

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MARCH 24, 2021

**NEW ISSUE
SERIAL BONDS**

See “RATING” herein

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

The Bonds WILL NOT be designated by the District as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

**WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$58,220,000*
SCHOOL DISTRICT SERIAL BONDS – 2021
(the “Bonds”)**

Date of Issue: Date of Delivery

Maturity Date: December 15, 2021 – 2040

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

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery, will bear interest from such date payable on December 15, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on each June 15 and December 15 until maturity and will mature on December 15 in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds will be subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein. (See “Optional Redemption” herein.)

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

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served as the Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Bonds will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC on or about April 21, 2021.

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

Dated: April __, 2021

* Preliminary, subject 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 these securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation, or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

The Bonds will mature on December 15 in the years and amounts, subject to optional redemption, as set forth below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount*</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>
		%	%			%	%
2021	\$3,160,000			2041**	\$3,665,000		
2022	3,300,000			2032**	3,730,000		
2023	3,320,000			2033**	3,795,000		
2024	3,350,000			2034**	3,870,000		
2025	3,330,000			2035**	3,945,000		
2026	3,410,000			2036**	1,130,000		
2027	3,450,000			2037**	1,155,000		
2028	3,490,000			2038**	1,175,000		
2029**	3,545,000			2039**	1,200,000		
2030**	3,605,000			2040**	595,000		

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

** Subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. (See “*Optional Redemption*” herein).

*** CUSIP numbers have been assigned by an independent company not affiliated with the District and are included solely for the convenience of the holders of the Bonds. The District is not responsible for the selection or uses of these CUSIP numbers and no representation is made as to their correctness on the Bonds or as indicated above.

**WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK**

2020-21 Board of Education

**Robert Troiano, Jr.
President**

Floyd Ewing III..... Vice President

Robin L. BollingTrustee

Rodney A. CainesTrustee

Dr. Pless Dickerson.....Trustee

Pedro A. QuintanillaTrustee

Michelle Wilson.....Trustee

Eudes Budhai Superintendent of Schools

Lyne M. Taylor Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations

Jeffrey Reid..... Assistant Business Administrator

Dr. Roger Bloom..... Assistant Superintendent for Personnel

Beverley CathnottDistrict Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC
*Long Island * Hudson Valley * Southern Tier * Western New York*
(516) 487-9818

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

\$58,220,000*

SCHOOL DISTRICT SERIAL BONDS – 2021 (the “Bonds”)

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Westbury Union Free School District in the County of Nassau, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$58,220,000* School District Serial Bonds – 2021 (the “Bonds”).

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

This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has created prevailing economic conditions (at the global, national, State and local levels) that are highly uncertain, generally negative, and rapidly changing, and these conditions are expected to continue for an indefinite period of time. Accordingly, the District’s overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific District related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this unprecedented world-wide event, the effects of which are extremely difficult to predict and quantify.

THE BONDS

Description

The Bonds will be dated their date of delivery, will bear interest from such date payable December 15, 2021 and semiannually thereafter on each June 15 and December 15 until maturity and will mature in the years and amounts as set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as described herein. (See “*Optional Redemption*” herein).

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered form and, when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Individual purchases may be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Bonds.

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

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

* Preliminary, subject to change.

The District will act as Paying Agent for the Bonds. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The District's contact information is Ms. Lyne Taylor, Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations, telephone number (516) 874-1800 x01803, lmTaylor@westburyschools.org.

Authority for and Purpose of the Bonds

The Bonds are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on June 21, 2018, following approval of a proposition by a majority of the voters of the District voting thereon at the Annual District Meeting and Election held on May 15, 2018, authorizing the issuance of not to exceed \$58,595,000 of bonds or notes to fund the construction of additions, alterations and improvements at the Westbury Middle School and the Westbury High School. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds in the amount of \$53,625,000, along with \$324,000 in available funds, will be used to redeem the District's Bond Anticipation Notes – 2020, which mature on April 22, 2021. Proceeds from the sale of the Bonds in the amount of \$4,595,000 will be used to provide additional original financing for the project.

Optional Redemption

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

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

Nature of Obligation

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

The Bonds are general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal and interest the District has the power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District without limitation as to rate or amount.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate 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. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. As the Bonds are being issued to finance or refinance voter approved capital expenditures, the Bonds qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.)

