

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 9, 2025

NEW ISSUE

See “RATING” herein.

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however, interest on the Notes is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 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. (See “TAX MATTERS” herein).

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

**TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

\$2,180,000*

**TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2025-2026 TAXES
(the “Notes”)**

Date of Issue: July 29, 2025

Maturity Date: June 23, 2026

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 of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, subject to certain statutory limitations. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” 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. 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 SYSTEM” herein).

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has served a Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes.

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. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the offices of DTC on the Date of Issue stated above.

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

Dated: July __, 2025

* Preliminary, subject to change.

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

**TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

2025-2026 Board of Education

- Allison Halloran President
Scott Bogetti Vice President
Joel Abrams Trustee
Louis Campana Trustee
Peter Casson Trustee

-
- Benjamin Roberts Superintendent of Schools
Faith Sparks Business Manager
Beata Grabowski District Treasurer
Robyn Dunn District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORS, LLC
Great Neck, New York
(516) 274-4502**

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

TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

\$2,180,000*

TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2025-2026 TAXES

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Tuckahoe Union Free School District in the County of Westchester, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of \$2,180,000* Tax Anticipation Notes for 2025-2026 Taxes (the "Notes").

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

THE NOTES

Description

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

The District will act as Paying Agent for any Notes issued in book-entry form and the purchaser will serve as paying agent for the Notes registered in the name of the purchaser. Paying agent fees, if any, for non-book-entry notes will be paid by the purchaser. The District's contact information is Ms. Faith Sparks, Business Manager, telephone number: (914) 337-6600 ext. 1263; email: sparksf@tuckahoeschools.org.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including Sections 24.00 and 39.00 of the Local Finance Law, constituting Chapter 33-a of the Consolidated Laws of New York, and a tax anticipation note resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District to finance cash flow requirements in anticipation of the collection of 2025-2026 real property taxes levied for school purposes on all taxable real property in the District. The proceeds of the Notes may be used only for the purposes for which such taxes were or are to be levied, as specified in the 2025-2026 annual budget of the District, unless all of said purposes have been paid and satisfied, in which case the proceeds of the Notes may be used for any lawful school purpose. The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for the redemption or renewal of any outstanding tax or revenue anticipation notes.

Pursuant to Section 24.00(e) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amount of the Notes and any additional tax anticipation notes issued by the District in anticipation of the receipt of 2025-2026 real property taxes equals the amount of such taxes remaining uncollected, the District is required to set aside in a special bank account all of such uncollected taxes as thereafter collected, and to use the amounts so set aside only for the purpose of paying such Notes. Interest on the Notes will be provided from budget appropriations.

* Preliminary, subject to change.

Nature of 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, subject to certain statutory limitations imposed by the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein).

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

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

Neither the Notes, nor the proceedings with respect thereto, specifically provide any remedies which would be available to owners of the Notes should the District default in the payment of principal of or interest on the Notes, nor do they contain any provisions for the appointment of a trustee to enforce the interests of the owners of the Notes upon the occurrence of any such default. The Notes are general obligation contracts between the District and the owners for which the faith and credit of the District are pledged and while remedies for enforcement of payment are not expressly included in the District’s contract with such owners, any permanent repeal by statute or constitutional amendment of a 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.1088 (1977), where the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct Constitutional mandate.)

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

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

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

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

No Past Due Debt

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

Bankruptcy

The Federal Bankruptcy Code (Chapter IX) allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law specifically authorizes any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not become applicable in the future. As such, the undertakings of the District should be considered with reference, specifically, to Chapter IX, and, in general, to other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities. Bankruptcy

proceedings by the District if authorized by the State in the future could have adverse effects on bondholders and/or noteholders including (a) delay in the enforcement of their remedies, (b) subordination of their claims to those supplying goods and services to the District after the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings and to the administrative expenses of bankruptcy proceedings and (c) imposition without their consent of a reorganization plan reducing or delaying payment of the Notes.

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

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 note may decline causing the noteholder to potentially incur a capital loss if such 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.

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

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

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

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 State's economy and financial condition and other circumstances. 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.

CYBERSECURITY

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

LITIGATION

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

An action has been brought against the District in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the County of Westchester (Index No. 53409/2019) by a parent, individually and as the guardian of her child, alleging the child was the subject of bullying, harassment, intimidation, battery and assault by peers who attended the District's schools due to the District's alleged failure to supervise its students that is alleged to have resulted in poor school performance and emotional and physical suffering and injury. The complaint commencing the action does not specify the amount of damages that are sought. To the extent that there is an adverse determination against the District in excess of available insurance proceeds, the District is authorized to issue bonds or notes to fund payment of any resulting judgement in this action.

A Notice of Claim has been served against the District by a parent, both individually and as the guardian of her child, alleging that her daughter, a 7th grade student, was injured because of the alleged negligent supervision by the Tuckahoe UFSD cheerleading coaches during a middle school cheerleading practice when this student was injured. The Notice of Claim alleges personal injuries, pain and suffering and psychological injuries and seeks monetary damages. To the extent that there is an adverse determination against the District in excess of available insurance proceeds, the District is authorized to issue bonds or notes to fund payment for any resulting judgment in this action.

