This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. Under no circumstance shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

**PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 2022**

**NEW ISSUE** **TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES**

*In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, 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 District will designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to the provisions of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.*

# REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
# SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

## \$1,200,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2022-2023 TAXES
**(the "Notes")**

**Date of Issue: October 26, 2022** **Maturity Date: March 15, 2023**

The Notes are general obligations of the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District, in Suffolk County, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the 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 will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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

If the Notes are registered in the name of the successful bidder(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. 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 bidders.

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

Proposals for the Notes will be received at 11:00 A.M. (Prevailing Time) on October 12, 2022 at the offices of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776.

The Notes are offered subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. Munistat Services, Inc. has served as Municipal Advisor to the District in connection with the issuance of the Notes. It is expected that delivery of the Notes will be made in New York, New York or as otherwise agreed on or about October 26, 2022.

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

October , 2022

*Preliminary, subject to change.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**


11 Mill Road
P.O. Box 900
Remsenburg, New York 11960-0900
Telephone: 631/325-0203
Fax: 631/325-8439


**BOARD OF EDUCATION**

Kevin Toolan, President
Jennifer Ashley, Vice President

Suzanne Caulino
Mary Greiner
Kathleen Hofmann

------------------------

Denise Lindsay Sullivan, Superintendent of Schools
Peter R. Daly, Interim Business Official
Deborah A. Martel, School Secretary/District Clerk
Lisa Smith, Business Manager

* * *

**BOND COUNSEL**

Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP
New York, New York

* * *

**MUNICIPAL ADVISOR**

Munistat
Municipal Financial Advisory Service
Since 1977


12 Roosevelt Avenue
Port Jefferson Station, N.Y. 11776
(631) 331-8888

E-mail: info@munistat.com
Website: http://www.munistat.com

No dealer, broker, salesman or other person has been authorized by the District to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the foregoing. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor there any sale of the 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 hereof.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

### REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT
### SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

**Relating To**

### $1,200,000* TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR 2022-2023 TAXES
### (the "Notes")

This Official Statement, including the cover page and appendix hereto, presents certain information relating to the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District in the County of Suffolk, State of New York (the "District," "County" and "State," respectively) in connection with the sale of $1,200,000* Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 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.

This Official Statement should be read with the understanding that the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic has affected education, travel, commerce, financial markets globally and economic growth worldwide. Accordingly, the District's overall economic situation and outlook (and all of the specific District-related information contained herein) should be carefully reviewed, evaluated and understood in the full light of this world-wide event. (See “RISK FACTORS” and “IMPACT OF COVID-19” herein.)

## 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(s) will serve as paying agent for the Notes registered in the name of the purchaser(s). Paying agent fees, if any, will be paid by the purchaser(s). The District's contact information is as follows: Lisa Smith, Business Manager, Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District, Mill Road, P.O. Box 900, Remsenburg, NY 11960, Phone (631) 325-0203, Fax (631) 325-8439 and email: smith@rsufsd.org.

### Optional Redemption

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

### Book-entry-only System

In the event that the Notes are issued in book-entry form, DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes and 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 bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

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*Preliminary, subject to change.

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 principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company

### Authorization for and Purpose of 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 2022-2023 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 have been or are to be levied, as specified in the 2022-2023 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 anticipation 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 2022-2023 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.

### Security and Source of Payment

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

The Notes will be general obligations of the District and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon. For the payment of such principal of and interest on the Notes, 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 Chapter 97 of the New York Laws of 2011, as amended. See "*Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law, (herein referred to as the "Tax Levy Limit Law" or "Law"), imposes a limitation on the power of local governments and school districts, including the District, to increase their annual tax levy, with the amount of such year to year increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. The Tax Levy Limit Law also provides the procedural method to overcome that limitation. In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. 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 owner of such Notes could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the District to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the District subject to taxation by the District sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

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

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

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

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

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

## SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW APPLICABLE TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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.

## 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.

## THE DISTRICT

### Description

The District is located in the western part of the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. The professional and commercial centers of Riverhead and Patchogue are within close proximity.

The area is entirely residential in character. Residential construction continues at a moderate pace. Residents find employment within the District and, among other places, at nearby industrial plants, Brookhaven National Laboratory, The Internal Revenue Center in Holtsville, and Tanger Outlet Shopping Mall complex in Riverhead. The area is also known for its summer population, as many summer residents maintain second homes in the area.

Vehicular transportation is served by a network of Town, County and State roads. The accessibility of the District to and from the Metropolitan Area has been improved by the Sunrise Highway, Southern State Highway, and the Long Island Expressway. Rail transportation is furnished by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Long Island Rail Road) through the nearby Speonk station.

Recreational facilities, available to residents of the District, include Town and County beaches and marinas.

Higher Education facilities are available at The State University of New York at Stony Brook and Southampton, Suffolk Community College in Selden and Riverhead, and St. Josephs College in Patchogue.

Police protection is provided by the Southampton Town Police Department and fire protection is provided by Eastport Fire District.

### District Organization

The Board of Education, which is the policy-making body of the District, consists of five members with overlapping three-year terms so that as nearly as possible an equal number shall be elected to the Board each year. The President and the Vice President are selected by the Board members each year.

The administrative officers of the District, whose duty it is to implement the policies of the Board of Education and who are appointed by the Board, include the Superintendent of Schools, Business Official, School District Clerk, and the District Treasurer.

### Enrollment

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

| School Year | School Enrollment |
|---|---|
| 2017-2018 | 341 |
| 2018-2019 | 315 |
| 2019-2020 | 308 |
| 2020-2021 | 332 |
| 2021-2022 | 325 |
| 2022-2023 | 304 |

Source: District Officials.

## Projected Future Enrollment

The following table presents projected future enrollment for the District.

| School Year | School Enrollment |
|---|---|
| 2023-2024 | 290 |
| 2024-2025 | 285 |

Source: District Officials.

## Employees

The District has approximately 45 employees, 24 of which are represented by Remsenburg-Speonk Teacher's Association. The contract expires June 30, 2027. The remaining employees are not represented by organized labor.

# ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## Population Trends

The following table sets forth population statistics.

| Year | District | Town of Southampton | Suffolk County |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 1,358 | 60,567 | 1,511,028 |
| 2012 | 1,521 | 56,960 | 1,492,360 |
| 2014 | 1,663 | 57,515 | 1,500,373 |
| 2015 | 1,867 | 57,730 | 1,501,373 |
| 2020 | 2,451 | 58,263 | 1,481,364 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Income Data

The information set forth below with respect to such Town and County is included for information purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the Town or County or vice versa.

| | Per Capita Money Income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020[a] |
| Remsenburg-Speonk UFSD | $ - | $ - | $44,985 | $60,753 |
| Town of Southampton | 20,684 | 31,320 | 47,111 | 61,374 |
| County of Suffolk | 18,481 | 26,577 | 30,948 | 46,466 |

| | Median Household Income | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020[a] |
| Remsenburg-Speonk UFSD | $ - | $ - | $71,250 | $137,222 |
| Town of Southampton | 36,859 | 53,887 | 78,133 | 100,722 |
| County of Suffolk | 49,128 | 65,288 | 84,506 | 105,362 |

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.
a. Based on American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate (2016-2020).

**Selected Listing of Larger Employers in the Town of Southampton[a]**
(As of 2022)

| Name | Type of Business | Estimated Number of Employees |
|---|---|---|
| Southampton Hospital | Hospital | 1,200 |
| Town of Southampton | Local Government | 528 |
| Southampton UFSD | School District | 424 |
| Corcoran Group | Real Estate | 350 |
| Bridgehampton National Bank | Commercial Banks | 245 |
| Dunn Engineering | Engineering | 100 |
| Southampton Inn | Hotel | 90 |
| Maran Corporate Risk Associates | Insurance | 93 |
| Southampton Press | Newspaper | 50 |
| Hampton Coach | Limousine Service | 50 |
| Storms Motors | Automotive Dealer | 40 |

Source: Town of Southampton.
a. Not necessarily representative of the District.

**Unemployment Rate Statistics**

Unemployment statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available (which include the District) is the Town of Southampton and the County of Suffolk. The information set forth below with respect to such Town, County and State is included for information purposes only. It should not be implied from the inclusion of such data in this Statement that the District is necessarily representative of the Town, County or State or vice versa.

| Annual Averages: | Town of Southampton (%) | Suffolk County (%) | New York State (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| 2018 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| 2019 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| 2020 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 10.0 |
| 2021 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| 2022 (8 Month Average)[a] | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.6 |

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York

## INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT

### Constitutional and Statutory Requirements

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

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

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

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

### Statutory Procedure

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

The 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 principle amount necessary to fund anticipated cash flow deficits but in no event exceeding the amount of real property taxes levied or to be levied by the District, less any tax anticipation notes previously issued and less the amount of such taxes previously received by the District.

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

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

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

**Computation of Debt Limit and Debt Contracting Margin**
(As of September 28, 2022)

| In Town of: | Assessed Valuation | State Equalization Rate (%) | Full Valuation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southampton (2021-2022) [a] | $2,407,361,454 | 100.00% | $2,407,361,454 |
| Debt Limit - 10% of Full Valuation | | | $240,736,145 |
| Inclusions: [b] | | | |
| Outstanding Bonds | | | $2,555,000 |
| Bond Anticipation Notes | | | 0 |
| Total Indebtedness | | | 2,555,000 |
| Exclusions (Estimated Building Aid) [c] | | | 255,500 |
| Total Net Indebtedness | | | 2,299,500 |
| Net Debt Contracting Margin | | | $238,436,645 |
| Per Cent of Debt Contracting Margin Exhausted | | | 0.96% |

a. The latest completed assessment roll for which a State Equalization Rate has been established.
b. Tax Anticipation Notes, Energy Performance Lease and Revenue Anticipation Notes are not included in computation of the debt contracting margin of the District.
c. Represents estimate of moneys receivable by the District from the State as an apportionment for debt service for school building purposes, based on the most recent information received by the District from the State Department of Education. The amount shown is not necessarily the amount the District will ultimately receive. The District has not applied for a building aid exclusion certificate from the Commissioner of Education and therefore may not exclude such amount from its total indebtedness on the Debt Statement form required to be filed with the Office of the State Comptroller when bonds are to be issued.

**Details of Short-Term Indebtedness Outstanding**

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has no short-term debt outstanding.

**Trend of Outstanding Indebtedness**
As of June 30:

| | Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022[a] |
| Bonds | - | - | $2,905,000 | $2,730,000 | $2,555,000 |
| BANs | - | $1,835,000 | - | - | - |
| Installment Purchase Debt | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals | $0 | $1,835,000 | $2,905,000 | $2,730,000 | $2,555,000 |

Sources: Audited Financial Statements.
a. Unaudited

**Debt Service Requirements - Outstanding Bonds[a]**

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2023 | $ 175,000 | $ 51,100 | $ 226,100 |
| 2024 | 175,000 | 47,600 | 222,600 |
| 2025 | 175,000 | 44,100 | 219,100 |
| 2026 | 175,000 | 40,600 | 215,600 |
| 2027 | 175,000 | 37,100 | 212,100 |
| 2028 | 175,000 | 33,600 | 208,600 |
| 2029 | 200,000 | 30,100 | 230,100 |
| 2030 | 200,000 | 26,100 | 226,100 |
| 2031 | 205,000 | 22,100 | 227,100 |
| 2032 | 225,000 | 18,000 | 243,000 |
| 2033 | 225,000 | 13,500 | 238,500 |
| 2034 | 225,000 | 9,000 | 234,000 |
| 2035 | 225,000 | 4,500 | 229,500 |
| Totals: | $2,555,000 | $377,400 | $2,932,400 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements
a. Does not include payments made to date.

**Tax Anticipation Notes**

The District has generally found it necessary to borrow from time to time in anticipation of taxes, which borrowing is necessitated by the schedule of real property tax receipts.

The following is a history of such tax anticipation note borrowings for the five most recent fiscal years:

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | Amount | Issue | Maturity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | $1,000,000 | 11/07/2017 | 06/27/2018 |
| 2019 | 1,000,000 | 11/07/2018 | 06/27/2019 |
| 2020 | 1,500,000 | 10/29/2019 | 06/25/2020 |
| 2021 | 1,200,000 | 11/23/2020 | 06/25/2021 |
| 2022 | 1,200,000 | 11/04/2021 | 06/24/2022 |

### Authorized and Unissued Debt

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District has no authorized but unissued items.

### Calculation of Estimated Overlapping and Underlying Indebtedness

| Overlapping Units | Date of Report | Percentage Applicable (%) | Applicable Total Indebtedness | Applicable Net Indebtedness |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County of Suffolk | 08/11/2022 | 0.60 | $ 8,285,811 | $ 7,240,516 |
| Town of Southampton | 06/22/2022 | 4.75 | 4,289,398 | 3,839,604 |
| Eastport Fire District | 12/31/2021 | 100.00 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Totals: | | | $12,600,209 | $11,105,120 |

Sources: Annual Reports of the respective units for the most recently completed fiscal year on file with the Office of the State Comptroller or more recently published Official Statements.

### Debt Ratios
(As of September 28, 2022)

| | Amount | Per Capita[a] | Percentage of Full Value (%)[b] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Direct Debt | $ 2,555,000 | $1,042 | 0.106 |
| Net Direct Debt | 2,299,500 | 938 | 0.096 |
| Total Direct & Applicable Total Overlapping Debt | 15,155,209 | 6,183 | 0.630 |
| Net Direct & Applicable Net Overlapping Debt | 13,404,620 | 5,469 | 0.557 |

a. The current population of the District is 2,451.
b. The full valuation of taxable real property in the District for 2020-21 is $2,407,361,454.

## FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### Impact of COVID-19

In December of 2020, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act was enacted as the second act of federal relief in response to COVID-19. The CRRSA Act provides approximately $4.3 billion to support schools in the State, with the funds available to be spent through September 2023. This is in addition to the $1.2 billion in Federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding, which can be spent through September 2022. The CRRSA Act provides the State with $4.0 billion through the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund and $323 million through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund. Districts may generally use these funds for broad purposes, including general operating and pandemic-related costs such as purchasing personal protective equipment. Additionally, the State has been allocated approximately $9.0 billion under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act's Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER).

The District has received $0.00 in CARES Act funding. The District is expected to receive a total of $0.00 through CRRSA and ARP funding. (See also "*State Aid*" herein.)

## Independent Audit

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance review by the Office of the State Comptroller to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various state and federal statutes. The financial statements of the District are audited each year by an independent public accountant. The last such audit covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. A copy of such report is included herein as Appendix C.

## Investment Policy

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

The District may also temporarily invest moneys in: (1) obligations of the United States of America; (2) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America; (3) obligations of the State of New York; (4) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, in tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district, or district corporation, other than those notes issued by the District, itself; (5) certificates of participation issued in connection with installment purchase agreements entered into 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 investments are required to be payable or redeemable at the option of the owner within such times as the proceeds will be needed to meet expenditures for purposes for which the moneys were provided and, in the case of obligations purchased with the proceeds of bonds or notes, shall be payable or redeemable in any event, at the option of the owner, within two years of the date of purchase. Unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, such instruments and investments must be purchased through, delivered to and held in custody of a bank or trust company in the State pursuant to a written custodial agreement as provided by Section 10 of the GML.

The Board of Education of the District 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.

## Fund Structure and Accounts

The General Fund is the general operating fund for the District and is used to account for substantially all revenues and expenditures of the District. The District also maintains a special aid fund, school lunch fund and special purpose fund. In addition, a capital projects fund is used to record capital facility projects, while an agency fund accounts for assets received by the District in a fiduciary capacity.

## Basis of Accounting

The district-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transaction, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include real property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and the related expenditures are incurred.

The fund statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 180 days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

## Budget Process

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

On May 17, 2022, a majority of the voters of the District approved the District's budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Summaries of the District's Adopted Budgets for the fiscal years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 may be found in Appendix A, herein.

## Revenues

The District receives most of its revenue from a real property tax on all non-exempt real property situated within the District and State aid. A summary of such revenues for the five most recently completed fiscal years may be found in Appendix A.

### *Real Property Taxes*

See *"Tax Information"* herein.

### *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 the percentage of the District's General Fund revenue comprised of State aid for each of the fiscal years 2017 through 2021, and the amounts budgeted for 2022 and 2023.

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | General Fund Total Revenue | State Aid | State Aid to Revenues (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | $12,269,829 | $ 454,134 | 3.70 |
| 2018 | 12,996,359 | 558,939 | 4.30 |
| 2019 | 13,379,923 | 609,317 | 4.55 |
| 2020 | 13,753,631 | 622,061 | 4.52 |
| 2021 | 14,243,084 | 712,769 | 5.00 |
| 2022 (Budgeted)[a] | 15,218,795 | 618,371 | 4.06 |
| 2023 (Budgeted)[a] | 15,529,761 | 617,794 | 3.98 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and Adopted Budgets of the District.

a. Budgeted revenues include the application of reserves and fund balance.

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 amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 the State initially declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19 including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period. The use of federal stimulus funds has allowed the State to avoid gap closing measurements; however, the State may be required to implement gap closing measurements in the future. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State. If this were to occur, reductions in the payment of State aid could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State, including the District.

The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget provides $31.3 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year the highest level of State aid ever. This represents a year-to-year funding increase of $2.1 billion or 7.07% and includes $21.4 billion of Foundation Aid which increased 8.1% from 2021-22. The 2022-23 school year increase in Foundation Aid primarily reflects the second year of the three-year phase-in of full funding of the current Foundation Aid formula.

The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget also increases the State's annual investment in prekindergarten to $1.1 billion, an increase of $125 million, or 13%. The Enacted Budget also includes 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 includes support for extended school day or school year programs, afterschool programs, mental health professionals and other locally determined initiatives.

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. The State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 9, 2022. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, the COVID-19 pandemic, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revisions. Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget.

