

## **PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 27, 2021**

### **RENEWAL ISSUE BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

**RATINGS:** See “RATINGS” herein

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

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

### **UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TARRYTOWNS WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**\$671,000\***

### **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES - 2021 (the “Notes”)**

**Date of Issue:** August 18, 2021

**Maturity Dates:** August 18, 2022

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

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

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

If the Notes are registered in the name of the successful bidder, a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District, at such bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York as selected by the successful bidder.

If the Notes are issued in book-entry form, such notes will be delivered to DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof except for one necessary odd denomination of \$6,000. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the District to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The District will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See “*Description of Book-Entry-Only System*” herein).

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is anticipated that delivery of the Notes will be made on or about August 18, 2021 through the offices of DTC, or such place agreed to by the purchaser and the District.

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

DATED: August \_\_, 2021

\*Preliminary subject to change.

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

**UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TARRYTOWNS  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

John Paine .....President  
Michelle DeFilippis ..... Vice President  
Mimi Godwin.....Trustee  
Deborah Taylor .....Trustee  
Jennifer Liddy Green .....Trustee  
B. Joseph Lillis.....Trustee  
Kevin Miller.....Trustee

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**DISTRICT OFFICIALS**

Christopher Borsari ..... Superintendent of Schools  
Kathleen Ryan.....Assistant Superintendent for Business  
Mathew Kurien ..... District Treasurer  
Nelly Valentin.....District Clerk

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**BOND COUNSEL**

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

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**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC  
Hudson Valley \* Long Island \* Southern Tier \* Western New York  
(516) 274-4504**

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

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## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

### UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TARRYTOWNS WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

**\$671,000\***

### **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES – 2021** (the “Notes”)

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, inside cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns, in Westchester County, in the State of New York (the “District,” “County,” and “State,” respectively), in connection with the sale of \$671,000 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2021 (the “Notes”).

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

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 NOTES**

### ***Description***

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

The District will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form. Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser. The District’s contact information is Ms. Kathleen Ryan Assistant Superintendent for Business, (914) 631-9401, email: [kryan@tufsd.org](mailto:kryan@tufsd.org).

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\*Preliminary subject to change.

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

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution, the laws of the State, including, among others, the Local Finance Law and the Education Law, and two bond resolutions adopted by the Board of Education as set forth below.

The proceeds of the Notes, together with \$59,000 of available funds, will be used to redeem a \$295,000 portion of the District’s outstanding Bond Anticipation Notes- 2020 which mature on August 20, 2021. A \$435,000 portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes will be used to provide original financing for the purchase of various school buses for use by the District as described below.

<u>Date Authorized</u>	<u>Original Issue Date</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding 2020</u>	<u>Note Paydown 2021</u>	<u>New Money 2021</u>	<u>Amount of the 2021 Notes</u>
07/09/20	08/20/20	School Buses	\$ 295,000	\$ 59,000	-0-	\$ 236,000
06/08/21	07/07/21	School Buses	-0-	-0-	435,000	435,000
			<u>\$ 295,000</u>	<u>\$ 59,000</u>	<u>\$ 435,000</u>	<u>\$ 671,000</u>

***Nature of the Obligation***

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

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

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefore. However, Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended (the “Tax Levy Limit Law”), imposes a limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the District, to increase their annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. The Tax Levy Limit Law also provides the procedural method to overcome that limitation. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. As the Notes are being issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, the Notes qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

**REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***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. However, due to an administrative oversight by DTC, and by no fault of the District, an April 15, 2017 interest payment was made 1 day late to holders of the District bonds. Interest payments are automatically withdrawn by DTC from the Districts bank account. Although the District followed the proper procedures to authorize the deduction in a timely manner, an administrative oversight by DTC resulted in the deduction being made 1 day late. The District has since obtained an email from DTC acknowledging the mistake. (See also, "*Compliance History*" under the section entitled "*Disclosure Undertaking*" herein.)

### ***Bankruptcy***

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

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

## **SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW**

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

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

description of all such bonds and notes of the school district found to be in default and the amount of principal and interest thereon past due.

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

### **DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM**

In the event the Notes are issued in book-entry form, the Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), Jersey City, New Jersey, will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered notes registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each Note which bears the same rate of interest and CUSIP number, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

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

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each bond or note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of



ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

## **RISK FACTORS**

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

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

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

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

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

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the COVID-19 outbreak has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to continue to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency, which was followed by the enactment of a variety of stimulus measures designed to address financial stability and liquidity issues caused by the outbreak. The State also declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period. Efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 has reduced the spread of the virus and there have been recent efforts to relax or eliminate 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 continues to monitor the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "*State Aid*" and "*Events Affecting New York School Districts*" herein).