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the District is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such

monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp.*, 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a “first lien” on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy, to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may or may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues. The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

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

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

The District relies in part on State aid to fund its operations. There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget, the impact to the State's economy and financial condition due to the COVID-19 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "*State Aid*" and "*Events Affecting New York School Districts*" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a 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. 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 took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus in some areas and there have been 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 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 “*Impacts of COVID-19*”, “*State Aid*” and “*Events Affecting New York School Districts*” herein).

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

CYBERSECURITY

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

LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. Except as otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, the attorneys for the District are unaware of any claims or action pending which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

TAX MATTERS

Opinion of Bond Counsel

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

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

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement its opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood

of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds.

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

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

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

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

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

Original Issue Discount

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

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

Owners of Discount Bonds 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 Bonds.

Bond Premium

In general, if an owner acquires an obligation 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 obligation 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 obligation (a “Premium Bond”). In general, under Section 171 of the Code, an owner of a Premium Bond must amortize the bond premium over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, based on the owner’s yield over the remaining term of the Premium Bond, determined based on constant yield principles (in certain cases involving a Premium Bond 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 Premium Bond). An owner of a Premium Bond 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 Bond, 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 Bond may realize a taxable gain upon disposition of the Premium Bond 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 Bonds 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 Bonds.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

LEGAL MATTERS

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

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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

Compliance History

Due to an administrative error, the District failed to pay a total of \$164,646.72 of lease principal and interest due on September 21, 2019. Although sufficient funds were available on September 21, 2019, in an account established by the District, the District paid said principal and interest on October 21, 2019, immediately after becoming aware of the missed payment. The District has taken steps to ensure that this error does not happen again.

RATING

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

Moody's currently assigns a credit rating of "Aa2" to the District's outstanding uninsured bonds.

Such rating reflects only the views of such organization and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained 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 be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds or the availability of a secondary market for the Bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

Additional information may be obtained from the District's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 487-9817 or from the District's Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations, Ms. Lyne Taylor, (516) 874-1800 x01803, lmtaylor@westburyschools.org.

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

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

The statements contained in this Official Statement and the appendices hereto that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements can be identified, in some cases, by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "illustrate," "example," and "continue," or the singular, plural, negative or other derivations of these or other comparable terms. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to such parties on the date of this Official Statement, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in various important factors. Accordingly, actual results may vary from the projections, forecasts and estimates contained in this Official Statement and such variations may be material.

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

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____
Robert Troiano, Jr.
President of the Board of Education

DATED: April __, 2021

APPENDIX A
THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is centrally located in the County of Nassau, and is situated entirely in the Town of North Hempstead with the exception of several blocks in the southwest corner of the District which are in the Town of Hempstead. The District, which encompasses approximately 5.4 square miles, is approximately 25 miles from mid-town Manhattan and includes the majority of the incorporated Village of Westbury, a part of the Incorporated Village of Old Westbury and all of the unincorporated area known as New Cassel.

The District is primarily a residential suburb, with some light commercial development. Residential development consists substantially of single-family homes with some multi-family structures; commercial activity is centered in the Village of Westbury's business district. There are shopping and commercial centers located in the District and nearby Garden City where the Roosevelt Field Mall is located. The Source Mall is also located on the border of the Village of Westbury in Carle Place. Within or in close proximity to the District limits are branches of JPMorgan Chase Bank, Capital One, and Citibank.

A network of roads leads to and from the District, giving vehicular traffic ready access to the major east-west arteries leading either into New York City, or to eastern Long Island. The Northern State Parkway, with an interchange at Post Road, the Long Island Expressway, and the Jericho Turnpike (Route 25) pass through the District. The District's northern boundary is just north of the Long Island Expressway and Old Country Road is the southern boundary. The Wantagh Parkway also feeds an exit within the District.

The Long Island Railroad operates at frequent intervals from the Westbury station on the Huntington/Port Jefferson Line of the Long Island Railroad. The trip to midtown Manhattan from the District is approximately 35 minutes by train. The MTA Long Island Rail Road recently renovated the Westbury station. The improvements include a new state-of-the-art facility.

Police Protection is provided by the Nassau County Police Department and Old Westbury Village Police. Fire protection is provided by the Westbury Volunteer Fire District and refuse collection by the Village of Westbury and the Town of North Hempstead.

The residents of the District receive electricity service from the Long Island Power Authority ("LIPA"), natural gas service from Keyspan and water services from the Westbury Water District.

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 (the "Board"). Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members to the Board. They are generally elected for a term of three years.

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

The major administrative officers of the District, whose duty it is to implement the policies of the Board and who are appointed by the Board, include the following: Superintendent of Schools, Assistant Superintendent for Finance & Operations, District Treasurer and District Clerk.