There are currently pending tax certiorari proceedings, the results of which could require the payment of future tax refunds by the District if existing assessment rolls are modified based on the outcome of such proceedings. To the extent that funds are not available in the District's operating budget or the District's reserve for the payment of tax refunds contained in judgments or court ordered settlements of tax certiorari proceedings, the District is authorized to issue bonds or notes to fund payment of such tax refunds.

The attorneys for the District have no knowledge of any asbestos claims or inquiries against 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, however, interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income 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 Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the treatment of original issue discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Discount Notes.

Note Premium

In general, if an owner acquires a Note for a purchase price (excluding accrued interest) or otherwise at a tax basis that reflects a premium over the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the acquisition date (excluding certain “qualified stated interest” that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates), that premium constitutes “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. The opinion of Bond Counsel will be in substantially the form attached hereto in Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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

RATING

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

The District's current underlying, long-term credit rating from Moody's is "Aa2."

With respect to the Moody's rating applicable to uninsured debt of the District, such rating reflects only the views of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's, at the following address: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center at 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007. There can be no assurance that such rating will continue for any specified period of time or that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgment of Moody's circumstances so warrant. Any such change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

Additional information may be obtained from Ms. Faith Sparks, Business Manager, 65 Siwanoy Boulevard, Eastchester, New York 10709, (914) 337-6600 ext. 1260, or from the District's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 11 Grace Avenue, Suite 308, Great Neck, New York 11021, (516) 274-4502.

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

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

The statements contained in this Official Statement and the appendices hereto that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements can be identified, in some cases, by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "illustrate," "example," and "continue," or the singular, plural, negative or other derivations of these or other comparable terms. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. All forward-

looking statements included in this Official Statement are based on information available to such parties on the date of this Official Statement, and the District assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are necessarily based on various assumptions and estimates and are inherently subject to various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying assumptions and estimates and possible changes or developments in various important factors. Accordingly, actual results may vary from the projections, forecasts and estimates contained in this Official Statement and such variations may be material.

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

TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By: _____
Allison Halloran
President of the Board of Education

DATED: July __, 2025

APPENDIX A
THE DISTRICT

THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is located in southern Westchester County (the “County”), in the Town of Eastchester (the “Town”), approximately 16 miles north of midtown Manhattan. Included within the District is approximately 75% of the Village of Tuckahoe (the “Village”) and the unincorporated areas known as Bronxville Manor and Chester Heights. The District has a land area of approximately 2.25 square miles and an estimated population of 7,926.

Residents of the District enjoy excellent access to various modes of transportation. The Hutchinson River Parkway passes just to the east of the District and the Bronx River Parkway passes just to the west. The main north-south artery is New York State Route 22 (White Plains Road). The Harlem Division of Metro-North Railroad serves residents at the nearby stations at Bronxville, Tuckahoe and Crestwood. Scheduled commuting time is thirty minutes to Grand Central Station in New York City. Bus service is available to all points in Westchester County and into New York City.

It is the responsibility of the Town to provide residents with general municipal services including water, sewer, police protection, property assessment and recreation. The County provides various social and health services such as aid to families with dependent children, Medicaid and home relief. The County also operates the Westchester County Community College.

District Organization

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). On the third Tuesday in May of each year an election is held within the District boundaries to elect members to the Board of Education. They are generally elected for a term of three years.

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

The major administrative officers of the District, whose duty it is to implement the policies of the Board and who are appointed by the Board, include the following: Superintendent of Schools, Business Manager, Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum, Instruction and Technology, District Treasurer and District Clerk.

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 Business Manager.

Budgetary Procedure

The District’s fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Starting in the fall or winter of each year, the District’s financial plan and enrollment projection are reviewed and updated and the first draft of the next year’s proposed budget is developed by the central office staff. During the winter and early spring the budget is developed and refined in conjunction with the school building principals and department supervisors. The District’s budget is subject to the provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, which imposes a limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy, and by law is submitted to voter referendum on the third Tuesday of May each year. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*,” herein.)

On May 20, 2025, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District’s budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. Summaries of the District’s Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2024-2025 and 2025-2026 may be found in Appendix B, herein.

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

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

School Enrollment Trends

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

<u>School Enrollment Trends</u>			
<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Actual Enrollment</u>	<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Projected Enrollment</u>
2021	1,138	2026	1,060
2022	1,094	2027	1,055
2023	1,099	2028	1,050
2024	1,087	2029	1,045
2025	1,064		

Source: District Officials.

District Facilities

The District operates 2 schools; statistics relating to each are shown below.

<u>School Statistics</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Year Built/Rebuilt</u>	<u>Grades</u>
Tuckahoe Middle School/High School	550	1930	6-12
William E. Cottle Elementary School	690	1956(1993)	K-5

Source: District Officials.

Employees

The District provides services through approximately 200 full-time employees, some of whom are represented by the following units of organized labor.

<u>Employees</u>		
<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Contract Expiration Date</u>
111	Tuckahoe Teachers’ Association	6/30/25*
78	CSEA Local 100, AFSCME AFC-C10	6/30/25*
7	Tuckahoe Administrator’s Association	6/30/25*
4	Non-Collective Bargaining	6/30/25*

* Contract currently in negotiations.

Source: District Officials.

Employee Pension Benefits

New York State Certified employees (teachers and administrators) are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System (“TRS”). Employer pension payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-NYS certified/civil service employees of the District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York are members of the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System (“ERS”). Both the TRS and ERS are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. All members of the respective systems hired on or after July 1, 1976 contribute a portion of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs. In the case of Tier 5 and Tier 6 employees, there is no provision for these employee contributions to cease after a certain period of service.