## **THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND OSC COMPLIANCE REVIEWS**

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

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as "No Designation" with a Fiscal Score of 6.7% and an Environmental Score of 23.3%.

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes.

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

## **CYBERSECURITY**

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

## **LITIGATION**

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

## **TAX MATTERS**

### ***Opinion of Bond Counsel***

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

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

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

### ***Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications***

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

### ***Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences***

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

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

taken into account in determining the tax liability of foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax imposed by Section 884 of the Code.

### ***Original Issue Discount***

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

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

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

### ***Note Premium***

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

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

Information reporting requirements apply to interest paid on tax-exempt obligations, including the Notes. In general, such requirements are satisfied if the interest recipient completes, and provides the payor with, a Form W-9, “Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification,” or if the recipient is one of a limited class of exempt recipients. A recipient not otherwise exempt from information reporting who fails to satisfy the information

reporting requirements will be subject to “backup withholding,” which means that the payor is required to deduct and withhold a tax from the interest payment, calculated in the manner set forth in the Code. For the foregoing purpose, a “payor” generally refers to the person or entity from whom a recipient receives its payments of interest or who collects such payments on behalf of the recipient.

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

### ***Miscellaneous***

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

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

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

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

## **DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKINGS**

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 Notes, the District will execute a Certificate to Provide Notices of Events for the Notes, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

## **RATINGS**

The District has not applied for a rating on the Notes.

On August 10, 2020, Moody’s affirmed its rating of “Aa2” on the outstanding uninsured long-term indebtedness of the District.

Such ratings reflect only the respective views of Moody’s and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody’s, 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, There can be no assurance that such ratings continue for any specified period of time or that such ratings will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody’s, circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.



**APPENDIX A**

**THE DISTRICT**



## **THE DISTRICT**

### ***General Information***

The District is located along the Hudson River in Westchester County about 12 miles north of New York City. The District is partly within the Towns of Greenburgh and Mount Pleasant and includes all of the Villages of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow (formerly North Tarrytown).

The area is primarily residential in character, with some commercial development. Most residential development consists of single-family homes but apartment complexes and estates are also located within the area. Commercial facilities are mainly of the suburban shopping center variety with parking facilities and featuring chain stores.

There is a considerable commuter population in the District, due to the proximity of New York City where residents hold positions in industry, finance and various professions.

Rail transportation is provided by Metro-North (part of the Metropolitan Transit Authority). Highways serving the District include the Saw Mill River Parkway, Sprain Brook Parkway, New York State Thruway and New York State Route 9A. The area is covered by an extensive network of County and Town roads. In addition, public bus transportation is available in the area.

### ***District Organization***

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education. Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board of Education. They are generally elected for staggered terms of three years.

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

### ***Financial Organization***

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

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

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

### ***Budgetary Procedure***

Pursuant to the Education Law, the District's Board of Education generally prepares or causes to be prepared a budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1998, must consist of three parts: program, administration and capital. During November and December the tentative budget is developed and refined in consultation with school administrators. At the March and April meetings of the Board of Education, the proposed budget is discussed and further refined. The tentative budget is adopted by the Board at its April meeting and submitted to referendum at the Annual District Meeting and Election held on the third Tuesday of May. Residents of the District who are qualified to vote may participate in the referendum. Prior to the Annual District Meeting and Election a public hearing on the proposed budget is held.

The District’s budget is subject to the provisions of Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended, 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 “*Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein for a further discussion regarding the budget vote, revote, contingency budget and the tax cap. The District has never exceeded the tax cap.

On May 18, 2021, a majority of District voters voting at the Annual District Meeting and Election approved the District’s budget for the 2021-2022 fiscal year. Summaries of the District’s Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 may be found in Appendix B, herein.

***School Enrollment Trends***

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

<b><u>School Enrollment Trends</u></b>			
<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Projected</u> <u>Enrollment</u>
2017	2,814	2022	2,840
2018	2,865	2023	2,823
2019	2,890	2024	2,800
2020	2,838	2025	2,806
2021	2,786	2026	2,812

Source: District Officials.

***District Facilities***

The District operates four schools; statistics relating to each are shown below. In addition, the District owns an administration building.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
John Paulding Elementary School	304	1956
Winfield L. Morse Elementary School	400	1924
Washington Irving Elementary School	544	1926
Sleepy Hollow Middle and High School	1,421	1956

Source: District Officials.