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

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

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

***State Aid Litigation***

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

After further litigation, on appeal in 2006, the Court of Appeals held that $1.93 billion of additional funds for the New York City schools – as initially proposed by the Governor and presented to the Legislature as an amount sufficient to provide a sound basic education – was reasonably determined. State legislative reforms in the wake of The Campaign for Fiscal Equity decision included increased accountability for expenditure of State funds and collapsing over 30 categories of school aid for school districts in the State into one classroom operating formula referred to as Foundation Aid. The stated purpose of Foundation Aid is to prioritize funding distribution based upon student need. As a result of the Court of Appeals ruling schools were to receive $5.5 billion increase in foundation aid over a four fiscal year phase-in covering 2007 to 2011.

In school district fiscal year 2009-2010, foundation aid funding was frozen by the State Legislature to the prior fiscal year level, and in the fiscal year thereafter foundation aid funding was reduced through a "gap elimination adjustment" as described above, and other aid adjustments. The final phase-in of foundation aid as originally projected has not occurred as of this date. (See also "*School district fiscal year (2021-2022)*" under the subheading "*Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts*" herein.)

A case related to the Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State of New York was heard on appeal on May 30, 2017 in New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York ("NYSER") and a consolidated case on the right to a sound basic education. The NYSER lawsuit asserts that the State has failed to comply with the original decision in the Court of Appeals in the Campaign for Fiscal Equity case, and asks the Court of Appeals to require the State to develop new methodologies, formulas and mechanisms for determining State aid, to fully fund the foundation aid formula, to eliminate the supermajority requirement for voter approval of budgets which increase school district property tax levies above the property tax cap limitation, and related matters. On June 27, 2017, the Court of Appeals held that the plaintiffs causes of action were properly dismissed by the earlier Appellate Division decision except insofar as two causes of action regarding accountability mechanisms and sufficient State funding for a "sound basic education" as applicable solely to the school districts in New York City and Syracuse. The Court emphasized its previous ruling in the CFE case that absent "gross education inadequacies", claims regarding State funding for a "sound basic education" must be made on a district-by-district basis based on the specific facts therein. On October 14, 2021 Governor Kathy Hochul announced that New York State has reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing this much-needed funding to our students. The litigation, which has been ongoing since 2014, sought to require New York State to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula that was put into place following the historic Campaign for Fiscal Equity cases, and had been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007 and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools, however, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid. The new settlement requires New York State to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the FY 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April 2021, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget and enshrined this commitment into law. A breakdown of Foundation Aid funding is set forth below:

- FY 2022: $19.8 billion, covering 30% of the existing shortfall
- FY 2023: Approximately $21.3 billion, covering 50% of the anticipated shortfall
- FY 2024: Approximately $23.2 billion, eliminating the anticipated shortfall, and funding the full amount of Foundation Aid for all school districts

**Events Affecting State Aid to New York School Districts**

Following a State budgetary crisis in 2009, State aid to school districts in the State decreased for a number of years with increases established in more recent years. However, as discussed below the COVID-19 pandemic has affected and is expected to continue to affect State aid to school district.

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

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

*School district fiscal year (2020-2021):* Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget was 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased Federal support. 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 reflect 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 exceed 101% of estimates. See "*State Aid*" herein for a discussion of this provision set forth in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget and recent releases by the State regarding the projected revenue shortfalls in such budget.

*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, will help schools safely reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 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 Enacted Budget provides $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2% compared to the 2021-2022 school year and includes a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-2023 Enacted Budget also programs $14 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, is designed to assist schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget allocates $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget increases federal funds buy $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

The District cannot predict at this time whether there will be any reductions in and/or delays in the receipt of State aid during the remainder of the current fiscal year. 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*").

## Expenditures

The major categories of expenditure for the District are General Support, Instruction, Employee Benefits, Pupil Transportation and Debt Service. A summary of the expenditures for the five most recently completed fiscal years may be found in Appendix A.

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

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school districts 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 ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC). 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 OSC designates the District as “No Designation” (Fiscal Score: 0.0%; Environmental Score: 15.0%). More information on the FSMS may be obtained from the Office of the State Comptroller.

In addition, OSC helps local government officials manage government resources efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller oversees the fiscal affairs of local governments statewide, as well as compliance with relevant statutes and observance of good business practices. This fiscal oversight is accomplished, in part, through its audits, which identify opportunities for improving operations and governance. The most recent audit was released on May 8, 2020. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether the District officials properly monitored and safeguarded information technology (IT) assets. The complete report, along with the District’s response, may be found on the OSC’s official website.

References to websites and/or website addresses presented herein are for informational purposes only. Unless specified otherwise, such websites and the information or links contained therein are not incorporated into, and are not part of, this Official Statement.

**Employee Pension System**

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

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

On March 16, 2012, Governor Cuomo signed into law Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012, which legislation provides for a new Tier 6 for employees hired after April 1, 2012. This new pension tier has progressive employee contribution rates between 3% and 6% and such employee contributions continue so long as the employee continues to accumulate pension credits; it increases the retirement age for new employees from 62 to 63 and includes provisions allowing early retirement with penalties. Under Tier 6, the pension multiplier is 1.75% for the first 20 years of service and 2% thereafter; vesting will occur after 10 years; the time period for calculation of final average salary is increased from three years to five years; and the amount of overtime to be used to determine an employee’s pension is capped at $15,000, indexed for inflation, for civilian and non-uniform employees and at 15% of base pay for uniformed employees outside of New York City. It also includes a voluntary, portable, defined contribution plan option for new non-union employees with salaries of $75,000 or more.

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

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of TRS and ERS during the recent financial crisis, the employer contribution rates for required pension payments to the TRS and ERS increased substantially. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, various forms of legislation have been enacted that permitted school districts to amortize 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 following chart represents the TRS and ERS required contributions for each of the last five completed fiscal years and the amounts budgeted for the 2023 fiscal year.

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | TRS | ERS |
|---|---|---|
| 2017 | $368,183 | $ 95,761 |
| 2018 | 315,840 | 89,482 |
| 2019 | 329,658 | 92,995 |
| 2020 | 287,282 | 71,759 |
| 2021 | 309,714 | 93,026 |
| 2022 | 326,017 | 93,548 |
| 2023 (Budgeted) | 338,316 | 111,213 |

Source: District Officials.

**Other Post-Employment Benefits**

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

GASB Statement No. 75 ("GASB 75") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other non-pension benefits ("OPEB"). GASB 75 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 75 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the District adopted GASB 75, which supersedes and eliminates GASB 45. Under GASB 75, based on actuarial valuation, an annual required contribution ("ARC") will be determined for each state or local government. The ARC is the sum of (a) the normal cost for the year (the present value of future benefits being earned by current employees) plus (b) amortization of the unfunded accrued liability (benefits already earned by current and former employees but not yet provided for), using an amortization period of not more than 30 years. If a municipality contributes an amount less than the ARC, a net OPEB obligation will result, which is required to be recorded as a liability on its financial statements.

GASB 75 establishes new standards for recognizing and measuring OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures to provide more transparent reporting and useful information about the liability and cost of benefits. Municipalities and school districts are required to account for OPEB within the financial statements rather than only noted in the footnotes as previously required by GASB 45. It is measured as of a date no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year and no later than the employer's current fiscal year. The discount rate is based on 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds. There is no amortization of prior service cost. Those that have more than 200 participants are required to have a full actuarial valuation annually. Plans with fewer than 200 participants are required to have a full valuation every two years.

The District's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2021 is as follows:

| Changes in the Total OPEB Liability | Fiscal Year Ending June 30: |
|---|---|
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | $7,605,616 |
| Changes for the Year | |
| Service Cost | 264,888 |
| Interest | 271,895 |
| Changes of Benefit Terms | - |
| Differences between Expected and Actual Experience | - |
| Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs | 1,962,404 |
| Benefit Payments | (205,945) |
| | 2,293,242 |
| Balance at June 30, 2021 | $9,898,858 |

The OSC has recently proposed legislation to provide the State and certain local governments with the authority to establish trusts in which to accumulate assets for OPEB and to 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. The District cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law. 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 has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Should the District be required to fund its unfunded actuarial accrued 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.

In some recent years, OSC has proposed legislation to provide the State and certain local governments with the authority to establish trusts in which to accumulate assets for OPEB and to 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. The District cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law. 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 has decided to continue funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

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## TAX INFORMATION

### Real Property Taxes

The District derives its power to levy an ad valorem real property tax from the State Constitution; methods and procedures to levy, collect and enforce this tax are governed by the Real Property Tax Law. Real property assessment rolls used by the District are prepared by the Town of Southampton. Assessment valuations are determined by the Town assessors and the State Board of Real Property Services which is responsible for certain utility and railroad property. In addition, the State Board of Real Property Services annually establishes State Equalization Rates for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain State aids and are used by many localities in the calculation or debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The District is not subject to constitutional real property taxing limitations; however, see "*The Tax Levy Limit Law*" herein for a discussion of certain statutory limitation that have been imposed.

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | Total Revenue | Real Property Taxes | Real Property Taxes to Revenues (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2017 | 12,269,829 | 11,372,787 | 92.69 |
| 2018 | 12,996,359 | 11,691,489 | 89.96 |
| 2019 | 12,133,517 | 12,266,824 | 101.10 |
| 2020 | 13,753,631 | 12,507,726 | 90.94 |
| 2021 | 14,243,084 | 12,972,646 | 91.08 |
| 2022 (Budgeted)[a] | 15,218,795 | 13,197,240 | 86.72 |
| 2023 (Budgeted)[a] | 15,529,761 | 13,508,082 | 86.98 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District and Adopted Budgets of the District.

a. Budgeted estimates for real property taxes include STAR. Budgeted estimates for total revenues include appropriations of fund balance.

### Tax Collection Procedure

Property taxes for the District, together with County, Town and Fire District taxes, are collected by the Town Tax Receivers. Such taxes are due and payable in equal installments on December 1 and May 10, but may be paid without penalty by January 10 and May 31, respectively. Penalties on unpaid taxes are 1% per month from the date such taxes are due and 10% after May 31.

The Town Tax Receivers distribute the collected tax money to the Towns, fire and school districts prior to distributing the balance collected to the County. Uncollected amounts are not segregated by the Receivers and any deficiency in tax collection is the County's liability. The District thereby is assured of full tax collection.

### The Tax Levy Limit Law

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

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

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

The Law permits certain significant exclusions to the tax levy limit for school districts. These include taxes to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes 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.

**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 $66,800 for the 2018-19 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $500,000 are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence. School districts receive full reimbursement from the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR program by the first business day in January of each year.

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

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

The 2019-20 Enacted State Budget makes several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption has been lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the Credit. The amount of the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

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 12% of the District's 2021-2022 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District has received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 12% of the District's 2022-2023 school tax levy is expected to be exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2023. (See *"State Aid"* herein).

## Valuations, Rates and Levies

The following table sets forth District's assessed and full valuations, tax rates and levies for each of the years 2018 through 2022. The Tax levy for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is $13,508,082.

| Fiscal Year Ending June 30: | Assessed Valuation | State Equal. Rate (%) | Full Valuation | Tax Levy | Per $1000 of Assessed Val. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | $2,098,770,940 | 100.00 | $2,098,770,940 | $11,685,747 | 5.57 |
| 2019 | 2,188,498,638 | 100.00 | 2,188,498,638 | 12,130,629 | 5.54 |
| 2020 | 2,388,677,365 | 100.00 | 2,388,677,365 | 12,503,901 | 5.23 |
| 2021 | 2,400,705,612 | 100.00 | 2,400,705,612 | 12,972,646 | 5.40 |
| 2022 | 2,407,361,454 | 100.00 | 2,407,361,454 | 13,092,485 | 5.40 |

**Selected Listing of Large Taxable Properties in the District**
2021-2022 Assessment Roll

| Name | Type | Assessed Valuation |
|---|---|---|
| Westhampton Property Associates | Real Estate | $ 9,240,100 |
| William Gallo | Residential | 8,432,600 |
| Gerald Musano | Residential | 8,269,300 |
| Steven Star | Residential | 7,840,800 |
| Educational Resources LLC | Commercial | 7,498,900 |
| Westhampton House Inc. | Real Estate | 7,376,400 |
| 3-D Associates, Inc. | Commercial | 6,835,300 |
| Cedar Lane Qualified Personal Residence Trust | Commercial | 6,621,400 |
| Dennis Newman | Residential | 6,535,900 |
| Utilities & Industries Management Corp. | Commercial | 6,206,100 |
| Estera Stawski | Residential | 6,085,900 |
| Clifford M Cooper | Residential | 5,946,600 |
| See Dreams, LLC | Commercial | 5,881,200 |
| 693 Dune Road, LLC | Commercial | 5,845,600 |
| Sommer Rolling Meadows Family | Commercial | 5,740,500 |
| | Total [a] | $104,356,600 |

a. Represents 4.33% of the Assessed Valuation of the District for 2021-2022.
Source: Town Assessment Roll.

## LITIGATION

In common with other school districts, the District from time to time receives notices of claim and is party to litigation. In the opinion of the District, after consultation with its attorney, unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no significant claims or actions pending in which the District has not asserted a substantial and adequate defense, nor which, if determined against the District, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

## 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. To mitigate such risk the District has contracted with an outside technology firm to assist in the prevention detection and remediation of any such attacks. In addition, the District maintains an insurance policy covering cyber liability. 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.

On December 27, 2019, the District experienced a cyber incident as a result of a ransomware attack in which the attackers encrypted and locked data. The District engaged a data attorney to help manage the forensic analysis and implications of the findings. Based upon the District's review, no personal or financing information was breached; however, data stored on the affected server was lost. The attack did not impact the District's financial software or banking information. The District undertook a comprehensive "wiping" of all systems and created a new network infrastructure and set up network segmentation in order to contain any future threats. In addition, the District hired a Network and Systems Specialist employee to more effectively manage the District's network and technology infrastructure, which was previously handled by an independent contractor. The District did not pay ransom; however, it did incur $146,000 in costs related to the foregoing, of which $101,000 was reimbursed by the District's insurance company.

The District also took a number of steps to minimize the likelihood of another attack occurring, including: upgrade to a next gen firewall, installation of next gen antivirus software, and full replacement of all network switches. The District's Network and Systems Specialist employee will also coordinate with Eastern Suffolk BOCES in order to ensure the District's compliance with NYS Education.

## 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. As a consequence, a decline in the District's credit rating could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, 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 federal, state or local tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes, or the ownership or disposition thereof, except as stated above. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes and court decisions as of the issue date, and assumes no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any action thereafter taken or not taken, any fact or circumstance that may thereafter come to its attention, any change in law or interpretation thereof that may thereafter occur, or for any other reason. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the consequence of any of the events described in the preceding sentence or the likelihood of their occurrence. In addition, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel regarding federal, state or local tax matters, including, without limitation, exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Notes.

**Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications**

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

**Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences**

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

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

**Original Issue Discount**

"Original issue discount" ("OID") is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Note (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at prescribed rates) over the issue price of that maturity. In general, the "issue price" of a maturity (a note with the same maturity date, interest rate, and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of the 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, could 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) or 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 will be subject to the final approving opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel, substantially as set forth in Appendix D hereto.

## DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In order to assist the purchasers of the Notes 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"), the District will execute an "Undertaking to Provide Continuing Disclosure", substantially in the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E.

## RATING

The Notes are not rated. S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041, Telephone: (877) 299-2569 and Fax: (212) 438-5153, has assigned a rating of "AA+" to the outstanding long-term bonds of the District. Such rating reflects only the view of such rating agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from the respective rating agency. There can be no assurance that such rating will not be revised or withdrawn, if in the judgement of agency circumstances so warrant. Any change or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price and the availability of a secondary market for the outstanding bonds and notes of the District.

## MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Munistat Services, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor"), is a Municipal Advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained upon request from the business office of the District: Lisa Smith, Business Manager, Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District, Mill Road, P.O. Box 900, Remsenburg, NY 11960, Phone (631) 325-0203, Fax (631) 325-8439 and email: smith@rsufsd.org or from the office of Munistat Services, Inc., 12 Roosevelt Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York 11776, telephone number 631/331-8888.

Statements in the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the District's management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District's management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the District's files with the repositories. When used in District's documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "foresee", "likely", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "will", or "should", or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

To the extent any statements made in this Official Statement involve matters of opinion or estimates whether or not expressly stated, they are set forth as such and not as representations of fact, and no representation is made that any of the statements will be realized. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made verbally or in writing is to be construed as a contract with the holder of the Notes.

Munistat Services, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.munistat.com. 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. Munistat Services, Inc. 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 Munistat Services, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Munistat Services, Inc. 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. Munistat Services, Inc. and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or unauthorized editing or for any updates to dated website information.