Pursuant to current law, employee contribution rates are progressive and require employee contributions of between 3% and 6% and such employee contributions continue so long as the employee continues to accumulate pension credits. The retirement age was also increased to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. The pension multiplier is 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; vesting occurs after 5 years; the time period for calculation of final average salary is five years; and the amount of overtime to be used to determine an employee's pension. A voluntary, portable, defined contribution plan option for new non-union employees with salaries of \$75,000 or more, is now available.

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.

Legislation has been enacted from time to time that authorizes school districts to amortize or defer a portion of its annual employer pension payments. The District has not amortized any of its employer pension payments pursuant to such legislation and expects to continue to pay all payments in full when due.

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. The District established such a reserve fund on May 21, 2019.

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, 2024 was \$47,290,979 using a discount rate of 4.21% and actuarial assumptions and other inputs as described in the District's June 30, 2024 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 of the District

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL FACTORS

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the five-year period ending June 30, 2024, is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property and from State aid. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds and bond anticipation notes.

COVID-19 Stimulus and Uses

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. Included in this bill was \$350 billion in direct aid to state and local governments. Payments to local governments will be made in two tranches, the first half 60 days after enactment and the second half one year later. The funding is available through, and must be spent by, the end of calendar year 2026.

The District has incurred certain expenses associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to, costs related to personal protective equipment, thermometers, etc. The District has paid such costs from budgetary appropriations and available funds. The District does not believe that the increased costs described above will have a material adverse impact on the finances of the District. A portion of the expenses noted above were reimbursed through CARES Act funding of which the District received approximately \$84,846. Additionally, the District received reimbursement from FEMA in the amount of \$52,260 in COVID related expenses that were not covered under the CARES Act. Despite early concerns, the District's conservative budgeting approach ensured that revenues were not negatively impacted by the pandemic. The State's 2021-2022, 2022-23 and 2023-24 Enacted Budgets included a 34%, 37.5% and 37.8% increase in Foundation aid respectively (an increase of approximately \$400,000 for 2021-22, \$668,000 for 2022-23 and \$913,068 for 2023-24) for the District, and allocations for stimulus funding through the American Rescue Plan in the amount of \$314,055 and CRRSA Act in the amount of \$139,837.

Real Property Taxes

The District derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see "Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance" in Appendix B, herein). Property taxes accounted for 72.00% of total general fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, while State aid accounted for 14.50%. 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*" herein.)

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 most recent and current fiscal years.

Real Property Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Total Revenues⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenues</u>
2020	\$34,618,019	\$26,529,589	76.64%
2021	34,634,717	27,207,399	78.56
2022	36,140,155	28,184,023	77.99
2023	38,446,012	28,773,847	74.84
2024	41,651,381	29,987,866	72.00
2025 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	41,795,300	31,842,123	76.19
2026 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	44,022,385	32,660,950	74.19

(1) General Fund.

(2) Inclusive of Appropriated Fund Balance and STAR aid payments made to the District by the State. (See "*STAR – School Tax Exemption*," herein).

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

State Aid

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

The following table sets forth total general fund revenues and State aid revenues during the last five audited fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the most recent and current fiscal years.

Fiscal Year <u>Ended June 30:</u>	<u>State Aid</u>		State Aid to Revenues
	Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾	State Aid	
2020	\$34,618,019	\$2,910,735	8.41%
2021	34,634,717	2,974,262	8.59
2022	36,140,155	3,604,987	9.98
2023	38,446,012	4,261,027	11.08
2024	41,651,381	6,038,336	14.50
2025 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	41,795,300	5,567,596	13.32
2026 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	44,022,385	6,044,565	13.73

- (1) General Fund.
- (2) Inclusive of Appropriated Fund Balance.

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

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

The State’s 2021-22 Enacted Budget and the State’s 2022-23 Enacted Budget included 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, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive 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 an a materially adverse impact on the State budget. To date, school districts have received significant funding because of the COVID-19 pandemic from federal stimulus packages and reinstatement of State Foundation Aid, however, the additional federal funding ceased after the 2023-24 fiscal year. As part of the 2025–26 Enacted State Budget, the Governor and Legislature made targeted adjustments to the Foundation Aid formula. While the formula itself remains largely intact, the budget includes a hold harmless provision ensuring that no district receives less Foundation Aid than in the prior year. Additionally, all districts are guaranteed at least a 2% year-over-year increase in Foundation Aid. The enacted budget also includes formula modifications intended to provide enhanced support for high-need and disadvantaged school districts. In addition, the State is reviewing the Foundation Aid formula for potential revisions. Any revisions to the formula may result in a reduction of State aid to the District.

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 the adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State’s fiscal year of April 1. With the exception of the State’s current fiscal year 2025-26 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 9, 2025, thirty-eight (38) days after the April 1 deadline), the State’s fiscal year 2024-25 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on April 22, 2024, twenty-one (21) days after the April 1 deadline) and

the State's fiscal year 2023-24 Enacted Budget (which was adopted on May 2, 2023, thirty-one (31) days after the April 1 deadline), the State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. 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.

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, including the District.

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.

