders, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

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

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

## ***Bankruptcy***

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

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

## **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**

For any Notes issued in book-entry-only format, the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for such Notes. Such Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities 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. One fully registered note certificate will be issued for the Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP and deposited with DTC.

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

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

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



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

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

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.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE SUPPLIED BY DTC, BUT THE DISTRICT TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE DISTRICT WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENTS BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND NOTES OR (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS.

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

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

## **MARKET MATTERS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE**

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

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

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell all or a part of the Notes prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Notes. The market value of the Notes is dependent upon the ability of holder to potentially incur a capital loss if such Notes are sold prior to its maturity.

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "State Aid" and "Events Affecting New York School Districts" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a 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.

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the

World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to continue to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been recent efforts to relax some of the restrictions put in place following the initial outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the Federal government and State to address it are expected to negatively impact federal and local economies, including the economy of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 on the State's operations and financial condition is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances as a result of COVID-19 is extremely difficult to predict due to the uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions have been or may continue to be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The spread of the outbreak or resurgence later in the year could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "State Aid" and "Events Affecting New York School Districts" herein).

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

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

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

On March 9, 2020, following the recommendation of the Rockland County Department of Health, the New York State Health Department and the New York State Education Department, all school buildings and the District's administration building were closed to limit the exposure of students and staff to the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") and for continued cleaning, progress monitoring, and social-distancing.

On May 1, 2020, Governor Andrew Cuomo announced that New York State schools would remain closed for the remainder of the 2019-2020 academic school year.

Additional information from the Superintendent of Schools regarding this matter may be found at the District's website – [www.ercsd.org](http://www.ercsd.org). Additional information on COVID-19 from the Health Department may be found at <http://rocklandgov.com/departments/health/coronavirus-covid-19/>. Such websites are provided for informational purposes only.

## **STATE LEGISLATION - APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR**

Representatives of the State Education Department ("Department") announced on June 10, 2014 that it appointed a Fiscal Monitor for the East Ramapo Central School District ("District"). Representatives from the Department and the District met several times in an attempt to address the serious fiscal issues facing the District.

On November 17, 2014, the Fiscal Monitor issued a "Report of Investigation" entitled "East Ramapo: A School District in Crisis" (the "Report"). The report purported to highlight a number of factors including: (i) the District lags behind in academic performance and graduation rates in comparison to other school districts in the County; (ii) a disproportionate share of the District's budget is spent on transportation and special education in comparison to other school districts in the State; (iii) the District transports 23,500 private school students to 140 private schools, versus 9,000 public education students, with no mileage limitation on transportation and with the majority of these students

transported by contractors; (iv) 26% of the District's budget is spent on special education and aspects of the District's special education program are noncompliant with State and federal law; (v) the District is governed by a Board of Education that is primarily made up of representatives of the private school community, (7 of 9 members); and (iv) the District has the highest rate of budget rejection in the State.

The report made a number of recommendations including (i) reforming the District's governance structure to provide necessary checks and balances to the Board and Superintendent to protect public school students; (ii) increasing State funding above current levels; (iii) diversity training by the Board and training to ensure greater transparency; (iv) State Education Department review to ensure appropriate service for ELL (English Language Learners) and immigrant students; (v) community leaders should work to bridge the divide between the public and private school communities. The full report can be found at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/docs/east-ramapo-fiscal-monitor-presentation.pdf>.

In 2015, the Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner") authorized the appointment of three state monitors to oversee the District. In August 2015, a former chancellor for the New York City schools was appointed as lead monitor with two additional individuals comprising the team (the "Monitor"). The Monitor released a report in December 2015 calling for sweeping changes in the District and recommending a permanent monitor with veto power — a recommendation made by a prior report. The monitors continue to oversee the District and issue an annual report.

The monitors' 2016-17 year end fiscal report is available at:  
<http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/east-ramapo-2016-17-year-end-monitor-fiscal-report.pdf>

The monitors' 2017-18 year end fiscal report is available at:  
<http://www.nysed.gov/common/nysed/files/east-ramapo-report-december-2018.pdf>

In June 2016, legislation was enacted providing for greater State fiscal and programmatic oversight of the District (the "2016 Act"). Pursuant to the 2016 Act, the District received \$3 million in additional State funding for the 2016-17 fiscal year, with \$1 million coming from the State treasury and \$2 million from aid to localities available under Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2016. The 2016 Act provided that the Commissioner shall appoint up to three monitors to carry out the provisions of the 2016 Act, including but not limited to providing oversight, guidance and technical assistance related to the educational and fiscal policies, practices, programs and decisions of the District, the Board and the Superintendent. In order to receive the \$1 million of funds, the District was required to develop and did develop a long-term strategic academic and fiscal improvement plan within six months of the enactment of the 2016 Act. During the effective period of the 2016 Act the monitors and the Commissioner undertook periodic enhanced reviews of the District fiscal and academic programs. Further, the board of education, in consultation with the monitors, shall annually submit the school district's proposed budget for the next succeeding school year to the commissioner. The commissioner shall review the budget and shall present his or her findings to the board of education. The board of education shall make adjustments to the proposed budget consistent with any recommendations made by the commissioner. The 2016 Act expired on June 30, 2017.

In October 2017, monitors of the District released a report that found the District was taking actions to improve its financial stability, academic opportunities and outcomes for all students, success for students with disabilities and English language learners, and compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

In the report on the District's progress, the monitors noted the District collaborated with them and community stakeholders to develop and implement strategic and academic improvement plans. The fiscal improvement plan aligned fiscal resources with strategic academic plan, noted risks and liabilities, identified internal control improvement opportunities and examined long-term fiscal sustainability.

As a result, the District:

- Increased its General Fund unassigned fund balance to \$4.2 million as of June 30, 2016, \$9.2 million as of June 30, 2017 and \$8.4 million as of June 30, 2018;
- Restored full-day kindergarten for all students and elementary arts programming using a \$3 million grant from New York State;
- Provided additional academic opportunities in the 2017-18 budget including:

- offering summer academies in music, computer science, health science, extended school year for K-8 students and interrupted instruction for grades 9 & 10;
- expanding English as a New Language and bilingual instruction;
- adding a STEAM program;
- strengthening special education instruction; and
- increasing teacher supports;
- Embarked on a \$59.1 million capital improvement plan to address the district’s most critical infrastructure needs; and
- Strengthened its financial management practices, implemented an improved accounting policy and vigorously monitors expenditures.

### ***Cybersecurity***

The District, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the District faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the District invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

## **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 “Susceptible.”

See the State Comptroller’s official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to such website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. The last audit conducted by OSC was released on November 20, 2019. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District were providing transportation to eligible nonpublic school students.

OSC conducted an audit dated September 12, 2018 of 10 school districts throughout New York State to determine whether school districts were providing physical education classes consistent with the regulations of the Commissioner of the New York State Education Department.

OSC also conducted an audit dated June 21, 2016. The purpose of this audit was to assess the District's progress as of January 2016 in implementing recommendations in the audit reports released in 2011 and 2013. Of the five audit recommendations from the 2013 report, one recommendation was fully implemented, one was partially implemented and three were not implemented. Of the 11 audit recommendations from the 2011 report, one recommendation was fully implemented, seven were partially implemented, two were not implemented and one was not applicable.