Financial Organization

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

Budgetary Procedure

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

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.

School Enrollment Trends

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

<u>School Enrollment Trends</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Past</u> <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
2017	5,367	2022	4,875
2018	5,292	2023	4,875
2019	5,104	2024	4,875
2020	5,125	2025	4,875
2021	4,853	2026	4,875

Source: Office of the Assistant Superintendent for Finance & Operations.

District Facilities

The District operates the following facilities; statistics relating to each are shown below.

<u>School Statistics</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Originally Built</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Present</u> <u>Capacity</u>
Dryden Street Elementary	1950	Pre K-K	478
Park Avenue Elementary	1962	1-5	663
Drexel Avenue Elementary	1951	1-5	414
Powell’s Lane Elementary	1955	1-5	413
Middle School	1934	6-8	896
Senior High School	1958	9-12	1,195

Source: Westbury Union Free School District, Office of the District Treasurer.

Employees

The District provides services through 720 employees who are represented by the following collective bargaining organizations.

Employees

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
431	Westbury Teachers Association	6/30/21
141	Westbury Teacher Aide Association	6/30/22
20	Westbury Association Administrators/Supervisors	3/30/20 ⁽¹⁾
12	United Public Service Employees Union – Nurses Unit	6/30/20 ⁽¹⁾
42	United Public Service Employees Union – Secretarial	6/30/23
43	United Public Service Employees Union – Custodial	6/30/21
44	Westbury School Lunch Association- NYS AFL-CIO	6/30/22
29	United Public Service Employees Union – Security	6/30/21

(1) Currently under negotiation.

Source: Westbury Union Free School District.

Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier 6 for employees hired after April 1, 2012. The new pension tier has progressive employee contribution rates between 3% and 6% and such employee contributions continue so long as the employee continues to accumulate pension credits; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier 6, the pension multiplier will be 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; 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.

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

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

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

The TRS SCO deferral plan is available to school districts for up to 7 years. Under the TRS SCO plan, payment of the deferred amount will commence in year six of the program (2018-19) and continue for five years. School districts can elect to no longer participate in the plan at any time, resume paying the ARC and begin repayment of deferred amounts over five 21 years. Under the ERS SCO, payment of deferred amounts begins the year immediately following the deferral and the repayment period is 12 years. Once made, the election to participate in the ERS SCO is permanent. However, the school districts can choose not to defer payment in any given year. In both plans, interest on the deferred amounts is based on the yield of 10-year U.S. Treasury securities plus 1%.

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in its ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan. The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments as part of the SCO and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

Other Post Employment Benefits

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

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

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

The District’s total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020 was \$296,615,380 using a discount rate of 2.21% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District’s June 30, 2020 audited financial statements.

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

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

Legislation had been introduced in the last two legislative sessions to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. The proposed legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. Such legislation has not been considered for a full legislative approval and the District cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

Investment Policy Permitted Investments

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

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

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

FINANCIAL FACTORS

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2016 through 2020, inclusive is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives a significant portion of its annual revenues from a tax on real property. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

Impacts of COVID-19

The District has incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, costs related to PPE, technology systems and devices and the hiring of a COVID response coordinator. The District has paid such costs from budgetary appropriations and/or available funds. The District's State Aid for the 2019-2020 school year was reduced by approximately 20%; however, the District later received a majority of the revenue shortfall and expects to be made whole. The District does not expect a reduction in State aid during the 2020-2021 fiscal year. In the District's 2020-2021 Adopted Budget, State aid revenues are estimated to be approximately 5% less than

the prior year. The District does not believe that the increased costs or the potential reductions in State aid described above will have a material adverse impact on the finances of the District.

Real Property Taxes

The District derives a major portion of its operating revenues from a tax on real property. Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein). Property taxes accounted for 53.62% of total draft general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, while State aid accounted for 40.22%.

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	<u>Property Taxes</u>		Real Property
	Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Real Property Taxes ⁽¹⁾	Taxes to Revenues
2016	\$122,547,218	\$72,941,903	59.52%
2017	126,235,796	72,983,903	59.03
2018	136,566,045	73,836,676	54.07
2019	139,652,813	73,909,778	52.92
2020	144,929,777	77,704,266	53.62
2021 (Adopted Budget)	143,464,147	82,628,431	57.60

(1) General Fund, exclusive of the Library District.