Events Affecting New York School Districts

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. This 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 was continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflected 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 came in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceeded 101% of estimates. See "*State Aid*" herein for a discussion of this provision set forth in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget.

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): For the 2021-2022 school year, the State's Enacted budget provided \$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 represented 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 allocated \$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, helped 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 allocated \$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 used \$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.

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): For the 2022-2023 school year, the State's Enacted provides \$31.3 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented a year-to-year funding increase of \$2.1 billion or 7.07%. and included \$21.4 billion of Foundation Aid which increased

8.1% from 2021-22. The 2022-23 school year increase in Foundation Aid primarily reflected the second year of the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula. The Enacted Budget also increased the State's annual investment in prekindergarten to \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$125 million, or 13%. The Budget also included a total of \$100 million of matching funds over two years to be provided to school districts and BOCES with the highest needs to address student wellbeing and learning loss in response to the trauma brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This included support for extended school day or school year programs, afterschool programs, mental health professionals and other locally determined initiatives.

School district fiscal year (2023-2024): For the 2023-2024 school year, the Enacted Budget provided \$34.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2023-24 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represented a year-to-year funding increase of \$3.1 billion or 10.00%. and includes \$24.1 billion of Foundation Aid which increased 12.8% from 2022-23. The 2022-23 school year increased in Foundation Aid is to complete the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula. The Enacted Budget also increased the State's annual investment in pre-kindergarten to \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$125 million, or 9.09%. The Budget also included a total of \$20 million in grant funding to support the establishment of new early college high school programs.

School district fiscal year (2024-2025): For the 2024-2025 school year, the Enacted Budget provided \$35.9 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2024-25 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of \$1.3 billion compared to the 2023-24 school year and included a \$934 million or 3.89 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2024-25 Enacted Budget also authorized a comprehensive study by the Rockefeller Institute and the State Department of Education to develop a modernized school funding formula.

School district fiscal year (2025-2026): For the 2025-2026 school year, the Enacted Budget provides \$37.6 billion in State funding to school districts, the highest level of State aid ever. This represented an increase of \$1.7 billion or 4.9 percent compared to the 2024-25 school year and includes a \$1.4 billion, or 5.9 percent, Foundation Aid increase. Although recommended to be phased-out in the previously mentioned report done by the Rockefeller Institute, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget maintains the "save harmless" provision, which ensures a school district receives at least the same amount of Foundation Aid as it received in the prior year. The State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget includes a 2% minimum increase in Foundation Aid to all school districts and makes a number of alterations to the Foundation Aid formula designed to reflect low-income student populations and provide additional aid to low-wealth school districts.

Provisions in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget grant the State Budget Director the authority to withhold all or some of the amounts appropriated therein, including amounts that are to be paid on specific dates prescribed in law or regulation (such as State aid) if, on a cash basis of accounting, a "general fund imbalance" has or is expected to occur in fiscal year 2025-26. Specifically, the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget provides that a "general fund imbalance" has occurred, and the State Budget Director's powers are activated, if any State fiscal year 2025-26 quarterly financial plan update required by Subdivision 4 of Section 23 of the New York State Finance Law reflects, or if at any point during the final quarter of State fiscal year 2025-26 the State Budget Director projects, that estimated general fund receipts and/or estimated general fund disbursements have or will vary from the estimates included in the State's 2025-26 Enacted Budget financial plan required by sections 22 and 23 of the New York State Finance Law results in a cumulative budget imbalance of \$2 billion or more. Any significant reductions or delays in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

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).

Other Revenues

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

Sales Tax. In July 1991 the State Legislature authorized an additional 1% sales tax for the County to impose in localities, other than cities, which have their own sales tax. This additional 1% sales tax became effective on October 15, 1991 and had a termination date of June 30, 1994, which has been extended. The additional 1% sales tax is to be apportioned among the County (33 1/3%), school districts in the County (16 2/3%), and towns, villages and cities in the County which have not imposed sales taxes (50%).

In April of 2019, the State Legislature authorized an increase of 1% to the County sales tax, raising the rate to 8.375% in County localities other than cities. The rate increase is effective as of August 1, 2019 and expires on November 30, 2025.

Independent Audits

The District retains the firm of Bonadio & Co., LLP to audit its financial statements. In addition, the District is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State.

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

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

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as "no designation" with a Fiscal Score of 0.0% and an Environmental Score of 20.0%.

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

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. The most recent audit conducted by OSC was published on July 31, 2023. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District officials ensured overtime was properly approved, accurate and monitored. Complete reports of audits released over five years ago can be obtained from OSC's website. 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 and implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

TAX INFORMATION

Real Property Tax Assessments and Rates

The following table sets forth the assessed and full valuation of taxable real property, the District's real property tax levy and rates of tax per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

Real Property Tax Assessment and Rates

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Assessed Value	\$18,220,835	\$18,124,293	\$17,943,842	\$17,983,265	\$18,057,474
Equalization Rate	1.11%	1.13%	1.08%	1.03%	0.94%
Full Value	1,641,516,667	1,603,919,735	1,661,466,851	1,745,664,951	1,921,542,979
Tax Levy	29,088,000	29,778,630	30,403,982	31,237,172	31,842,132
Tax Rate	1,596.33	1,642.96	1,694.40	1,734.43	1,773.92

Source: State of New York Office of the State Comptroller.