## **LITIGATION**

The following summarizes litigation pending or recently concluded.

**NAACP, Spring Valley Branch, et. al. v East Ramapo Central School District, et. al. Case No. 7:17-cv-08943-CS-JCM:** This case has been filed in Federal District Court and claims the current method of electing Board members fails to comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973. The claim is being vigorously pursued by the plaintiffs and is being moved along at a very sharp rate. Plaintiffs desire a complete overhaul of the manner in which Board members are elected, implementing a ward voting system. The plaintiffs seek equitable relief, a change in the voting method and system, not fiscal relief. Nonetheless, the estimated cost for defending this litigation is anticipated to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000). In a decision received by the district on May 26 federal District Court ruled in favor of the NAACP. Succinctly, the court ordered board voting to be implemented by the district and suspended the elections which are otherwise going to take place on June 9, 2020. The District has appealed the case to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. The appeal is under an expedited briefing schedule with oral argument anticipated during the week of August 17, 2020. During the pendency of the appeal, the District Court ordered no elections to take place. The four members of the board whose terms would otherwise end June 30, 2020, remain in their positions as holdovers in their positions until the next election. The board thus continues to have nine fully active, voting members.

**East Ramapo Central School District v. New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal, No. 60093-13, Supreme Court of the State of New York, Nassau County, and the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division – Second Department.** This is a state court action in which the District sued its insurer for breach of contract arising out of the insurer's disclaimer of coverage for the defendants in *Montesa, et al. v. Schwartz, et al.*, No. No. 7:12-cv-06057-CS-JCM (S.D.N.Y.). The court granted the District's motion for partial summary judgment on the issue of liability to defend the District and ruled that NYSIR was obligated to reimburse the District for its defense costs. On the amount of damages for NYSIR's breach of contract, the court granted summary judgment to the District in part, awarding it \$187,500 of more than \$2 million in attorneys' fees. The District has appealed that decision to the Appellate Division – Second Department. The Appellate Division recently issued a decision which supported many of the District claims, but not all. The case is now back up on appeal to the Appellate Division and awaiting decision.

**Eugene Lucas, as President, East Ramapo Maintenance, Transportation Special Services and Security Employee Union, et. al. v. the Board of Education, East Ramapo Central School District, Dr. Joel Klein, et. al., Rockland County Supreme Court Index No. SU- Index No.: 31187/2018:** This is an Article 78 Proceeding concerning the termination of twenty (20) school bus driver positions which occurred in 2014. In a prior decision, Judge Thorsen determined the District did not comply with the NYS Open Meetings Law on May 6, 2014 when drivers were terminated. The District also took action in November 2018 consistent with the Judge's decision. Following the Board action in November the plaintiffs filed the present action contending that the drivers should have been rehired after the November 2017 action by the Board. The District responded to the suit and successfully won the case. The opposing side appealed the case. Oral argument in this case took place on June 23, 2020. It is expected that a decision will be rendered sometime in the next 6 to 9 months.

**Diederich v. East Ramapo Central School District, et al.:** This is a civil rights action originally filed in Albany County Supreme Court and later removed to federal court in the Northern District of New York. Broadly speaking, the plaintiff alleges that Hasidic yeshivas operating within the state, including those operating within the East Ramapo CSD, violate their students' civil rights by depriving them of the secular education required under state law. In addition to the civil rights claims, the complaint includes a civil RICO claim. The lawsuit seeks both injunctive relief and damages, although the amount and basis for damages remain unclear. The plaintiff's claims appear to be meritless, largely because he does not have standing to assert claims on behalf of the Hasidic students or their parents. We have

filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety as against East Ramapo and are awaiting a decision from the court. The opposing side is planning to withdraw the case.

**Tax Matters:** There are currently pending certiorari proceedings, the results of which could require the payment of future tax refunds by the School District if existing assessment rolls are modified and based on the outcome of litigation proceedings. However, the amount of these possible refunds cannot be determined at the present time. Any payments resulting from adverse decisions will be funded in the year the payment is made.

**Insurance Matters:** The District insurance carrier and its former carrier, NYSIR, continue to handle several cases of varied nature. These are, to the best of this office's knowledge, covered by the District's indemnity clauses. It might behoove the District to receive a complete overview of those cases from the respective carriers.

**Special Education:** There are a few pending cases relating to parents of special education students who have filed claims for reimbursement for their costs of private school placements for these children. The School District's legal counsel has not valued the annual costs of these various claims. On due process complaint that is awaiting decision (IHRS Case No. 98058) from the independent hearing officer. Depending on the ruling, the District or the parent's attorney could file an appeal with the SRO and then to federal district court for possible further appeal of the decision by the SRO.

There are various personal injury claims pending against the District which are being defended by various counsel assigned through the District's insurance carrier, NYSIR and its new insurance company. NYSIR is covering costs related to the defense of these matters through the insurance policy the District currently has with NYSIR.

## **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 Notes 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 Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes from gross income pursuant to Section 103 of the Code.

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

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, 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 this 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 Notes.

### ***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 Notes in order that interest on the Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 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 the exclusion of interest on the Notes 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 Notes. It does not purport to address all aspects of federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Note. 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 Notes.

Prospective owners of the Notes 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 Notes 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 Note (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the “issue price” of a maturity (a note 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 Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Notes is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of the Official Statement. Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that, for any Notes having OID (a “Discount Notes”), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes 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 Notes.

In general, under Section 1288 of the Code, OID on a Discount Note 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 Note. An owner’s adjusted basis in a Discount Note is increased by accrued OID for purposes of determining gain or loss on sale, exchange, or other disposition of such Discount Note. Accrued OID may be taken into account as an increase in the amount of tax-exempt income received or deemed to have been received for purposes of determining various other tax consequences of owning a Discount Note even though there will not be a corresponding cash payment.

Owners of Discount Notes 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 Notes.



## ***Note Premium***

In general, if an owner acquires a note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “bond premium” on that note (a “Premium Note”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Note must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Note, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Note, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Note callable prior to its stated maturity date, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on such note). An owner of a Premium Note 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 Note, 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 Note may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Note 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 Note 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 Notes.

## ***Information Reporting and Backup Withholding***

Information reporting requirements apply to interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. 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 Note through a brokerage account has executed a Form W-9 in connection with the establishment of such account, as generally can be expected, no backup withholding should occur. In any event, backup withholding does not affect the excludability of the interest on the Notes 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 Notes under federal or state law or otherwise prevent beneficial owners of the Notes 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 Notes.

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

## ***Legal Matters***

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

## **DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING**

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 with respect to the Notes, the District will execute an Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

## **MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**

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

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

## **RATING**

The District has not applied for a rating of the Notes. The Notes may be rated at the option and at the cost of the purchaser.

The District’s outstanding uninsured bonds are assigned a rating of “Baa2” by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”)

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 Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information may be obtained upon request from Valter Paci, Assistant Superintendent of Finance, 105 South Madison Avenue, Spring Valley, New York 10977, (845) 577-6062, e-mail: [vpaci@ercsd.org](mailto:vpaci@ercsd.org) or from the District’s Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 822 Route 82 – Suite 310, Hopewell Junction, New York 12533, (845) 227-8678.

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 holders of any of the Notes.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at [www.capmark.org](http://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.

EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Harry Grossman  
President of the Board and Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: July \_\_\_\_, 2020

**APPENDIX A**

**THE DISTRICT**

## **THE DISTRICT**

### ***General Information***

East Ramapo Central School District is the second largest school district in Rockland County. Located 25 miles northwest of New York City, in the center of Rockland County, the District encompasses approximately 33 square miles, primarily within the Town of Ramapo, with a small portion situated in the Towns of Clarkstown and Haverstraw. The District encompasses the Villages of Chestnut Ridge, New Hempstead, Kaser, Pomona, Spring Valley and Wesley Hills, plus the unincorporated areas of Hillcrest and Monsey, as well as sections of Haverstraw, New City and Pearl River.

The District is served by a road network which includes the New York State Thruway (I87), Interstate 287, the Palisades Interstate Parkway, the Garden State Parkway and New York State Routes 17, 45, 202 and 306. There is Conrail freight service and Metro North passenger services within the District.

Orange & Rockland Utilities provides electricity and gas service to residential, commercial and industrial users.

Fire protection is furnished throughout the District by volunteer fire companies and through fire protection districts.

Police protection is provided by local town and village police departments.

### ***District Organization***

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education. Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board of Education. Pursuant to a recent Executive Order school district elections and budget votes that normally would have been held on May 19, 2020 were postponed until June 16, 2020. At such time, the District's 2020-2021 proposed budget was submitted to voters for approval. Board members are generally elected for a term of three years, unless filling a vacancy.

In early July of each year, the Board of Education meets for the purpose of reorganization. At that time, the Board elects a President and Vice President, and appoints a District Clerk and District Treasurer.

On June 16, 2016, the State Legislature approved legislation providing for greater State fiscal and programmatic oversight of the District. Please see "STATE LEGISLATION – APPOINTMENT OF MONITOR" herein.

On June 17, 2020, Superintendent Deborah Wortham announced her resignation effective October 1, 2020. Superintendent Wortham has served the school district in this capacity for the past five years.

### ***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, Assistant Superintendent of Finance and the District Clerk.

### ***Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures***

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

## ***Budgetary Procedure and Recent Budget Votes***

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

Pursuant to a recent Executive Order school district elections and budget votes that normally would have been held on May 19, 2020 were postponed until June 16, 2020. At such time, the District’s 2020-2021 proposed budget was submitted to voters for approval.

The Budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was *not* approved by a majority of qualified voters of the District on June 16, 2020 by a margin of 6,917 to 3,850. A re-vote is tentatively scheduled for July 31, 2020.

The Budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year was approved by a majority of qualified voters of the District on May 21, 2019 by a margin of 2,922 to 1,892. This budget called for a tax levy increase of 2.00%. See Appendix B for a summary of the 2019-20 budget.

The Budget for the 2018-19 fiscal year was *not* approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District on May 15, 2018 by margin of 3,342 to 2,728. On June 19, 2018, the voters again rejected the 2018-19 school budget, forcing the District to adopt a contingency budget. Officials were required by law to resort to a contingency budget, with \$4.3 million trimmed from the \$237.3 million budget proposal that failed during the revote. According to the unofficial results provided by the District 2,509 voters supported the budget proposition, while 3,137 were against it. The budget that failed called for a 2.89% tax levy increase, which was within the State’s tax cap limit.

The Budget for the 2017-18 fiscal year was not approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District on May 16, 2017 by margin of 9,986 to 1,441. The budget called for a 2.49% tax levy increase, an amount which exceeded the tax levy limit, and required approval by a super majority or 60% of the voters. On June 20, 2017, the District called for a second vote on the 2017-18 fiscal year budget with a 1.48% tax levy increase, which was equal to the maximum allowable tax levy increase. The budget was approved by a margin of 2,121 to 1,809.

The Budget for the 2016-17 fiscal year was approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District on May 17, 2016 by a margin of 4,544 to 3,615. This budget called for a tax levy increase of 1.69% which was equal to the maximum allowable tax levy increase.

The Budget for the 2015-16 fiscal year was approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District on May 19, 2015 by a margin of 5,200 to 4,193. This budget called for a tax levy increase of 1.26%.

## ***School Enrollment Trends***

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>School Year</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
2015-16	8,539	2020-21	9,580
2016-17	8,547	2021-22	9,700
2017-18	8,841	2022-23	9,800
2018-19	8,866		
2019-20	9,540		

Note: The District also has approximately 27,500 non-public students which utilize the District’s transportation services, textbooks, and special education services.

Source: School District records and estimates.

## ***District Facilities***

The District presently operates ten elementary schools, one middle school, two high schools, one special education school, an administration center and a transportation facility.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Summit Park Elementary School	K-3	756	1961, 1966
Margetts Elementary School	K-3	756	1964
Hempstead Elementary School	K-6	756	1955, 1964
Grandview Elementary School	K-3	756	1961,1964
Fleetwood Elementary School	K-3	756	1961,1964
Kakiat Elementary	K-3	1,745	1960, 1966, 1982
Lime Kiln Elementary School	4-6	756	1966
Eldorado Elementary School	4-6	756	1969
Elmwood Elementary School	4-6	756	1966
Chestnut Ridge Middle School	7-8	1,114	1970
Pomona Middle School	7-8	1,638	1964, 1966
Spring Valley Senior High School	9-12	1,891	1955,1959,1967, 1982
Ramapo Senior High School	10-12	2,108	1964, 1967

## ***District Employees***

<u>Employees Represented</u>	<u>Union Representation</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
72	Association of Educational Secretaries	06-30-2019 <sup>(1)</sup>
26	East Ramapo Building Administrators' Association	06-30-2018 <sup>(1)</sup>
75	East Ramapo Custodial Association	06-30-2020
813	East Ramapo Teachers' Association	06-30-2021
26	New York State Nurses Association	06-30-2020
53	East Ramapo Maintenance, Transportation, Security and Special Employees' Association	06-30-2020
13	Supervisors of Business Services Staff Unit	06-30-2022
182	Teaching Assistants of East Ramapo	06-30-2024
3	East Ramapo Association of Instructional Supervisors	06-30-2020
139	East Ramapo Association of Substitute Teachers	06-30-2022
10	East Ramapo Association of Occupational Therapy Assistants	06-30-2020
10	Family Resource Coordinators	06-30-2022

(1) Currently under negotiations.  
Source: School 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 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 amortized such ERS contributions for the 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 fiscal years, however the District has not amortized contributions in subsequent fiscal years.

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 TRS 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 TRS 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 TRS SCO plan 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 participated in the TRS SCO plan.

### **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 last five fiscal years and as budgeted for the 2019-2020 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	ERS	TRS
2015	\$1,732,360	\$13,600,704
2016	2,050,812	10,829,755
2017	2,529,370	10,587,899
2018	3,148,226	9,420,314
2019	3,037,223	10,358,443
2020 (Budget)	2,653,115	8,463,122

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

### ***Other Post Employment Benefits***

The District provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. School Districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing retiree health benefits or increasing health care contributions received or paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees. This protection from unilateral reduction of benefits had been extended annually by the New York State Legislature until recently when legislation was enacted to make permanent these health insurance benefit protections for retirees. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of the date hereof. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB), which supersedes GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions. GASB Statement 75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past period of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position (if any).