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

State Aid

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

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	<u>State Aid</u>		Percentage of Total Revenues
	Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Total State Aid	<u>Consisting of State Aid</u>
2016	\$122,547,218	\$41,442,460	33.82%
2017	126,235,796	44,050,366	31.93
2018	136,566,045	53,320,446	39.04
2019	139,652,813	56,458,375	40.43
2020	144,929,777	58,290,936	40.22
2021 (Adopted Budget)	143,464,147	55,964,939	39.01

(1) General Fund, exclusive of the Library District.

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

In addition to the amount of State Aid budgeted annually by the District, the State makes payments of STAR aid representing tax savings provided by school districts to their taxpayers under the STAR Program (see “STAR-School Tax Exemption”).

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Due the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period of time. 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. 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.

On October 30, 2020, the New York State Division of the Budget released the fiscal year ending 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update, which projects a \$14.9 billion General Fund revenue decline and a 15.3% decline in tax receipts from prior budget forecasts. The State further projects a total revenue loss of \$63 billion through the State’s fiscal year ending 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State has announced that in the absence of Federal funding to offset this revenue loss, the State has begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. According to the State, all or a portion of such temporary reductions in aid payments may be converted to permanent reductions, depending on the size and timing of any new Federal aid. Such reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of municipalities and school districts in the State. (See also “*Impacts of COVID-19*,” “*Risk Factors*,” and “*Recent Events 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 Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 outbreak.

The federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State’s 2019-2020 Budget continued authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during Federal fiscal year 2020. Specifically, the legislation allowed the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduced federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by \$850

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

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act, a \$1.9 trillion economic stimulus bill to speed up the United States' recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. A portion of the funding will be allocated to state and local governments, including school districts, to assist with budget shortfalls and safely reopening resulting from the pandemic. At this time, the District cannot determine how much, if any, funding will be received and what uses may be eligible.

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

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

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

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

Events Affecting New York School Districts

Following a State budgetary crisis in 2009, State aid to school districts in the State decreased for a number of years with increases established in more recent years.

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

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget included an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the State's 2015-16 Enacted Budget, \$863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the State's 2016-17 Enacted Budget included a \$266 million increase in Foundation Aid and a \$189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The majority of the remaining increase related to (\$100 million) Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State's 2017-18 Enacted Budget provided for school aid of approximately \$25.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion in school aid spending from the State's 2016-17 Enacted Budget. The majority of the increases were targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as was the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget provides for school aid of approximately \$26.7 billion, an increase of approximately \$1.0 billion in school aid spending from the 2017-2018 school year. The majority of the increases 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, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.2% and building aid increased by 4.7%. The State 2018-2019 Enacted Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): For the 2019-20 school year, the State's Enacted Budget includes a total of \$27.9 billion for School Aid, a year-to-year funding increase of approximately \$1.2 billion. The majority of the increases had been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education will continue in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid will increase by approximately 4.5% and building aid will increase by approximately 3.7%. The State 2019-2020 Enacted Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

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

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

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

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

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 retains the firm of Cullen & Danowski, LLP to audit its financial statements. 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.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews

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

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as "no designation" with a fiscal score of 0.0 and an Environmental Score of 50.0 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information regarding the foregoing.

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 October 19, 2018. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the Board and District officials effectively managed the District's financial condition and whether District officials properly monitored and approved overtime for noninstructional employees for the period July 1, 2015 through April 30, 2017. The complete report can be obtained from OSC's website.

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

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates

The following table sets forth the assessed and full valuation of taxable real property, the District's real property tax levy, including taxes levied for library purposes, and rates of tax per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the last five fiscal years.

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

Town of North Hempstead

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$ 8,216,460	\$ 7,756,971	\$ 7,835,326	\$ 7,616,978	\$ 5,977,580
Equalization Rate	0.28%	0.25%	0.23%	0.21%	0.17%
Full Valuation	2,934,450,000	3,102,788,400	3,406,663,478	3,627,132,381	3,516,223,529
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	76,389,217	77,851,993	77,853,978	78,684,931	80,149,578
Tax Rate Per \$1,000	9,297.10	10,036.39	9,936.28	10,330.20	13,408.37

Town of Hempstead

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$ 283,690	\$ 347,508	\$ 384,443	\$ 343,454	\$ 419,507
Equalization Rate	0.28%	0.26%	0.24%	0.22%	0.18%
Full Valuation	101,317,857	133,656,923	160,184,583	156,115,455	233,059,444
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	1,521,198	1,550,330	1,548,345	1,564,871	2,478,853
Tax Rate Per \$1,000	5,362.18	4,461.28	4,027.50	4,556.28	5,908.97

Total

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assessed Valuation	\$ 8,500,150	\$ 8,104,479	\$ 7,960,432	\$ 7,960,432	\$ 6,397,087
Full Valuation	3,035,767,857	3,236,445,323	3,454,835,399	3,783,247,836	3,749,282,973
Tax Levy ⁽¹⁾	77,910,415	79,402,323	79,402,323	80,249,802	82,628,431

(1) Includes Library Tax Levy.