***Employees***

The District provides services through 319 full-time and 128 part-time employees, some of whom are represented by the following units of organized labor:

<u>Number of</u> <u>Employees</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Contract</u> <u>Expiration</u> <u>Date</u>
326	Tarrytown Teachers Association	6/30/22
159	Westchester CSEA Local 1000	6/20/21
10	Tarrytown Administrator Association	6/30/23
11	Non – Unit Members	6/30/21

Source: District Officials.

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## ***Employee 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 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 State Legislature previously passed legislation allowing employers to prepare for future ERS contributions increases by establishing a retirement contribution reserve fund. In the Spring of 2017, the State Assembly and Senate each proposed similar legislation to allow eligible participating employers of the TRS the option to establish a retirement contribution reserve sub-fund with respect to contributions for TRS. There can be no assurance as to if or when the State Legislature will pass the proposed legislation.

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 A-4 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 District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments as part of the SCO and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

The 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 State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year.

Uncertainty regarding the short, medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused extreme volatility across all financial markets, including those markets in which the Retirement System funds are invested. While State Comptroller DiNapoli has made recent comments that the Common Retirement Fund is well-positioned to withstand current market disruption, the impacts of such volatility on future contribution rates, if any, cannot be known at this time. (See "*Risk Factors*" herein for further detail.)

### ***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 \$137,788,100 using a discount rate of 2.21% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District's June 30, 2019 audited financial statements.

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

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

Legislation has been introduced to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and OPEB. The proposed legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts

so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. Under the proposed legislation, there would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The District cannot predict whether such legislation will be enacted into law in the foreseeable future.

### ***Investment Policy***

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

The District may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those bonds 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.

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

## **FINANCIAL FACTORS**

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A summary statement of revenues and expenditures for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020 can be found in Appendix B of this Official Statement. Information included in the summary has been derived from the Districts audited financial statements, but the summary itself has not been audited. As reflected in the aforementioned summaries, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds, bond anticipation notes and the use of funds reserved for capital improvements.

### ***Impacts of COVID-19***

The District realized an addition \$1,187,162 in additional COVID-related expenses (PPE, Technology, cleaning, additional staffing) in fiscal 2020. The District has been allocated \$2,562,235 in federal aid through the Coronavirus Recovery & Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act and American Rescue Plan Act.

**Real Property Taxes**

The District derives a major portion of its operating revenues from a tax on real property (See “*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance*” in Appendix B, herein). On June 24, 2011, the Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was enacted, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” under “TAX INFORMATION” herein). Property taxes accounted for 69.5% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, while State aid accounted for 16.7%.

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

Fiscal Year <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Property Taxes</u>		
	Total Revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	Real Property Taxes	Real Property Taxes to Revenues
2016	71,657,970	50,168,839	70.0
2017	73,572,366	50,896,279	69.2
2018	73,539,061	51,392,166	69.9
2019	76,034,930	53,536,818	70.4
2020	77,802,196	54,067,399	69.5
2021 (Adopted Budget)	81,556,366	60,583,346	74.3
2022 (Adopted Budget)	83,158,792	61,753,256	74.3

(1) General Fund.

Source: Audited Financial Statements and Adopted and Proposed Budgets of the District. Summary itself 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 General Fund revenue, excluding other financing sources, and State aid revenue during the last five completed fiscal years, and the amounts budgeted for the current fiscal year.

Fiscal Year <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>State Aid</u>		
	Total Revenues <sup>(1)</sup>	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2016	71,657,970	11,749,758	16.4
2017	73,572,366	12,792,736	17.4
2018	73,539,061	12,845,325	17.5
2019	76,034,930	13,484,624	17.7
2020	77,802,196	13,038,827	16.7
2021 (Adopted Budget)	81,556,366	13,216,045	16.2
2022 (Adopted Budget)	83,158,792	11,143,732	13.4

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 has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended

period. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it may 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 without federal funding 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.