The District's net position has been restated as follows:

#### GASB Statement 75 Implementation

Changes in the Total OPEB liability:

Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 402,682,594
Service Cost	14,324,306
Interest	12,308,197
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(29,119,405)
Benefit Payments	<u>(13,567,606)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>(16,054,508)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 386,628,086</u></u>

### ***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 of Finance 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 to bank deposits, the District is permitted to invest moneys in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America and obligations of the State. Other eligible investments for the District include: revenue and tax anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the District (investment subject to approval of the State Comptroller); obligations of certain public authorities or agencies; obligations issued pursuant to Section 109(b) of the General Municipal Law (certificates of participation) and certain obligations of the District but only with respect to moneys of a reserve fund established pursuant to Section 6 of the General Municipal Law. The District may also utilize repurchase agreements to the extent such agreements are based upon direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States of America. Repurchase agreements are subject to the following restrictions, among others: all repurchase agreements are subject to a master repurchase agreement; trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to conduct business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; securities may not be substituted; and the custodian for the repurchase security must be a party other than the trading partner. All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State.

**Collateral Requirements.** All District deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provide by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the General Municipal Law of the State. Such collateral must consist of the "eligible securities," "eligible surety bonds" or "eligible letter of credit" as described in the law.

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The District's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal or exceed 102% of the deposit, the agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising from the collection such deposits in the event of a default. Securities not registered or inscribed in the name of the District must be delivered, in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank, to the District or its designated custodial bank. The custodial agreements used by the District provide that pledged securities must be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian and will not, under any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or liability. The custodial agreement must also provide that the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the collateral, the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and the substitution of collateral when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility.

An eligible irrevocable letter of credit may be issued, in favor of the District, by a qualified bank other than the depository bank. Such letters may have a term not to exceed 90 days and must have an aggregate value equal to 140% of the deposit obligations and the agreed upon interest. Qualified banks include those with commercial paper or other unsecured or short-term debt ratings within one of the three highest categories assigned by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or a bank that is in compliance with applicable Federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.

An eligible surety bond must be underwritten by an insurance company authorized to do business in the State which has claims paying ability rated in the highest rating category for claims paying ability by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The surety bond must be payable to the District in an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate deposits and the agreed interest thereon.

## 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 most recent five fiscal years is contained in Appendix B and is summarized below. 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.

### ***Operating Results***

Fiscal Year 2019-2020: The 2019-20 budget of the District passed on May 21, 2019. The budget was balanced without the use of appropriated fund balance or one-shot revenues.

Fiscal Year 2018-19: The 2018-19 budget of the District was defeated by the qualified voters on May 15, 2018. The Board resubmitted the budget for another vote on June 19, 2018 and it was again defeated. Officials were required by law to resort to a contingency budget, with \$4.3 million trimmed from the \$237.3 million budget. Administration officials believe the austerity budget closes the gap in a way that has minimal impact on education. The budget gap was covered by a transfer from fund balance, reductions in the amount principal to be repaid the capital project bond anticipation notes and reductions to staff and services, predominantly through retirements and not filing vacant positions, although there are some limited layoffs.

Fiscal Year 2017-2018: The 2017-18 budget of the District passed on June 20, 2017. The budget was balanced without the use of appropriated fund balance or one-shot revenues.

Fiscal Year 2016-2017: The 2016-17 budget of the District passed on May 17, 2016. The budget was balanced without the use of appropriated fund balance or one-shot revenues.

Fiscal Year 2015-2016: The 2015-16 budget of the District passed on May 19, 2015. The budget was balanced without the use of appropriated fund balance or one-shot revenues.

### ***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 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).

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and real property tax revenues during the last five audited fiscal years, and real property tax revenues budgeted for the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Property Taxes</u>		
	<u>Total Revenues</u> <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>Real Property Taxes</u> <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>Real Property Taxes To Revenues</u>
2015	\$210,492,427	\$145,166,836	69.0%
2016	219,396,569	146,968,267	67.0
2017	229,451,609	148,862,903	64.9
2018	235,725,404	151,192,674	64.1
2019	237,230,278	150,635,154	63.5
2020 (Budget)	241,185,222	154,490,227	64.1

(1) General Fund only.

(2) Inclusive of Other Tax Items, which represents STAR tax payments made to the District by the State. (See “*STAR - School Tax Exemption*,” herein).

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

## State Aid

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

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and State aid revenues during the last five fiscal years, and the amount budgeted for the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>General Fund Revenues</u>	<u>State Aid<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>State Aid to Revenue</u>
2015	\$210,492,427	\$59,469,291	28.3%
2016	219,396,569	66,511,944	30.3
2017	229,451,609	74,205,265	32.3
2018	235,725,404	79,145,509	33.6
2019	237,230,278	80,653,237	34.0
2020 (Budget)	241,185,222	79,553,915	33.0

(1) Inclusive of Other Tax Items, which represents STAR tax payments made to the District by the State.  
Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted Budgets of the District.

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*”). The District has received timely STAR aid from the State for the current fiscal year.

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Currently, due the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it have and are expected to continue to negatively impact the State’s economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will be required to take certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State, including the District.

The State’s 2020-2021 Adopted Budget authorizes the State’s Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to nearly all State spending, including State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Specifically, the legislation provides that the State Budget Director will determine whether the State’s 2020-2021 budget is balanced during three “measurement periods”: April 1 to April 30, May 1 to June 30, and July 1 to December 31. According to the legislation, if “a General Fund imbalance has occurred during any Measurement Period,” the State’s Budget Director will be empowered to “adjust or reduce any general fund and/or state special revenue fund appropriation ... and related cash disbursement by any amount needed to maintain a balanced budget,” and “such adjustments or reductions shall be done uniformly across the board to the extent practicably or by specific appropriations as needed.” The legislation further provides that prior to making any adjustments or reductions, the State’s Budget Director must notify the Legislature in writing and the Legislature has 10 days following receipt of such notice to prepare and approve its own plan. If the Legislature fails to approve its own plan, the Budget Director’s reductions take effect automatically.

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

In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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

The federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State's 2018-2019 Budget continues authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during fiscal year 2018-2019 and fiscal year 2019-2020 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allows the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduces federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by \$850 million or more; or (ii) reduces federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by \$850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan prepared by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State's General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (H.R. 1, P.L. 115-97), making major changes to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, most of which are effective in the 2018 tax year. The new federal tax law makes extensive changes to federal personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, and estate taxes, and the deductibility of various taxes and interest costs. The State's income tax system interacts with the federal system in numerous ways. The federal changes are expected to have significant flow-through effects on State tax burdens and revenues. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget 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.

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 (2016-2017):* The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget includes 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’s 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.

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

### ***Other Revenues***

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

### ***Independent Audits***

The District retained the firm of R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP, Certified Public Accountants, to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Appendix B, attached hereto, presents excerpts from the District's most recent audited reports covering the last five fiscal years. Appendix C contains a link to the last fiscal year audit.

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. See "The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and OSC Compliance Reviews" herein.

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.