Source: New York State Office of the State Comptroller and Westbury Union Free School District, Office of the District Treasurer.

The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

The Law permits certain significant exclusions to the tax levy limit for school districts. These include taxes to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes (such as the Bonds) issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures and the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes, certain pension cost increases, and other items enumerated in the Law. However, such exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments.

Tax Limit

The Constitution does not limit the amount that may be raised by the District-wide tax levy on real estate in any fiscal year. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limit on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy.

Tax Collection Procedure

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

On or before June 1, the town tax receiver files a report of any uncollected school district taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before June 15 pays to each school district the amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, each school district should receive its full levy prior to the end of its fiscal year. However, in some recent years, the District has experienced delays in its receipt of uncollected school district taxes from the County. In such years, the District received its payments in July and August, the first months of its subsequent fiscal year.

As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Governor issued an Executive Order that extended the deadline to pay the second installment of school district property taxes until June 1, 2020, without interest or penalty. The Governor issued a second Executive Order that extended the deadline to pay the first installment of school district property taxes until December 1, 2020, without interest or penalty. Such extension did not result in a delay in the receipt of taxes collected and paid to school districts by the town tax receiver and by the County in accordance with the procedures set forth above. These extensions have not resulted in any delays in receipt of taxes for the District.

STAR - School Tax Exemption

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

Part A of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 2016 of the State of New York (“Chapter 60”) gradually converts the STAR program from a real property tax exemption to a personal income tax credit. Chapter 60 prohibits new STAR exemptions from being granted unless at least one of the applicants held title to the property on the taxable status date of the assessment roll that was used to levy school district taxes for the 2015-2016 school year (generally, March 1, 2015), and the property was granted a STAR exemption on that assessment roll. However, a new homeowner may receive a new personal income tax credit in the form of a check. The dollar benefit to eligible taxpayers will not change. A taxpayer who is eligible for the new credit will receive a check from the State equal to the amount by which the STAR exemption would have reduced his or her school tax bill. A homeowner who owned his or her home on the taxable status date for the assessment roll used to levy taxes for the 2015-2016 school year, and who received a STAR exemption on that roll, may continue to receive a STAR exemption on that home as long as he or she still owns and primarily resides in it. No further action is required (unless the homeowner has been receiving Basic STAR and wants to apply for Enhanced STAR, which is permissible).

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

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

Approximately 7% of the District’s 2019-2020 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 7% of the District’s 2020-2021 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. (See “*State Aid*” herein).

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the taxable assessments of ten of the District’s largest taxpayers.

<u>Taxable Assessments</u>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾</u>
Keyspan Gas East Corp.	Utility	\$ 248,072	3.88%
Next Millennium Realty LLC	Real Estate	148,424	2.32
HRSE EB Westbury	Real Estate	137,120	2.14
IHP Westbury (NY) Owner LLC	Real Estate	135,557	2.12
Westbury Investors LLC	Financial	104,366	1.63
Oerlikon Metco US Inc.	Real Estate	84,609	1.32
Family Realty Corp	Real Estate	82,076	1.28
Verizon	Utility	71,603	1.12
Westbury Plaza Assoc.	Real Estate	69,667	1.09
Inland Western Westbury	Real Estate	<u>61,992</u>	<u>0.97</u>
Totals		<u>\$1,143,486</u>	<u>17.87%</u>

(1) The District’s total assessed valuation for the 2021 fiscal year is \$6,397,087.

Source: County of Nassau, Assessor’s Office.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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 Procedure

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

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

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, stops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The District is in compliance with such procedure with regards to the bond resolution pursuant to which the Bonds are being issued.

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

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

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

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The debt limit of the District is \$374,928,297, as of March 24, 2021. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the taxable real property of the District.

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property		\$3,749,282,973
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)		<u>374,928,297</u>
Outstanding Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾ (Principal Only):		
Bonds	\$ 1,095,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>53,949,000</u>	
Gross Indebtedness		55,044,000
Less: Exclusions		<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness		<u>55,044,000</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		<u>\$319,884,297</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted		<u>14.68%</u>

(1) Tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes and energy performance contracts are not included in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the District. (See “*Energy Performance Contract*” herein.)