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

By: s/s KEVIN TOOLAN
President of the Board of Education
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District
Remsenburg, New York

October , 2022

# APPENDIX A

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balances**
**General Fund**

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Real Property Taxes | $ 11,372,787 | $ 11,691,489 | $ 12,133,517 | $ 12,507,726 | $ 12,972,646 |
| Other Real Property Tax Items | 184,095 | 176,951 | 167,356 | 146,971 | 157,997 |
| Charges for Services | 153,327 | 307,973 | 186,483 | 120,151 | 20,825 |
| Use of Money and Property | 6,449 | 13,955 | 40,447 | 35,289 | 3,166 |
| Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss | | | | 82,937 | 66,963 |
| Miscellaneous | 99,037 | 247,052 | 242,803 | 238,496 | 308,718 |
| State Sources | 454,134 | 558,939 | 609,317 | 622,061 | 712,769 |
| Total Revenues | 12,269,829 | 12,996,359 | 13,379,923 | 13,753,631 | 14,243,084 |
| Expenditures: | | | | | |
| General Support | 1,222,076 | 1,292,245 | 1,303,696 | 1,414,671 | 1,102,757 |
| Instruction | 8,937,914 | 9,221,032 | 9,341,337 | 8,820,449 | 8,804,784 |
| Pupil Transportation | 460,217 | 512,899 | 446,962 | 509,532 | 452,693 |
| Community Services | 2,456 | 2,647 | 2,754 | 2,275 | 2,588 |
| Employee Benefits | 1,801,305 | 1,912,239 | 1,826,605 | 1,986,556 | 1,897,806 |
| Debt Service | 12,667 | 12,778 | 19,167 | 51,514 | 241,772 |
| Total Expenditures | 12,436,635 | 12,953,840 | 12,940,521 | 12,784,997 | 12,502,400 |
| Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures | (166,806) | 42,519 | 439,402 | 968,634 | 1,740,684 |
| Other Financing Sources (Uses) | | | | | |
| Premium on Obligation | | | | 65,928 | |
| Interfund Transfers In | | | | 3,565 | |
| Interfund Transfers Out | (20,716) | (22,718) | (484,734) | (31,484) | (31,890) |
| Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) | (20,716) | (22,718) | (484,734) | 38,009 | (31,890) |
| Excess (Deficit) of Revenues and Other Sources over Expenditures and Other Uses | (187,522) | 19,801 | (45,332) | 1,006,643 | 1,708,794 |
| Fund Balance - Beg. of Year | 2,877,422 | 2,689,900 | 2,709,701 | 2,664,369 | 3,671,012 |
| Adjustments | | | | | |
| Fund Balance - End of Year | $ 2,689,900 | $ 2,709,701 | $ 2,664,369 | $ 3,671,012 | $ 5,379,806 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District (2017-2021)
NOTE: This table NOT audited

**Comparative Balance Sheet**
**General Fund**

| | Fiscal Year Ending June 30: 2021 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Assets: | | |
| Cash | $ 6,327,654 | $ 4,639,773 |
| Accounts Receivable | 266 | 121 |
| Due From Other Funds | 128,322 | 104,516 |
| Due From State & Federal | 22,964 | 107,974 |
| Due From Other Governments | 53,742 | 235,845 |
| Total Assets | $ 6,532,948 | $ 5,088,229 |
| Liabilities & Deferred Revenue: | | |
| Accounts Payable | $ 130,667 | $ 155,640 |
| Accrued Liabilities | 16,444 | 59,530 |
| Due to Other Funds | 24,443 | |
| Due to Other Governments | 633,215 | 786,338 |
| Due to Teachers' Retirement System | 314,852 | 299,619 |
| Due to Employees' Retirement System | 32,871 | 24,479 |
| Deferred Revenue | 650 | 91,611 |
| Total Liabilities & Deferred Revenue | $ 1,153,142 | $ 1,417,217 |
| Fund Balance: | | |
| Restricted | $ 2,446,651 | $ 928,716 |
| Assigned | 1,362,555 | 923,261 |
| Unassigned | 1,570,600 | 1,819,035 |
| Total Fund Balance | $ 5,379,806 | $ 3,671,012 |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Equity | $ 6,532,948 | $ 5,088,229 |

Source: Audited Financial Statements of the District (2020-2021)
NOTE: This table NOT audited

## Budget Summaries

| | Fiscal Year Ending June 30: 2022-2023 | 2021-2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | |
| Real Property Taxes & | $ 13,508,082 | $ 13,197,240 |
| Other Real Property Tax Items | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| LIPA Pilot | 52,680 | 51,294 |
| State Aid | 617,794 | 618,371 |
| Miscellaneous | 80,395 | 81,080 |
| Appropriated Fund Balance | 1,267,510 | 1,267,510 |
| Total Revenues | $ 15,529,761 | $ 15,218,795 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| General Support | $ 1,627,221 | $ 1,458,619 |
| Instruction | 10,646,640 | 10,476,061 |
| Pupil Transportation | 908,898 | 875,519 |
| Community Services | 3,022 | 2,972 |
| Employee Benefits | 2,057,556 | 2,116,146 |
| Debt Service | 256,100 | 259,600 |
| Interfund Transfers | 30,324 | 29,878 |
| Total Expenditures | $ 15,529,761 | $ 15,218,795 |

The 2022-2023 budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 17, 2022.
The 2021-2022 budget was approved by the voters of the District on May 18, 2021.

Source: Adopted Budgets of the District

# APPENDIX B

# CASH FLOWS

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2021-2022 (Actual through June)**
(General Fund Only)

| | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance | 5,463,622 | 5,118,810 | 4,889,514 | 4,135,566 | 1,778,044 | 1,223,738 | 172,381 | 5,569,256 | 5,281,343 | 4,194,255 | 3,394,395 | 5,596,189 | 5,463,622 |
| Receipts: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property Taxes | | | | | | 572,071 | 6,312,211 | 788,450 | 170,139 | 248,984 | 3,366,359 | 1,931,933 | 13,390,147 |
| STAR & PILOT Payment | | | | | | | 96,872 | | 16,893 | | | 46,302 | 160,067 |
| State Aid | 7,105 | 22,964 | 110,970 | 151,709 | 112,842 | 40,892 | 1,806 | 1,807 | 92,726 | | | 22,245 | 565,066 |
| Interest Income | 104 | 103 | 83 | 86 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 49 | 85 | 21 | 40 | 63 | 666 |
| Other Revenues | 1,275 | 1,004 | 8,782 | 631 | 1,133 | 420 | 53,335 | 20,305 | 35,856 | 8,251 | 8,193 | 1,796 | 140,981 |
| Other | 1,830 | 44,006 | | 23,597 | 7,854 | 30,317 | 6,774 | 7,902 | 39,286 | 2,325 | 58,083 | | 221,974 |
| TAN Proceeds | | | | | 1,200,000 | | | | | | | | 1,200,000 |
| Total Receipts | 10,314 | 68,077 | 119,835 | 176,023 | 1,321,851 | 643,707 | 6,471,001 | 818,513 | 354,985 | 259,581 | 3,432,675 | 2,002,339 | 15,678,901 |
| Disbursements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary and Benefits | 149,132 | 162,382 | 674,231 | 338,804 | 433,586 | 507,095 | 536,793 | 430,964 | 696,358 | 343,411 | 535,115 | 934,425 | 5,742,296 |
| Operating Expenses | 193,932 | 88,237 | 74,234 | 223,920 | 423,262 | 282,411 | 241,187 | 274,532 | 324,478 | 209,936 | 150,768 | 478,518 | 2,965,415 |
| Tuition Payments to Other Districts | 11,519 | 30,359 | 10,149 | 348,211 | 762,408 | 872,959 | 269,373 | 393,703 | 379,922 | 503,441 | 384,499 | 466,229 | 4,432,772 |
| TAN Principal Payment | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| TAN Interest Payment | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,990 | 2,990 |
| Bond Principal Payment | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| Bond Interest Payment | | | | | | 27,300 | | | | | | 27,300 | 54,600 |
| NYS TRS (Sep. Oct. Nov.) | | | 104,951 | 104,951 | 104,951 | | | | | | | | 314,853 |
| Transfers to Other District Funds | 500 | 16,200 | 10,000 | | 6,705 | 5,000 | 26,366 | 7,227 | 40,902 | 2,325 | 15,488 | | 130,713 |
| Transfers to Other Gov'ts (SCLS)a | | | | | 144,883 | | | | 363 | 129 | 144,883 | | 290,258 |
| Other | 43 | 195 | 218 | 1,517,659 | 362 | 299 | 407 | | 50 | 199 | 128 | 187 | 1,519,747 |
| Total Disbursements | 355,126 | 297,373 | 873,783 | 2,533,545 | 1,876,157 | 1,695,064 | 1,074,126 | 1,106,426 | 1,442,073 | 1,059,441 | 1,230,881 | 3,284,649 | 16,828,644 |
| Balance | 5,118,810 | 4,889,514 | 4,135,566 | 1,778,044 | 1,223,738 | 172,381 | 5,569,256 | 5,281,343 | 4,194,255 | 3,394,395 | 5,596,189 | 4,313,879 | 4,313,879 |
| Note Repayment Account | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Closing Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

a. Transfers to the Suffolk Cooperative Library System

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**CASH FLOW SUMMARY 2022-2023 (Actual through August)**

(General Fund Only)

| | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance | 4,313,879 | 3,980,333 | 3,550,847 | 2,781,448 | 1,347,509 | 1,263,768 | 25,975 | 6,230,617 | 5,904,871 | 3,717,682 | 2,971,080 | 5,125,127 | 4,313,879 |
| Receipts: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Property Taxes | | | | | | | 7,145,561 | 807,018 | 174,146 | 254,848 | 3,445,637 | 1,977,416 | 13,804,626 |
| STAR & PILOT Payment | | | | | | | 95,000 | | | 15,000 | | 40,000 | 150,000 |
| State Aid | 6,762 | 31,046 | 115,405 | 115,405 | 115,405 | 30,799 | 3,080 | 6,160 | 92,398 | 61,599 | | 37,927 | 615,986 |
| Interest Income | 98 | 1,066 | 185 | 185 | 155 | 50 | 125 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 236 | 3,000 |
| Other Revenues | 631 | 22,587 | 2,475 | 2,475 | 2,475 | 15,626 | 52,475 | 2,475 | 20,626 | 3,300 | 1,650 | 709 | 127,504 |
| Other | 60,336 | 60,722 | | | | | | | | | | | 121,058 |
| TAN Proceeds | | | | | 1,200,000 | | | | | | | | 1,200,000 |
| Total Receipts | 67,827 | 115,421 | 118,065 | 118,065 | 1,318,035 | 46,475 | 7,296,241 | 815,853 | 287,370 | 334,997 | 3,447,537 | 2,056,288 | 16,022,174 |
| Disbursements | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salary and Benefits | 169,079 | 361,021 | 622,059 | 446,599 | 446,599 | 513,718 | 446,599 | 446,599 | 622,059 | 446,599 | 513,718 | 972,978 | 6,007,627 |
| Operating Expenses | 231,275 | 147,458 | 150,000 | 230,000 | 230,000 | 230,000 | 230,000 | 230,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 2,358,733 |
| Tuition Payments to Other Districts | | 21,428 | | 750,000 | 465,000 | 515,000 | 415,000 | 465,000 | 465,000 | 465,000 | 465,000 | 465,000 | 4,491,428 |
| TAN Principal Payment | | | | | | | | | 1,200,000 | | | | 1,200,000 |
| TAN Interest Payment | | | | | | | | | 17,500 | | | | 17,500 |
| Bond Principal Payment | | | | | | | | | | | | 175,000 | 175,000 |
| Bond Interest Payment | | | | | | 25,550 | | | | | | 25,550 | 51,100 |
| NYS TRS (Sep. Oct. Nov.) | | | 115,405 | 115,405 | 115,405 | | | | | | | | 346,215 |
| Transfers to Other District Funds | | 15,000 | | 10,000 | | | | | | | | | 25,000 |
| Transfers to Other Gov't's (SCLS)a | 1,006 | | | | 144,772 | | | | | | 144,772 | | 290,550 |
| Other | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| Total Disbursements | 401,373 | 544,907 | 887,464 | 1,552,004 | 1,401,776 | 1,284,268 | 1,091,599 | 1,141,599 | 2,474,559 | 1,081,599 | 1,293,490 | 1,808,528 | 14,963,166 |
| Balance | 3,980,333 | 3,550,847 | 2,781,448 | 1,347,509 | 1,263,768 | 25,975 | 6,230,617 | 5,904,871 | 3,717,682 | 2,971,080 | 5,125,127 | 5,372,887 | 5,372,887 |
| Note Repayment Account | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening Balance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Receipts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |

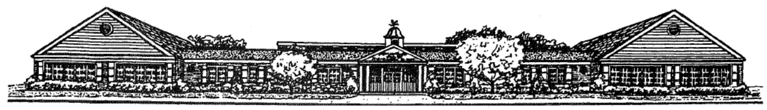
a. Transfers to the Suffolk Cooperative Library System

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

# APPENDIX C

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

NOTE: SUCH FINANCIAL REPORT AND OPINIONS WERE PREPARED AS OF THE DATE THEREOF AND HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED AND /OR UPDATED BY THE DISTRICT'S AUDITORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PREPARATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. CONSENT OF THE AUDITORS FOR INCLUSION OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT HAS NOT BEEN REQUESTED NOR OBTAINED.



**REMSENBURG - SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

June 30, 2021

**REMSENBURG - SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Table of Contents**

EFPR GROUP, CPAs PLLC

6390 Main Street, Suite 200
Williamsville, NY 14221

P 716.634.0700
TF 800.546.7556
F 716.634.0764
W EFPRgroup.com

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Education
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District
Remsenburg, New York:

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary fund of the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund and the fiduciary fund of the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

As discussed in note 2 to the financial statements, the District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84 - "Fiduciary Activities," during the year ended June 30, 2021. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 14 and the other required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 12, 2021, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
October 12, 2021

The Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District's (District) discussion and analysis of financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 in comparison with the year ended June 30, 2020, with emphasis on the current year. This should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

## 1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year 2021 are as follows:

- The District's total net position deficit, as reflected in the district-wide financial statements, decreased by $1,551,787 (31.93%). This was due to an excess of revenues over expenses using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

- The District's expenses for the year, as reflected in the district-wide financial statements, totaled $12,754,198. Of this amount, $175,337 was offset by program charges for services and operating grants. General revenues of $14,130,648 amount to 98.77% of total revenues, and were adequate to cover the balance of program expenses.

- The District implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, for the year ended June 30, 2021. As a result, the agency activities previously report in the fiduciary fund are reported within the governmental funds. This had no effect on the District's net position.

- The District's general fund-fund balance, as reflected in the fund financial statements was $5,379,806 at June 30, 2021. This balance represents a $1,708,794 increase (46.55%) over the prior year due to an excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses, using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, as follows:

  - Restricted fund balances increased by $1,517,935 due to funding of reserves and interest allocated to the reserves.

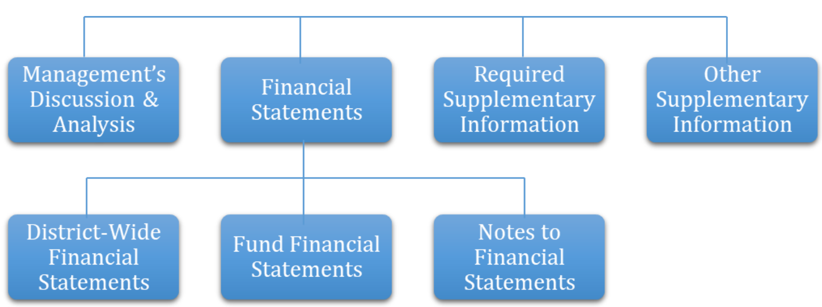
  - Assigned fund balance increased $439,294, primarily due to the District increasing the amount appropriated to fund the 2022 budget.

  - Unassigned fund balance decreased by $248,435 to $1,570,600.

- The District's 2021 property tax levy, including STAR, of $13,077,698 was a 3.62% increase over the 2020 tax levy, which was equal to the allowable tax cap increase.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts – management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), the financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The financial statements consist of district-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to financial statements. A graphic display of the relationship of these statements follows:



## A. District-Wide Financial Statements

The district-wide financial statements present the governmental activities of the District and are organized to provide an understanding of the fiscal performance of the District as a whole in a manner similar to a private sector business. There are two district-wide financial statements - the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide both an aggregate and long-term view of the District's finances.

These statements utilize the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes the financial effects of events when they occur, without regard to the timing of cash flows related to the events.

The Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating. To assess the overall health of the District, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of the District's school buildings and other facilities.

The Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities presents information showing the change in net position during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are recorded at the time the underlying financial event occurs. Revenues are recognized in the period when they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period when the liability is incurred. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will result in cash flow in future fiscal periods.

## B. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, not the District as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District also uses fund accounting to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the District are reported in the governmental funds and the fiduciary fund.

Governmental Funds

These statements utilize the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This basis of accounting recognizes revenues in the period when they become measurable and available. It recognizes expenditures in the period when the District incurs the liability, except for certain expenditures such as debt service on general long-term indebtedness, claims and judgments, termination benefits, workers' compensation, pension costs and other postemployment benefits, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent the related liabilities mature each period.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the district-wide financial statements. However, the governmental fund financial statements focus on shorter term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year for spending in future years. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's operations and the services it provides.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of district-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the district-wide financial statements. By doing so, the reader may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds Balance Sheet and the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains four individual governmental funds: general fund, special aid fund, school food service fund and capital projects fund; each of which is considered to be a major fund and is presented separately in the fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds

The District reports its fiduciary activities in the fiduciary fund – custodial fund. This fund reports real property taxes collected on behalf of other governments and disbursed to those governments, and utilizes the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement. The fiduciary activities have been excluded from the district-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

## 3. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

### A. Net Position

The June 30, 2020 current and other assets, and the current and other liabilities were increased by $1,533, resulting from the implementation of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*; however, there was no change in total net position.