## REAL PROPERTY TAXES

### *Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates*

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assessed Values:					
Clarkstown	\$316,676,910	\$318,082,181	\$319,789,881	\$322,013,644	\$325,491,329
Haverstraw	438,270,397	435,505,929	435,252,144	441,169,788	444,978,334
Ramapo	<u>1,059,959,242</u>	<u>1,069,839,659</u>	<u>1,080,711,350</u>	<u>1,084,179,966</u>	<u>1,099,790,684</u>
Total Assessed Values	<u>\$1,814,906,549</u>	<u>\$1,823,427,769</u>	<u>\$1,835,753,375</u>	<u>\$1,847,363,398</u>	<u>\$1,870,260,347</u>
Equalization Rates: <sup>(1)</sup>					
Clarkstown	34.00%	33.25%	33.00%	31.50%	30.00%
Haverstraw	107.50	103.19	99.65	93.92	86.78
Ramapo	15.84	13.57	12.60	11.90	11.60
Full Values:					
Clarkstown	\$959,627,000	\$956,638,138	\$969,060,245	\$1,022,265,537	\$1,084,971,097
Haverstraw	407,693,393	422,042,765	436,780,878	469,729,331	512,765,999
Ramapo	<u>7,299,994,780</u>	<u>7,884,006,330</u>	<u>8,577,074,206</u>	<u>9,110,756,017</u>	<u>9,480,954,172</u>
Total Full Values	<u>\$8,667,315,173</u>	<u>\$9,262,687,233</u>	<u>\$9,982,915,329</u>	<u>\$10,602,750,885</u>	<u>\$11,078,691,268</u>
Tax Rate Per \$1,000 AV:					
Clarkstown	\$51.21	\$48.38	\$45.89	\$45.32	\$46.40
Haverstraw	15.72	15.59	15.19	15.20	16.04
Ramapo	116.383	118.533	120.19	119.96	120.01
Annual Tax Levy <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>\$146,776,896</u>	<u>\$149,255,638</u>	<u>\$151,191,647</u>	<u>\$151,054,443</u>	<u>\$154,490,227</u>
Uncollected	<u>\$68,874</u>	<u>\$643,274</u>	<u>\$434,303</u>	<u>\$825,853</u>	<u>\$557,558</u>
Percent Uncollected	<u>.05%</u>	<u>.43%</u>	<u>.29%</u>	<u>.54%</u>	<u>.36%</u>

(1) The equalization rates presented are the final equalization rates established by the State Board.

(2) Does not include taxes levied for public library purposes.

### ***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 Laws of 2011 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, 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 (such as the 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***

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the respective receivers of taxes of each of the Towns in the District. Such taxes are due and payable on September 1, but may be paid without penalty through September 30. There are additional penalties upon taxes paid during October. By November 15, uncollected school taxes are reported to the County for collection and payment, and by April 1 the County is required to pay the full amount of such taxes to the District. Additionally, the County remits to the District between November 15 and April 1, monies which it has received from the State constituting school tax levies upon State land within the District. Thus, the full amount of the District's real property tax levy is collected by the District in the fiscal year of the levy. The County has the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes in order to reimburse any uncollected taxes to the District.

The District is not responsible for the collection of taxes of any other unit of government. The Town of Clarkstown collects the library taxes for the New City Library and West Nyack Library, which are forwarded to the District and then paid by the District to the respective libraries.

### ***STAR - School Tax Exemption***

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of \$86,000 or less, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first \$65,300 for the 2016-17 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of \$500,000 are eligible for a \$30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence. School districts receive full reimbursement from the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR program by the first business day in January of each year.

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York ("Chapter 60") gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-2016 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. However, a new homeowner may receive a new personal income tax credit in the form of a check. The dollar benefit to eligible taxpayers will not change. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-2016 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as he or she still owns and

primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget included changes to Chapter 60. STAR checks are now expected to be mailed out prior to the date that school taxes are payable. The amount of the check will be based on the previous year's amount adjusted by the levy growth factor used for the property tax cap. Any changes that must be made based on the final STAR credit compared to the estimate used will be factored into the subsequent year's STAR credit check or taxpayers also may account for those changes in their State income taxes.

Approximately 8.00% of the District's 2018-19 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 6.6% of the District's 2019-20 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2020 (See "State Aid" herein).

***Ten of the Largest Taxpayers***

<b><u>2019 - 2020 Fiscal Year</u></b>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Full Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Full Valuation (2)</u>
Orange and Rockland	Utility	\$213,414,993	1.93%
Suez Water	Utility	95,228,250	0.86
State of NY	Park Lands	79,593,830	0.72
United Water	Utility	49,860,158	0.45
Spring Valley Marketplace	Shopping Ctr	34,500,000	0.31
JHW Construction	Real Estate	33,379,741	0.30
Verizon	Utility	25,968,250	0.23
PAR Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical	25,652,802	0.23
Gould Palisades Corp	Real Estate	24,871,425	0.22
Knoll Manor Assoc	Real Estate	22,686,983	0.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$605,156,432</b>	<b>5.46%</b>

- (1) Taxpayer has open tax certiorari claim (See "Litigation" for a general discussion of such matters).
- (2) Total full value for the 2019-20 fiscal year is \$11,078,691,268.

**DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS**

***Constitutional Requirements***

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

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

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

**Payment and Maturity.** Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes (such as the Notes), or to be paid in one of the two fiscal years immediately succeeding the fiscal year in which such indebtedness was contracted, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the periods of probable usefulness of the objects or purposes determined by statute or the weighted average period of usefulness of the several objects or purposes

contracted therefor; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the District has authorized the issuance of indebtedness having substantially level or declining annual debt service. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds, bond anticipation notes and capital notes.

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

### ***Statutory Procedure***

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

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

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

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

### ***Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness***

The following table sets forth the computation of the debt limit of the District and its debt contracting margin.

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property	<u>\$11,078,691,268</u>
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)	<u><u>\$1,107,869,127</u></u>

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**Computation of Constitutional  
Debt Contracting Limitation  
as of June 30, 2020**

	Amount	Percentage
Debt Contracting Limitation:	\$ 1,107,869,127	100.00%
Gross Indebtedness:		
Serial Bonds	58,051,850	5.24
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0.00
Total Gross Debt	\$58,051,850	5.23
Exclusions and Deductions	0	0.00
Net Indebtedness	58,051,850	5.24
Net Debt Contracting Margin	\$1,049,817,277	94.76%

***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.

Bond anticipation notes may be sold to provide moneys for capital projects once a bond resolution has been adopted. Generally, bond anticipation notes are issued in the anticipation of the sale of bonds at some future date and may be renewed from time to time up to five years from the date of the first note. Notes may not be renewed after the second year unless there is a principal payment on such notes from a source other than the proceeds of bonds. In no event, may bond anticipation notes be renewed after the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were originally issued.

The District is also authorized by law to issue tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes to provide cash to pay operating expenditures. Borrowings for this purpose are restricted by formulas contained in the Local Finance Law and Regulations issued under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. Notes may be renewed from time-to-time, generally not beyond three years in the case of revenue anticipation notes, and 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 following details the tax anticipation notes issued since for the last 5 fiscal years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	Issue Date	Amount of Issue	Maturity Date
2016	07-20-15	\$15,000,000	10-29-15
2017	07-13-16	15,000,000	10-28-16
2018	07-13-17	16,000,000	10-27-17
2019	07-12-18	16,000,000	10-30-18
2020	07-11-19	17,000,000	10-29-19

### ***Revenue Anticipation Notes***

During the last five fiscal years the District issued one revenue anticipation note as follows.