Tax Collection Procedure

In the County, the town tax receivers collect property taxes for the school districts, together with town and county taxes. The first half is due and payable without penalty during the month of September and is 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 and is subject to a 10% penalty if paid during February or March and 12% thereafter to the date of sale of tax liens for unpaid taxes. By law, in Westchester County, the towns are obligated to pay the full amount of the tax levy to the District 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.

Tax Limit

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

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

district's budget for the ensuing fiscal year may not exceed the amount of the tax levy for the prior fiscal year. School districts will be permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused tax levy limitation from a prior year.

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

STAR - School Tax Exemption

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

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

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

The 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 3.7% of the District's 2024-2025 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2025. Approximately 3.7% of the District's 2025-2026 school tax levy is expected to be exempt by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2026. (See "*State Aid*" herein).

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the taxable assessments of the District’s largest taxpayers for the 2025 assessment year.

<u>Taxable Assessments</u>			
<u>Taxpayer Name</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	Total Assessed <u>Valuation⁽¹⁾</u>	% of Assessed <u>Valuation</u>
Con Edison	Utility	\$631,389	3.51%
150 Main St LLC	Apartments	365,000	2.03
The Gentry Tenants ⁽²⁾	Co-op Apartments	279,624	1.55
Tuckahoe Project LLC ⁽²⁾	Commercial	216,450	1.20
108 Sagamore Road	Co-op Apartments	153,586	0.85
HCRI Emerald Holding	Homes for the Aged	149,240	0.83
RLMW LLC	Professional Building	117,300	0.65
Elide Tuckahoe Terrace ⁽²⁾	Real Estate	93,950	0.52
Siwanoy Country Club ⁽²⁾	Country Club	92,350	0.51
Suez Water Westchester	Water	<u>77,081</u>	<u>0.43</u>
Totals:		<u>\$2,175,970</u>	<u>12.10%</u>

(1) The District's estimated total assessed value for the 2025-2026 fiscal year is \$17,986,733.

(2) Currently has tax certiorari proceedings pending with the District.

Source: Town Office of the Assessor.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

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

The Board 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 its notes and bonds to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

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

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Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The debt limit of the District is \$192,154,298 as of July 9, 2025. This is calculated by taking 10% of the current full value of the District.

**Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness
As of July 9, 2025**

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property		\$1,921,542,979
Debt Limit (10% of Full Valuation)		192,154,298
Outstanding Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾ (Principal Only)		
Bonds	\$11,775,000	
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>17,930,000</u>	
Gross Indebtedness		\$ 29,705,000
Less Exclusions for Estimated Building Aid ⁽²⁾		<u>0</u>
Total Net Indebtedness		<u>\$ 29,705,000</u>
Net Debt-Contracting Margin		<u>\$ 162,449,298</u>
Percentage of Debt-Contracting Margin Exhausted		<u>15.46%</u>

- (1) Tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes are not included in the computation of the gross indebtedness of the District. The District currently has an \$2,400,000 tax anticipation note outstanding which matures on June 20, 2025.
- (2) Pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of New York State of 1963, the School District receives aid on existing debt. Because the School District has not applied for an Exclusion Certificate, no exclusions are listed in the Debt Statement Summary. State building aid is, however, estimated by the School District to be between 13% and 23% of allowable outstanding debt service.

Authorized but Unissued Debt

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

Bond Anticipation Notes

On April 23, 2025, the District issued \$7,284,350 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025 and \$10,645,650 Bond Anticipation Notes – 2025 Series B, which mature on April 23, 2026.

Tax Anticipation Notes

The following is a history of tax anticipation note borrowings for the last five years.

Borrowing History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
2020-21	\$2,000,000	09/10/20	06/17/21
2021-22	1,625,000	08/05/21	06/23/22
2022-23	1,600,000	07/07/22	06/22/23
2023-24	1,600,000	07/13/23	06/20/24
2024-25	2,400,000	07/30/24	06/20/25
2025-26 (Projected)	2,180,000	07/29/25	06/23/26

Source: District Officials.

Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table provides information relating to direct capital indebtedness outstanding at year end for the last five audited fiscal years of the District.

	<u>Direct Capital Indebtedness Outstanding</u>				
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Bonds	\$ 9,989,650	\$8,894,650	\$16,379,650	\$15,039,650	\$13,484,650
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>9,987,000</u>	<u>9,957,000</u>	<u>9,800,000</u>	<u>12,800,000</u>	<u>12,643,000</u>
Totals	<u>\$19,976,650</u>	<u>\$18,851,650</u>	<u>\$26,179,650</u>	<u>\$27,839,650</u>	<u>\$26,127,650</u>

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

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

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

Statement of Estimated Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness

<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Net Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>As of:</u>	<u>District Share</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To District</u>
Westchester County	\$1,071,341,812	12/31/24	0.86%	\$ 9,213,540
Town of Eastchester	22,485,000	12/31/24	19.60	4,407,060
Village of Tuckahoe	6,190,000	05/31/24	75.00	<u>4,642,500</u>
Total Net Overlapping Debt				18,263,100
Total Net Direct Debt				<u>\$29,705,000</u>
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt				<u>\$47,968,100</u>

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

Debt Ratios

The following table presents certain debt ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of July 9, 2025.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage of Full Value⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$29,705,000	\$3,747.79	1.55%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	47,968,100	6,051.99	2.50

(1) The population of the District is estimated to be approximately 7,926 (National Center for Education Statistics, 2022).