Source: Westbury Union Free School District, Office of the District Treasurer.

Bond Anticipation Notes

On April 23, 2020, the District issued \$53,949,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2020, to fund the construction of additions, alterations and improvements at the Westbury Middle School and Westbury High School, which mature on April 22, 2021. These notes will be redeemed with proceeds from the sale of the Bonds, along with \$324,000 in available funds.

Revenue Anticipation Notes

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

Tax Anticipation Notes

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

Trend of Capital Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the amount of direct capital indebtedness outstanding for each of the last five fiscal years as of June 30 of each respective year.

	<u>Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding</u>				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Bonds	\$11,410,000	\$9,375,000	\$7,310,000	\$ 5,240,000	\$ 3,170,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>	<u>53,949,000</u>
Totals:	<u>\$11,410,000</u>	<u>\$9,375,000</u>	<u>\$7,310,000</u>	<u>\$24,240,000</u>	<u>\$57,119,000</u>

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

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, other political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. The real property taxpayers of the District are responsible for a proportionate share of outstanding debt obligations of these subdivisions. Such taxpayers' share of overlapping and underlying debt is based on the amount of the District's equalized property values taken as a percentage of each separate unit's total values. The following table presents the amount of overlapping and underlying debt and the District's share of this debt. Authorized but unissued debt has not been included.

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>As of</u>	<u>District Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To District</u>
Nassau County	\$3,216,531,000	11/30/20	1.33%	\$ 42,779,862
North Hempstead Town	330,385,829	11/13/20	2.93	9,680,305
Hempstead Town	348,523,650	06/15/20	5.33	18,576,311
Westbury Village	8,138,295	05/19/20	71.21	5,795,280
Old Westbury Village	10,220,000	05/31/20	79.20	8,094,240
Westbury Fire District	0	12/31/20	100.00	<u>0</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$ 84,925,998
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>55,044,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$139,969,998</u>

Source: Data provided by County, Town, Village and Fire District officials.

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Debt Ratios

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

Debt Ratios

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Debt to Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$ 55,044,000	\$ 2,042.52	1.45%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	139,969,998	5,193.88	3.70

(1) The current population of the District is estimated by District officials to be approximately 26,949.

(2) The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2020-2021 is \$3,749,282,973.

Authorized and Unissued Indebtedness

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

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness, exclusive of the Bonds, for fiscal years ending June 30.

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
2021 ⁽²⁾	\$2,075,000	\$33,550	\$2,108,550
2022	205,000	28,738	233,738
2023	210,000	23,288	233,288
2024	220,000	17,100	237,100
2025	225,000	10,425	235,425
2026	<u>235,000</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>238,525</u>
Totals	<u>\$3,170,000</u>	<u>\$116,626</u>	<u>\$3,286,626</u>

(1) On December 16, 2004, the District issued a \$27,865,901 General Obligation Bond – 2004 (QZAB SERIES) which bears no interest. The bonds matured on December 15, 2020. Holders receive a tax credit from the Federal Government in lieu of interest on the bonds.

(2) For entire fiscal year.

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

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Energy Performance Contract

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding energy performance contract.

Energy Performance Contract Principal and Interest Maturity Table⁽¹⁾			
Fiscal Year			
<u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021 ⁽¹⁾	\$295,978	\$33,315	\$329,293
2022	307,688	21,605	329,293
2023	<u>319,863</u>	<u>9,430</u>	<u>329,293</u>
Total	<u>\$923,529</u>	<u>\$64,350</u>	<u>\$987,879</u>

(1) Totals may be off slightly due to rounding.

(2) For the entire fiscal year.

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

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Largest Employers

The following is a list of the major employers in the District and surrounding area.

Major Employers

Major Employers in the District and surrounding area

<u>Name of Employer</u>	<u>Employment Code</u>	<u>Nature of Enterprise</u>
Barnes & Noble	B	Retail bookstores
DHB	B	Body armor & sports medicine
King Kullen	B	Food retailing
Lifetime Hoan	B	Household cutlery
Westbury Public Schools	B	Education
1-800-Flowers	B	Floral service
E-Z-EM, Inc.	C	Hospital equipment/supplies
Sulzer Metco Inc.	C	Spraying equipment
Metpar Corp.	D	Metal/Plastic Manufacturer
Spectronics	D	Ultraviolet Products
Tishcon	D	Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers
<u>Employment Code</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	
A	more than 1,000	
B	500 to 1,000	
C	250 to 499	
D	100 to 249	

Source: Metro New York Directory of Manufacturers and the Long Island Leadership Guide.