The District's total net position deficit decreased by $1,551,787 between fiscal year 2021 and 2020. The deficit decrease is due to revenues in excess of expenses using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. A summary of the District's Statements of Net Position follows:

| | 2021 | As Restated 2020 | Increase (Decrease) | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Current and Other Assets | $ 7,670,842 | $ 7,670,940 | $ (98) | (0.00)% |
| Capital Assets, Net | 3,978,973 | 2,937,141 | 1,041,832 | 35.47 % |
| Net Pension Asset - Proportionate Share | | 483,065 | (483,065) | (100.00)% |
| Total Assets | 11,649,815 | 11,091,146 | 558,669 | 5.04 % |
| **Deferred Outflows of Resources** | 3,078,456 | 2,831,948 | 246,508 | 8.70 % |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Current and Other Liabilities | 1,275,369 | 1,678,246 | (402,877) | (24.01)% |
| Long-Term Liabilities | 3,090,342 | 3,245,447 | (155,105) | (4.78)% |
| Net Pension Liabilities - Proportionate Share | 529,479 | 444,395 | 85,084 | 19.15 % |
| Total OPEB Liability | 9,898,858 | 7,605,616 | 2,293,242 | 30.15 % |
| Total Liabilities | 14,794,048 | 12,973,704 | 1,820,344 | 14.03 % |

| | 2021 | As Restated 2020 | Increase (Decrease) | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Deferred Inflows of Resources** | $ 3,242,520 | $ 5,809,474 | $ (2,566,954) | (44.19)% |
| **Net Position (Deficit)** | | | | |
| Net Investment in Capital Assets | 2,103,828 | 2,101,571 | 2,257 | 0.11 % |
| Restricted | 2,380,723 | 862,788 | 1,517,935 | 175.93 % |
| Unrestricted (deficit) | (7,792,848) | (7,824,443) | 31,595 | (0.40)% |
| Total Net Position (Deficit) | $ (3,308,297) | $ (4,860,084) | $ 1,551,787 | (31.93)% |

The decrease in current and other assets is primarily due to decreases in amounts due from state and federal and amounts due from other governments.

The increase in capital assets, net is due to capital asset additions in excess of depreciation expense. See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 11 "Capital Assets" for additional information.

Net pension asset – proportionate share represents the District's share of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System's net pension asset at the measurement date of the respective year. In the current year, the District's proportionate share shifted from an asset to a liability. The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 14 "Pension Plans – New York State", provides additional information.

Deferred outflows of resources represents contributions to the pension and OPEB plans subsequent to the measurement dates and actuarial adjustments for the pension and OPEB plans that will be amortized in future years.

The decrease in current and other liabilities is primarily due to decreases in accounts payable and amounts due to other governments.

The decrease in long-term liabilities is due to decreases in bonds payable and deferred premium on bond, and workers' compensation liability, offset by an increase in termination benefits payable.

Net pension liabilities – proportionate share represents the District's shares of the New York State Teachers' Retirement System's and the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System's net pension liability, at the measurement date of the respective year. The increase is due to the shift of the net pension asset to a liability for the TRS and a decrease in the pension liability for the ERS. The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 14 "Pension Plans – New York State", provides additional information.

Total other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability increased, based on the actuarial valuation of the plan. The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, Note 16 "Postemployment Healthcare Benefits", provides additional information.

Deferred inflows of resources represents actuarial adjustments for the pension and OPEB plans that will be amortized in future years.

The net investment in capital assets is the investment in capital assets at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and related outstanding debt. The accompanying Other Supplementary Information, Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets provides additional information.

The restricted amount relates to the District's reserves and restricted amounts. This number increased over the prior year as a result of transfers into the reserves and interest earnings.

The unrestricted deficit amount relates to the balance of the District's net position. This balance does not include the District's reserves, which are classified as restricted. Additionally, certain unfunded liabilities will have the effect of reducing the District's unrestricted net position. One such unfunded liability is the total OPEB liability. In accordance with state guidelines, the District is only permitted to fund OPEB on a "pay as you go" basis, and is not permitted to accumulate funds for the OPEB liability.

## B. Changes in Net Position

The results of operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities in a programmatic format. In the accompanying financial statements STAR (school tax relief) revenue is included in the other tax items line. However, in this MD&A, STAR revenue has been combined with property taxes. A summary of these statements for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | Increase (Decrease) | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenues** | | | | |
| Program Revenues | | | | |
| Charges for Services | $ 47,365 | $ 143,971 | $ (96,606) | (67.10)% |
| Operating Grants | 127,972 | 166,166 | (38,194) | (22.99)% |
| General Revenues | | | | |
| Property Taxes and STAR | 13,077,698 | 12,620,575 | 457,123 | 3.62 % |
| State Sources | 621,158 | 616,837 | 4,321 | 0.70 % |
| Other | 431,792 | 390,844 | 40,948 | 10.48 % |
| Total Revenues | 14,305,985 | 13,938,393 | 367,592 | 2.64 % |
| **Expenses** | | | | |
| General Support | 1,480,632 | 1,803,027 | (322,395) | (17.88)% |
| Instruction | 10,673,781 | 11,378,291 | (704,510) | (6.19)% |
| Pupil Transportation | 452,693 | 547,869 | (95,176) | (17.37)% |
| Community Service | 2,588 | 2,275 | 313 | 13.76 % |
| Debt Service - Interest | 58,582 | 53,921 | 4,661 | 8.64 % |
| Food Service Program | 85,922 | 72,321 | 13,601 | 18.81 % |
| Total Expenses | 12,754,198 | 13,857,704 | (1,103,506) | (7.96)% |
| Change in Net Position | $ 1,551,787 | $ 80,689 | $ 1,471,098 | 1823.17 % |

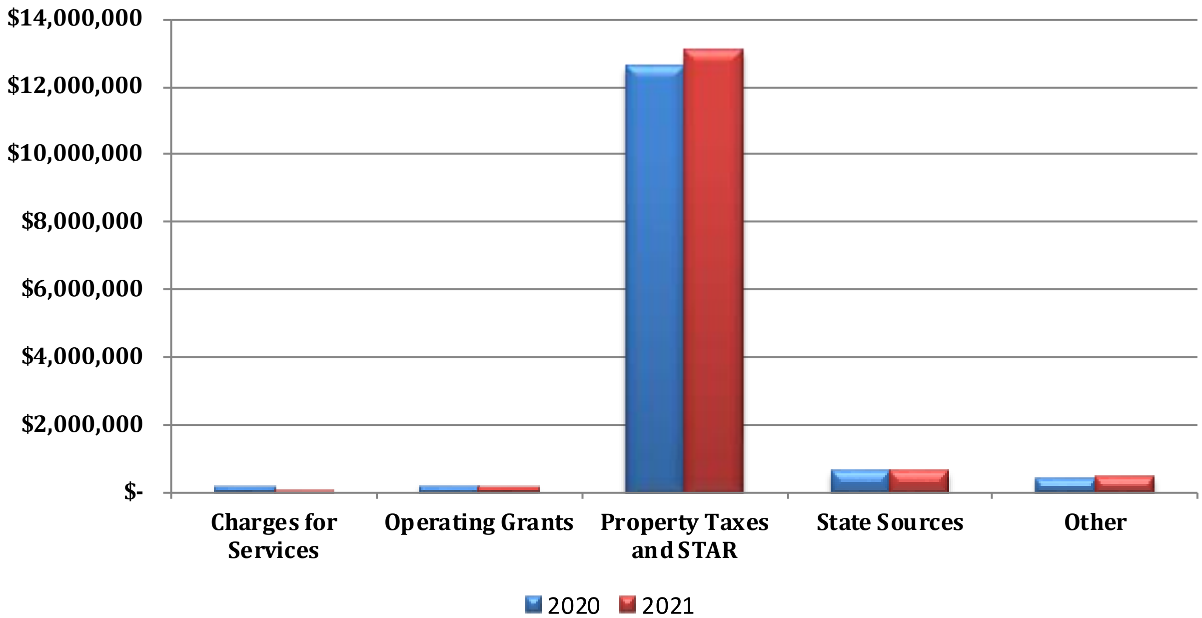
The District's net position deficit decreased by $1,551,787 and $80,689 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The District's revenues increased by $367,592 or 2.64%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in property taxes and STAR, which was in accordance with the 2020-2021 voter approved budget. This increase was offset by a decrease in charges for services, as a result of the District having less parentally placed students.

The District's total expenses for the year decreased by $1,103,506 or 7.96%. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in general support, instruction and pupil transportation. The decrease in general support is due to the District incurring less legal costs than the prior year, and a decrease in BOCES services utilized in the current year. The decrease in instruction was due to decreases in salaries. In addition, the decreases in general support and instruction include the impact of the net change in pension and other postemployment benefits costs allocated. Pupil transportation expenses decreased due to a decrease in need.

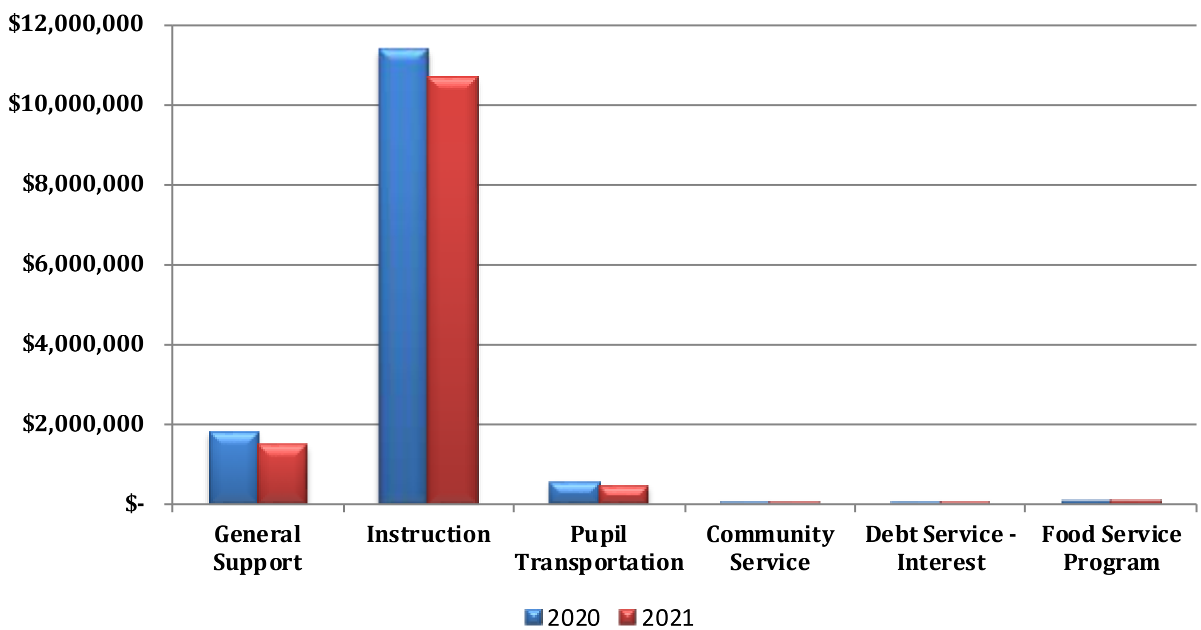
As indicated on the graphs that follow, real property taxes and STAR is the largest component of revenues recognized (i.e., 91.4% and 90.5% of the totals for the years 2021 and 2020 respectively). Instruction expenses is the largest category of expenses incurred (i.e., 83.7% and 82.1% of the totals for the years 2021 and 2020 respectively).

A graphic display of the distribution of revenues for the two years follows:




| | Charges for Services | Operating Grants | Property Taxes and STAR | State Sources | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020** | 1.0% | 1.2% | 90.5% | 4.4% | 2.9% |
| **2021** | 0.3% | 0.9% | 91.4% | 4.3% | 3.1% |

A graphic display of the distribution of expenses for the two years follows:




| | General Support | Instruction | Pupil Transportation | Community Service | Debt Service - Interest | Food Service Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020** | 13.0% | 82.1% | 4.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.5% |
| **2021** | 11.6% | 83.7% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.7% |

## 4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

At June 30, 2021, the District's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of $6,236,216, which is an increase of $489,086 over the prior year. This increase is due to an excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. A summary of the change in the components of fund balance by fund is as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | Increase (Decrease) | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Fund** | | | | |
| Restricted: | | | | |
| Workers' Compensation | $ 297,215 | $ 296,995 | $ 220 | 0.07 % |
| Unemployment Insurance | 30,047 | 22,031 | 8,016 | 36.39 % |
| Retirement Contribution: | | | | |
| Teachers' retirement system | 191,860 | 126,987 | 64,873 | 51.09 % |
| Employees' retirement system | 336,980 | 336,730 | 250 | 0.07 % |
| Capital | 1,375,931 | 6,399 | 1,369,532 | 21402.28 % |
| Repairs | 148,690 | 73,646 | 75,044 | 101.90 % |
| Debt | 65,928 | 65,928 | - | 0.00 % |
| Assigned: | | | | |
| Appropriated fund balance | 1,267,510 | 875,000 | 392,510 | 44.86 % |
| Unappropriated fund balance | 95,045 | 48,261 | 46,784 | 96.94 % |
| Unassigned: Fund balance | 1,570,600 | 1,819,035 | (248,435) | (13.66)% |
| | 5,379,806 | 3,671,012 | 1,708,794 | 46.55 % |
| **School Food Service Fund** | | | | |
| Nonspendable: Inventories | 1,555 | 3,772 | (2,217) | (58.78)% |
| Assigned: Unappropriated fund balance | | 2,916 | (2,916) | (100.00)% |
| | 1,555 | 6,688 | (5,133) | (76.75)% |
| **Capital Projects Fund** | | | | |
| Restricted: Unspent Bond Proceeds | 854,855 | 2,069,430 | (1,214,575) | (58.69)% |
| Total Fund Balance | $ 6,236,216 | $ 5,747,130 | $ 489,086 | 8.51 % |

### A. General Fund

The net change in the general fund – fund balance is an increase of $1,708,794, compared to an increase of $1,006,643 in 2020. This resulted from revenues in excess of expenditures and other financing uses.

The District's revenues increased by $419,960 or 3.04%, as compared to the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to increases in property taxes and STAR, and state sources, offset by decreases in charges for services and other financing sources. The increase in property taxes and STAR is due to an increase in the tax levy in accordance with the 2020-2021 budget. The increase in state sources is due to the District receiving more in general aid and BOCES, offset by a decrease in excess cost aid. The decrease in charges for services is primarily due to a decrease in day school tuition due to a decrease in enrollment. In the prior year other financing sources include premiums recognized from the issuance of serial bonds. The District did not receive similar premiums in the current as a result there was a decrease in other financing sources.

Expenditures and other financing uses decreased by $282,191 or 2.20% from the prior year. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in general support, pupil transportation and employee benefits, offset by an increase in debt service. The decrease in general support is mainly due to a decrease in BOCES services utilized during the year as well as a decrease in legal costs. Pupil transportation expenses decreased due to a decrease in need. In the prior year employee benefits included termination payments. The District had less termination payments in the current year. The increase in debt service is due to the District making payments on the serial bonds issued during the prior year.

The following is a summary of the District's general fund restricted fund balance activity:

| | Balance @ June 30, 2020 | Interest | Funding | Balance @ June 30, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Workers' Compensation | $ 296,995 | $ 220 | $ | $ 297,215 |
| Unemployment Insurance | 22,031 | 16 | 8,000 | 30,047 |
| Retirement Contribution: | | | | |
| TRS | 126,987 | 73 | 64,800 | 191,860 |
| ERS | 336,730 | 250 | | 336,980 |
| Capital | 6,399 | 4 | 1,369,528 | 1,375,931 |
| Repairs | 73,646 | 44 | 75,000 | 148,690 |
| Debt Service | 65,928 | | | 65,928 |
| | $ 928,716 | $ 607 | $ 1,517,328 | $ 2,446,651 |

Additional detail regarding capital reserves can be found in Note 19 "Restricted for Capital Reserve."

### B. School Food Service Fund

The net change in the school service fund-fund balance is a decrease of $5,133, which was the operating loss of the food service program, which included a $27,539 transfer from the general fund.

### C. Capital Projects Fund

The net change in the capital projects fund – fund balance is a decrease of $1,214,575 due to expenditures incurred during the year on capital projects.

## 5. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

### A. 2020-2021 Budget

The District's general fund voter-approved budget for the year ended June 30, 2021 was $14,789,323. This amount was increased by encumbrances carried forward from the prior year in the amount of $48,261 for a total final budget of $14,837,584.

The final budget was funded through a combination of estimated revenues and appropriated fund balance. The majority of this funding source was $13,077,698 in estimated property taxes and STAR.

### B. Change in General Fund's Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual)

The general fund's unassigned fund balance is the component of total fund balance that is the residual of current and prior years' excess revenues over expenditures, net of transfers to reserves, appropriations to fund the subsequent year's budget and encumbrances. The change in this balance demonstrated through a comparison of the actual revenues and expenditures for the year compared to budget follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance | $ 1,819,035 |
| Revenues Over Budget | 328,761 |
| Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget | 2,208,249 |
| Allocation to Reserves | (1,517,935) |
| Appropriated to Fund the June 30, 2022 Budget | (1,267,510) |
| Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance | $ 1,570,600 |

Opening, Unassigned Fund Balance

The $1,819,035 shown in the table is the portion of the District's June 30, 2020 fund balance that was retained as unassigned fund balance.

Revenues Over Budget

The 2020-2021 final budget for revenues was $13,914,323. Actual revenues recognized for the year were $14,243,084. The excess of actual revenues over estimated or budgeted revenues was $328,761. This excess contributes directly to the change to the general fund unassigned fund balance from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021. The accompanying Required Supplementary Information, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund, provides additional information.

Expenditures and Encumbrances Under Budget

The 2020-2021 final budget for expenditures and other financing uses was $14,837,584. Actual expenditures and other financing uses as of June 30, 2021 were $12,534,290 and outstanding encumbrances were $95,045. Combined, the expenditures plus encumbrances for 2020-2021 were $12,629,335. The final budget variance was $2,208,249, which contributes directly to the change to the general fund unassigned fund balance from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021. The accompanying Required Supplementary Information, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund, provides additional information.

Allocation to Reserves

Monies transferred into authorized reserves do not affect the total fund balance unless, and until these monies are actually expended. The transfers do, however, reduce the District's discretion regarding the use of these transferred monies, and thus, reduce the unassigned fund balance by the amount of the transfers. The table in §4.A. of this Management's Discussion and Analysis details the allocation of interest earnings and funding transfers to the reserves.

Appropriated Fund Balance

The District has chosen to use $1,267,510 of the available June 30, 2021 unassigned fund balance to partially fund the 2021-2022 approved operating budget. As such, the June 30, 2021 unassigned fund balance must be reduced by this amount.