(2) The District's full value of taxable real property for fiscal year 2024-2025 is \$1,921,542,979.

Debt Service Schedule

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

Bond Principal and Interest Maturity

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,620,000	\$355,225	\$1,975,225
2026	1,655,000	311,319	1,966,319
2027	1,715,000	264,544	1,979,544
2028	1,605,000	216,000	1,821,000
2029	680,000	177,775	857,775
2030	615,000	151,075	766,075
2031	510,000	128,000	638,000
2032	530,000	107,200	637,200
2033	550,000	88,350	638,350
2034	565,000	74,450	639,450
2035	575,000	63,050	638,050
2036	585,000	51,450	636,450
2037	555,000	40,050	595,050
2038	565,000	28,850	593,850
2039	575,000	17,450	592,450
2040	<u>585,000</u>	<u>5,850</u>	<u>590,850</u>
Totals	<u>\$13,485,000</u>	<u>\$2,080,638</u>	<u>\$15,565,638</u>

(1) For the entire fiscal year.

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

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

The following table represents population trends for the Village, Town, County, and State. The information set forth below with respect to the State, the County, the Town, and the Village is included for informational purposes only and is not necessarily representative of the District.

Population Trend

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tuckahoe</u> <u>Village</u>	<u>Eastchester</u> <u>Town</u>	<u>Westchester</u> <u>County</u>	<u>New York</u> <u>State</u>
2000	6,211	31,318	923,459	18,976,457
2010	6,486	32,363	949,113	19,378,102
2020	7,084	34,641	1,004,457	20,201,249
2023	6,900	33,456	990,817	19,571,216
2024	6,984	33,860	1,006,447	19,867,248

Source: US Census Bureau.

Income

The following table presents median household income for the Village, the Town, County and State, and is not necessarily representative of the District.

Median Household Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2023</u>
Village	\$60,744	\$ 81,341	\$ 94,353	\$127,344
Town	78,224	100,518	125,469	158,720
County	63,582	79,619	99,489	118,411
State	43,393	55,603	71,117	84,578

Source: US Census Bureau.

Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment statistics are not available for the District. The information set forth below with respect to the Town, County, and State is included for informational purposes only and is not necessarily representative of the District.

Civilian Labor Force

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Town	16,100	16,100	16,500	16,800	16,625
County	487,400	485,800	496,400	504,700	499,042
State	9,564,400	9,533,000	9,595,800	9,717,800	9,689,917

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

Yearly Average Unemployment Rate

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
2020	7.0%	8.0%	9.8%
2021	4.2	4.8	7.1
2022	2.8	3.2	4.3
2023	3.0	3.4	4.2
2024	3.3	3.6	4.3

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

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Monthly Unemployment Rates

<u>Month</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
January 2024	3.0%	3.5%	4.4%
February	3.2	3.7	4.6
March	3.1	3.4	4.3
April	2.6	2.9	3.9
May	2.8	3.1	4.0
June	3.0	3.3	4.3
July	3.3	3.7	4.8
August	3.2	3.6	4.8
September	2.8	2.9	4.0
October	2.8	3.0	4.2
November	2.9	3.0	4.2
December	2.6	3.8	4.2
January 2025	2.9	3.6	4.6
February	3.1	3.9	4.3
March	2.8	3.4	4.1
April	2.2	2.6	3.7
May	2.3	2.7	3.5

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

End of Appendix A

APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARIES

TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

**Budgets - General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended June 30:**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>
Revenues:		
Real Property Taxes	\$ 31,842,132	\$ 32,660,950
Real Property Tax Items	485,923	565,000
Nonproperty Taxes	775,000	800,000
Charges for Services	1,273,000	1,433,000
Use of Money and Property	210,000	360,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	150,000	160,000
State Sources	5,567,596	6,044,565
Federal Sources	60,000	65,000
Interfund Transfers	110,000	159,961
Appropriated Fund Balance	1,321,649	1,773,909
	<u>\$ 41,795,300</u>	<u>\$ 44,022,385</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 41,795,300	\$ 44,022,385
Expenditures:		
General Support	\$ 4,693,611	\$ 5,207,366
Instruction	22,748,323	22,907,722
Transportation	2,515,928	2,627,766
Employee Benefits/Administration	9,055,212	9,985,712
Debt Service	2,667,226	3,188,819
Transfers/Undistributed	115,000	105,000
	<u>\$ 41,795,300</u>	<u>\$ 44,022,385</u>
Total Expenditures	\$ 41,795,300	\$ 44,022,385

Source: Adopted budgets of the District.
Summary table is not audited.

TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
General Fund
Fiscal Year Ended June 30:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets:		
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 13,289,067	\$ 16,099,930
Investments	0	0
Accounts Receivable	27,288	19,452
State and Federal Aid Receivable	155,061	110,926
Due from other Funds	861,654	553,773
Due from other Governments	610,414	1,163,887
Prepaid Expenditures	88,494	0
Total Assets	\$ 15,031,978	\$ 17,947,968
 Liabilities and Fund Balance:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 613,828	\$ 640,310
Accrued Liabilities	47,950	231,930
TANs Payable	0	0
Due to Other Funds	0	157,000
Unearned Revenue	0	0
Deferred Revenues	0	0
Due to Other Governments	151,614	0
Due to Retirement Systems	1,896,267	1,989,728
Total Liabilities	2,709,659	3,018,968
 Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable	88,494	0
Restricted	9,264,621	11,748,753
Assigned	1,364,705	1,512,612
Unassigned	1,604,499	1,667,635
Total Fund Balance	12,322,319	14,929,000
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	\$ 15,031,978	\$ 17,947,968

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District.