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget provided for school aid of approximately \$27.9 billion, an increase of more than \$1 billion in school aid spending from the 2018-2019 school year. Due to significant State revenue loss as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, State aid in the State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget was 3.7% lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. However, the 2020-2021 State aid declines were offset, in part, by \$1.1 billion of increased federal funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES"). With these federal funds, State aid totaled \$27.9 billion in the State's 2020- 2021 Enacted Budget, an annual increase of approximately \$100 million or 0.4 percent from the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. The State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget also authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State aid in the event that actual State revenues came in below 99% of estimates or if actual disbursements exceeded 101% of estimates. Pursuant to that provision, in October 2020, the State announced that, in the absence of Federal funding to offset such lost revenue, the State had 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. In December 2020, a second federal stimulus bill was enacted and provided additional funding for schools in the State. As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department ("SED") advised school districts that the State Division of the Budget would, at some point, provide approval for SED to make the payments to school districts for State aid and other Pre-K-12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding. Such approval was received and the State is expected to release all of the withheld funds on or about June 30, 2021.

The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget provides \$29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-22 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of \$3.0 billion or 11.3 percent compared to the 2020-21 school year, and includes a \$1.4 billion or 7.6 percent Foundation Aid increase. Approximately 75 percent of this increase is targeted to high-need school districts.

The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget also programs \$13 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund to public schools. This funding available for use over multiple years, is designed to assist schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget allocates \$629 million of these funds to school districts as targeted grants to support efforts to address learning loss through activities such as summer enrichment and comprehensive after-school programs. In addition, the State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget uses \$105 million of federal funds to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2021-22 school year.

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. The State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 7, 2021. 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.

As described above, the State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget included, and the State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget includes, significant amounts of federal funding. The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, the COVID-19 pandemic, 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. Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. (See also “Impacts of COVID-19” herein.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***Events Affecting New York School Districts***

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. However, as discussed below the COVID-19 outbreak has affected and is expected to continue to affect State aid to school district.

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 included \$100 million in Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

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

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

*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 was 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased Federal support. The reduction in State Operating Funds support was offset by approximately \$1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the Federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these Federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 was expected to total \$27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately \$100 million or 0.4 percent. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continued prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provided over \$200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including \$1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and \$10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid 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 authorized 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).

*School district fiscal year (2021-2022):* For the 2021-2022 school year, the State's Enacted budget provides \$29.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2021-2022 school year through School Aid, the highest level of State aid ever, supporting the operational costs of school districts that educate 2.5 million students statewide. This investment represents an increase of 11.3% (\$3.0 billion) compared to the 2020-2021 school year, including a \$1.4 billion (7.6%) Foundation Aid increase. The Enacted budget would allocate \$13 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, will help schools safely reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID19 pandemic. The Budget allocates \$629 million of these funds to school districts as targeted grants to support efforts to

address learning loss through activities such as summer enrichment and comprehensive after-school programs. In addition, the Budget uses \$105 million of federal funds to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2021-2022 school year.

The District cannot predict at this time whether there will be any reductions in and/or delays in the receipt of State aid during the remainder of the current fiscal year or in future fiscal years. However, the District believes that it would mitigate the impact of any delays or the reduction in State aid by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing. (See also “*RISK FACTORS*” herein).

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 by the State to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District was awarded an allocation under the ACT to issue up to \$494,867 in bonds. The SSBA Review Board reviewed and approved districts’ Smart Schools Investment Plan and \$275,000 of the allocation has been utilized to date.

### ***Other Revenues***

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

### ***Independent Audits***

The District retained the firm of PKF O’Connor Davies, Certified Public Accountants, to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Appendix B, attached hereto, presents excerpts from the District’s most recent audited reports covering the last five fiscal years. Appendix C contains a link to the last fiscal year audit.

In addition, the District is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State. (See “*The State Comptroller’s Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews*” herein.)

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## 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.

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

Year Ending June 30:	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Greenburgh Town</u>					
Assessed Valuation	\$45,988,287	\$1,592,421,043	\$1,622,314,290	\$1,681,825,953	\$1,695,352,993
Equalization Rate	3.09%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Full Valuation	\$1,488,294,078	\$1,592,421,043	\$1,622,314,290	\$1,681,825,953	\$1,695,352,993
Tax Levy	\$33,267,844	\$34,411,516	\$35,762,936	\$36,741,319	\$37,082,996
Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	\$722.91	\$21.06	\$21.47	\$21.85	\$21.87
<u>Mount Pleasant Town</u>					
Assessed Valuation	\$14,859,039	\$15,192,523	\$15,193,241	\$15,279,091	\$15,451,819
Equalization Rate	1.48%	1.43%	1.42%	1.40%	1.37%
Full Valuation	\$1,003,989,122	\$1,062,414,196	\$1,069,946,549	1,091,363,643	1,127,870,000
Tax Levy	\$22,442,173	\$22,958,302	\$23,017,880	23,842,027	24,670,260
Tax Rate <sup>1</sup>	\$1,544.89	\$1,510.87	\$1,514.94	1,560.43	1,596.56
<u>Total</u>					
Full Value	\$2,492,283,200	\$2,654,835,239	\$2,732,260,839	\$2,773,189,596	\$2,823,222,993
Tax Levy	\$55,710,017	\$57,369,818	\$58,780,816	\$60,583,346	\$61,753,256

<sup>1</sup>Per \$1,000 Assessed Value.