Closing, Unassigned Fund Balance

Based upon the summary changes shown in the previous table, the unassigned fund balance at June 30, 2021 is $1,570,600. This unassigned fund balance portion is in excess of the permissible 4.0% statutory maximum per §1318 of the New York State Real Property Tax Law.

## 6. CAPITAL ASSETS, DEBT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

### A. Capital Assets

At June 30, 2021, the District had invested in a broad range of capital assets, as indicated in the table below. The net increase in capital assets is due to capital additions of $1,240,280 in excess of depreciation expense of $198,448 recorded for the year ended June 30, 2021. A summary of the District's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | Increase (Decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land | $ 67,500 | $ 67,500 | $ - |
| Construction work in progress | 39,330 | 382,976 | (343,646) |
| Buildings and improvements | 3,309,659 | 1,865,904 | 1,443,755 |
| Site improvements | 98,851 | 95,147 | 3,704 |
| Furniture and equipment | 463,633 | 525,614 | (61,981) |
| Capital assets, net | $ 3,978,973 | $ 2,937,141 | $ 1,041,832 |

The District is continuing to make significant capital expenditures resulting from a voter approved $3,365,300 bond and capital reserve authorization for capital improvements to District facilities. As of June 30, 2021, the District has expended approximately 74.6% of the authorization and the construction is ongoing.

### B. Debt Administration

At June 30, 2021, the District had total bonds payable of $2,730,000. The bonds were issued for District-wide improvements. A summary of outstanding debt at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

| Issue Date | Interest Rate | 2021 | 2020 | Increase (Decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6/16/2020 | 2.00% | $ 2,730,000 | $ 2,905,000 | $ (175,000) |

The District's latest underlying long-term credit rating from S&P Global Ratings is AA+. The District's outstanding serial bonds at June 30, 2021 are approximately 1.03% of the District's debt limit.

### C. Other Long-Term Liabilities

Included in the District's long-term liabilities are the estimated amounts due for termination benefits payable, which are based on employment contracts, and workers' compensation liabilities, net pension liabilities – proportionate share and total other postemployment benefits liability, which are based on actuarial valuations. A summary of the outstanding other long-term liabilities at June 30, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

| | 2021 | 2020 | Increase (Decrease) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Termination benefits payable | $ 262,700 | $ 227,900 | $ 34,800 |
| Workers' compensation liabilities | 39,772 | 46,619 | (6,847) |
| Net pension liability - proportionate share | 529,479 | 444,395 | 85,084 |
| Total OPEB liability | 9,898,858 | 7,605,616 | 2,293,242 |
| | $ 10,730,809 | $ 8,324,530 | $ 2,406,279 |

## 7. ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

### A. Subsequent Year's Budget

The general fund budget, the only fund with a legally adopted budget, as approved by the voters on May 18, 2021, for the year ending June 30, 2022, is $15,218,795. This is an increase of $429,472 or 2.90% over the previous year's budget.

The District estimated its non-tax revenues for the June 30, 2022 year at an $82,580 decrease from the prior year's estimate. The assigned, appropriated fund balance applied to the June 30, 2022 budget was $1,267,510, which was an increase of $392,510 over the prior year. As a result, the District anticipates a property tax levy at an amount that is 0.91% more than the prior year in order to meet the funding short fall and cover the increase in appropriations.

### B. Future Budgets

The property tax cap, uncertainty in state aid and federal funding, as well as the continuing effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, will impact the District's future budgets.

### C. Tax Cap

New York State law limits the increase in the property tax levy of school districts to the lesser of 2% or the rate of inflation. There are additional statutory adjustments in the law. School districts may override the tax levy limit by presenting to the voters a budget that requires a tax levy that exceeds the statutory limit. However, that budget must be approved by 60% of the votes cast. Based on the law, the District's tax levy cap for 2021-2022 is 0.91%. The District's 2021-2022 property tax increase of 0.91% was equal to the tax cap and did not require an override vote.

## 8. CONTACTING THE DISTRICT

This financial report is designed to provide the reader with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the funds it receives. Requests for additional information can be directed to:

Ms. Denise Lindsay Sullivan
Superintendent/Principal
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District
Mill Road
P.O. Box 900
Remsenburg, NY 11960

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Statement of Net Position**
June 30, 2021

| | |
|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | |
| Cash | |
| Unrestricted | $ 4,064,332 |
| Restricted | 3,301,506 |
| Receivables | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,714 |
| Due from state and federal | 86,461 |
| Due from other governments | 53,742 |
| Inventories | 1,555 |
| Other assets | 161,532 |
| Capital assets not being depreciated | 106,830 |
| Capital assets being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation | 3,872,143 |
| Total Assets | 11,649,815 |
| **DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | |
| Pensions | 2,342,160 |
| Other postemployment benefits | 736,296 |
| Total Deferred Outflows of Resources | 3,078,456 |
| **LIABILITIES** | |
| Payables | |
| Accounts payable | 270,247 |
| Accrued liabilities | 18,719 |
| Due to fiduciary fund | 896 |
| Due to other governments | 633,314 |
| Due to teachers' retirement system | 314,852 |
| Due to employees' retirement system | 34,943 |
| Other liabilities | 650 |
| Unearned credits | |
| Collections in advance | 1,748 |
| Long-term liabilities | |
| Due and payable within one year | |
| Bonds payable, net | 182,557 |
| Due and payable after one year | |
| Bonds payable, net | 2,605,313 |
| Termination benefits payable | 262,700 |
| Workers' compensation liabilities | 39,772 |
| Net pension liabilities - proportionate share | 529,479 |
| Total other postemployment benefits liability | 9,898,858 |
| Total Liabilities | 14,794,048 |
| **DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES** | |
| Pensions | 870,699 |
| Other postemployment benefits | 2,371,821 |
| Total Deferred Inflows of Resources | 3,242,520 |
| **NET POSITION (DEFICIT)** | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 2,103,828 |
| Restricted | |
| Workers' compensation | 297,215 |
| Unemployment insurance | 30,047 |
| Retirement contribution | |
| Teachers' retirement system | 191,860 |
| Employees' retirement system | 336,980 |
| Capital | 1,375,931 |
| Repairs | 148,690 |
| Total Restricted | 2,380,723 |
| Unrestricted (deficit) | (7,792,848) |
| Total Net Position (Deficit) | $ (3,308,297) |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Statement of Activities**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | Expenses | Program Revenues: Charges for Services | Program Revenues: Operating Grants | Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS** | | | | |
| General support | $ 1,480,632 | $ | $ | $ (1,480,632) |
| Instruction | 10,673,781 | 20,825 | 104,975 | (10,547,981) |
| Pupil transportation | 452,693 | | | (452,693) |
| Community service | 2,588 | | | (2,588) |
| Debt service - interest | 58,582 | | | (58,582) |
| Food service program | 85,922 | 26,540 | 22,997 | (36,385) |
| Total Functions and Programs | $ 12,754,198 | $ 47,365 | $ 127,972 | (12,578,861) |
| **GENERAL REVENUES** | | | | |
| Real property taxes | | | | 12,972,646 |
| Other tax items | | | | 157,997 |
| Use of money and property | | | | 3,166 |
| Sale of property and compensation for loss | | | | 66,963 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | 308,718 |
| State sources | | | | 621,158 |
| Total General Revenues | | | | 14,130,648 |
| Change in Net Position | | | | 1,551,787 |
| Total Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of year | | | | (4,860,084) |
| Total Net Position (Deficit) - End of year | | | | $ (3,308,297) |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds**
June 30, 2021

| | General | Special Aid | School Food Service | Capital Projects | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | | |
| Cash | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | $ 3,881,003 | $ 8,456 | $ 586 | $ 174,287 | $ 4,064,332 |
| Restricted | 2,446,651 | | | 854,855 | 3,301,506 |
| Receivables | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 266 | | 1,448 | | 1,714 |
| Due from other funds | 128,322 | | 12,539 | | 140,861 |
| Due from state and federal | 22,964 | 61,667 | 1,830 | | 86,461 |
| Due from other governments | 53,742 | | | | 53,742 |
| Inventories | | | 1,555 | | 1,555 |
| Total Assets | $ 6,532,948 | $ 70,123 | $ 17,958 | $ 1,029,142 | $ 7,650,171 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | | | |
| Payables | | | | | |
| Accounts payable | $ 130,667 | $ 3,671 | $ 259 | $ 135,650 | $ 270,247 |
| Accrued liabilities | 16,444 | | | | 16,444 |
| Due to other funds | 24,443 | 66,452 | 12,225 | 38,637 | 141,757 |
| Due to other governments | 633,215 | | 99 | | 633,314 |
| Due to teachers' retirement system | 314,852 | | | | 314,852 |
| Due to employees' retirement system | 32,871 | | 2,072 | | 34,943 |
| Other liabilities | 650 | | | | 650 |
| Unearned credits | | | | | |
| Collections in advance | | | 1,748 | | 1,748 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,153,142 | 70,123 | 16,403 | 174,287 | 1,413,955 |
| **FUND BALANCES** | | | | | |
| Nonspendable: Inventories | | | 1,555 | | 1,555 |
| Restricted: | | | | | |
| Workers' compensation | 297,215 | | | | 297,215 |
| Unemployment insurance | 30,047 | | | | 30,047 |
| Retirement contribution | | | | | |
| Teachers' retirement system | 191,860 | | | | 191,860 |
| Employees' retirement system | 336,980 | | | | 336,980 |
| Capital | 1,375,931 | | | | 1,375,931 |
| Repairs | 148,690 | | | | 148,690 |
| Debt | 65,928 | | | | 65,928 |
| Unspent bond proceeds | | | | 854,855 | 854,855 |
| Assigned: | | | | | |
| Appropriated fund balance | 1,267,510 | | | | 1,267,510 |
| Unappropriated fund balance | 95,045 | | | | 95,045 |
| Unassigned: Fund balance | 1,570,600 | | | | 1,570,600 |
| Total Fund Balances | 5,379,806 | - | 1,555 | 854,855 | 6,236,216 |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Balances | $ 6,532,948 | $ 70,123 | $ 17,958 | $ 1,029,142 | $ 7,650,171 |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet**
**to the Statement of Net Position**
June 30, 2021

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Governmental Fund Balances | | $ 6,236,216 |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because: | | |
| Cash held by third-party administrator is treated as a long-term asset and included in Net Position. | | 161,532 |
| The costs of building and acquiring capital assets (land, construction in progress, buildings, equipment) financed from the governmental funds are reported as expenditures in the year they are incurred, and the assets do not appear on the Balance Sheet. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole, and their original costs are expensed annually over their useful lives. | | |
| Original cost of capital assets | $ 7,202,031 | |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (3,223,058) | |
| | | 3,978,973 |
| Proportionate share of long-term liabilities, as well as deferred outflows and inflows associated with participation in the state retirement systems are not current financial resources or obligations and are not reported in the funds. | | |
| Deferred outflows of resources | 2,342,160 | |
| Net pension liability - teachers' retirement system | (527,510) | |
| Net pension liability - employees' retirement system | (1,969) | |
| Deferred inflows of resources | (870,699) | |
| | | 941,982 |
| Total other postemployment benefits liability, and deferred outflows and inflows related to providing benefits in retirement are not current financial resources or liabilities and are not reported in the funds. | | |
| Deferred outflows of resources | 736,296 | |
| Total other postemployment benefits liability | (9,898,858) | |
| Deferred inflows of resources | (2,371,821) | |
| | | (11,534,383) |
| Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of: | | |
| Accrued interest on bonds payable | (2,275) | |
| Bonds payable | (2,787,870) | |
| Termination benefits payable | (262,700) | |
| Workers' compensation liabilities | (39,772) | |
| | | (3,092,617) |
| Total Net Position (Deficit) | | $ (3,308,297) |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures**
**and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | General | Special Aid | School Food Service | Capital Projects | Total Governmental Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES** | | | | | |
| Real property taxes | $ 12,972,646 | $ | $ | $ | $ 12,972,646 |
| Other tax items | 157,997 | | | | 157,997 |
| Charges for services | 20,825 | | | | 20,825 |
| Use of money and property | 3,166 | | | | 3,166 |
| Sale of property and compensation for loss | 66,963 | | | | 66,963 |
| Miscellaneous | 308,718 | | | | 308,718 |
| State sources | 712,769 | 46,835 | 834 | | 760,438 |
| Federal sources | | 58,140 | 22,163 | | 80,303 |
| Sales | | | 26,540 | | 26,540 |
| Total Revenues | 14,243,084 | 104,975 | 49,537 | - | 14,397,596 |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | |
| General support | 1,102,757 | | | | 1,102,757 |
| Instruction | 8,804,784 | 109,326 | | | 8,914,110 |
| Pupil transportation | 452,693 | | | | 452,693 |
| Community service | 2,588 | | | | 2,588 |
| Employee benefits | 1,897,806 | | 9,472 | | 1,907,278 |
| Debt service - | | | | | |
| Principal | 175,000 | | | | 175,000 |
| Interest | 66,772 | | | | 66,772 |
| Food service program | | | 72,737 | | 72,737 |
| Capital outlay | | | | 1,214,575 | 1,214,575 |
| Total Expenditures | 12,502,400 | 109,326 | 82,209 | 1,214,575 | 13,908,510 |
| Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures | 1,740,684 | (4,351) | (32,672) | (1,214,575) | 489,086 |
| **OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)** | | | | | |
| Operating transfers in | | 4,351 | 27,539 | | 31,890 |
| Operating transfers (out) | (31,890) | | | - | (31,890) |
| Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses) | (31,890) | 4,351 | 27,539 | - | - |
| Net Change in Fund Balances | 1,708,794 | - | (5,133) | (1,214,575) | 489,086 |
| Fund Balances - Beginning of year | 3,671,012 | | 6,688 | 2,069,430 | 5,747,130 |
| Fund Balances - End of year | $ 5,379,806 | $ - | $ 1,555 | $ 854,855 | $ 6,236,216 |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Change in Fund Balances | | $ 489,086 |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: | | |
| Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences | | |
| Certain revenues are recognized in the governmental funds when they provide current financial resources. However, these revenues were recognized in the Statement of Activities in prior years when they were earned. | $ (91,611) | |
| Certain expenditures in the governmental funds requiring the use of current financial resources (amounts paid) are being held by a third-party administrator. This is the amount by which other assets - cash held by third-party administrator increased in the period. | 5,172 | |
| Certain expenditures in the governmental funds requiring the use of current financial resources (amounts paid) may exceed the amounts incurred during the year, resulting in a reduction of the long-term liability and an increase in the net position. | | |
| Decrease in workers' compensation liabilities | 6,847 | |
| Certain operating expenses do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, but are expensed in the Statement of Activities. | | |
| Increase in termination benefits payable | (34,800) | |
| | | (114,392) |
| Capital Related Differences | | |
| Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized and shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over their useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays and other additions exceeded depreciation expense in the period. | | |
| Capital outlays and other additions | 1,240,280 | |
| Depreciation expense | (198,448) | |
| | | 1,041,832 |
| Long-Term Debt Transactions Differences | | |
| The amortization of the deferred premium decreases interest expense in the Statement of Activities. | 8,058 | |
| Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities. | | |
| Repayment of bond principal | 175,000 | |
| Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs rom the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardles of when it is due. This this is the amount by which accrued interest decreased from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021. | 132 | |
| | | 183,190 |
| Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Differences | | |
| The change in the proportionate share of the collective pension expense of the state retirement plans and the change in other postemployment benefits expense reported in the Statement of Activities did not affect current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. | | |
| Teachers' retirement system | (428,493) | |
| Employees' retirement system | 29,536 | |
| Other postemployment benefits | 351,028 | |
| | | (47,929) |
| Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities | | $ 1,551,787 |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund**
June 30, 2021

| | | Custodial |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| Due from governmental funds | $ | 896 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Due to other governments | | 896 |
| **NET POSITION** | | |
| Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments | $ | - |

**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Fund**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | | Custodial |
|---|---|---|
| **ADDITIONS** | | |
| Real property taxes collected for the Library | $ | 284,856 |
| **DEDUCTIONS** | | |
| Payments of real property taxes to the Library | | 284,856 |
| Change in Net Position | | - |
| Net Position - Beginning of Year | | |
| Net Position - End of Year | $ | - |

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District (District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting principles and policies used by the District are as follows:

### A. Reporting Entity

The District is governed by the laws of New York State. The District is an independent entity governed by an elected Board of Education consisting of five members. The President of the Board serves as the chief fiscal officer and the Superintendent is the chief executive officer. The Board is responsible for, and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. Board members have authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters.

The financial reporting entity is based on criteria set forth by GASB. The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the District. The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, there are no other entities that would be included in the District's reporting entity

### B. Joint Venture

The District is a component district in the Board of Cooperative Educational Services of Eastern Suffolk (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that share planning, services, and programs which provide educational and support activities. BOCES are organized under §1950 of the Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of §1950 of the Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation under §1950(6). In addition, BOCES Boards also are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under §119-n(a) of the General Municipal Law. A BOCES budget is comprised of separate budgets for administrative, program, and capital costs. Each component district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in Education Law, §1950(4)(b)(7). There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component. In addition, component school districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

### C. Basis of Presentation

<u>District-Wide Financial Statements</u>

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information about the overall governmental financial activities of the District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of interfund transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and nonexchange transactions. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants, while capital grants reflect capital-specific grants, if applicable.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the District at fiscal year end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Employee benefits are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including real property taxes and state aid, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund type, governmental and fiduciary, are presented. The District's financial statements present the following fund types:

***Governmental Funds -*** are those through which most governmental functions are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of expendable financial resources and the related liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. The emphasis of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds as defined by GASB, each displayed in a separate column. The following are the District's major governmental funds:

***General Fund -*** is the general operating fund and is used to account for all financial transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

***Special Aid Fund -*** is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources such as federal and state grants that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. These legal restrictions may be imposed by either governments that provide the funds or outside parties.