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

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 26,529,589	\$ 27,207,399	\$ 28,184,023	\$ 28,773,847	\$ 29,987,866
Real Property Tax Items	2,725,147	2,534,548	2,488,076	2,837,078	2,562,937
Charges for Services	2,036,682	1,444,823	1,429,684	1,473,820	1,488,169
Use of Money and Property	270,044	2,164	44,004	714,212	1,108,247
Miscellaneous	129,512	317,709	263,859	304,271	356,148
Medicaid Reimbursement	16,310	68,966	104,015	80,501	77,723
State Aid	2,910,735	2,974,262	3,604,987	4,261,027	6,038,336
Federal Aid	0	84,846	21,507	1,256	31,955
Total Revenues	\$ 34,618,019	\$ 34,634,717	\$ 36,140,155	\$ 38,446,012	\$ 41,651,381
Expenditures:					
General Government Support	\$ 4,106,055	\$ 3,894,447	\$ 4,396,505	\$ 4,212,154	\$ 4,371,199
Instruction	19,151,633	19,036,508	19,309,055	19,631,978	21,416,099
Pupil Transportation	1,409,361	1,558,834	1,840,626	2,073,099	2,438,704
Employee Benefits	7,030,450	6,891,275	7,218,813	7,400,614	7,931,782
Debt Service	2,037,010	1,749,165	2,063,371	2,615,450	2,936,791
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	416,950	7,423
Refunding bond issuance costs	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	\$ 33,734,509	\$ 33,130,229	\$ 34,828,370	\$ 36,350,245	\$ 39,101,998
Excess (Def) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 883,510	\$ 1,504,488	\$ 1,311,785	\$ 2,095,767	\$ 2,549,383
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Obligations	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,912
Refunding Bonds Issued	0	0	0	0	0
BAN Issuance Premium	34,144	0	0	0	0
TAN Issuance Premium	0	16,142	10,205	0	0
Payment to refunded bond escrow agen	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Expenditures	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from capital leases	0	0	13,164	416,950	7,423
Operating Transfers In	0	0	0	94,080	139,928
Operating Transfers Out	(423,369)	(113,688)	(301,881)	(1,041,910)	(96,965)
Total Other Financing Sources	(389,225)	(97,546)	(278,512)	(530,880)	57,298
Excess (Def) of Revenues & Other Sources Over Expenditures & Other Uses	494,285	1,406,942	1,033,273	1,564,887	2,606,681
Fund Balance - Beg. of Year	7,822,932	8,317,217	9,724,159	10,757,432	12,322,319
Adjustments (Net)	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 8,317,217	\$ 9,724,159	\$ 10,757,432	\$ 12,322,319	\$ 14,929,000

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District.

APPENDIX C

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

Monthly Cash Flow Statement
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025

Month	Actual												Projected	
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. (1-4)	Oct. (5-31)	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Balance (beg. of month)⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,835,307	\$ 4,253,888	\$ 3,294,851	\$ 2,310,732	\$ 1,474,387	\$ 13,903,722	\$ 12,809,128	\$ 10,111,811	\$ 14,172,018	\$ 18,363,914	\$ 17,455,431	\$ 13,942,660	\$ 11,412,129	\$ 6,835,307
Receipts:														
Property Taxes	0	0	0	0	15,422,514	549,684	62,283	5,482,230	8,292,235	420,763	379,055	0	0	30,608,763
STAR Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,188,822	0	0	0	0	0	1,188,822
State and Federal Aid	222,528	80,379	1,269,951	0	628,103	1,156,311	174,300	36,588	45,306	1,559,781	137,164	9,662	173,398	5,493,470
Other Receipts	170,597	495,096	412,114	0	133,056	575,668	531,213	413,858	347,963	381,830	612,595	344,186	1,009,764	5,427,940
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,350	0	0	106,350
TAN Proceeds	2,412,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,412,750
Total Receipts	2,805,875	575,475	1,682,065	0	16,183,673	2,281,664	767,796	7,121,498	8,685,503	2,362,374	1,235,163	353,848	1,183,162	45,238,095
Balance and Receipts	9,641,182	4,829,362	4,976,916	2,310,732	17,658,059	16,185,386	13,576,924	17,233,309	22,857,521	20,726,287	18,690,594	14,296,508	12,595,291	52,073,402
Disbursements:														
Operating Expenses	1,310,412	1,319,011	2,666,184	836,345	3,754,337	3,326,258	3,459,094	2,904,785	2,888,974	2,850,094	3,799,945	2,884,379	6,534,024	38,533,843
Debt Service	1,592,750	215,500	0	0	0	0	6,019	156,506	4,450	0	568,935	0	213,000	2,757,160
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	115,000
Transfers to Reserves	2,484,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,484,132
TAN Set Aside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,183	420,763	379,055	0	0	2,400,000
TAN Interest Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,000	96,000
Total Disbursements	5,387,294	1,534,511	2,666,184	836,345	3,754,337	3,376,258	3,465,113	3,061,292	4,493,607	3,270,856	4,747,934	2,884,379	6,908,024	46,386,135
Balance (end of month)	\$ 4,253,888	\$ 3,294,851	\$ 2,310,732	\$ 1,474,387	\$ 13,903,722	\$ 12,809,128	\$ 10,111,811	\$ 14,172,018	\$ 18,363,914	\$ 17,455,431	\$ 13,942,660	\$ 11,412,129	\$ 5,687,267	\$ 5,687,267
TAN Set Aside (Payment):														
Balance (beg. of month)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,183	2,020,945	2,400,000	2,400,000	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,183	420,763	379,055	0	0	2,400,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000
Balance (end of month)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,183	2,020,945	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	0

(1) Excludes certain restricted reserves.