Source: New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

### *Tax Limit*

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

### *The Tax Levy Limit Law*

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

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

The Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a limitation on the amount of tax levy growth from one fiscal year to the next. Such limitation is the lesser of (i) 2% or (ii) the annual percentage increase in the consumer price index, as described in the Law. A budget with a tax levy that does not exceed such limit will require approval by at least 50% of the voters. Approval by at least 60% of the voters will be required for a budget with a tax levy increase in excess of the limit. In the event the voters reject the budget, or a subsequent resubmitted budget, the tax levy for the school district's budget for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy for the prior fiscal year.

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

### ***Tax Collection Procedures***

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the respective Receiver of Taxes for the Towns. The first half is due and payable without penalty during the month of September, subject to a 2% penalty if paid during October, 5% if paid during November, 7% if paid during December or January, 10% if paid during February or March and 12% thereafter to the date of sale of tax liens for unpaid taxes. The second half is due and payable without penalty during the month of January, subject to a 10% penalty if paid during February or March and 12% thereafter to the date of sale of tax liens. In the County, taxes are collected by towns which are obligated to pay the full amount of the tax levy to the school districts by April 1. The Towns have the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes in order to reimburse any uncollected taxes to the District.

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

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

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

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

The State’s 2019-2020 Enacted Budget included changes to the STAR program. For those homeowners with incomes over \$250,000, the STAR exemption benefit was capped at the 2019 fiscal year level, rather than allowed to grow by up to 2% annually under the STAR credit program. Those homeowners with incomes between \$250,000 and \$500,000 are able to convert to the credit program to maintain the full STAR benefit.

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

Approximately 9.5% 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 in January 2021 (see “*State Aid*” herein).

*Ten of the Largest Taxpayers*

**Taxable Assessments<sup>(1)</sup>**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	2020 <u>Assessed Value</u>	% of Total <u>Assessed Value</u>
EF Schools, Inc	High School	\$63,050,800	3.69%
Consolidated Edison	Utility	52,937,700	3.09
Siemens Medical Solutions	Office Building	50,249,400	2.94
303 S. Broadway	Office Building	27,780,400	1.62
Sleepy Hollow Gardens Assoc.	Apartments	24,075,000	1.41
CMP 1 Tarrytown Owners	Commercial	15,672,700	0.92
BSA Associates LLC	Commercial	14,234,700	0.83
Ridgecroft Estates Owners	Apartments	13,793,000	0.81
Soling Associates Inc	Commercial	13,125,200	0.77
Lenimentus NY, Inc.	Hotel	12,745,300	0.74 <sup>(2)</sup>
THCC Realty LLC	Real Estate	12,077,600	0.71 <sup>(2)</sup>

Source: Town Assessment Rolls.

- (1) The District’s total assessed valuation for the 2019-2020 fiscal year is \$1,710,804,812.
- (2) Pending tax certiorari

**DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS**

***Constitutional Requirements***

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

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

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

**Payment and Maturity.** Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid 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 expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute or, in the alternative, the weighted average period of probable usefulness of the several objects or purposes for which 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 determines to issue a particular debt obligation amortizing on the basis of substantially level or declining annual debt service. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

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## ***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. It is a procedure that is generally recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

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

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

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

**Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness**

The debt limit of the District is \$282,322,299, as of July 27, 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 .....	\$2,823,222,993
Debt limit (10% of full valuation).....	282,322,299
Outstanding Indebtedness <sup>1</sup> (Principal Only):	
Bonds .....	\$60,125,000
Bond Anticipation Notes.....	295,000
Less Exclusion for Estimated Building Aid <sup>2</sup> .....	<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness.....	<u>\$ 60,420,000</u>
Net Debt Contracting Margin.....	<u>\$221,902,299</u>
Percentage of Debt Contracting Power Exhausted.....	21.40%

<sup>1</sup> Tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes are not included in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the District.  
<sup>2</sup> The District may exclude from gross indebtedness estimated State aid for school building purposes. However, because the District has not applied for a Building Aid Estimate from the Commissioner of Education, no exclusion for such aid is listed in the Debt Statement Summary.