***School Food Service Fund -*** is used to account for the activities of the food service program.

***Capital Projects Fund*** – is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, renovation or major repair of capital facilities and other capital assets.

***Fiduciary Funds*** – are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or custodian for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the district-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used to finance District operations. The following is the District's fiduciary fund:

***Custodial Fund*** – is used to account for real property taxes collected on behalf of other governments and disbursed to those governments.

**D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

Measurement focus describes what type of information is reported, and is either the economic resources measurement focus or the current financial resources measurement focus. The economic resources measurement focus reports all assets, liabilities and deferred resources related to a given activity, as well as transactions of the period that affect net position. For example, all assets, whether financial (e.g., cash and receivables) or capital (e.g., property and equipment) and liabilities (including long-term debt and obligations) are reported. The current financial resources measurement focus reports more narrowly on assets, liabilities and deferred resources that are relevant to near-term liquidity, along with net changes resulting from transactions of the period. Consequently, capital assets and the unmatured portion of long-term debt and certain other liabilities the District would not expect to liquidate currently with expendable available financial resources (e.g., termination benefits for employees still in active service) would not be reported.

Basis of accounting describes when changes are recognized, and is either the accrual basis of accounting or the modified accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes changes in net position when the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes changes only at the point they affect near-term liquidity.

The district-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include real property taxes, state aid, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from real property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from state aid is recognized in the fiscal year it is apportioned by the state. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 180 days after the end of the fiscal year, except for real property taxes, which are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, termination benefits, pension costs and other postemployment benefits, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

### E. Real Property Taxes

<u>Calendar</u>

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than November 1st and become a lien on December 1st. Taxes are collected by the Town of Southampton and remitted to the District from December to June.

The District also levies the real property taxes for the Suffolk Cooperative Library System (Library), which are collected by the town and included in the amounts remitted to the District. The District remits the Library's share of the tax levy to the Library in two installments. These pass through amounts are not included in the District's real property tax revenues, however, they are accounted for in the custodial fund.

<u>Enforcement</u>

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Suffolk County in June.

### F. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)

The District reports PILOT revenues in the general fund as part of other tax items revenues. These PILOT revenues are often the result of tax abatements granted by industrial development agencies of the Town and/or the County to help promote local economic development. Property owners make PILOT payments to the government agencies, which in turn remit the collected payments to the District.

PILOT payments collected on behalf of the Library are remitted to the Library. These pass-through amounts are not included in the District's other tax items revenues, however, they are accounted for in the custodial fund.

The District's PILOT revenues also include payments from the Long Island Power Authority (LIPA) remitted. These LIPA PILOT payments are not the result of tax abatement agreements as defined by GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, under which an entity receiving a reduction in tax revenues promises to take specific action that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or residents of the governments. The District received $52,945 in LIPA PILOT revenue during the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

**G. Restricted Resources**

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, the District's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use, and with associated legal requirements, many of which are described elsewhere in these Notes to Financial Statements.

**H. Interfund Transactions**

The operations of the District include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowings. The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include transfers to provide financing or other services. This includes the transfer of unrestricted general fund revenues to finance various programs that the District must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

In the district-wide statements, the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position for interfund receivables and payables represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds.

The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables are netted on the accompanying governmental funds balance sheet when it is the District's practice to settle these amounts at a net balance based upon the right of legal offset.

A detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, transfers in and transfers out is provided subsequently in these Notes to Financial Statements.

**I. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including revenue availability, termination benefits, pension costs, other postemployment benefits, workers' compensation liabilities, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of capital assets.

**J. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank deposits and investments with a maturity date of three months or less from date of acquisition.

Certain cash balances are restricted by various legal and contractual obligations, such as legal reserves and debt agreements.

**K. Receivables**

Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles, if any. However, no allowance for uncollectibles has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

**L. Inventories**

Inventories of food in the school food service fund is recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis or in the case of surplus food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the Government's assigned value, which approximates market. Inventory is accounted for on the consumption method. Under the consumption method, a current asset for the inventories is recorded at the time of receipt and/or purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods are consumed.

Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

A portion of fund balance has been classified as nonspendable to indicate that inventories do not constitute an available spendable resource.

**M. Other Assets**

Other assets represent amounts on deposit that are being held by a third-party administrator for workers' compensation claims.

**N. Capital Assets**

Capital assets are reflected in the district-wide financial statements. Capital assets are reported at actual cost, when the information is available, or estimated historical cost based on professional third-party information. Donated assets are reported at acquisition value at the date of donation.

All capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Capitalization thresholds, the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts, and estimated useful lives of capital assets as reported in the district-wide statements are as follows:

| | Capitalization Threshold | Estimated Useful Life |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings and other improvements | $ 500 | 50 years |
| Site improvements | 500 | 20 years |
| Furniture and equipment | 500 | 5-20 years |

**O. Deferred Outflows of Resources**

Deferred outflows of resources, in the Statement of Net Position, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions and represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability not included in the collective pension expense and the District's contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS) subsequent to the measurement date. The second item is related to OPEB and represents the change in the total other postemployment benefits liability not included in OPEB expense and the District's contributions to OPEB subsequent to the measurement date.

### P. Short-Term Debt

The District may issue revenue anticipation notes (RAN) and tax anticipation notes (TAN), in anticipation of the receipt of revenues. These notes are recorded as a liability of the fund that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of the notes. The RANs and TANs represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund.

The District may issue bond anticipation notes (BAN), in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that BANs issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date; seven years if originally issued during calendar year 2015 through and including 2021. The notes, or renewal thereof, may not extend more than two years beyond the original date of issue, unless a portion is redeemed within two years and within each twelve month period thereafter.

### Q. Collections in Advance

Collections in advance arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures or when charges for services monies are received in advance from payers prior to the services being rendered by the District, such as prepaid lunch amounts. These amounts are recorded as liabilities in the financial statements. The liabilities are removed and revenues are recognized in subsequent periods when the District has legal claim to the resources.

### R. Termination Benefits

Termination benefits consist of longevity and increments delayed during the 2013-2014 school year as specified in collective bargaining agreements. Upon retirement, employees may contractually receive a payment based on this longevity. The liability is calculated in accordance with GASB Statement No. 47 *Accounting for Termination Benefits.* In the fund financial statements only the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the general fund.

### S. Other Benefits

Eligible District employees participate in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System or the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System.

District employees may choose to participate in the District's elective deferred compensation plans established under Internal Revenue Code Sections 403(b) and 457.

The District provides individual or family health insurance coverage for active employees pursuant to collective bargaining agreements and individual employment contracts.

In addition to providing these benefits, the District provides individual, family or surviving spouse postemployment health insurance coverage for eligible retired employees. Collective bargaining agreements and individual employment contracts determine if District employees are eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Healthcare benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-retirement benefits is shared between the District and the retired employee. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure in the governmental funds as the liabilities for premiums mature (come due for payment). In the district-wide statements, the cost of postemployment health insurance coverage is recognized on the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75.

**T. Deferred Inflows of Resources**

Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue/expense credit) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position and consists of the District's proportionate share of changes in the collective net pension asset or liability not included in collective pension expense. The second item is related to OPEB reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position and represents the change in the total other postemployment benefits liability not included in OPEB expense.

**U. Equity Classifications**

District-Wide Statements

In the district-wide statements there are three classes of net position:

*Net investment in capital assets* - Consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

*Restricted* – Reports net position when constraints placed on the assets or deferred outflows of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

*Unrestricted* – Reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications.

Fund Statements

The fund statements report fund balance classifications according to the relative strength of spending constraints placed on the purpose for which resources can be used, as follows:

*Nonspendable* – Consists of amounts that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance consists of inventories, which is recorded in the school food service fund.

*Restricted* – Consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District has established the following restricted fund balances:

*Workers' Compensation Reserve*

Workers' Compensation Reserve (GML §6-j) is used to pay for compensation benefits and other expenses authorized by Article 2 of the Workers' Compensation Law, and for payment of expenses of administering this self-insurance program. The reserve may be established by Board action, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

*Unemployment Insurance Reserve*

Unemployment Insurance Reserve (GML §6-m) is used to pay the cost of reimbursement to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund for payments made to claimants where the employer has elected to use the benefit reimbursement method. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. Within sixty days after the end of any fiscal year, excess amounts may either be transferred to another reserve or the excess applied to the appropriations of the next succeeding fiscal year's budget. If the District elects to convert to tax (contribution) basis, excess resources in the fund over the sum sufficient to pay pending claims may be transferred to any other reserve fund. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

*Retirement Contribution Reserve*

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML §6-r) is used for the purpose of financing retirement contributions payable to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. The Board, by resolution, may establish the reserve and authorize expenditures from the reserve. The reserve is funded by budgetary appropriations or taxes raised for the reserve, revenues that are not required by law to be paid into any other fund or account, transfers from reserves and other funds that may legally be appropriated. The Board may also adopt a resolution establishing a sub-fund for contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. During a fiscal year, the Board may authorize payment into the sub-fund of up to 2% of the total covered salaries paid during the preceding fiscal year, with the total amount funded not to exceed 10% of the total covered salaries during the preceding fiscal year. The sub-fund is separately administered, but must comply with all the existing provisions of General Municipal Law §6-r. These reserves are accounted for in the general fund.

*Capital Reserve*

Capital Reserve (Education Law §3651) is used to pay the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The creation of a capital reserve fund requires authorization by a majority of the voters establishing the purpose of the reserve; the ultimate amount, its probable term and the source of the funds. Expenditure may be made from the reserve only for a specific purpose further authorized by the voters. The form for the required legal notice for the vote on establishing and funding the reserve and the form of the proposition to be placed on the ballot are set forth in §3651 of the Education Law. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

*Repairs Reserve*

Repairs Reserve (GML §6-d) is used to pay the cost of repairs to capital improvements or equipment, which repairs are of a type not recurring annually. The Board of Education, without voter approval, may establish a repair reserve fund by a majority vote of its members. Voter approval is required to fund this reserve (Opinion of the New York State Comptroller 81-401). Expenditures from this reserve may be made only after a public hearing has been held, except in emergency situations. If no hearing is held, the amount expended must be repaid to the reserve fund over the next two subsequent fiscal years. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund.

*Restricted for Debt*

Unexpended balances of proceeds of borrowings for capital projects, interest and earnings from investing proceeds of obligations, and premiums and accrued interest on long-term borrowings are recorded in the general fund and held until appropriated for debt payments. These restricted amounts are accounted for in the general fund.

*Restricted – Unspent Bond Proceeds*

Unspent long-term bond proceeds are recorded as restricted fund balance because they are subject to external constraints contained in the debt agreement. These restricted funds are accounted for in the capital projects fund.

*Assigned* – Consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the District's Board of Education. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned fund balance includes an amount appropriated to partially fund the subsequent year's budget, as well as encumbrances not classified as restricted at the end of the fiscal year.

*Unassigned* – Represents the residual classification for the District's general fund and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from the overspending of available resources. NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318, restricts the unassigned fund balance of the general fund to an amount not greater than 4.0% of the subsequent year's budget.

<u>Fund Balance Classification</u>

Any portion of fund balance may be applied or transferred for a specific purpose by law, voter approval if required by law or by formal action of the Board of Education if voter approval is not required. Amendments or modification to the applied or transferred fund balance must also be approved by formal action of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education shall delegate the authority to assign fund balance, for encumbrance purposes, to the person(s) to whom it has delegated the authority to sign purchase orders.

In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (that is restricted, assigned or unassigned) the expenditure is to be spent first from the restricted fund balance to the extent appropriated by the budget or any Board approved budget revision, then from the assigned fund balance to the extent appropriated by the Board, and then from the unassigned fund balance.

## 2. <u>CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES</u>

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities.* This statement provides guidance for identifying fiduciary activities, primarily based on whether the assets associated with the activities are controlled by the government and the government does not have administrative involvement with the assets. As a result, agency activities previously reported within the fiduciary funds are now reported within the governmental funds.

## 3. <u>FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u>

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements are issued to set generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments. The following is not an all-inclusive list of GASB standards issued, but the statement that the District feels may have a future impact on these financial statements. The District will evaluate the impact of this pronouncement and implement it, as applicable, if material.

| **Effective for the Year Ending** | **Statement** |
|---|---|
| June 30, 2022 | GASB No. 87 - *Leases* |

GASB Statement No. 87 will change the reporting of leases in the district-wide financial statements. A lessee will be required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor will be required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of financial resources.

## 4. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS AND THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the district-wide statements and the governmental fund statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items.

### A. Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds vs. Net Position of Governmental Activities

Total fund balances of the District's governmental funds differ from net position of governmental activities reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheet, as applied to the reporting of capital assets and long-term assets and liabilities.

### B. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances vs. Statement of Activities

Differences between the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities fall into any of four broad categories.

Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences

Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the Statement of Activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis, whereas the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities, thereby affecting expenses such as termination benefits.

Capital Related Differences

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds from the sale of capital assets reported on fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the Statement of Activities, and the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the fund statements and depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the Statement of Activities.

Long-Term Debt Transaction Differences

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but is recorded as a liability in the Statement of Net Position. In addition, both interest and principal are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements when due and payable, whereas interest expense is recorded in the Statement of Activities as it accrues, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Differences

Pension differences occur as a result of recognizing pension costs using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby an expenditure is recognized based on the contractually required contribution as calculated by the plan, versus the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, whereby an expense is recognized related to the District's proportionate share of the collective pension expense of the plan.

Other postemployment benefit differences occur as a result of recognizing OPEB costs using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby an expenditure is recognized for health insurance premiums and other postemployment benefit costs as they mature (come due for payment), versus the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, whereby an expense is recognized related to the future cost of benefits in retirement over the term of employment.

## 5. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### A. Budgets

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the general fund, the only fund with a legally adopted budget.

The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the general fund.

Appropriations are established by the adoption of the budget, are recorded at the program line item level, and constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) that may be incurred. Appropriations authorized for the year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward from the prior year. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year can be funded by the planned use of specific reserves, and can be increased by budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law) and appropriation of fund balances. These supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restrictions, if the Board approves them because of a need that exists, which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. No supplemental appropriations occurred during the year.

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP.

### B. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used for budget control and monitoring purposes and is reported as a part of the governmental funds. Under this method, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve applicable appropriations. Outstanding encumbrances as of year end are presented as part of assigned fund balance, unless classified as restricted and do not represent expenditures or liabilities. These commitments will be honored in the subsequent period. Related expenditures are recognized at that time, as the liability is incurred or the commitment is paid.

### C. Unassigned Fund Balance

The District's general fund unassigned fund balance was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit, which restricts it to an amount not greater that 4% of the District's budget for the upcoming school year. The District is in the process of formulating a plan to reduce the unassigned fund balance to be within the permissible limit. This plan will address funding its reserves to a fiscally prudent level and the capital needs of the District.

## 6. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS

The District's investment policies are governed by state statutes and District policy. Resources must be deposited in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Permissible investments include obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements and obligations of New York State or its localities. Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its Agencies and obligations of New York State and its municipalities. Investments are stated at fair value.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District may be unable to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside agency. GASB directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are as follows:

A. Uncollateralized,
B. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
C. Collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the District's name.

The District's aggregate bank balances were covered by FDIC insurance or fully collateralized by securities pledged on the District's behalf at year end.

The District did not have any investments at year end or during the year. Consequently, the District was not exposed to any material interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

**Investment pool:**

The District participates in the Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System – New York (NYCLASS), a multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 3-A and 5-G, whereby it holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. The investments are highly liquid and are considered to be cash equivalents. All NYCLASS investment and collateral policies are in accordance with General Municipal Law, Sections 10 and 11.

Total investment of the cooperative at June 30, 2021 are $3,369,964,660, which consisted of $371,757,483 in repurchase agreements, $1,940,950,074 in U.S. Treasury Securities, and $1,057,257,103 in collateralized bank deposits, with various interest rates and due dates.

The amount of $5,725,633 on deposit with NYCLASS is included as cash in the general fund.

The above amounts represent the fair value of the investment pool shares. The Lead Participant of NYCLASS is the Village of Potsdam. Additional information concerning NYCLASS, including the annual report, can be found on its website at www.newyorkclass.org.

## 7. PARTICIPATION IN BOCES

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District was billed $834,725 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $108,043. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative offices at 201 Sunrise Highway, Patchogue, New York 11772.

## 8. DUE FROM STATE AND FEDERAL

Due from state and federal at June 30, 2021 consists of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Fund | | |
| New York State - excess cost aid | $ | 22,964 |
| Special Aid Fund | | |
| State and federal grants | | 61,667 |
| School Food Service Fund | | |
| State and federal food service program reimbursements | | 1,830 |
| | $ | 86,461 |

District management expects these amounts to be fully collectible.

## 9. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Due from other governments at June 30, 2021 consisted of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Fund | | |
| New York State - BOCES aid | $ | 44,953 |
| Parentally placed student tuition | | 8,789 |
| | $ | 53,742 |

District management expects these amounts to be fully collectible.

## 10. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund balances and activities at June 30, 2021, are as follows:

| | Interfund | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receivable | Payable | Transfers In | Transfers Out |
| General fund | $ 128,322 | $ 24,443 | $ | $ 31,890 |
| Special aid fund | | 66,452 | 4,351 | |
| School food service fund | 12,539 | 12,225 | 27,539 | |
| Capital projects fund | | 38,637 | | |
| Total Governmental Funds | 140,861 | 141,757 | $ 31,890 | $ 31,890 |
| Custodial Fund | 896 | | | |
| | $ 141,757 | $ 141,757 | | |

The District typically transfers from the general fund to the special aid fund and the school food service fund in accordance with the general fund budget. The transfer to the special aid fund from the general fund is to provide the District's 20% share of the summer program for students with disabilities. The transfer to the school food service fund from the general fund is to provide support for the program per the approved budget.