Note: This cash flow statement has been provided by the Tuckahoe UFSD. The figures contained herein have not been audited by the District's auditors nor its Municipal Advisor and are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof.
Source: District officials.

Monthly Cash Flow Statement
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2026

Projected														
Month	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. (1-4)	Oct. (5-31)	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
Balance (beg. of month)⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,687,267	\$ 4,183,210	\$ 2,956,271	\$ 567,932	\$ 213,682	\$ 13,014,838	\$ 11,950,584	\$ 8,909,415	\$ 12,429,742	\$ 17,514,781	\$ 16,167,455	\$ 12,467,998	\$ 9,779,999	\$ 5,687,267
Receipts:														
Property Taxes	0	0	0	0	15,430,215	1,028,029	84,648	5,048,455	9,074,437	506,655	359,130	0	0	31,531,569
STAR Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,381	0	0	0	0	0	1,129,381
State and Federal Aid	213,835	122,191	1,588,487	0	733,148	1,221,913	183,287	30,548	122,191	1,466,296	61,096	61,095	305,478	6,109,565
Other Receipts	152,757	600,845	101,838	0	152,757	555,018	560,110	646,672	575,386	448,088	458,272	509,191	330,975	5,091,909
Interfund Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159,961	0	0	159,961
TAN Proceeds	2,180,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180,000
Total Receipts	2,546,592	723,036	1,690,325	0	16,316,120	2,804,960	828,045	6,855,056	9,772,014	2,421,039	1,038,459	570,286	636,453	46,202,385
Balance and Receipts	8,233,859	4,906,246	4,646,596	567,932	16,529,802	15,819,798	12,778,629	15,764,471	22,201,756	19,935,820	17,205,914	13,038,284	10,416,452	51,889,652
Disbursements:														
Operating Expenses	1,550,500	1,425,500	3,869,214	354,250	3,514,964	3,869,214	3,869,214	3,258,285	3,258,285	3,258,285	3,258,285	3,258,285	5,984,284	40,728,565
Debt Service	1,088,050	524,475	209,450	0	0	0	0	26,444	114,475	3,425	1,120,501	0	0	3,086,820
Interfund Transfers	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	105,000
Transfers to Reserves	1,362,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,362,099
TAN Set Aside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,314,215	506,655	359,130	0	0	2,180,000
TAN Interest Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,750	81,750
Total Disbursements	4,050,649	1,949,975	4,078,664	354,250	3,514,964	3,869,214	3,869,214	3,334,729	4,686,975	3,768,365	4,737,916	3,258,285	6,071,034	47,544,234
Balance (end of month)	\$ 4,183,210	\$ 2,956,271	\$ 567,932	\$ 213,682	\$ 13,014,838	\$ 11,950,584	\$ 8,909,415	\$ 12,429,742	\$ 17,514,781	\$ 16,167,455	\$ 12,467,998	\$ 9,779,999	\$ 4,345,418	\$ 4,345,418
TAN Set Aside (Payment):														
Balance (beg. of month)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,314,215	1,820,870	2,180,000	2,180,000	0
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,314,215	506,655	359,130	0	0	2,180,000
Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180,000	2,180,000
Balance (end of month)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,314,215	1,820,870	2,180,000	2,180,000	0	0

(1) Excludes certain restricted reserves.

Note: This cash flow statement has been provided by the Tuckahoe UFSD. The figures contained herein have not been audited by the District's auditors nor its Municipal Advisor and are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof.
Source: District officials.

APPENDIX D

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
140 Broadway, 42nd Floor
New York, New York 10005

July 29, 2025

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Tuckahoe Union Free School District (the “School District”), in the County of Westchester, a school district of the State of New York in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the \$2,180,000 Tax Anticipation Note for 2025-2026 Taxes (the “Note”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

1. The 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, subject to certain statutory limitations. 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, however, interest on the Note is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of 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 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 said Note.

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX E

FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Securities” shall mean the Issuer’s \$2,180,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2025-2026 Taxes, dated July 29, 2025, maturing on June 23, 2026, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

- i. principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- ii. non-payment related defaults, if material;

- iii. unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- iv. unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- v. substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- vi. adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;
- vii. modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;
- viii. Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- ix. defeasances;
- x. release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;
- xi. rating changes;
- xii. bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

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

- xiii. the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Issuer or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Issuer, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

- xiv. appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;
- xv. 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
- xvi. default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to comply with or conform to any changes in Rule 15c2-12 (whether required or optional);

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

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

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

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has duly authorized, executed and delivered this Undertaking as of **July 29, 2025**.

TUCKAHOE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

By _____
President of the Board of Education