Source: District Officials.

**Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes**

The District has not needed to issue tax or revenue anticipation notes in recent fiscal years.

**Bond Anticipation Notes**

As of June 27, 2021, the District had the following bond anticipation notes outstanding:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Buses	<u>\$ 295,000</u> <sup>(1)</sup>	08-20-2021
	<u><u>\$295,000</u></u>	

(1) To be redeemed at maturity with a portion of the proceeds of the Notes and available funds (see “Authority for and Purpose of the Notes,” herein).

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

**Overlapping Debt and Underlying Debt**

**Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness**

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Net Debt Indebtedness</u>	<u>As of:</u>	<u>District's Share<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Applicable Indebtedness</u>
County of Westchester	\$903,852,566	03/31/21	1.52%	\$13,738,559
Town of Greenburgh	52,154,670	03/17/21	8.52%	4,443,578
Town of Mount Pleasant	16,932,964	11/02/20	10.20	1,727,162
Village of Tarrytown	40,265,179	05/15/20	100.00	40,265,179
Village of Sleepy Hollow	15,385,224	11/04/20	100.00	<u>15,385,224</u>
			Total	<u>\$75,199,702</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				\$ 75,199,702
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>60,420,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$135,619,702</u>

Source: Data provided by County, Town Officials.

***Debt Ratios***

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

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Debt to Full Value<sup>(2)</sup></u>
Net Direct Debt	\$ 60,420,000	\$2,948.23	2.09%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	135,619,702	6,611.52	4.69

(1) The population of the District is 19,683 according to the 2019 U.S. Census.

(2) The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2019-2020 is \$2,773,189,346.

***Authorized and Unissued Debt***

The District does not have any authorized but unissued debt.

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### ***Debt Service Schedule***

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding bonded indebtedness, inclusive of the Bonds. The calculation excludes energy performance contract debt.

#### **Bond Principal and Interest Maturity Table**

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30th</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Principal &amp; Interest</u>
2022	3,565,000	1,868,802	5,433,802
2023	3,775,000	1,659,870	5,434,870
2024	3,915,000	1,526,464	5,441,464
2025	4,050,000	1,387,370	5,437,370
2026	4,150,000	1,283,839	5,433,839
2027	4,255,000	1,176,914	5,431,914
2028	4,375,000	1,051,113	5,426,113
2029	4,495,000	914,914	5,409,914
2030	4,615,000	778,639	5,393,639
2031	4,740,000	643,089	5,383,089
2032	4,860,000	504,339	5,364,339
2033	4,385,000	363,303	4,748,303
2034	2,530,000	237,528	2,767,528
2035	2,600,000	166,447	2,766,447
2036	2,680,000	92,158	2,772,158
2037	1,135,000	18,443	1,153,443
Totals	<u>\$60,125,000</u>	<u>\$13,673,231</u>	<u>\$73,798,231</u>

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

### ***Capital Leases***

The following table sets forth all fiscal year principal and interest payments required on all outstanding capital leases of the District. It does not exclude any fiscal year payments that may have been made in the current fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total Principal & Interest
2021	\$122,298	\$16,511	\$138,809
2022	129,935	12,536	142,471
2023	137,930	8,313	146,243
2024	117,874	3,830	121,704
Totals	<u>\$385,739</u>	<u>\$24,679</u>	<u>\$410,418</u>

## **ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

### ***Population***

The District's population is 21,558 according to the 2019 U.S. Census. The following table presents population trends for the District, the Town's of Greenburgh and Mt Pleasant (the "Town"), County and State, based upon recent census data.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Percentage Change 2000/2010</u>	<u>Percentage Change 2010/2019</u>
Greenburgh Town	86,764	87,679	91,388	1.05%	4.05%
Mt Pleasant Town	43,221	43,724	44,988	1.16	2.80
Sleepy Hollow Village	9,212	9,870	10,190	7.14	3.14
Tarytown Village	11,090	11,277	11,534	1.69	2.22
County	923,458	949,113	967,506	2.78	1.90
State	18,976,457	19,379,102	20,201,249	2.12	4.06

Source: US Census Bureau.

### ***Income***

The following table presents median family income for the Town, County and State.