Population

The District estimates its population to be approximately 26,949. The following table presents population trends for the District, the Village of Westbury (the “Village”), the Town of North Hempstead (the “Town”), County and State, based upon recent census data.

	<u>Population Trend</u>			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	Percentage Change <u>2010/2019</u>
Village	14,263	15,146	15,351	1.35%
Town	222,611	226,322	230,933	2.04
County	1,334,544	1,339,532	1,356,924	1.30
State	18,976,457	19,378,102	19,453,561	0.39

Source: New York State Department of Commerce; New York State Department of Economic Development.

Income

The following table presents median family income for the Town of North Hempstead, County and State. Data provided for the Town, County and State are not necessarily representative of the District.

	<u>Median Family Income</u>		
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>
Town	\$94,156	\$95,221	\$125,364
County	79,926	91,104	116,100
State	52,280	54,148	68,486

Source: New York State Department of Commerce; New York State Department of Economic Development.

Employment and Unemployment

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

	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>				
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Town	108,800	109,800	110,800	111,000	113,400
County	699,100	705,300	707,900	708,100	702,800
State	9,551,900	9,549,100	9,521,900	9,514,400	9,296,400

Source: New York State Department Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Unemployment rates are not compiled for the District, but are available for the Town of North Hempstead, County and State. Data provided in the following table is not necessarily representative of the District.

Yearly Average Unemployment Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2016	3.6%	3.9%	4.9%
2017	3.7	4.1	4.7
2018	3.3	3.5	4.1
2019	3.2	3.4	4.9
2020	7.7	8.3	10.0

Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
January 2020	3.4%	3.6%	4.1%
February	3.3	3.5	3.9
March	3.4	3.6	4.2
April	14.4	15.6	15.1
May	11.0	12.1	14.2
June	12.0	12.9	15.5
July	13.2	14.0	16.0
August	9.9	10.6	12.5
September	6.1	6.5	9.3
October	6.0	6.5	9.0
November	5.0	5.5	8.1
December	5.0	5.5	8.1

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

END APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenditures - General Fund
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2019-2020</u>	<u>2020-2021</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>		
Real Property Taxes	\$ 80,249,802	\$ 82,628,431
PILOTs	2,894,810	3,182,167
State Aid	58,989,365	55,964,939
Appropriated Fund Balance	10,800,000	10,800,000
Student Tuition	-	-
Use of Money and Property	1,700,000	2,800,000
Miscellaneous	<u>1,275,000</u>	<u>1,688,609</u>
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 155,908,977</u>	<u>\$ 157,064,146</u>
 <u>Expenditures:</u>		
General Support	\$12,916,172	\$15,394,451
Instruction	96,195,576	94,644,615
Transportation	9,937,817	10,577,710
Community Services	5,250	5,358
Employee Benefits	33,318,826	31,604,152
Debt Service & Interfund Transfer	<u>3,535,336</u>	<u>4,837,860</u>
	<u>\$ 155,908,977</u>	<u>\$ 157,064,146</u>

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District.

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Comparative Balance Sheet - General Fund

Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets:		
Unrestricted Cash	\$ 26,830,952	\$ 11,974,888
Restricted Cash	25,632,905	29,083,539
Due From Other Governments	0	2,245,905
Due From Other Funds	3,063,398	13,583,965
Taxes Receivable	2,510,547	4,001,951
Other Receivables	1,207,711	1,739,132
State and Federal Aid Receivable	<u>3,611,957</u>	<u>2,878,284</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 62,857,470</u>	<u>\$ 65,507,664</u>
Liabilities and Fund Equity:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,474,436	\$ 2,909,264
Accrued Liabilities	2,415,242	2,167,769
Due to Other Funds	1,525,191	2,901,829
Due to Other Governments	191,870	1,014
Due to Teacher's Retirement System	6,332,099	5,535,042
Due to Employees' Retirement System	429,027	410,000
Collections in Advance	262	0
Compensated Absences	<u>80,499</u>	<u>381,395</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 17,448,626</u>	<u>\$ 14,306,313</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 964,252</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,374</u>
Fund Equity:		
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	24,930,810	29,083,539
Assigned	11,383,045	11,491,001
Unassigned (Defecit)	<u>8,130,737</u>	<u>9,498,437</u>
Total Fund Equity	<u>\$ 44,444,592</u>	<u>\$ 50,072,977</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	<u>\$ 62,857,470</u>	<u>\$ 65,507,664</u>