## 11. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

| | Balance June 30, 2020 | Additions | Reductions | Balance June 30, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governmental activities | | | | |
| Capital assets that are not depreciated: | | | | |
| Land | $ 67,500 | $ | $ | $ 67,500 |
| Construction work in progress | 382,976 | | (343,646) | 39,330 |
| Total capital assets not being depreciated | 450,476 | - | (343,646) | 106,830 |
| Capital assets that are depreciated: | | | | |
| Buildings and other improvements | 4,024,451 | 1,547,472 | | 5,571,923 |
| Site improvements | 158,523 | 15,000 | | 173,523 |
| Furniture and equipment | 1,346,440 | 21,454 | (18,139) | 1,349,755 |
| Total depreciable historical cost | 5,529,414 | 1,583,926 | (18,139) | 7,095,201 |
| Less accumulated depreciation for: | | | | |
| Buildings and other improvements | 2,158,547 | 103,717 | | 2,262,264 |
| Site improvements | 63,376 | 11,296 | | 74,672 |
| Furniture and equipment | 820,826 | 83,435 | (18,139) | 886,122 |
| Total accumulated depreciation | 3,042,749 | 198,448 | (18,139) | 3,223,058 |
| Total capital assets being depreciated, net | 2,486,665 | 1,385,478 | - | 3,872,143 |
| Capital assets, net | $ 2,937,141 | $ 1,385,478 | $ (343,646) | $ 3,978,973 |

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General support | $ 91,761 |
| Instruction | 102,974 |
| Food service program | 3,713 |
| Total depreciation expense | $ 198,448 |

## 12. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Short-term debt activity for the year is summarized below:

| | Maturity | Stated Interest Rate | Balance June 30, 2020 | Issued | Redeemed | Balance June 30, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAN | 6/25/2021 | 1.25% | $ - | $ 1,200,000 | $ (1,200,000) | $ - |

The TAN was issued to provide cash flow for the District until the District receives the real property taxes from the Town.

Interest on short-term debt for the year was $8,833. The District received premiums of $3,912, which were included in miscellaneous revenue in the general fund. The effective interest rate was 0.6964%.

## 13. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

### A. Changes

Long-term liability balances and activity, excluding pension and other postemployment benefits liabilities, for the year are summarized below:

| | Balance June 30, 2020 | Additions | Reductions | Balance June 30, 2021 | Amounts Due Within One Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long-term debt: | | | | | |
| Bonds payable | $ 2,905,000 | $ | $ (175,000) | $ 2,730,000 | $ 175,000 |
| Add: Premium on obligation | 65,928 | | (8,058) | 57,870 | 7,557 |
| | 2,970,928 | | (183,058) | 2,787,870 | 182,557 |
| Other long-term liabilities: | | | | | |
| Termination benefits payable | 227,900 | 34,800 | | 262,700 | - |
| Workers' compensation | 46,619 | 15,774 | (22,621) | 39,772 | - |
| Total long-term liabilities | $ 3,245,447 | $ 50,574 | $ (205,679) | $ 3,090,342 | $ 182,557 |

The general fund has typically been used to liquidate other long-term liabilities.

### B. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable is comprised of the following:

| Description | Issue Date | Final Maturity | Interest Rate | Outstanding at June 30, 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| School District Serial Bonds | 6/16/2020 | 6/15/2035 | 2.00% | $ 2,730,000 |

The following is a summary of debt service requirements for bonds payable:

| Year Ending June 30, | Principal | Interest | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 | $ 175,000 | $ 54,600 | $ 229,600 |
| 2023 | 175,000 | 51,100 | 226,100 |
| 2024 | 175,000 | 47,600 | 222,600 |
| 2025 | 175,000 | 44,100 | 219,100 |
| 2026 | 175,000 | 40,600 | 215,600 |
| 2027-2031 | 955,000 | 149,000 | 1,104,000 |
| 2032-2035 | 900,000 | 45,000 | 945,000 |
| Total | $ 2,730,000 | $ 432,000 | $ 3,162,000 |

### C. Premium on Obligation

In the District-wide statements, the District is amortizing the premium received on bonds as a component of interest expense on a weighted average basis as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Amortization of Premium |
|---|---|
| 2022 | $ 7,557 |
| 2023 | 7,057 |
| 2024 | 6,556 |
| 2025 | 6,056 |
| 2026 | 5,555 |
| 2027-2031 | 19,940 |
| 2032-2035 | 5,149 |
| Total | $ 57,870 |

### D. Interest Expense

Interest accrued on long-term debt for the year was composed of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest paid | $ 57,939 |
| Less interest accrued in the prior year | (2,407) |
| Plus interest accrued in the current year | 2,275 |
| Less amortization of premium | (8,058) |
| Total interest expense on long-term debt | $ 49,749 |

## 14. PENSION PLANS – NEW YORK STATE

### A. General Information

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). These are cost-sharing multiple employer, public employee retirement systems. The systems provide retirement, disability, withdrawal and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries related to years of service and final average salary.

### B. Provisions and Administration

Teachers' Retirement System

The TRS is administered by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board. The TRS provides benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in the TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the TRS, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. Additional information regarding the TRS may be found on the TRS website at www.nystrs.org or obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, NY 12211-2395.

Employees' Retirement System

Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the NYSRSSL. The net position of the ERS is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the ERS. As set forth in the NYSRSSL, the Comptroller of the State of New York (Comptroller) serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the ERS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the ERS, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The ERS is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

**C. Funding Policies**

Plan members who joined the systems before July 27, 1976, are not required to make contributions. Those joining on or after July 27, 1976, and before January 1, 2010, with less than ten years of credited services are required to contribute 3% of their salary. Those joining on or after January 1, 2010 and before April 1, 2012, are required to contribute 3% of their salary to the ERS or 3.5% of their salary to the TRS throughout active membership. Those joining on or after April 1, 2012, are required to contribute between 3% and 6% dependent on their salary throughout active membership. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate based on covered salaries paid. For the TRS, the employers' contribution rate is established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board for the TRS' fiscal year ended June 30$^{th}$, and employer contributions are deducted from state aid in the subsequent months of September, October and November. For the ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions for the ERS' fiscal year ended March 31$^{st}$, and employer contributions are either paid by the prior December 15$^{th}$ less a 1% discount or by the prior February 1$^{st}$. The District paid 100% of the required contributions as billed by the TRS and ERS for the current. The District's contribution rate was 8.86% of covered payroll for the TRS' fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The District's average contribution rate was 14.25% of covered payroll for the ERS' fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

The District's share of the required contributions, based on covered payroll for the District's year ended June 30, 2021, was $300,981 for TRS at the contribution rate of 9.53% and $97,204 for ERS at an average contribution rate of 13.53%.

**D. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At June 30, 2021, the District reported the following liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities for each of the systems. The net pension liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2020, for TRS and March 31, 2021 for ERS. The total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liabilities was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension liabilities was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the systems relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the TRS and the ERS systems in reports provided to the District.

| | TRS | ERS |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement date | June 30, 2020 | March 31, 2021 |
| District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) | $ (527,510) | $ (1,969) |
| District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability) | 0.019090% | 0.0019774% |
| Change in proportion since the prior measurement date | 0.000496 | 0.0002992 |

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of $729,639 for TRS and $67,666 for ERS. At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | | Deferred Inflows of Resources | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TRS | ERS | TRS | ERS |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | $ 462,205 | $ 24,047 | $ 27,034 | $ |
| Changes of assumptions | 667,178 | 362,031 | 237,814 | 6,828 |
| Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments | 344,510 | | | 565,606 |
| Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions | 91,484 | 54,781 | 30,324 | 3,093 |
| District contributions subsequent to the measurement date | 300,981 | 34,943 | | |
| Total | $ 1,866,358 | $ 475,802 | $ 295,172 | $ 575,527 |

District contributions, subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | TRS | ERS |
|---|---|---|
| 2022 | $ 224,919 | $ (15,639) |
| 2023 | 434,248 | 2,051 |
| 2024 | 353,539 | (20,297) |
| 2025 | 218,973 | (100,783) |
| 2026 | 17,328 | |
| Thereafter | 21,198 | |
| | $ 1,270,205 | $ (134,668) |

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension asset/(liability) as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension asset/(liability) to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

| | TRS | ERS |
|---|---|---|
| Measurement date | June 30, 2020 | March 31, 2021 |
| Actuarial valuation date | June 30, 2019 | April 1, 2020 |
| Inflation | 2.20% | 2.70% |
| Salary increases | 1.90-4.72% | 4.40% |
| Investment rate of return (net of investment expense, including inflation) | 7.10% | 5.90% |
| Cost of living adjustments | 1.30% | 1.40% |

For the TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2019, applied on a generational basis. Active member mortality rates are based on plan member experience. For the ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020 system experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020.

For the TRS, the actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014. For the ERS, the actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2020.

For TRS, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selection of Economic Assumptions for Measuring Pension Obligations*. ASOP No. 27 provides guidance on the selection of an appropriate assumed investment rate of return. Consideration was given to expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, as well as historical investment data and plan performance.

For ERS, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expenses and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized below:

| | TRS | | ERS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target Allocation | Long-term Expected Rate of Return | Target Allocation | Long-term Expected Rate of Return |
| Measurement date | | June 30, 2020 | | March 31, 2021 |
| Asset type | | | | |
| Domestic equity | 33.0% | 7.10% | 32.0% | 4.05% |
| International equity | 16.0% | 7.70% | 15.0% | 6.30% |
| Global equity | 4.0% | 7.40% | | |
| Real estate | 11.0% | 6.80% | 9.0% | 4.95% |
| Private Equities | 8.0% | 10.40% | 10.0% | 6.75% |
| Alternative investments | | | 10.0% | 3.63-5.95% |
| Domestic fixed income securities | 16.0% | 1.80% | | |
| Global fixed income securities | 2.0% | 1.00% | | |
| High-yield fixed income securities | 1.0% | 3.90% | | |
| Bonds and mortgages | | | 23.0% | 0.00% |
| Private debt | 1.0% | 5.20% | | |
| Real estate debt | 7.0% | 3.60% | | |
| Cash and equivalents | 1.0% | 0.70% | | |
| Cash | | | 1.0% | 0.50% |
| | 100.0% | | 100.0% | |

Real rates of return are net of long-term inflation assumption of 2.2% for the TRS and 2.0% for the ERS.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset/(liability) was 7.10% for TRS and 5.90% for ERS (the discount rate used by the ERS at the prior year's measurement date of March 31, 2020, was 6.80%). The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based upon the assumptions, the systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset/(liability).

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability) to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) calculated using the discount rate of 7.10% for TRS and 5.90% for ERS, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.10% for TRS and 4.90% for ERS) or 1 percentage point higher (8.10% for TRS and 6.90% for ERS) than the current rate:

| TRS | 1% Decrease 6.10% | Current Assumption 7.10% | 1% Increase 8.10% |
|---|---|---|---|
| District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) | $ (3,332,101) | $ (527,510) | $ 1,826,252 |

| ERS | 1% Decrease 4.90% | Current Assumption 5.90% | 1% Increase 6.90% |
|---|---|---|---|
| District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability) | $ (546,512) | $ (1,969) | $ 500,227 |

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension asset/(liability) of the employers as of the respective measurement dates, were as follows:

| | TRS | ERS |
|---|---|---|
| | *(Dollars in Thousands)* | |
| Measurement date | June 30, 2020 | March 31, 2021 |
| Employers' total pension liability | $ (123,242,776) | $ (220,680,157) |
| Plan fiduciary net position | 120,479,505 | 220,580,583 |
| Employers' net pension liability | $ (2,763,271) | $ (99,574) |
| Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to the employers' total pension liability | 97.76% | 99.95% |

Payables to the Pension Plan

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, are paid to the system in September, October and November 2021 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021, represent employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, based on paid TRS covered wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $300,981 of employer contributions and $13,871 of employee contributions.

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the system's fiscal year, which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021, represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 based on paid ERS covered wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $34,943 of employer contributions. Employee contributions are remitted monthly.

## 15. PENSION PLANS - OTHER

### A. Tax Sheltered Annuities

The District has adopted a 403(b) plan covering all eligible employees. Employees may defer up to 100% of their compensation subject to Internal Revenue Code elective deferral limitations. The District may also make non-elective contributions based on collectively bargained agreements. Contributions made by employees for the year ended June 30, 2021, totaled $233,502. The District did not make any contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020.

### B. Deferred Compensation Plan

The District has established a deferred compensation plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Code §457 for all employees. The District makes no contributions into this Plan. The amount deferred by eligible employees for the year ended June 30, 2021 totaled $4,550.

## 16. POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS

### A. General Information about the OPEB Plan

*Plan Description* – The District provides OPEB for eligible retired employees of the District. The benefits provided to employees upon retirement are based on provisions in the various contracts that the District has in place with different classifications of employees. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered through Empire Blue Cross Blue Shield. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

*Benefits Provided* – The District provides healthcare benefits and Medicare Part B coverage for eligible retirees. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under. The specifics of each contract are on file at the District offices and are available upon request.

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms* – At June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments | 18 |
| Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments | - |
| Active employees | 25 |
| | 43 |

### B. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $9,898,858 was measured as of June 30, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the measurement date.

*Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs* – The total OPEB liability, as of the measurement date, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inflation | 2.50% | |
| Salary increases | 3.90% | average, including inflation |
| Discount rate | 2.21% | |
| Healthcare cost trend rates | 5.50% | decreasing by 0.5% per year until an ultimate trend of 4.50% |
| Retirees' share of benefit-related costs | 5 - 40% | of projected health insurance premiums for retirees |

The discount rate was based on Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index.

Mortality rates were based on the results of the actuarial study done by the Office of the Actuary of New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and used for the TRS valuation as of June 30, 2018.

### C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance at June 30, 2020 | $ 7,605,616 |
| Changes for the year | |
| Service cost | 264,888 |
| Interest | 271,895 |
| Changes of benefit terms | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | - |
| Changes in assumptions or other inputs | 1,962,404 |
| Benefit payments | (205,945) |
| | 2,293,242 |
| Balance at June 30, 2021 | $ 9,898,858 |

As of the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the actuarial assumption for the discount rate used for the valuation was changed from 3.50% as of June 30, 2019 to 2.21% as of June 30, 2020, as reported in the 2019 and 2020 fiscal years.

*Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate* – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.21%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.21%) than the current discount rate:

| OPEB | 1% Decrease 1.21% | Discount Rate 2.21% | 1% Increase 3.21% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total OPEB liability | $(11,926,612) | $ (9,898,858) | $ (8,325,463) |

*Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates* – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (4.50 to 3.50%) or 1 percentage point higher (6.50 to 5.50%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

| OPEB | 1% Decrease 4.50% decreasing to 3.50% | Heathcare Cost Trend Rates 5.50% decreasing to 4.50% | 1% Increase 6.50% decreasing to 5.50% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total OPEB liability | $ (8,042,510) | $ (9,898,858) | $(12,399,578) |

**D. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

For the year June 30, 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense credit of $(101,275). At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

| | Deferred Outflows of Resources | Deferred Inflows of Resources |
|---|---|---|
| Differences between expected and actual experience | $ 486,543 | $ |
| Changes of assumptions or other inputs | | 2,371,821 |
| District contributions subsequent to the measurement date | 249,753 | |
| Total | $ 736,296 | $ 2,371,821 |

District contributions, subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | Amount |
|---|---|
| 2022 | $ (404,479) |
| 2023 | (404,479) |
| 2024 | (404,479) |
| 2025 | (404,479) |
| 2026 | (371,990) |
| Thereafter | 104,628 |
| | $ (1,885,278) |

## 17. RISK MANAGEMENT

### A. General Information

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by a combination of self-insurance reserves, public entity risk pools, and commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage as compared to the prior year, and settled claims from these risks have not exceeded available reserves and commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

### B. Public Entity Risk Pool – Risk Retained

The District participates in a risk sharing pool, the East End Workers' Compensation Consortium (EEWCC), to insure workers' compensation claims. This public entity risk pool was created under Article 5 of Workers' Compensation Law, to evaluate, process, administer, and pay workers' compensation claims. The District retains the risk of loss.

The District pays an annual assessment to the pool for its workers' compensation claims coverage and related expenses. The EEWCC has obtained an excess compensation insurance policy to buffer the effect that a single large claim may have on the District's loss experience. The EEWCC established a non-discounted liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments or losses and related claim adjustment expenses. Claim liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. However, because actual claim costs depend on complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Such claims are based on the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and claims that have been incurred but not reported.

The District's liability for incurred but unpaid claims and incurred but not reported claims at June 30, 2021, as processed by the EEWCC, is $39,772. Claims activity is summarized as follows:

| | June 30, 2020 | June 30, 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Claims at beginning of year | $ 39,865 | $ 46,619 |
| Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses | 29,842 | 15,774 |
| Claims payments and expenses | (23,088) | (22,621) |
| Claims liabilities at end of year | $ 46,619 | $ 39,772 |

The EEWCC is holding $161,532 of cash on account for the District to satisfy these liabilities at June 30, 2021. In addition, the District has reserved $297,215 in the general fund for potential supplemental assessments due to catastrophic losses and future claims.

The EEWCC has issued financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021. Copies of these statements can be obtained from the District's Business Office.

**C. Public Entity Risk Pool – Risk Sharing**

The District participates in New York Schools Insurance Reciprocal (NYSIR), a non-risk-retained public entity risk pool for its property and liability insurance coverage. The pool is operated for the benefit of individual governmental units located within the pool's geographic area, and is considered a self-sustaining risk pool that will provide coverage for its members. The pool obtains independent coverage for insured events in excess of certain defined limits, and the District has essentially transferred all related risk to the pool.