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Amount of Issue</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
2014	06-24-14	2,000,000	10-24-14

### ***Bond Anticipation Notes***

The District currently has no outstanding bond anticipation notes.

### ***Budget Notes***

The District has not found it necessary to issue budget notes in recent years.

### ***Trend of Capital Indebtedness***

The following table sets forth the capital indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the last five fiscal years.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>				
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bonds	\$8,845,000	\$6,680,000	\$ 4,455,000	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 25,770,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	19,090,420	24,595,395	33,056,850
Energy Performance Contract	<u>2,024,816</u>	<u>1,146,804</u>	<u>233,857</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	<u>\$10,869,816</u>	<u>\$7,826,804</u>	<u>\$23,779,277</u>	<u>\$28,345,395</u>	<u>\$58,826,850</u>

### ***Overlapping and Underlying Debt***

In addition to the District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue notes and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. The estimated net outstanding indebtedness (bonds and notes) of such political subdivisions, based on information furnished by such entities, but not independently verified, is as follows:

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

**Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness**  
**As of June 30, 2020**

Gross Direct Indebtedness	\$58,051,850
Exclusions and Deductions	<u>0</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	\$58,051,850

<u>Overlapping Units</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Net Outstanding Indebtedness</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable</u>	<u>Applicable Net Indebtedness</u>
County of Rockland	06-04-19	\$462,819,000	26.53	\$122,785,881
Towns of:				
Clarkstown	11-12-19	101,415,000	7.71	7,819,097
Haverstraw	06-04-20	27,130,000	13.39	3,632,707
Ramapo	03-05-20	108,857,600 <sup>(1)</sup>	65.05	70,811,869
Villages of:				
Chestnut Ridge	05-31-19	785,000	100.00	785,000
New Hempstead	05-31-19	0	100.00	0
New Square	05-31-19	530,903	100.00	530,903
Pomona	05-31-19	0	100.00	0
Spring Valley	05-31-19	10,725,000	100.00	10,725,000
Wesley Hills	05-31-19	480,000	100.00	<u>480,000</u>
Total				<u><u>\$217,570,457</u></u>

(1) Represents gross indebtedness.

Source: MSRB Electronic Municipal Market Access system and Office of the State Comptroller.

***Debt Ratios***

The following table sets forth certain debt ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of June 30, 2020.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita <sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Debt to Estimated Full Value <sup>(2)</sup></u>
Net Direct Debt	\$ 58,051,850	\$492	.52%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	275,622,307	2,334	2.49

(1) The District's population is 118,078 according to 2018 Estimated Census information.

(2) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for fiscal Year 2019-20 is \$11,078,691,268.

***Authorized and Unissued Debt***

The District has no authorized and unissued debt. The District does issue tax anticipation notes annually.

## ***Debt Service Schedule***

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

<u>Debt Service on Outstanding General Obligations:</u>				
<u>Years Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>Cumulative % Principal Paid</u>
2020	\$1,580,000	\$1,126,304	\$2,706,304	3.02%
2021	2,766,850	2,474,598	5,241,448	8.87
2022	2,840,000	2,399,038	5,239,038	14.71
2023	2,935,000	2,269,238	5,204,238	20.51
2024	2,630,000	2,134,963	4,764,963	25.83
2025	2,485,000	2,008,238	4,493,238	30.84
2026	2,475,000	1,884,113	4,359,113	35.70
2027	2,560,000	1,758,613	4,318,613	40.52
2028	2,655,000	1,636,763	4,291,763	45.31
2029	2,735,000	1,518,763	4,253,763	50.05
2030	2,810,000	1,410,550	4,220,550	54.76
2031	2,880,000	1,305,894	4,185,894	59.43
2032	2,955,000	1,194,350	4,149,350	64.06
2033	3,030,000	1,082,375	4,112,375	68.65
2034	3,110,000	967,675	4,077,675	73.19
2035	1,190,000	880,250	2,070,250	75.50
2036	1,215,000	820,750	2,035,750	77.77
2037	1,240,000	760,000	2,000,000	80.00
2038	1,265,000	698,000	1,963,000	82.19
2039	1,290,000	634,750	1,924,750	84.34
2040	1,320,000	570,250	1,890,250	86.45
2041	1,345,000	504,250	1,849,250	88.51
2042	1,375,000	437,000	1,812,000	90.53
2043	1,405,000	368,250	1,773,250	92.51
2044	1,440,000	298,000	1,738,000	94.45
2045	1,475,000	226,000	1,701,000	96.35
2046	1,505,000	152,250	1,657,250	98.20
2047	1,540,000	77,000	1,617,000	100.00
	<u>\$58,051,850</u>	<u>\$31,598,225</u>	<u>\$89,650,075</u>	

## **ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

### ***Population***

#### **Population Trend**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% Change</u>	
				<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>2010-2019</u>
Town of Ramapo	108,905	126,595	137,406	16.2%	8.5%
County	286,753	311,687	325,789	8.7	4.5
State	18,976,457	19,378,102	19,453,561	2.1	0.4

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

## ***Income***

### **Per Capita Money Income**

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Town of Ramapo	\$27,345	\$26,597	(2.7)%
County	34,304	38,076	11.0
State	30,948	37,470	21.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate).

### **Median Income of Families** **2018**

<u>Median Income</u>	<u>Income Groups - % of Families</u>					
	<u>Under \$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000 -49,999</u>	<u>\$50,000 -74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000 -99,999</u>	<u>\$100,00 Or More</u>	
Town of Ramapo	\$78,379	18.4%	16.7%	13.8%	11.6%	39.5%
County	104,232	11.3	12.4	12.3	11.7	52.3
State	77,141	14.6	18.1	16.1	13.1	38.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate).

## ***Employment***

### **Average Employed Civilian Labor Force** **2000-2019**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% Change</u>	
				<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>2010-2019</u>
Town of Ramapo	46,900	50,700	56,700	8.1%	11.8%
County	139,300	138,800	149,700	(3.6)	6.4
State	8,718,700	8,769,700	9,137,600	0.6	5.5

Source: New York State Department of Labor.



**Average Unemployment Rates**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town of Ramapo</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>United States</u>
2014	4.7%	5.2%	6.3%	6.2%
2015	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.3
2016	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.9
2017	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.4
2018	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.9
2019	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7
2020 <sup>(1)</sup>				
Jan	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.0
Feb	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.8
Mar	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5
Apr	11.1	13.4	15.1	14.4
May	9.6	11.0	14.2	13.0

(1) Monthly Rates.  
Source: New York State Labor Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Larger Commercial and Industrial Employers in the County**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Industry or Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Hamaspik of Rockland County	Health Services	1,993
Nyack Hospital	Hospital	1,850
Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital	Hospital	1,751
Rockland Psychiatric Center	Health Care	1,219
Jawonio, Inc.	Health Care	1,100
Helen Hayes Hospital	Hospital	891
Verizon Wireless	Communications	850
Northern Services Group	Nursing Home	832
St. Dominic's Home	Nursing Home	820
Orange & Rockland Utilities	Public Utility	819
A&T Healthcare	Health Care	800
Nice-Pak / PDI	Paper Manufacturing	753
ARC of Rockland	Health Care	715
Pfizer, Inc	Pharmaceuticals	700
Camp Venture, Inc.	Health Services	680
Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	636
Community Home Health & Aide Svc, Inc.	Health Services	600

Source: The Rockland County Official Statement dated June 13, 2019.