#### a) Median Family Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Percentage Change 2000/2010</u>	<u>Percentage Change 2010/2019</u>
Greenburgh Town	NA	128,902	129,165	NA	0.20%
Mt Pleasant Town	NA	127,390	120,676	NA	(5.5%)
County	83,100	100,863	96,610	21.38%	(4.4%)
State	52,280	67,405	89,475	28.93	24.66%

Source: US Census Bureau.

## Employment

Civilian employment levels are not compiled for the District, but are available for the County and State.

### Average Employed Civilian Labor Force 2000 - 2019

	2000	2010	2020	% Change	
				2000-2010	2010-2020
County	445,400	443,500	437,800	(0.4)	(1.3)
State	8,718,700	8,769,700	8,361,000	0.6	(4.8)

Source: The New York State Department of Labor.

Unemployment rates are not compiled for the District, but are available for the County and State.

### Average Unemployment Rates <sup>(1)</sup>

Year	County	State
2016	4.3%	4.9%
2017	4.5	4.6
2018	3.9	4.1
2019	3.6	3.8
2020	8.4	10.0
2021		
Jan	6.6	9.4
Feb	7.0	9.7
Mar	6.2	8.4
Apr	5.4	7.7
May	4.0	7.0

- (1) Figures in this section are historical and do not speak as to current or projected employment rates. Unemployment has drastically increased since March 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. (See "Risk Factors" herein.)
- (2) Monthly Rates.

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

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**Major Private Sector Employers in the County**

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

Source: Official Statement for Westchester County dated April 2020. Info was compiled by the Westchester Business Journal as of April 2018.

**END OF APPENDIX A**

**APPENDIX B**

**UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AND ADOPTED BUDGETS**

**Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns**  
Consolidated Statement of Budgeted Revenues and Expenses  
General Fund  
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

Year Ending June 30:	<u>2020-2021</u>	<u>2021-2022</u>
	Adopted	Adopted
<b>REVENUES</b>	<b>Budget*</b>	<b>Budget**</b>
Real Property Taxes	\$60,583,346	\$61,753,256
Other Tax Items	3,822,000	3,899,569
Non-Property Taxes	1,375,000	1,500,000
Charges for Services	1,764,975	1,755,000
Use of Money and Property	350,000	75,000
Miscellaneous	445,000	370,000
State Sources	13,216,045	14,484,284
Federal Sources	<u>0</u>	
Total Revenues	<u>81,556,366</u>	<u>83,837,109</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
General Support	11,094,620	10,499,782
Instruction	42,273,270	43,731,849
Pupil Transportation	2,995,211	3,396,244
Employee Benefits	19,227,257	20,149,808
Debt Service	<u>5,966,008</u>	<u>6,059,426</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>81,556,366</u>	<u>83,837,109</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Operating Transfers In	0	
Operating Transfers Out	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(150,000)	(150,000)
Fund Balances (Deficits) -		
Beginning of Year	<u>78,996,817</u>	<u>81,556,366</u>
Fund Balances - End of Year	<u><u>\$81,556,366</u></u>	<u><u>\$83,837,109</u></u>

\*The 2020-2021 budget was adopted by voters of the District on June 9, 2020.

\*\*The 2021-2022 budget was adopted by voters of the District on May 18, 2021

Source: Annual budgets of the Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns.

**Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns**  
 Consolidated Balance Sheet  
 General Fund  
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

As of June 30:	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
Cash and Equivalents	\$3,899,569	\$2,945,611
Investments	8,942,717	10,371,625
Accounts	0	613,048
State & Federal Aid Receivable	905,138	778,339
Due from Other Funds	2,111,744	2,763,022
Due from Fiduciary Funds	14,484,284	0
Due From Other Governments		1,595,735
Other Receivables (net)	<u>1,128,035</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$31,471,487</u></b>	<b><u>\$19,067,380</u></b>
	10,499,782	
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>		
Accounts Payable	\$453,327	\$774,633
Accrued Liabilities	261,936	476,506
Due to Other Funds	1,006,196	1,542,369
Due to Other Governments	0	
Due to Retirement Systems	4,256,064	3,734,248
Unearned Revenues	<u>0</u>	<u>565,539</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b><u>5,977,523</u></b>	<b><u>7,093,295</u></b>
<b><u>FUND BALANCES</u></b>		
Restricted:	6,540,819	4,535,599
Assigned:	2,973,191	4,176,231
Unassigned:	<u>3,159,873</u>	<u>3,262,255</u>
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>12,673,883</u></b>	<b><u>11,974,085</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b><u>\$18,651,406</u></b>	<b><u>\$19,067,380</u></b>