**D. Health Benefit Program**

The District participates in a health benefit program for its employees through the East End Health Plan, a consortium of school districts from the east end of Long Island. The benefit program's administrator is responsible for the approval, processing and payment of claims. This is billed to the District at an established rate based on the number of participants. The District is responsible for monthly contributions, based on participant coverage at a rate established by the Plan's Board of Directors, to cover the Plan's anticipated benefits and administrative costs. The plan reports on a June 30th year end. In the event the plan experiences a shortfall, a special assessment against participating districts may be imposed. The District is not aware of any additional assessments related to claims incurred through June 30, 2021.

## 18. ASSIGNED APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE

The amount of $1,267,510 has been appropriated to reduce taxes for the year ending June 30, 2022.

## 19. RESTRICTED FOR CAPITAL RESERVE

The following is a summary of the District's restricted capital reserve activity since inception:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Date Created | May 2004 | May 2017 | |
| Number of Years to Fund | 10 | 10 | |
| Maximum Funding | $ 500,000 | $ 1,500,000 | |
| | | | Total |
| General Fund | | | |
| Funding Provided Since Inceptior | $ 500,000 | $ 1,500,000 | $ 2,000,000 |
| Interest Earnings Since Inception | 46,853 | 3,459 | 50,312 |
| Use of Reserve Since Inception | (546,853) | (127,528) | (674,381) |
| Total General Fund | - | 1,375,931 | 1,375,931 |
| Capital Projects Fund | | | |
| Funding Provided Since Inceptior | 546,853 | 127,528 | 674,381 |
| Use of Reserve Since Inception | (546,853) | (127,528) | (674,381) |
| Total Capital Projects Fund | - | - | - |
| Balance as of June 30, 2021 | $ - | $ 1,375,931 | $ 1,375,931 |

## 20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### A. Encumbrances

All encumbrances are classified as either restricted or assigned fund balance. At June 30, 2021, the District encumbered the following amounts, classified as assigned unappropriated fund balance:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assigned: Unappropriated Fund Balance | | |
| General Fund | | |
| General Support | $ | 90,201 |
| Instruction | | 4,844 |
| | $ | 95,045 |

### B. Grants

The District has received grants, which are subject to audit by agencies of the State and Federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds. Based on prior audits, the District's administration believes disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

### C. Litigation

The District is not aware of any material pending or threatened litigation claims against the District. The District is also unaware of any unasserted claims or assessments that would require financial statement disclosure.

### D. Operating Leases

The District leases various equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Rental expense for the year was $846. The minimum remaining operating lease payments are as follows:

| Year Ending June 30, | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 2022 | $ | 2,030 |
| 2023 | | 2,030 |
| 2024 | | 1,183 |
| | $ | 5,243 |

## 21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the auditors' report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No significant events were identified that would require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statements.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -**
**Budget and Actual - General Fund**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual | Final Budget Variance with Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES** | | | | |
| Local Sources | | | | |
| Real property taxes | $ 12,979,615 | $ 12,972,646 | $ 12,972,646 | $ - |
| Other tax items | 131,783 | 138,752 | 157,997 | 19,245 |
| Charges for services | 162,500 | 162,500 | 20,825 | (141,675) |
| Use of money and property | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,166 | (134) |
| Sale of property and compensation for loss | | | 66,963 | 66,963 |
| Miscellaneous | | | 308,718 | 308,718 |
| Total Local Sources | 13,277,198 | 13,277,198 | 13,530,315 | 253,117 |
| State Sources | 637,125 | 637,125 | 712,769 | 75,644 |
| Total Revenues | 13,914,323 | 13,914,323 | 14,243,084 | $ 328,761 |
| **APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE** | | | | |
| Prior Years' Surplus | 875,000 | 875,000 | | |
| Prior Year's Encumbrances | 48,261 | 48,261 | | |
| Total Appropriated Fund Balance | 923,261 | 923,261 | | |
| Total Revenues and Appropriated Fund Balance | $ 14,837,584 | $ 14,837,584 | | |

**Note to Required Supplementary Information**

Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -**
**Budget and Actual - General Fund (Continued)**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual | Year-End Encumbrances | Final Budget Variance with Actual & Encumbrances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | |
| General Support | | | | | |
| Board of education | $ 27,770 | $ 27,757 | $ 20,821 | $ 200 | $ 6,736 |
| Central administration | 328,918 | 292,556 | 288,660 | | 3,896 |
| Finance | 208,711 | 243,061 | 198,102 | 37,490 | 7,469 |
| Staff | 103,704 | 103,417 | 72,320 | | 31,097 |
| Central services | 573,215 | 563,094 | 422,329 | 52,511 | 88,254 |
| Special items | 106,628 | 104,616 | 100,525 | | 4,091 |
| Total General Support | 1,348,946 | 1,334,501 | 1,102,757 | 90,201 | 141,543 |
| Instruction | | | | | |
| Administration & improvement | 231,635 | 250,417 | 246,096 | 1,193 | 3,128 |
| Teaching - regular school | 4,782,883 | 4,794,979 | 4,699,206 | 379 | 95,394 |
| Programs for students with disabilities | 4,708,879 | 4,669,371 | 3,240,165 | | 1,429,206 |
| Occupational education | 56,978 | 59,065 | 59,065 | | - |
| Teaching - special schools | 5,000 | | | | - |
| Instructional media | 404,693 | 407,325 | 395,249 | 3,272 | 8,804 |
| Pupil services | 183,394 | 204,736 | 165,003 | | 39,733 |
| Total Instruction | 10,373,462 | 10,385,893 | 8,804,784 | 4,844 | 1,576,265 |
| Pupil Transportation | 621,278 | 621,278 | 452,693 | | 168,585 |
| Community Services | 2,931 | 2,933 | 2,588 | | 345 |
| Employee Benefits | 2,154,589 | 2,154,589 | 1,897,806 | | 256,783 |
| Debt Service | | | | | |
| Principal | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | | - |
| Interest | 131,500 | 131,500 | 66,772 | | 64,728 |
| Total Debt Service | 306,500 | 306,500 | 241,772 | - | 64,728 |
| Total Expenditures | 14,807,706 | 14,805,694 | 12,502,400 | 95,045 | 2,208,249 |
| **OTHER FINANCING USES** | | | | | |
| Operating Transfers Out | 29,878 | 31,890 | 31,890 | | - |
| Total Expenditures and Other Uses | $ 14,837,584 | $ 14,837,584 | 12,534,290 | $ 95,045 | $ 2,208,249 |
| Net Change in Fund Balance | | | 1,708,794 | | |
| Fund Balance - Beginning of Year | | | 3,671,012 | | |
| Fund Balance - End of Year | | | $ 5,379,806 | | |

**Note to Required Supplementary Information**

Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset/(Liability)**
Last Seven Fiscal Years

***Teachers' Retirement System***

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) | 0.019090% | 0.018594% | 0.019787% | 0.019824% | 0.020171% | 0.020908% | 0.020464% |
| District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/ (liability) | $ (527,510) | $ 483,065 | $ 357,808 | $ 150,682 | $ (216,041) | $ 2,171,723 | $ 2,279,587 |
| District's covered payroll | $ 3,240,190 | $ 3,103,584 | $ 3,222,857 | $ 3,141,442 | $ 3,239,597 | $ 3,266,591 | $ 3,119,184 |
| District's proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) as a percentage of its covered payroll | (16.28)% | 15.56 % | 11.10 % | 4.80 % | 6.67 % | 66.48 % | 73.08 % |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 97.76% | 102.17% | 101.53% | 100.66% | 99.01% | 110.46% | 111.48% |
| Discount rate | 7.10% | 7.10% | 7.25% | 7.25% | 7.50% | 8.00% | 8.00% |

***Employees' Retirement System***

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District's proportion of the net pension liability | 0.0019774% | 0.0016782% | 0.0017031% | 0.0017643% | 0.0018399% | 0.0019466% | 0.0020191% |
| District's proportionate share of the net pension liability | $ (1,969) | $ (444,395) | $ (120,666) | $ (56,942) | $ (172,885) | $ (312,440) | $ (68,211) |
| District's covered payroll | $ 615,936 | $ 534,128 | $ 592,328 | $ 616,191 | $ 618,151 | $ 595,206 | $ 616,060 |
| District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll | 0.32 % | 83.20 % | 20.37 % | 9.24 % | 27.97 % | 52.49 % | 11.07 % |
| Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability | 99.95% | 86.39% | 96.27% | 98.24% | 94.70% | 90.68% | 97.95% |
| Discount rate | 5.90% | 6.80% | 7.00% | 7.00% | 7.00% | 7.00% | 7.50% |

**Note to Required supplementary Information**

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of each system's measurement date.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full ten year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of District Pension Contributions**
Last Ten Fiscal Years

***Teachers' Retirement System***

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contractually required contribution | $ 300,981 | $ 287,081 | $ 329,600 | $ 315,840 | $ 368,177 | $ 412,731 | $ 550,337 | $ 491,959 | $ 372,962 | $ 379,597 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution | 300,981 | 287,081 | 329,600 | 315,840 | 368,177 | 412,731 | 550,337 | 491,959 | 372,962 | 379,597 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| District's covered payroll | $ 3,158,247 | $ 3,240,190 | $ 3,103,584 | $ 3,222,857 | $ 3,141,442 | $ 3,239,597 | $ 3,266,591 | $ 3,119,184 | $ 3,211,490 | $ 3,456,175 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 10% | 9% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 13% | 17% | 16% | 12% | 11% |

***Employees' Retirement System***

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contractually required contribution | $ 97,204 | $ 76,360 | $ 92,995 | $ 89,482 | $ 95,761 | $ 98,928 | $ 113,193 | $ 118,564 | $ 85,161 | $ 87,374 |
| Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution | 97,204 | 76,360 | 92,995 | 89,482 | 95,761 | 98,928 | 113,193 | 118,564 | 85,161 | 87,374 |
| Contribution deficiency (excess) | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ - |
| District's covered payroll | $ 718,572 | $ 641,219 | $ 539,588 | $ 568,610 | $ 623,516 | $ 596,043 | $ 616,190 | $ 602,546 | $ 576,770 | $ 571,342 |
| Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll | 14% | 12% | 17% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 18% | 20% | 15% | 15% |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios**
Last Four Fiscal Years

| | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total OPEB liability | | | | |
| Service cost | $ 264,888 | $ 352,195 | $ 407,638 | $ 474,185 |
| Interest | 271,895 | 411,922 | 381,411 | 304,234 |
| Changes in benefit terms | - | - | - | - |
| Differences between expected and actual experience | - | 15,497 | - | 785,527 |
| Changes of assumptions or other inputs | 1,962,404 | (3,690,987) | (546,142) | (1,330,558) |
| Benefit payments | (205,945) | (253,993) | (249,522) | (259,521) |
| Net change in total OPEB liability | 2,293,242 | (3,165,366) | (6,615) | (26,133) |
| Total OPEB liability, beginning | 7,605,616 | 10,770,982 | 10,777,597 | 10,803,730 |
| Total OPEB liability, ending | $ 9,898,858 | $ 7,605,616 | $ 10,770,982 | $ 10,777,597 |
| Covered employee payroll | $ 2,706,124 | $ 2,745,978 | $ 2,637,595 | $ 2,554,399 |
| Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll | 365.79% | 276.97% | 408.36% | 421.92% |
| Discount rate | 2.21% | 3.50% | 3.87% | 3.58% |
| Healthcare trend rates | 5.5% to 4.5% | 6.0% to 4.5% | 6.5% to 4.5% | 7.0% to 4.5% |

*This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full ten year trend is compiled, the District is presenting information for those years for which information is available.*

**Note to Required supplementary Information**

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 to pay related benefits.

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedules of Change from Adopted Budget to Final Budget**
**and the Real Property Tax Limit - General Fund**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adopted Budget | | $ 14,789,323 |
| Additions: | | |
| Prior year's encumbrances | | 48,261 |
| Original Budget | | 14,837,584 |
| Budget Revisions | | - |
| Final Budget | | $ 14,837,584 |

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2021-2022 voter-approved expenditure budget | | $ 15,218,795 |
| Maximum allowed (4% of 2021-2022 budget) | | $ 608,752 |
| General Fund Fund Balance Subject to § 1318 of Real Property Tax Law: | | |
| Unrestricted fund balance: | | |
| Assigned fund balance | $ 1,362,555 | |
| Unassigned fund balance | 1,570,600 | |
| | | $ 2,933,155 |
| Less: | | |
| Appropriated fund balance | 1,267,510 | |
| Encumbrances | 95,045 | |
| Total adjustments | | 1,362,555 |
| General Fund Fund Balance Subject to § 1318 of Real Property Tax Law: | | $ 1,570,600 |
| Actual Percentage | | 10.32% |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of Project Expenditures and Financing Resources -**
**Capital Projects Fund**
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

| | | | Expenditures | | | | Methods of Financing | | | | Fund |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget June 30, 2020 | Budget June 30, 2021 | Prior Years | Current Year | Total | Unexpended Balance | Proceeds of Obligations | State Aid | Local Sources | Total | Balance June 30, 2021 |
| **PROJECT TITLE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roof replacement | $ 1,250,816 | $ 1,091,267 | $ 792,588 | $ | $ 792,588 | $ 298,679 | $ 630,967 | $ | $ 460,300 | $ 1,091,267 | $ 298,679 |
| Parking lot/millwork | 428,300 | 428,300 | 86,959 | 135,650 | 222,609 | 205,691 | 428,300 | | | 428,300 | 205,691 |
| Interior renovations | 513,500 | 513,500 | 234,139 | 234,196 | 468,335 | 45,165 | 513,500 | | | 513,500 | 45,165 |
| HVAC improvements | 685,000 | 685,000 | | 393,636 | 393,636 | 291,364 | 685,000 | | | 685,000 | 291,364 |
| Plumbing improvements | 33,000 | 33,000 | | 19,044 | 19,044 | 13,956 | 33,000 | | | 33,000 | 13,956 |
| Electrical improvements | 140,000 | 148,465 | | 148,465 | 148,465 | - | 148,465 | | | 148,465 | - |
| Doors/Lockdown function | 132,500 | 175,996 | | 175,996 | 175,996 | - | 175,996 | | | 175,996 | - |
| Architect & other soft cost | 182,184 | 289,772 | 182,184 | 107,588 | 289,772 | - | 289,772 | | | 289,772 | - |
| | $ 3,365,300 | $ 3,365,300 | $ 1,295,870 | $ 1,214,575 | $ 2,510,445 | $ 854,855 | $ 2,905,000 | $ - | $ 460,300 | $ 3,365,300 | $ 854,855 |

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**
**Schedule of Net Investment in Capital Assets**
June 30, 2021

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital assets, net | $ | 3,978,973 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Short-term portion of bonds payable | | 175,000 |
| Long-term portion of bonds payable | | 2,555,000 |
| Less: Unspent Bond proceeds | | (854,855) |
| | | 1,875,145 |
| Net investment in capital assets | $ | 2,103,828 |

EFPR GROUP, CPAs PLLC

6390 Main Street, Suite 200
Williamsville, NY 14221

P 716.634.0700
TF 800.546.7556
F 716.634.0764
W EFPRgroup.com

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Board of Education
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District
Remsenburg, New York:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the fiduciary fund of the Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 12, 2021.

## Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2021-001.

The District's Response to Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in the audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAs, PLLC

Williamsville, New York
October 12, 2021

REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Schedule of Findings and Responses

June 30, 2021

Reference: (2021-001) General Fund Fund Balance in Excess of the 4% Limit

Criteria - NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318 limits the amount of unexpended surplus funds a District can retain to no more than 4% of the District's budget of the General Fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Nonspendable and restricted fund balance of the General Fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts assigned for the subsequent year and encumbrances are also excluded from the 4% limitation.

Condition - The District's unrestricted fund balance at June 30, 2021 after excluding amounts assigned for the subsequent year end and encumbrances, was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law §1318 limit. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, this portion of the District's unrestricted fund balance is $1,570,600, which is 10.32% of the 2021-22 voter approved General Fund budget.

Cause - The appropriation of unassigned for the 2021-22 budget was insufficient to be in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318.

Effect - The District is not in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318.

Recommendation - We recommend that the District develop a plan to rationally appropriate unassigned fund balance so as to be in compliance with NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318.

Management Response - The District is in the process of formulating a plan to reduce the unassigned fund balance to be within the permissible limit. This plan will address funding reserves to a fiscally prudent level and the capital needs of the District.

## APPENDIX D

## FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

**FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL**

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

October , 2022

The Board of Education of
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District,
in the County of Suffolk, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District (the "School District"), in the County of Suffolk, a school district of the State of New York, and have examined a record of proceedings relating to the authorization, sale and issuance of the $1,200,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 Taxes (the "Note"), dated and delivered the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Note and interest thereon 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 for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, 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 for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Note, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Note prior to expenditure and the requirement that certain earnings be rebated to the federal government. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause the interest on the Note to become subject to federal income taxation retroactive to the date of issuance thereof, irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is ascertained.

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

# APPENDIX E

# FORM OF EVENTS NOTICE UNDERTAKING

## 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 Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District, in the County of Suffolk, 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 October 26, 2022.

"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 $1,200,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2022-2023 Taxes, dated October 26, 2022, maturing on March 15, 2023, 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 to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") System implemented by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established pursuant to Section 15B(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or any successor thereto or to the functions of such Board contemplated by the Undertaking, in a timely manner, not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any such event, notice of any of the following events with respect to the Securities:

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Securities;

(7) modifications to rights of Securities holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) defeasances;

(10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Securities, if material;

(11) rating changes;

(12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Issuer;

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

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

(14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material;

(15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which affect security holders, if material; and

(16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Issuer, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

(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 **October 26, 2022.**

**REMSENBURG-SPEONK UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

By____________________________________________

President of the Board of Education