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

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund - Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
OPENING FUND BALANCE	\$ 40,235,405	\$ 41,026,451	\$ 37,988,202	\$ 41,960,920	\$ 44,444,592
REVENUES:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 69,689,490	\$ 69,235,321	\$ 71,497,249	\$ 71,000,569	\$ 74,514,316
Other Tax Items	3,252,413	3,748,582	2,339,427	2,909,209	3,189,950
School Tax Relief Reimbursement	6,561,906	6,496,093	6,354,808	6,222,754	5,761,077
Charges for Services	668,032	493,229	930,260	622,542	698,138
Use of Money and Property	90,333	74,724	118,549	256,443	381,194
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	44,379	31,182	79,432	685	284,193
Miscellaneous	472,015	1,750,923	1,568,279	1,544,667	1,142,878
Interfund Revenues	3,832	3,136	0	0	3,188
Revenues from State Sources	41,442,460	44,050,366	53,320,446	56,458,375	58,290,936
Federal Aid	0	0	0	0	0
Medicaid Reimbursements	<u>322,358</u>	<u>352,240</u>	<u>357,595</u>	<u>637,569</u>	<u>663,907</u>
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 122,547,218</u>	<u>\$ 126,235,796</u>	<u>\$ 136,566,045</u>	<u>\$ 139,652,813</u>	<u>\$ 144,929,777</u>
Balance and Revenues	162,782,623	167,262,247	174,554,247	181,613,733	189,374,369
EXPENDITURES:					
General Support	\$ 9,949,787	\$ 10,711,859	\$ 11,316,622	\$ 11,477,651	\$ 11,543,276
Instruction	75,532,845	80,739,840	83,074,860	85,080,444	87,081,352
Pupil Transportation	7,659,034	8,015,265	9,059,805	9,026,673	8,335,729
Community Services	5,615	5,101	4,355	5,611	5,450
Employee Benefits	25,076,223	26,203,283	26,825,711	28,179,029	28,386,319
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	<u>2,621,625</u>	<u>2,617,899</u>	<u>2,644,162</u>	<u>2,677,090</u>	<u>3,151,565</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 120,845,129</u>	<u>\$ 128,293,247</u>	<u>\$ 132,925,515</u>	<u>\$ 136,446,498</u>	<u>\$ 138,503,691</u>
FUND BALANCE:					
Balance before Adjustments	41,937,494	38,969,000	41,628,732	45,167,235	50,870,678
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(911,044)</u>	<u>(980,798)</u>	<u>332,188</u>	<u>(722,643)</u>	<u>(797,701)</u>
Balance June 30	<u>\$ 41,026,450</u>	<u>\$ 37,988,202</u>	<u>\$ 41,960,920</u>	<u>\$ 44,444,592</u>	<u>\$ 50,072,977</u>

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

APPENDIX C
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020*

**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/P21515768.pdf>

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

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

APPENDIX D

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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

April 21, 2021

The Board of Education of
the Westbury Union Free School District, in the
County of Nassau, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Westbury Union Free School District (the “School District”), in the County of Nassau, New York, a school district of the State of New York, in connection with the authorization, sale, and issuance of the \$58,220,000 School District Serial Bonds-2021 (the “Bonds”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

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

2. Under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Bonds is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Bonds having original issue discount (a “Discount Bond”), original issue discount that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Bonds 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 Bonds.

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

requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Bonds, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Bonds prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP

APPENDIX E

FORM OF DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

“Issuer” shall mean the Westbury Union Free School District, in the County of Nassau, a school district of the State of New York.

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the respective Certificates of Award, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of April 7, 2021.

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

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s **\$58,220,000 School District Serial Bonds-2021**, dated April 21, 2021, maturing in various principal amounts on December 15 in each of the years 2021 to 2040, inclusive, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

- (i) no later than six (6) months following the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, the Annual Information relating to such fiscal year, together with audited financial statements of the Issuer for such fiscal year if audited financial statements are then available; provided, however, that if audited financial statements are not then available, unaudited financial statements shall be provided with the Annual Information no later than six (6) months following the end of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

headings: “THE DISTRICT,” “FINANCIAL FACTORS,” “TAX INFORMATION,” “DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS,” and “ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA”; and in Appendix B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **April 21, 2021**.

WESTBURY UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

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