## ***Housing Data***

The following tables present information for the Town of Ramapo, the County and the State and is not necessarily representative of the District as a whole.

### **Housing Stock 2000 - 2018**

	Number of Units			% Change	
	2000	2010	2018	2000-2010	2010-2018
Town of Ramapo	32,422	36,754	37,060	13.4%	0.8%
County	94,973	104,057	107,002	9.6	2.8
State	7,679,307	8,108,103	8,404,381	5.6	3.7

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

### **Median Housing Values and Rentals 2018**

	Median Value Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent Renter Occupied Units	Owner Occupied
Town of Ramapo	\$428,100	\$1,399	56.7%
County	434,000	1,463	68.7
State	302,200	1,240	53.9

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

**END OF APPENDIX A**

**APPENDIX B**

**UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF BUDGETS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
CASH FLOW STATEMENTS**

EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
GENERAL FUND  
BALANCE SHEET  
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

As of June 30:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash And Equivalents	\$ 14,602,852	\$ 15,230,990	\$ 17,139,463	\$ 17,781,220	\$ 14,114,049
Investments	40,589	40,654	0	0	0
Receivables:					
Accounts	624,536	668,402	16,921	63,875	115,176
State and Federal Aid	2,805,969	2,900,485	6,139,944	4,364,405	8,614,353
Due From Other Governments	841,060	355,096	733,211	985,418	2,674,142
Advances To Other Funds	230,886	170,886	30,033	95,782	95,782
Due From Other Funds	7,561,699	8,881,243	7,936,170	9,698,726	10,247,489
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 26,707,591</b>	<b>\$ 28,247,756</b>	<b>\$ 31,995,742</b>	<b>\$ 32,989,426</b>	<b>\$ 35,860,991</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 7,268,569	\$ 8,727,366	\$ 7,396,017	\$ 10,806,064	\$ 13,044,551
Accrued Liabilites	875,795	1,198,579	1,596,998	969,751	1,509,857
Due to Other Governments	68,150	68,150	68,150	0	0
Unearned Revenues	140,479	145,650	1,085,252	0	0
Deposits Payable	0	0	0	0	0
Notes Payable	0	0	0	0	0
Due To Retirement System	15,896,343	12,949,721	11,953,095	10,869,854	11,881,223
Unearned Credits - Collections in Advance	0	0	0	202,674	95,573
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>24,249,336</b>	<b>23,089,466</b>	<b>22,099,512</b>	<b>22,848,343</b>	<b>26,531,204</b>
Fund Balances (Deficits):					
Nonspendable	230,886	170,886	30,033	95,782	95,782
Restricted	101,715	101,744	101,815	102,005	102,534
Assigned	723,086	735,224	605,903	1,529,761	644,726
Unassigned	1,402,568	4,150,436	9,158,479	8,413,535	8,486,745
<b>Total Fund Equity</b>	<b>2,458,255</b>	<b>5,158,290</b>	<b>9,896,230</b>	<b>10,141,083</b>	<b>9,329,787</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Equity</b>	<b>\$ 26,707,591</b>	<b>\$ 28,247,756</b>	<b>\$ 31,995,742</b>	<b>\$ 32,989,426</b>	<b>\$ 35,860,991</b>

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.

EAST RAMAPO 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
<b>REVENUES:</b>					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 128,545,097	\$ 130,069,855	\$ 133,580,530	\$ 137,150,056	\$ 138,143,935
Other Tax Items	16,621,739	16,898,412	15,282,373	14,042,618	12,491,219
Charges For Services	1,938,064	2,182,843	2,202,712	2,202,440	2,400,998
Use Of Money And Property	747,012	650,924	554,213	599,353	651,191
Sale Of Property And Compensation For Loss	79,810	136,138	373,868	121,164	229,448
State Aid	59,469,291	66,511,944	74,205,265	79,145,509	80,653,237
Federal Aid	828,840	1,076,579	857,609	987,164	1,148,625
Miscellaneous	2,262,574	1,869,874	2,395,039	1,477,100	1,511,625
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>210,492,427</b>	<b>219,396,569</b>	<b>229,451,609</b>	<b>235,725,404</b>	<b>237,230,278</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>					
Current:					
General Government Support	19,447,963	18,164,697	19,432,984	19,448,301	21,113,183
Instruction	111,208,875	116,060,733	119,449,557	125,341,065	124,109,845
Pupil Transportation	28,649,561	31,139,051	33,275,690	35,446,355	38,153,467
Community Service	72,706	74,096	93,217	135,761	139,989
Employee Benefits	47,455,694	47,086,279	48,263,483	50,701,132	51,746,293
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	4,245,947	3,505,124	3,456,086	2,631,833	2,259,178
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>211,080,746</b>	<b>216,029,980</b>	<b>223,971,017</b>	<b>233,704,447</b>	<b>237,521,955</b>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(588,319)	3,366,589	5,480,592	2,020,957	(291,677)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):</b>					
Bonds Issued	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of Real Property	10,062,620	0	0	0	0
Premium on Obligations	0	0	0	3,361	22,560
Operating Transfers - In	212,603	216,566	212,902	52,990	375,975
Operating Transfers - Out (a)	(566,529)	(883,120)	(955,554)	(1,832,455)	(918,154)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>9,708,694</b>	<b>(666,554)</b>	<b>(742,652)</b>	<b>(1,776,104)</b>	<b>(519,619)</b>
Excess of Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	9,120,375	2,700,035	4,737,940	244,853	(811,296)
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	(6,662,120)	2,458,255	5,158,290	9,896,230	10,141,083
<b>Fund Equity - End of Year</b>	<b>2,458,255</b>	<b>5,158,290</b>	<b>9,896,230</b>	<b>10,141,083</b>	<b>9,329,787</b>

(a) Includes transfer to the Debt Service Fund and Capital Fund.

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.

EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS  
GENERAL FUND

		Adopted Budget 2019-20
<b>ESTIMATED REVENUES:</b>		
Tax Levy	\$	154,490,227
State Aid		79,553,915
PILOT		272,674
Day School Tuition- Other NYS Districts		1,376,476
Tuition Aid for Students with Disabilities		1,700,000
Health Services for Other Dist. Students		416,208
Interest and Earnings		175,000
Rentals		115,000
Use of Facilities		440,000
Insurance Recoveries		15,000
Workers Comp. Reimbursement		82,500
Prior Year Refunds		725,000
Other Unclassified Revenues		895,000
Medicaid		875,000
Interfund Transfer		53,222
		241,185,222
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<b>241,185,222</b>
		-
<b>APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE</b>		<b>-</b>
		241,185,222
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE</b>		<b>241,185,222</b>
<b>APPROPRIATIONS:</b>		
General Support		21,383,120
Education		127,945,467
Transportation		32,883,184
Home and Community Service		135,829
Employee Benefits		54,187,194
Debt Service		4,650,428
		241,185,222
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>241,185,222</b>

Source: Adopted Budget

EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2019-2020 ACTUAL MONTHLY CASH FLOW

(General Fund)