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

Year Ended June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Real Property Taxes	\$48,467,907	\$49,182,176	\$50,838,618	\$51,860,792	\$54,067,399
Real Property Tax Items	1,700,932	1,714,103	553,548	1,676,026	1,768,108
School Tax Relief - STAR	6,780,599	6,527,841	5,972,173	5,506,240	4,709,457
Non-Property Taxes	1,026,180	1,040,360	1,111,474	1,138,919	1,509,002
Charges for Services	1,200,938	1,623,505	1,347,798	1,575,381	1,885,092
Use of Money and Property	136,053	267,247	315,087	419,879	326,448
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	50,473	75,008	65,835	80754	97035
Miscellaneous	545,130	349,390	489,203	292,314	400,828
State Sources	11,749,758		12,845,325	13,484,624	13,038,827
Federal Sources	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>71,657,970</b>	<b>60,779,630</b>	<b>73,539,061</b>	<b>76,034,929</b>	<b>77,802,196</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
General Support	5,630,312	6,471,379	8,366,070	6,694,023	7,537,307
Instruction	39,167,731	40,639,432	41,262,250	42,073,873	44,159,345
Pupil Transportation	2,708,605	2,852,975	2,635,216	3,111,635	2,625,071
Employee Benefits	15,993,930	16,114,763	15,851,177	16,818,265	17,074,506
Debt Service	5,793,516	5,970,338	6,243,862	6,397,727	6,089,372
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>69,294,094</b>	<b>72,048,887</b>	<b>74,358,575</b>	<b>75,095,523</b>	<b>77,485,601</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,363,876	(11,269,257)	(819,514)	939,407	316,595
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers In	1,369,022	0	0	91,762	0
Operating Transfers Out	(862,335)	(1,851,436)	(91,957)	(1,026,487)	(1,016,393)
Proceeds of Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>506,687</b>	<b>(1,851,436)</b>	<b>(91,957)</b>	<b>(934,725)</b>	<b>(1,016,393)</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	2,870,563	(13,120,693)	(911,471)	4,682	(699,798)
Fund Balances (Deficits) - Beginning of Year	11,038,066	13,908,629	13,580,672	12,669,201	12,673,883
Adjustments (Net)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Fund Balances - End of Year</b>	<b>\$13,908,629</b>	<b>\$787,936</b>	<b>\$12,669,201</b>	<b>\$12,673,883</b>	<b>11,974,085</b>

Source: Annual audited financial statements of the Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns.  
 Summary itself not audited.



**APPENDIX C**

**LINK TO  
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
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/P21502399.pdf>**

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

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

**APPENDIX D**

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

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

August 18, 2021

The Board of Education of  
Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns,  
in the County of Westchester, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns (the "School District"), in the County of Westchester, a school district of the State of New York and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$671,000 Bond Anticipation Note-2021 (the "Note"), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation 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 Note and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Note 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 Note 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 Note is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code.

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Note in order that the interest on the Note be and remain excludable from gross

income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note 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 Note 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 Note, the School District will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Note 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 Note 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 Note, 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 Note 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 Note, 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 Note.

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

Very truly yours,

**APPENDIX E**

**FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS  
FOR THE NOTES**

## UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

### Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of August 18, 2021.

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

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

“Securities” shall mean the School District’s **\$671,000 Bond Anticipation Note-2021**, dated August 18, 2021, maturing on August 18, 2022, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

- (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other 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 School District;

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 School District 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 School District, 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 School District;

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

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

(b) Nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the School District from disseminating any other information in addition to that required hereby in the manner set forth herein or in any other manner. If the School District disseminates any such additional information, the School District 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 School District from providing notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the School District determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Securities; but the School District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event except those events listed above.

Section 3. Remedies. If the School District 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 School District and any of the officers, agents and employees of the School District, and may compel the School District 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 School District hereunder and no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Failure to comply with any provision of this Undertaking shall not constitute an event of default on the Securities.

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

Section 5. Amendments. Without the consent of any holders of Securities, the School District 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 School District and the assumption of any such successor of the duties of the School District hereunder;
- (d) to add to the duties of the School District for the benefit of the Holders, or to surrender any right or power herein conferred upon the School District;
- (e) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision hereof which may be inconsistent with any other provision hereof, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under this Undertaking which, in each case, comply with Rule 15c2-12 or Rule 15c2-12 as in effect at the time of such amendment or change;

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **August 18, 2021**.

**UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TARRYTOWNS**

By \_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Board of Education