2019-2020 CASHFLOW	2019						2020						12 MONTH TOTAL	
	July	August	September 1-20	September 21-30	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May (est.)		June (est.)
<b>Beginning Balance:</b>	\$ 13,969,291	\$ 22,950,569	\$ 12,095,095	\$ 1,169,095	\$ 21,569,095	\$ 104,770,766	\$ 95,076,686	\$ 74,524,244	\$ 63,281,957	\$ 45,422,008	\$ 63,690,507	\$ 51,237,103	\$ 38,622,880	
<b>Receipts:</b>														
Real Property Taxes & Items	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 14,600,000	\$ 122,080,963	\$ 6,398,790	\$ -	\$ 10,146,843	\$ 161,888	\$ 1,254,462	\$ 7,420,092	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162,263,038
State Revenues	3,986,563	1,987,187	300,000	10,668,000	459,132	3,126,003	5,193,900	501,057	569,542	31,721,739	376,042	9,582,867	9,625,000	78,097,032
TAN	17,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000,000
Sale of Real Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest & Rental Income	47,662	47,958	-	14,000	100,231	111,627	68,051	90,384	77,210	40,492	6,468	-	-	604,083
Other Revenues	378,134	172,743	924,000	-	74,299	4,424	44,506	939,224	20,187	172,628	7,886	-	321,000	3,059,031
Transfers	-	652,114	-	5,000,000	395,380	1,800,000	1,655,063	3,500,000	2,872,939	-	4,712,412	882,272	-	21,470,180
<b>Total Receipts</b>	\$ 21,412,359	\$ 2,860,002	\$ 1,424,000	\$ 30,282,000	\$ 123,110,005	\$ 11,440,844	\$ 6,961,520	\$ 15,177,508	\$ 3,701,766	\$ 33,189,321	\$ 12,522,900	\$ 10,465,139	\$ 9,946,000	\$ 282,493,364
<b>Total Available Cash</b>	\$ 35,381,650	\$ 25,810,571	\$ 13,519,095	\$ 31,451,095	\$ 144,679,100	\$ 116,211,610	\$ 102,038,206	\$ 89,701,752	\$ 66,983,723	\$ 78,611,329	\$ 76,213,407	\$ 61,702,242	\$ 48,568,880	
<b>Disbursements:</b>														
Warrant	\$ 9,142,117	\$ 8,787,154	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 3,135,000	\$ 5,106,225	\$ 8,895,616	\$ 15,156,445	\$ 10,291,295	\$ 10,712,672	\$ 3,136,289	\$ 11,603,035	\$ 11,047,312	\$ 10,516,973	\$ 114,130,133
Payroll	2,188,885	3,578,246	5,500,000	5,700,000	10,821,197	11,053,099	10,774,125	16,128,445	10,848,993	10,460,934	10,424,131	10,374,616	20,358,955	128,211,626
Bond & BAN Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323,557	-	-	443,883	1,767,440
TAN Payment	-	-	-	-	17,102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,102,000
Other (Library Tax Levy)	-	-	-	777,000	5,636,624	1,086,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,499,862
Transfer	1,100,079	1,350,076	250,000	270,000	1,242,288	99,971	1,583,392	55	50	42	2,949,138	1,657,434	500,000	11,002,525
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	\$ 12,431,081	\$ 13,715,476	\$ 12,350,000	\$ 9,882,000	\$ 39,908,334	\$ 21,134,924	\$ 27,513,962	\$ 26,419,795	\$ 21,561,715	\$ 14,920,822	\$ 24,976,304	\$ 23,079,362	\$ 31,819,811	\$ 279,713,586
<b>Ending Balance:</b>	\$ 22,950,569	\$ 12,095,095	\$ 1,169,095	\$ 21,569,095	\$ 104,770,766	\$ 95,076,686	\$ 74,524,244	\$ 63,281,957	\$ 45,422,008	\$ 63,690,507	\$ 51,237,103	\$ 38,622,880	\$ 16,749,069	

**EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**2020-2021 ESTIMATED MONTHLY CASH FLOW (July - November)**  
**(General Fund)**  
**(000's OMITTED)**

<b>CASHFLOW - 2020</b>								<b>6 MONTH</b>
	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>Sep 1 - 25</i>	<i>Sep 26 - 30</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
<b>Beginning Balance:</b>	\$ 16,684	\$ 23,314	\$ 16,682	\$ 454	\$ 22,589	\$ 101,444		
<b>Receipts:</b>								
Real Property Taxes & Items			700	14,500	122,200	7,100	144,500	
State Revenues	300	1,800	200	8,700	510	510	21,645	
TANs	18,000						18,000	
Interest & Rental Income	35	38		15	70	85	243	
Other Revenues	100	130	80	70	200	210	1,111	
Transfers	300	1,200		1,700		400	3,600	
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 18,735</b>	<b>\$ 3,168</b>	<b>\$ 980</b>	<b>\$ 24,985</b>	<b>\$ 122,980</b>	<b>\$ 8,305</b>	<b>\$ 189,099</b>	
<b>Total Available Cash</b>	<b>\$ 35,419</b>	<b>\$ 26,482</b>	<b>\$ 17,662</b>	<b>\$ 25,439</b>	<b>\$ 145,569</b>	<b>\$ 109,749</b>		
<b>Disbursements:</b>								
Warrant	9,350	6,350	5,200	1,800	7,300	7,500	48,016	
Payroll	2,005	3,050	11,000		12,000	12,350	60,764	
Bond Payments			758				1,202	
TAN Payment Acct					18,125		18,125	
Other (Library Tax Levy)				700	5,900	550	7,150	
Transfer	750	400	250	350	800	1,200	4,250	
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$ 12,105</b>	<b>\$ 9,800</b>	<b>\$ 17,208</b>	<b>\$ 2,850</b>	<b>\$ 44,125</b>	<b>\$ 21,600</b>	<b>\$ 139,507</b>	
<b>Ending Balance:</b>	<b>\$ 23,314</b>	<b>\$ 16,682</b>	<b>\$ 454</b>	<b>\$ 22,589</b>	<b>\$ 101,444</b>	<b>\$ 88,149</b>		



**APPENDIX C**

**LINK TO  
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
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/ER1405330.pdf>**

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

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

**APPENDIX D**

**FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION**

July 16 2020

The Board of Education of  
East Ramapo Central School District,  
in the County of Rockland, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to East Ramapo Central School District, New York (the "School District"), and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$18,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020-2021 Taxes (the "Notes"), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the 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 Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted.

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes 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 Notes are 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 Notes in order that the interest on the Notes be and remain excludable 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 Notes, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Notes 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 Notes to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

On the date of issuance of the Notes, the School District will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes.

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

Very truly yours,

**APPENDIX E**

**FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS**

## **UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS**

### Section 1. Definitions

“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 East Ramapo Central School District, in the County of Rockland County, a School District of the State of New York.

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of July 16, 2020.

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

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s \$18,000,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2020-2021 Taxes, dated July 16, 2020, maturing on October 14, 2020, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

- (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

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

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

- (13) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; and

- (15) Issuance of a financial obligation of the obligated person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priorities rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which affect security holders, if material.
- (16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the obligated person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

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



- (d) to add to the duties of the Issuer for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the Issuer;
- (e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **July 16, 2020**.

**EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**

By \_\_\_\_\_  
**PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION**