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

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE | **TAX ANTICIPATION NOTES**

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the District for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule").

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

The Notes will NOT be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" under Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$12,500,000

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$12,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2021-2022 Taxes

(the "Notes")

Dated: August 23, 2021 | **Due: November 5, 2021**

The Notes are general obligations of the Clarkstown Central School District, Rockland County, New York, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitation. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW" herein.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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

Alternatively, if the Notes are issued as book-entry only, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the Notes purchased if the purchaser(s) elects to register the Note. Such Note will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s). If the Notes are issued as registered notes, payment of the principal of and interest on the Note to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants and the District, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com on August 10, 2021 until 10:30 A.M., Prevailing Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

THE DATE OF THIS PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS AUGUST 5, 2021.

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. It is expected that delivery of the Notes in book-entry or registered form through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as otherwise agreed by the purchaser and the District, on or about August 23, 2021.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2021-2022 BOARD OF EDUCATION

WALTER LITVAK
President

DAVID GOSMAN
Vice President

CHRISTINE ALIA
TAMARA BIERKER
DAN CAZES
ZIZETTE DEUTSCH
IRENE TAGARIS

* * * * * * *

DR. MARTIN D. COX
Superintendent of Schools

JOHN LANAVE
Assistant Superintendent and Chief Administrative Officer

SANDRA WINKLER
Treasurer and Manager of Fiscal Services

LUCY CROSBIE
School District Clerk

JASPAN SCHLESINGER LLP
School District Attorney

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

HAWKINS DELAFIELD & WOOD LLP
Bond Counsel

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$12,500,000 Tax Anticipation Notes for 2021-2022 Taxes

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Clarkstown Central School District, Rockland County, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $12,500,000 principal amount of Tax Anticipation Notes for 2021-2022 Taxes (the "Notes").

The factors affecting the District's financial condition and the Notes are described throughout this Official Statement. Inasmuch as many of these factors, including economic and demographic factors, are complex and may influence the District tax base, revenues, and expenditures, this Official Statement should be read in its entirety, and no one factor should be considered more or less important than any other by reason of its relative position in this Official Statement.

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 forms of the Notes and such proceedings.

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the District, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2; Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to certain statutory limitation. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes are dated August 23, 2021 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on November 5, 2021. The Notes will be issued in either (i) the name of the purchaser(s), as may be determined by the successful bidder(s) with principal and interest payable in Federal Funds at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State as may be selected by such successful bidder(s); or (ii) at the option of the purchaser(s), registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

Purpose of Issue

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 the District to finance cash flow requirements in anticipation of the collection of 2021-2022 real property taxes levied for school purposes on all taxable real property in the District. The proceeds of the Notes may be used only for the purposes for which such taxes were or are to be levied, as specified in the 2021-2022 annual budget of the District, unless all of said purposes have been paid and satisfied, in which case the proceeds of the Notes may be used for any lawful school purpose. The proceeds of the Notes will not be used for the redemption or renewal of any outstanding tax or revenue anticipation notes.

Pursuant to Section 24.00(e) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amount of the Notes and any additional tax anticipation notes issued by the District in anticipation of the receipt of 2021-2022 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.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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 and interest the District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable real property in the District subject to certain statutory limitations. See "TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW" herein.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate therefor. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limit Law. (See also "*TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW*" herein)

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

REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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

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

In 1976, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, held in *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), that the New York State legislation purporting to postpone the payment of debt service on New York City obligations was an unconstitutional moratorium in violation of the New York State constitutional faith and credit mandate included in all municipal debt obligations. While that case can be viewed as a precedent for protecting the remedies of Noteholders, there can be no assurance as to what a Court may determine with respect to future events, including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in municipalities of the State, that require the exercise by the State of its emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services. (See also, *Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York*, 41 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

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.

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.

DESCRIPTION OF BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY-SYSTEM

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes, if so requested. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered note certificate will be issued for each note bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, is 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, 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 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 Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in 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 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. Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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 nor its nominee or the District, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

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

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

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE DISTRICT MAKES NO REPRESENTATION AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR THE ACCURACY OF SUCH INFORMATION OR AS TO THE ABSENCE OF MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGES IN SUCH INFORMATION SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

Certificated Notes

If the book-entry form is initially chosen by the purchaser(s) of the Notes, DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the District may terminate its participation in the system of book-entry-only system transfers through DTC at any time. In the event that such book-entry-only system is utilized by a purchaser(s) of the Notes upon issuance and later discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named as fiscal agent by the District. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated final maturity date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The District encompasses approximately 26 square miles in Rockland County and is located about 25 miles north of New York City. The District includes New City, the seat of Rockland County, and various portions of the unincorporated communities of West Nyack, Congers, Bardonia, Germonds, New City Park, Centenary and Rockland Lake.

The District is primarily suburban-residential in character. Shopping and commercial centers include New City and West Nyack. There is extensive commercial and industrial development in the New York State Thruway Access area. Additional shopping areas are located in Nanuet, Nyack, Spring Valley, Haverstraw, Suffern and Pearl River, all within easy driving distance.

Transportation is provided by Red and Tan Lines, Inc. which offers commuter bus service to New York City. Red & Tan is an independently owned and managed member of the Coach USA family which is a subsidiary of Stagecoach Group. Rail service is available by Metro North. Major airline service is available at JFK, LaGuardia, Newark Liberty International and Stewart Airports, all of which can be reached within one hour by car.

Electricity and natural gas are provided throughout the District by Orange and Rockland Utilities. Water services are provided by Suez Water Company. The Town of Clarkstown provides sanitary sewer services and police protection to District residents. Fire protection is provided by the New City, Congers, Rockland Lake and West Nyack Fire Districts.

Source: District officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the District is 50,876. (Source: 2019 U.S. Census Bureau estimate.)

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

Per capita income statistics are not available for the District as such. The smallest areas for which such statistics are available, which include the District, are the Town and the County below. The figures set below with respect to said Town and County are included for information only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in the Official Statement that the Town or the County are necessarily representative of the District, or vice versa.

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2015-2019	2000	2006-2010	2015-2019
Town of:						
Clarkstown	$ 34,430	$ 42,042	$ 51,565	$ 91,827	$112,563	$144,852
County of:						
Rockland	28,082	34,304	39,286	78,806	96,836	110,289
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	39,326	51,691	67,405	84,385

Note: 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, and 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey estimates.

Ten Larger Employers within the County

The following is the list of the larger employers located within or in close proximity to the District.

Name	Type	Employees
Hamaspik of Rockland County	Health Services	1,993
Nyack Hospital	Hospital	1,850
Bon Secours Good Samaritan Hospital	Hospital	1,751
Rockland Psychiatric Center	Health Care	1,219
Jawonio, Inc.	Health Care	1,100
Helen Hayes Hospital	Hospital	891
Verizon Wireless	Communications	850
Northern Services Group	Nursing Home	832
St. Dominic’s Home	Nursing Home	820
Orange & Rockland Utilities	Public Utility	817

Source: County Continuing Disclosure Statement dated June 28, 2021.

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Unemployment Rate Statistics

Unemployment statistics are not available for the School District as such. The smallest area for which such statistics are available (which includes the School District) is the Town of Clarkstown and the County of Rockland. The information set forth below with respect to the Town and County are included for informational purposes only. It should not be inferred from the inclusion of such data in this Official Statement that the Town or County are necessarily representative of the School District, or vice versa.

Annual Averages

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Town of Clarkstown	4.9%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.6%	3.3%	7.7%
Rockland County	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	3.7%	3.4%	8.1%
New York State	6.3%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	10.0%

2021 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Town of Clarkstown	5.8%	6.2%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
Rockland County	6.1%	6.4%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
New York State	9.4%	9.7%	8.4%	7.7%	7.0%	7.3%	N/A	N/A

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. Figures not seasonally adjusted. Figures in this section are historical and do not speak as to current or projected employment rates. Unemployment drastically increased starting in mid-March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, although it has since begun to decrease.

District Organization

The District is an independent entity governed by an elected board of education comprised of seven members. District operations are subject to the provisions of the State Education Law affecting school districts; other statutes applicable to the District include the General Municipal Law, the Local Finance Law and the Real Property Tax Law.

Members of the Board of Education are chosen on a rotating basis by qualified voters at the annual election of the District. The term of office for each board member is three years and the number of terms that may be served is unrestricted. A president is selected by the board from its members and also serves as the chief fiscal officer of the District. The Board of Education is vested with various powers and duties as set forth in the Education Law. Among these are the adoption of annual budgets (subject to voter approval), the levy of real property taxes for the support of education, the appointment of such employees as may be necessary, and other such duties reasonably required to fulfill the responsibilities provided by law. (See "The Tax Levy Limit Law," herein).

The Board of Education appoints the Superintendent of Schools who serves at the pleasure of the Board. Such Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the District and the education system. It is the responsibility of the Superintendent to enforce all provisions of law and all rules and regulations relating to the management of the schools and other educational, social and recreational activities under the direction of the Board of Education. Also, certain of the financial functions of the District are the responsibility of the Assistant Superintendent of Business/Chief Administrative Officer.

Financial Organization

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

Budgetary Procedures

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares or causes to be prepared a tentative budget of the School District for the ensuing fiscal year. This tentative budget must be completed at least fourteen days before the annual District meeting at which it is to be presented. Copies are available upon request to taxpayers within the School District, fourteen days preceding such meeting and at each such meeting. The Board must also give notice that a copy of the tentative budget may be obtained at each schoolhouse within the School District.

The Board of Education causes a notice to be published stating the time, date, place and purpose of the annual or district meeting. At least forty-five days must elapse between the first publication of such notice and the date specified for such meeting. The meeting must be held at the time and place specified but it may be adjourned to permit voting on the following day. If the qualified voters at the annual or School District meeting approve the tentative budget, the Board of Education, by resolution adopts the tentative budget as the budget of the School District for the ensuing year.

If by majority vote the budget is rejected, the Board of Education may make any change, alteration or revision to the budget and may hold a second public hearing and referendum. If no budget is approved, the Board of Education, must, pursuant to law, adopt by resolution an austerity budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The Board of Education may then levy a tax for ordinary contingent expenses of the School District, which includes debt service.

Pursuant to Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 ("Chapter 97"), beginning with the 2012 – 2013 fiscal year, if the proposed budget requires a tax levy increase that does not exceed the lesser of 2% or the rate of inflation (the "School District Tax Cap"), then a majority vote is required for approval. If the proposed budget requires a tax levy that exceeds the School District Tax Cap, the budget proposition must include special language and a 60% vote is required for approval. Any separate proposition that would cause the School District to exceed the School District Tax Cap to be exceeded also must receive at least 60% voter approval.

If the proposed budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education may resubmit the original budget or a revised budget to the voters on the third Tuesday in June, or adopt a contingency budget (which would provide for ordinary contingent expenses, including debt service) that levies a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy).

If the resubmitted and/or revised budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education must adopt a budget that requires a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy). For a complete discussion of Chapter 97, see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was adopted by the qualified voters on June 19, 2020 by a vote of 7,337 in favor to 2,942 against. The District's adopted budget for 2020-21 fiscal year remained within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011.

The budget for the 2021-22 was approved by District voters on May 18, 2021 by a vote of 1,903 to 746. The District's budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year remains within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 2.50%, which is within the District's allowable limit of 2.50%.

The qualified voters of the District have overwhelmingly supported District budgets as shown below.

Fiscal Year	Approval Rate
2017-18	78.29%
2018-19	77.90
2019-20	78.57
2020-21	71.00
2021-22	71.84

Investment Policy

Pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, the School District is permitted to invest only in the following investments: (1) special time deposit or certificates of deposits in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York; (2) obligations of the United States of America; (3) obligations of agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America; (4) obligations of the State of New York; (5) with the approval of the New York State Comptroller, tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes issued by any New York municipality, school district or district corporation, other than the School District; (6) obligations of a New York public corporation which are made lawful investments for the School District pursuant to another provision of law; (7) certain certificates of participation issued on behalf of political subdivisions of the State of New York; and, (8) in the case of School District moneys held in certain reserve funds established pursuant to law, obligations issued by the School District. These statutes further require that all bank deposits in excess of the amount insured under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act be secured by either a pledge of eligible securities, an eligible surety bond or an eligible letter of credit, as those terms are defined in the law.

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit or time deposit accounts that are fully secured as required by statute, (2) obligations of the United States of America or (3) obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States of America where the payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America, and (4) In repurchase agreements involving the purchase and resale of obligations of the United States of America or obligations of agencies of the federal government, if principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States of America and the securities are registered in the name of the School District and held by a custodial bank in accordance with the policies established by the New York State Comptroller.

State Aid

The School District receives substantial financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2021-2022 fiscal year approximately 17.41% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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 the outbreak of COVID-19 the State has declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses for an extended period. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it may continue to negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that without federal funding the State will be required to take certain gap-closing actions. Such actions may include, but are not limited to: reductions in State agency operations and/or delays or reductions in payments to local governments or other recipients of State aid including school districts in the State.

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget provided for school aid of approximately $27.9 billion, an increase of more than $1 billion in school aid spending from the 2018-2019 school year. Due to significant State revenue loss as a result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, State aid in the State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget was 3.7% lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. However, the 2020-2021 State aid declines were offset, in part, by $1.1 billion of increased federal funding though the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES). With these federal funds, State aid totaled $27.9 billion in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent from the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget. The State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget also authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State aid in the event that actual State revenues came in below 99% of estimates or if actual disbursements exceeded 101% of estimates. Pursuant to that provision, in October 2020, the State announced that, in the absence of Federal funding to offset such lost revenue, the State had begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. In December 2020, a second federal stimulus bill was enacted and provided additional funding for schools in the State. As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department ("SED") advised school districts that the State Division of the Budget would, at some point, provide approval for SED to make the payments to school districts for State aid and other Pre-K-12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding. Such approval was received and the State is expected to release all of the withheld funds on or about June 30, 2021.

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

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

The amount of State aid to school districts can vary from year to year and is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2011 to 2019 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State's 2010 and 2020 fiscal years, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in adoption of the State budget, which is due at the start of the State's fiscal year of April 1. The State's budget has been adopted by April 1 or shortly thereafter for over ten (10) years. The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget was adopted on April 7, 2021. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

As described above, the State's 2020-21 Enacted Budget included, and the State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget includes, significant amounts of federal funding. The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, the COVID-19 pandemic, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision. Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. (See also "Impacts of COVID-19" herein.)

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

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

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

State Aid History

State aid to school districts within the State has declined in some recent years before increasing again in more recent years.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The 2016-17 State budget included a school aid increase of $991 million over 2015-16, $863 million of which consists of traditional operating aid. In addition to full-funding of expense based aids ($408 million), the budget also includes a $266 million increase in Foundation Aid and an $189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The bulk of the remaining increase included $100 million in Community Schools Aid, an aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State 2017-2018 Enacted Budget increased State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. 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 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d. The State 2017-2018 Enacted Budget allowed the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the federal government were less than what was expected. The Legislature then will have 90 days to approve the Governor's plan.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget included nearly $1 billion in additional education funding, representing a 3.9% increase over 2017-2018. Approximately $859 million of that increase was comprised of traditional public school aid, including increased Foundation Aid and full-funding of expense-based aids. Formula-based school aid stood at $26.03 billion statewide, a 3.4% increase over the prior year. The State's 2018-19 Enacted Budget included an increase of $618 million in Foundation Aid for school districts. Foundation Aid totaled nearly $17.8 billion statewide. For the seventh consecutive year, the Foundation Aid increase was distributed using a one year, off formula methodology. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget guaranteed that all school districts receive an increase in Foundation Aid over their 2017-2018 levels. $50 million of the Foundation Aid increase was "set aside" for certain school districts to fund community schools. The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget fully funded all expense-based aid for 2018-2019, including building, transportation, BOCES and special education aid. These categories served as State reimbursements for school district expenses made in the prior year, based on school district-specific aid ratios. A total of $240 million was approved for increases in all expense-based aids in 2018-2019.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget includes a total of $27.69 billion for School Aid, a year-to-year funding increase of $956 million or 3.6 percent and will provide additional funding for Foundation Aid of $338.0 million and $409.65 million in reimbursements for expense-based aids. In addition, the 2019-2020 Enacted Budget increases the Community Schools set-aside funding amount by $49.99 million to a total of $250.0 million. This increased funding is targeted to districts with failing schools and/or districts experiencing significant growth in English language learners. The 2019-2020 Enacted Budget increases the minimum community schools funding amount from $75,000 to $100,000. This ensures all high-need districts across the State can apply the funds to a wide-range of activities.

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget is 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but is offset in part with increased Federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support will be offset by approximately $1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the Federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these Federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 is expected to total $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continues prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provides over $200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including $1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and $10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid is continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflects current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget authorizes the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. Pursuant to that provision, in October, 2020, the State announced that, in the absence of Federal funding to offset such lost revenue, the State had begun to take steps to reduce spending, including but not limited to, temporarily holding back 20% of most aid payments to local governments and school districts. However, the 2020-2021 State aid declines were offset, in part, by $1.1 billion of increased federal funding through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. As of February 1, 2021, the State Education Department ("SED") advised school districts that the State Division of the Budget would, at some point, provide approval for SED to make the payments to school districts for State aid and other Pre-K-12 grant programs that had been subject to the above-referenced 20% withholding. Such approval was received and the State is expected to release all of the withheld funds prior to June 30, 2021.

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): The State's 2021-22 Budget included $29.5 billion in state aid to school districts, and significantly increased funding for schools and local governments, including a $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year phase-in of the full restoration to school districts of Foundation Aid that was initially promised in 2007. Additionally, the budget includes the use of $13 billion of federal funds for emergency relief, along with the Governor's Emergency Education Relief, which includes, in part, the allocation of $629 million to school districts as targeted grants in an effort to address learning loss as a result of the loss of enrichment and after-school activities. In addition, $105 million of federal funds are to be allocated to expand full-day kindergarten programs. Under the budget, school districts are to be reimbursed for the cost of delivering school meals and instructional materials in connection with COVID-19-related school closures in spring 2020, along with the costs of keeping transportation employees and contractors on stand-by during the short-term school closures prior to the announcement of the closure of schools for the remainder of the 2019-20 year.

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. (However, see "School District Fiscal Year (2020-2021) above.)

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 *Campaign for Fiscal Equity* 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.

There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for building aid and other State aid to school districts will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid, including building aid appropriated and apportioned to the District, can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget or their elimination therefrom.

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for the below fiscal years comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2015-2016	$ 191,874,206	$ 29,746,454	15.50%
2016-2017	195,947,249	33,042,645	16.86%
2017-2018	200,740,888	33,722,165	16.80%
2018-2019	205,889,527	34,937,960	16.97%
2019-2020	209,206,456	35,436,903	16.94%
2020-2021 (Budgeted)	212,814,204	37,055,686	17.41%
2020-2021 (Unaudited)	212,848,451	37,055,686	17.41%
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	220,799,579	43,897,648	19.88%

[1] General fund only.

Source: District officials. Audited Financial Statements for the 2016-2017 through 2019-2020 fiscal years, and adopted budgets for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 fiscal years. This table is not audited. Unaudited information for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is preliminary and is subject to change.

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District Facilities

The District presently operates nine elementary schools, one middle school, two high schools, one special education school, an administration center and a transportation facility. The District closed the Congers Elementary School in response to declining enrollment and structural damage and repurposed the facility which now provides for the operation of the Community Learning Center and the Child Care and Early Learning Center.

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year Built
Bardonia Elementary School	K-5	800	1956, additions in 1960, 1971, 1985
Lakewood Elementary School	K-5	600	1968, additions in 1985, 1999
Laural Plains Elementary School	K-5	800	1960, additions in 1971, 1985, 2004
Link Elementary School	K-5	800	1964, addition in 1985, 2002, 2004
Little Tor Elementary School	K-5	600	1960, addition in 1985
New City Elementary School	K-5	800	1956, additions in 1971, 1985
Strawtown Elementary School	K-5	600	1972, addition in 1985
West Nyack Elementary School	K-5	600	1956, additions in 1960, 1985, 2004
Woodglen Elementary School	K-5	800	1968, addition in 1985 1999
Felix V. Festa Middle School	6-8	2,700	1963, additions in 1964, 1985, 1995, 2004
Senior High, North	9-12	2,000	1954, additions in 1960, 1961, 1985, 2005
Senior High, South	9-12	2,300	1972, addition in 1985, 2004
Birchwood School (Special Ed.)	K-12	85 (1)	1960, addition in 1985
Chestnut Grove Administration	--	60	1933, additions in 1937, 1956, 1996
Transportation Facility	--	--	1963, addition in 1996
Congers School	(2)	600	1927, additions in 1956, 1985, 2015

(1) Currently at capacity for special needs students.
(2) Child Care and Early Learning Center.

Source: District Records.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2016-2017	8,108	2021-2022	7,672
2017-2018	8,044	2022-2023	7,646
2018-2019	7,836	2023-2024	7,655
2019-2020	8,052	2024-2025	7,667
2020-2021	7,814	2025-2026	7,589

Source: District officials.

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Employees

The District employs a total of 1,946 full-time and part-time employees with representation by the various bargaining units listed below:

Number of Employees	Bargaining Unit	Contract Expiration Date
33	Clarkstown Administrators Association	06-30-2022
764	Clarkstown Teachers Association	08-31-2023
146	Clarkstown School Bus Drivers Association	08-31-2023
60	Clarkstown Food Service Union	06-30-2022
156	Clarkstown School Buildings & Group Empl. Assoc.	06-30-2023)
22	Clarkstown Registered (School) Nurses Assoc. of CSEA Local 1000	06-30-2023
80	Clarkstown Educational Secretaries Assoc.	06-30-2023
245	Clarkstown Teaching Assistants Assoc.	06-30-2023
8	Clarkstown Support Services	06-30-2023
13	Clarkstown Occupational & Physical Therapists Assoc.	06-30-2022
13	Student Assistance Counselors Association	06-30-2023
51	Security Aides	06-30-2023

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

Substantially all employees of the District are members of either the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS") (for non-teaching and non-certified administrative employees) or the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS") (for teachers and certified administrators). (Both Systems are referred to together hereinafter as the "Retirement Systems" where appropriate.) These Retirement Systems are cost-sharing multiple public employer retirement systems. The obligation of employers and employees to contribute and the benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (the "Retirement System Law"). The Retirement Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after ten years of credited service. The Retirement System Law generally provides that all participating employers in each retirement system are jointly and severally liable for any unfunded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers. Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the Retirement Systems. The Retirement Systems are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 27, 1976. All members working less than ten years must contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of gross annual salary towards the cost of retirement programs.

On December 12, 2009, a new Tier V was signed into law. The legislation created a new Tier V pension level, the most significant reform of the State’s pension system in more than a quarter-century. Key components of Tier V include:

- Raising the minimum age at which most civilians can retire without penalty from 55 to 62 and imposing a penalty of up to 38% for any civilian who retires prior to age 62.
- Requiring ERS employees to continue contributing 3% of their salaries and TRS employees to continue contributing 3.5% toward pension costs so long as they accumulate additional pension credits.
- Increasing the minimum years of service required to draw a pension from 5 years to 10 years.
- Capping the amount of overtime that can be considered in the calculation of pension benefits for civilians at $15,000 per year, and for police and firefighters at 15% of non-overtime wages.

On March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier VI pension program, effective for new ERS and TRS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier VI legislation provides for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6% and contributions at such rates continue so long as such employee continues to accumulate pension credits, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for the final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier VI employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee contribution throughout employment.

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five years and budgeted figures for the 2021-22 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2015-2016	$ 3,694,488	$ 11,058,451
2016-2017	3,468,550	10,785,863
2017-2018	3,196,757	8,657,441
2018-2019	3,262,270	9,852,715
2019-2020	3,029,000	8,156,361
2020-2021 (Budgeted)	3,640,000	9,515,705
2020-2021 (Unaudited)	3,432,582	9,441,127
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	4,008,655	10,164,500

Source: District officials.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees. The District is not currently offering any early retirement incentives, and does not plan to in the foreseeable future.

Historical Trends and Contribution Rates. Historically there has been a State mandate requiring full (100%) funding of the annual actuarially required local governmental contribution out of current budgetary appropriations. With the strong performance of the Retirement System in the 1990s, the locally required annual contribution declined to zero. However, with the subsequent decline in the equity markets, the pension system became underfunded. As a result, required contributions increased substantially to 15% to 20% of payroll for the employees' and the police and fire retirement systems, respectively. Wide swings in the contribution rate resulted in budgetary planning problems for many participating local governments.

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2018 to 2022) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2017-18	15.3%	9.80%
2018-19	14.9	10.62
2019-20	14.6	8.86
2020-21	14.6	9.53
2021-22	16.2	9.80 (1)

(1) Estimated.

In 2003, Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 amended the Retirement and Social Security Law and the Local Finance Law. The amendments empowered the State Comptroller to implement a comprehensive structural reform program for ERS. The reform program established a minimum contribution for any local governmental employer equal to 4.5% of pensionable salaries for bills which were due December 15, 2003 and for all fiscal years thereafter, as a minimum annual contribution where the actual rate would otherwise be 4.5% or less due to the investment performance of the fund. In addition, the reform program instituted a billing system to match the budget cycle of municipalities and school districts that will advise such employers over one year in advance concerning actual pension contribution rates for the next annual billing cycle. Under the previous method, the requisite ERS contributions for a fiscal year could not be determined until after the local budget adoption process was complete. Under the new system, a contribution for a given fiscal year is based on the valuation of the pension fund on the prior April 1 of the calendar year preceding the contribution due date instead of the following April 1 in the year of contribution so that the exact amount may now be included in a budget.

Chapter 57 of the Laws of 2010 (Part TT) amended the Retirement and Social Security Law to authorize participating employers, if they so elect, to amortize an eligible portion of their annual required contributions to ERS when employer contribution rates rise above certain levels. The option to amortize the eligible portion began with the annual contribution due February 1, 2011. The amortizable portion of an annual required contribution is based on a "graded" rate by the State Comptroller in accordance with formulas provided in Chapter 57. Amortized contributions are to be paid in equal annual installments over a ten-year period, but may be prepaid at any time. Interest is to be charged on the unpaid amortized portion at a rate to be determined by the State Comptroller, which approximates a market rate of return on taxable fixed rate securities of a comparable duration issued by comparable issuers. The interest rate is established annually for that year's amortized amount and then applies to the entire ten years of the amortization cycle of that amount. When in any fiscal year, the participating employer's graded payment eliminates all balances owed on prior amortized amounts, any remaining graded payments are to be paid into an employer contribution reserve fund established by the State Comptroller for the employer, to the extent that amortizing employer has no currently unpaid prior amortized amounts, for future such use.

The District is not amortizing any pension payments, nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option. The 2013-14 State Budget included a provision that provides local governments and school districts, including the District, with the option to "lock-in" long-term, stable rate pension contributions for a period of years determined by the State Comptroller and ERS and TRS. The stable rates would be 12% for ERS and 14% for TRS. The pension contribution rates under this program would reduce near-term payments for employers, but will require higher than normal contributions in later years.

The District did not participate in the Stable Rate Pension Contribution Option, nor does it intend to do so in the foreseeable future.

The investment of monies, and assumptions underlying same, of the Retirement Systems covering the District's employees is not subject to the direction of the District. Thus, it is not possible to predict, control or prepare for future unfunded accrued actuarial liabilities of the Retirement Systems ("UAALs"). The UAAL is the difference between total actuarially accrued liabilities and actuarially calculated assets available for the payment of such benefits. The UAAL is based on assumptions as to retirement age, mortality, projected salary increases attributed to inflation, across-the-board raises and merit raises, increases in retirement benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, valuation of current assets, investment return and other matters. Such UAALs could be substantial in the future, requiring significantly increased contributions from the District which could affect other budgetary matters. Concerned investors should contact the Retirement Systems administrative staff for further information on the latest actuarial valuations of the Retirement Systems.

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

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

Other Post-Employment Health Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. It should also be noted that the District provides employment healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that requires governmental entities, such as the District, to account for employment healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

School districts and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, unlike other municipal units of government in the State, have been prohibited from reducing health benefits received by or increasing health care contributions paid by retirees below the level of benefits or contributions afforded to or required from active employees since the implementation of Chapter 729 of the Laws of 1994. Legislative attempts to provide similar protection to retirees of other local units of government in the State have not succeeded as of this date. Nevertheless, many such retirees of all varieties of municipal units in the State do presently receive such benefits.

OPEB. OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, 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.

GASB 75. In 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") released new accounting standards for public Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") plans and participating employers. These standards, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 75"), have substantially revised the valuation and accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements No. 43 and 45. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District implemented GASB 75. The implementation of this statement requires school districts to report OPEB liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. GASB Statement No. 75 replaced GASB Statement 45, which also required the District to calculate and report a net OPEB obligation. However, under GASB 45, school districts could amortize the OPEB liability over a period of years, whereas GASB 75 requires districts to report the entire OPEB liability on the statement of net position.

The District contracted with an actuarial firm to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75. The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the below fiscal years, by source.

Balance beginning at:	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
	$ 225,369,939	$ 217,906,289
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	9,242,927	8,040,289
Interest	6,946,007	7,805,418
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(8,305,349)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(17,448,142)	5,860,154
Benefit payments	(6,204,442)	(5,920,156)
Net Changes	$ (7,463,650)	$ 7,480,356
Balance ending at:	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020
	$ 217,906,289	**$ 225,386,645**

Note: The above table is not audited. For additional information see "APPENDIX – E" attached hereto.

The aforementioned liability and ARC were recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 45 standards in the District's past audited financial statements.

There is no authority in current State law to establish a trust account or reserve fund for this liability. The District has reserved $0 towards its OPEB liability. The District funds this liability on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The District's unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability could have a material adverse impact upon the District's finances and could force the District to reduce services, raise taxes or both.

Actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for OPEB plans with more than 200 members, every 3 years if there are fewer than 200 members.

In April 2015, the State Comptroller announced legislation to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. The proposed legislation would allow the following:

- Authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts, not part of the New York State Common Retirement Fund, so that New York state and its local governments can, at their option, help fund their OPEB liabilities;
- Establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the state and participating eligible local governments;
- Designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the state's OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments; and
- Allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established.

Under the State Comptroller's proposal, there are no restrictions on the amount a government can deposit into the trust. The proposed legislation was not enacted into law. It is not possible to predict whether the Comptroller's proposed legislation will be reintroduced or enacted if introduced.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the object or purpose, or to accomplish the object or purpose, for which the Notes are to be issued is the Education Law and the Local Finance Law.

No principal or interest upon any obligation of the District is past due.

The fiscal year of the District is July 1 to June 30.

Except for as shown under "STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS – Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness", this Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the District.

Financial Statements

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2020 and is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E". The audit report covering the period ending June 30, 2021 is unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement. Certain financial information of the District can be found attached as appendices to the Official Statement.

The District complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for school districts in New York State by the State. This system differs from generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Industry Audit Guide, "Audits of State and Local Governmental Units", and codified in Government Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting (GAAFR), published by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, the District issues its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Unaudited Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

The District expects to conclude the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 with an unappropriated unreserved fund balance of approximately $8,837,949. Summary unaudited projected information for the General Fund for the period ending June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Projected Revenues:	$	212,848,451
Projected Expenditures:		211,348,451
Projected Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures:	$	1,500,000
Total Fund Balance at June 30, 2020:	$	33,821,634
Total Projected General Fund Balance at June 30, 2021:	$	35,321,634

Note: These projections are based upon certain current assumptions and estimates, and the audited results may vary therefrom.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

The State Comptroller's office, i.e., the Department of Audit and Control, periodically performs a compliance review to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and Federal statutes. These audits can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on September 1, 2017. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether District officials properly enforced the use of time records to track time worked for the period July 1, 2015 through March 16, 2017.

Key Findings:

- The State Comptroller's office found 36 transportation employees were paid 741 hours, totaling approximately $19,000, where proper documentation for hours worked was not maintained.
- The State Comptroller's office found 207 overtime hours, totaling $9,470, worked by 19 employees for which overtime forms were not submitted.

Key Recommendations:

- Enforce the use of the biometric system and overtime forms.
- Enforce the use of overtime forms.

The District provided a complete response to the State Comptroller's office on August 22, 2017. A copy of the complete report and response can be found via the website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

There are no other State Comptroller audits of the District that are currently in progress or pending release.

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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 district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

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

The classification of the District for the three most recent available fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2020	No Designation	0.0
2019	No Designation	0.0
2018	No Designation	0.0

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

Note: Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein, and the website is not included herein by reference.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Town of:					
Clarkstown	$ 2,721,056,627	$ 2,723,482,344	$ 2,727,766,809	$ 2,735,976,539	$ 2,744,395,917
Total Assessed Values	$ 2,721,056,627	$ 2,723,482,344	$ 2,727,766,809	$ 2,735,976,539	$ 2,744,395,917
State Equalization Rates					
Town of:					
Clarkstown	33.25%	31.50%	30.00%	30.00%	30.35%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 8,183,628,953	$ 8,645,975,695	$ 9,092,556,030	$ 9,119,921,797	$ 9,042,490,666

Tax Rates Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Town of:					
Clarkstown - Homestead	$ 48.62	$ 49.64	$ 50.97	$ 52.31	$ 53.38
Clarkstown - Non-Homestead	95.47	97.21	97.74	98.46	97.16

Tax Collection Procedure

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

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

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Tax Levy	$ 157,302,018	$ 160,305,120	$ 167,359,129	$ 169,694,987	$ 176,563,681
Amount Uncollected [1]	-	-	-	-	-
% Uncollected	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

[1] See "Tax Collection Procedures".

Real Property Taxes & Tax Items

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for the below fiscal years comprised of Real Property Taxes.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total Real Property Taxes	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Property Taxes
2015-2016	$ 191,874,206	$ 141,796,300	73.90%
2016-2017	195,947,249	142,926,180	72.94%
2017-2018	200,740,888	145,936,382	72.70%
2018-2019	205,889,527	149,559,174	72.64%
2019-2020	209,206,456	155,619,148	74.39%
2020-2021 (Budgeted)	212,814,204	169,994,987	79.88%
2020-2021 (Unaudited)	212,848,451	169,994,987	79.87%
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	220,799,579	174,237,224	78.91%

[1] General fund only.

Source: District officials. Audited Financial Statements for the 2016-2017 through 2019-2020 fiscal years, and adopted budgets for the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 fiscal years. This table is not audited. Unaudited information for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is preliminary and is subject to change.

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Larger Taxpayers – 2020 Tax Roll for 2020-2021

Taxpayer	Classification	Assessed Valuation
Eklecco Newco LLC[(1)]	Mall	$118,384,313
Palisades Intertstate Park	State Parklands/Properties	61,537,998
Orange & Rockland Utilities	Public Utility - Gas & Electric	49,342,612
United Water New York	Public Utility - Water	42,802,423
Moore Barbara B & Mayer[(1)]	Mall property	15,863,623
DP 57 LLC	Distribution Center/Warehouse	6,715,000
180 New City Realty	Retail Shopping Plaza	6,070,900
Bridon Realty Co LLC[(1)]	Retail Shopping Plaza	5,645,200
Newton Associates LLC[(1)]	Retail Shopping Plaza	4,911,200
Verizon New York INC	Telephone Company	4,600,423
Total		$315,873,692

[(1)] Taxpayer has open tax certiorari claim (See "Litigation" for a general discussion of such matters).

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total assessed valuation of $315,873,692, which represents 11.5% of the tax base of the School District for the 2020-21 fiscal year.

Source: District Tax Rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

The STAR (School Tax Relief) program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. School districts are reimbursed by the State for real property taxes exempted pursuant to the STAR Program.

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and undisclosed retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $86,300 or less for 2019, and $88,050 or less for 2020, increased annually according to a Cost-of-Living adjustment, are eligible for an "enhanced" exemption. Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross Income not in excess of $500,000 are eligible for a "basic" exemption on their primary residence.

The 2020-21 State Budget withheld STAR benefits to taxpayers who are delinquent in the payment of their school taxes and lowers the income limit for the exemption to $200,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit.

The below table lists the basic and enhanced exemption amounts for the municipalities applicable to the District:

Municipality	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Clarkstown	$ 40,890	$ 17,350	4/9/2021

$10,915,538 of the District's $169,694,987school tax levy for the 2020-2021 fiscal year was exempt by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January, 2021.

Approximately $10,000,000 of the District's $173,937,224 school tax levy for the 2021-2022 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State by January, 2022.

TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor ("Chapter 97" or the "Tax Levy Limitation Law"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, and the counties comprising New York City and school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective City.)

Prior to the enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy as part of its budget 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").

Chapter 97 requires that a school district submit its proposed tax levy to the voters each year beginning with the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

Chapter 97 restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes that may be levied by or on behalf of a school district in a particular year. It was set to expire on June 15, 2020 unless extended; recent legislation has made it permanent. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a school district cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the CPI, over the amount of the prior year's tax levy. Certain adjustments are permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A school district can exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the voters of such school district first approve a tax levy by at least 60% affirmative vote of those voting to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. Tax levies that do not exceed the limitation will only require approval by at least 50% of those voting. In the event that the voters reject a tax levy and the district does not go out for a second vote, or if a second vote is likewise defeated, Chapter 97 provides that the tax levy for the new fiscal year may not exceed the tax levy for the prior fiscal year.

A school district's calculation of each fiscal year's tax levy limit is subject to review by the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance prior to adoption of each fiscal year budget.

There are exceptions for school districts to the tax levy limitation provided in Chapter 97, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System. School districts are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year.

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt, including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings, including tax anticipation notes (such as the Notes), revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes. "Capital Local Expenditures", are defined as "the taxes associated with budgeted expenditures resulting from the financing, refinancing, acquisition, design, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, improvement, furnishing and equipping of or otherwise providing for school district capital facilities or school district capital equipment, including debt service and lease expenditures, and transportation capital debt service, subject to the approval of the qualified voters where required by law". The portion of the tax levy necessary to support "Capital Local Expenditures" is defined as the "Capital Tax Levy", and is an exclusion from the tax levy limitation.

On February 20, 2013, the New York State United Teachers ("NYSUT") and several individuals filed a lawsuit in State Supreme Court in Albany County seeking a declaratory judgment and a preliminary injunction that the Tax Levy Limitation Law is unconstitutional as it applies to public school districts. On September 23, 2014, a justice of the New York State Supreme Court dismissed each of NYSUT's causes of action but granted NYSUT's motion to amend the complaint. NYSUT subsequently served a second amended complaint seeking a preliminary injunction and challenging the Tax Levy Limitation Law as violative of the Education Article of the New York State Constitution, the Equal Protection and Due Process clauses and the First Amendment. On March 16, 2015, a New York State Supreme Court Justice denied NYSUT's motion for a preliminary injunction and dismissed all causes of action contained in NYSUT's second amended complaint. NYSUT appealed the decision to continue its challenge to the constitutionality of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. On May 5, 2016, the Appellate Division upheld the lower court dismissal, noting that while the State is required to provide the opportunity of a sound basic education, the Constitution "does not require that equal educational offerings be provided to every student", and further noted "the legitimate government interest of restraining crippling property tax increases". An appeal by NYSUT was dismissed on October 20, 2016 by the Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, on the ground that no substantial constitutional question was directly involved and thereafter leave to appeal was denied on January 14, 2017 by the Court of Appeals.

Real Property Tax Rebate

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-2015 and 2015-

2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

Certain additional restrictions on the amount of the personal income tax credit are set forth in Chapter 59 in order for the tax cap to qualify as one which will provide the tax credit benefit to such real property taxpayers. The refundable personal income tax credit amount is increased in the second year if compliance occurs in both taxable years.

For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers is additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a state approved "government efficiency plan" which demonstrates "three-year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies".

Municipalities, school districts and independent special districts must provide certification of compliance with the requirements of the new provisions to certain state officials in order to render their real property taxpayers eligible for the personal income tax credit.

While the provisions of Chapter 59 do not directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, they do provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limitation Law. The implications of this for future tax levies and for operations and services of the District are uncertain at this time.

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015, signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015. The program applies in the years 2016 through 2019 and includes continued tax cap compliance.

See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes" herein for additional information regarding the District's Tax Levy.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

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

General. The District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness to prevent abuses in the exercise of such power; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. There is no constitutional limitation on the amount that may be raised by the District by tax on real estate in any fiscal year to pay principal of and interest on all indebtedness. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increase is limited by the formulas set forth in such law. (See "*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 principal amount necessary to fund anticipated cash flow deficits but in no event exceeding the amount of real property taxes levied or to be levied by the District, less any tax anticipation notes previously issued and less the amount of such taxes, previously received by the District.

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

Debt Limit. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State of New York, provided the aggregate 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 consists of taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the ratio (equalization rate) which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation; such ratio is determined by the State Board of Real Property Services. The Legislature also is required to prescribe the manner by which such ratio shall be determined by such authority.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending June 30th:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bonds	$ 33,670,000	$ 28,750,000	$ 23,660,000	$ 18,375,000	$ 39,510,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	15,000,000	25,000,000	31,983,506	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 33,670,000	$ 43,750,000	$ 48,660,000	$ 50,358,506	$ 39,510,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District as of August 5, 2021.

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amount
Bonds	2022-2037	$ 38,320,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	-	0
	Total Debt Outstanding	$ 38,320,000

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Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of August 5, 2021:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$9,042,490,666
Debt Limit – 10% thereof			904,249,066
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 38,320,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	0		
Principal of this Issue [(1)]	0		
Total Inclusions		$ 38,320,000	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [(2)]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 38,320,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 865,929,066
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			4.24%

(1) Tax Anticipation Notes are not counted against the District debt limit.
(2) Based on 2021-2022 preliminary building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 55.1% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

Note: The State Constitution does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the School District.
Note: Does not include $299,921 outstanding Energy Performance Contract lease with final payment due 10/15/21.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service may be found in "APPENDIX – B" to this Official Statement.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has found it necessary to issue tax anticipation notes in anticipation of real property tax revenues. The chart below illustrates the District's recent revenue anticipation note borrowing history:

Fiscal Year	Amount	Dated Date	Due Date
2014 - 2015	$ 12,600,000	8/6/2014	11/5/2014
2015 - 2016	10,000,000	9/9/2015	11/5/2015
2016 - 2017	10,000,000	7/21/2016	10/20/2016
2017 - 2018	10,000,000	7/27/2017	10/13/2017
2018 - 2019	N/A	-	-
2019 - 2020	N/A	-	-
2020 - 2021	14,600,000	7/23/2020	11/24/2020
2021 - 2022 [(1)]	12,500,000	8/23/2021	11/5/2021

(1) Represents the current issuance of Notes.

Source: District records.

Capital Project Plans

There are no other significant capital projects authorized or contemplated at this time.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue obligations and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. Estimated bonds and bond anticipation notes are listed as of the close of the respective fiscal years of the below municipalities.

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions [2]	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Rockland	12/31/2019	$ 565,493,039	$ 215,679,000	$ 349,814,039	22.97%	$ 80,352,285
Town of:						
Clarkstown	12/31/2019	110,649,045	-	110,649,045	66.04%	73,072,629
					Total:	$ 153,424,914

(1) Bonds and bond anticipation notes are as of close of the respective fiscal years and are not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.

(2) Water and sewer debt and appropriations. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, this indebtedness is excluded from the constitutional debt limit.

Source: Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance Years Ended in 2019 and 2020.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of August 5, 2021:

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 38,320,000	$ 753.20	0.42%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	191,744,914	3,768.87	2.12

(a) The 2019 estimated population of the District is 50,876. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)

(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is $9,042,490,666. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein for the calculation of Net Indebtedness.

(d) The District's applicable share of Net Overlapping Indebtedness is estimated to be $153,424,914. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

Note: The above ratios do not take into account State building aid the District will receive for past and current construction building projects.

MARKET MATTERS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

There are various forms of risk associated with investing in the Notes. The following is a discussion of certain events that could affect the risk of investing in the Notes. In addition to the events cited herein, there are other potential risk factors that an investor must consider. In order to make an informed investment decision, an investor should be thoroughly familiar with the entire Official Statement, including its appendices, as well as all areas of potential risk.

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 outbreak and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the District can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefore. (See "State Aid" and "Events Affecting New York School Districts" herein). Should the District fail to receive State aid expected from the State in the amounts or at the times expected, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such monies or by a reduction in State aid, the District is authorized by the Local Finance Law to provide operating funds by borrowing on account of the uncollected State aid.

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 "*TAX LEVY LIMIT LAW*" herein.)

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

Cybersecurity

The School District, like many other public and private entities, relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As such, it may face multiple cybersecurity threats including but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer or other sensitive digital systems and networks. There can be no assurances that any security and operational control measures implemented by the District will be completely successful to guard against and prevent cyber threats and attacks. The result of any such attacks could impact business operations and/or digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be significant.

COVID-19

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

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 covenants described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. The Tax Certificate of the District (the "Tax Certificate"), which will be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes will contain provisions and procedures relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code. In rendering its opinion, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, and statements of reasonable expectations made by the District in connection with the Notes, and Bond Counsel has assumed compliance by the District with certain ongoing provisions and procedures set forth in the Tax Certificate relating to compliance with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income 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 bond with the same maturity date, interest rate, and credit terms) means the first price at which at least 10 percent of such maturity was sold to the public, i.e., a purchaser who is not, directly or indirectly, a signatory to a written contract to participate in the initial sale of the Notes. In general, the issue price for each maturity of Notes is expected to be the initial public offering price set forth in this Official Statement. Bond Counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Notes having OID (a "Discount Note"), OID that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Notes under Section 1288 of the Code is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as other interest on the Notes.

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

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

Note Premium

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

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the District for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the District will provide an executed copy of its "Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events", substantially as set forth in "APPENDIX – F" to this Official Statement."

Historical Compliance

The District is in compliance, in all material respects, within the last five years with all previous undertakings made pursuant to the Rule 15c2-12.

LITIGATION

In common with other public school districts, the District from time to time receives various notices of claim and is a party to litigation. Unless otherwise set forth herein and apart from matters provided for by applicable insurance coverage, there are no claims or actions pending which, all factors considered, would have an adverse material effect on the financial condition of the District.

Various property owners have filed tax certiorari claims under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law. These taxpayers assert that their property values, as determined by the Town Assessor, are excessive and request assessment reductions and, in most cases, a refund of any excess property taxes previously paid. It is not possible to provide a precise estimate of the District's ultimate financial exposure, but historically tax certiorari settlements have resulted in assessment reductions and related tax refunds for amounts substantially less than the original claims.

Regarding the largest tax payer, Eklecco Newco, LLC ("Eklecco"), the owner of the Palisades Center Mall (the Mall), the District, and the Town of Clarkstown (the Town) announced on July 29, 2013, that they had reached an agreement to settle the pending tax certiorari matters for tax years 2009/10 – 2013/2014. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, tax refunds were made by the taxing entities, including the District. In addition, the assessed value of the Mall was reduced, and then was to be adjusted prospectively for a period of four years to generate an annual tax payment of approximately $21 million, after which the assessment was to remain unchanged for an additional three years. During the life of the seven-year agreement, Eklecco agreed not to challenge its assessment. Thus, the Mall, again, being the largest real property tax payer when aggregating all associated parcels, should be free of challenge for 7 years, from July 2013.

Despite the above, the Mall in May 2016 filed tax certiorari challenges for the 2016 roll in clear violation of the "So Ordered" Settlement Agreement. The challenges profess to be based upon a claim that the Settlement Agreement did not accomplish the intended result, but not upon a claim of overvaluation. This is intended as a way to force the Town to lift a restrictive covenant which requires a public referendum if the leasable space within the Mall is to exceed a capped amount, as confirmed by a second challenge against the Town to that effect, which challenge was recently determined in the Town's favor. The Town has retained Special Counsel to defend these challenges and the District is also defending the Settlement Agreement. The Town and District moved for summary judgement seeking dismissal of the challenge to the Settlement Agreement. Oral agreement was heard in November 2020 and a decision is awaited.

In 2019, the New York State Legislature enacted the Child Victims Act ("CVA") statute, which allows people who were sexually abused as children (under age 18) to commence a civil action against their abuser or a potentially liable third party, like a church or a school, until they are 55 years old. In addition, as part of the statute the Legislature created a revival provision for CVA cases. Under the revival provision, the window for commencing CVA cases opened on August 14, 2019 and, due to the Covid pandemic, now closes on August 14, 2021. The two-year window under the CVA allows a child sex abuse victim to start a civil case, no matter how old they are; no matter how long ago the alleged abuse took place, even if the claim was too late under the old statute of limitations and even if a prior case was dismissed because the victim waited too long to bring suit. Since the CVA window opened in August 2019, four lawsuits alleging CVA claims have been commenced against the District and one notice of claim has been submitted.

Tax certiorari payments, for 2020-21 totaled $423,844 compared to $463,775 for 2019-20, $424,728 for 2018-19, $512,216 for 2017-18, $551,876 for 2016-17, $581,536.85 for 2015-16, $478,404 for 2014-15 and $629,867 for 2013-14, after excluding the above mentioned settlement of the Mall challenge, $789,140 for 2012-13 and $725,540 for 2011-12.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law the District may issue obligations to finance tax certiorari refunds should the amount of the refunds exceed the amount on hand therefor. However, in the larger cases such refunds are usually subject to repayment over a 2 or 3-year period without interest.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, 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 municipal advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a municipal 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 provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. 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. The fees to be paid by the District to the Municipal Advisor are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on any book-entry Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes will be paid for by the District; provided, however, the District assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau charge or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such numbers.

RATING

The Notes are not rated. Subject to the approval of the District, the purchaser(s) of the Notes may have a rating completed after the sale at the expense of the purchaser(s), including any fees to be incurred by the District, such as a rating action that may result in the filing of a material event notification to EMMA and/or the provision of a supplement to the final Official Statement.

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. has assigned its underlying rating of “Aa2” to the District’s outstanding bonds. A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating, and any explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-1653.

Generally, rating agencies base their ratings on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions by the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that a particular rating will apply for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of the agency originally establishing the rating, circumstances so warrant. Any downward revision or withdrawal of the rating of the outstanding bonds may have an adverse effect on the market price of the outstanding bonds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

So far as 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 holders of the Notes.

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the District 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 documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", or similar words 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.

References herein to the Constitution of the State and various State and federal laws are only brief outlines of certain provisions thereof and do not purport to summarize or describe all of such provisions.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, the District will furnish a certificate to the effect that as of the date of the Official Statement, the Official Statement did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, subject to a limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the District.

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

The District hereby disclaims any obligation to update developments of the various risk factors or to announce publicly any revision to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein or to make corrections to reflect future events or developments except to the extent required by Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.fiscaladvisors.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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, 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 Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, 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. Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. and the District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the District for the purpose of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12. (See UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS" herein.)

The District will act as paying agent for the Notes. The District's Contact information is as follows: John LaNave, Assistant Superintendent for Business and Chief Administrative Officer, 62 Old Middletown Road, New City, New York 10956, Phone: (845) 639-5620, Email: financialservices@ccsd.edu.

Additional copies of the Notice of Sale and the Official Statement may be obtained upon request from the offices of Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc., Phone: (315) 752-0051, or at www.fiscaladvisors.com.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: August 5, 2021

WALTER LITVAK
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND
CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	$ 36,403,981	$ 18,243,024	$ 17,421,824	$ 16,880,143	$ 26,586,127
Restricted Cash	-	24,737,277	31,236,668	29,961,698	22,147,191
State and Federal Aid Receivable	868,356	999,751	891,258	872,850	1,402,329
Accounts Receivable	47,315	88,329	102,023	49,413	-
Due from Other Funds	6,952,540	3,624,637	2,293,986	4,795,415	2,798,165
Due from Other Governments	1,445,537	1,821,781	1,765,940	2,091,464	2,393,360
Taxes receivable	-	-	-	500,000	-
Prepaid Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 45,717,729	$ 49,514,799	$ 53,711,699	$ 55,150,983	$ 55,327,172
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 2,602,902	$ 2,052,741	$ 1,953,194	$ 3,407,225	$ 6,538,266
Accrued Liabilities	270,460	940,664	416,250	992,149	905,448
Due to Other Funds	5,591,537	1,020,535	-	371,504	3,532,978
Due to Other Governments	-	19,218	-	-	-
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	12,736,874	10,557,889	9,188,082	10,336,600	9,097,793
Due to Employees' Retirement System	-	1,013,632	967,317	927,230	930,236
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	-	416,222
Collections in advance	75,153	121,883	114,479	151,597	84,595
TOTAL LIABILITIES	21,276,926	15,726,562	12,639,322	16,186,305	21,505,538
FUND EQUITY					
Restricted	$ 14,856,294	$ 24,737,277	$ 31,236,668	$ 29,961,698	$ 22,147,191
Unrestricted:					
Assigned	1,763,787	1,029,016	1,478,669	324,860	3,134,887
Unassigned	7,820,722	8,021,944	8,357,040	8,678,120	8,539,556
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	24,440,803	33,788,237	41,072,377	38,964,678	33,821,634
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND EQUITY	$ 45,717,729	$ 49,514,799	$ 53,711,699	$ 55,150,983	$ 55,327,172

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 141,796,300	$ 142,926,180	$ 145,936,382	$ 149,559,174	$ 155,619,148
Other Tax Items	15,857,522	14,667,816	14,604,559	14,359,738	12,118,675
Charges for Services	3,234,318	3,797,559	3,911,106	3,826,027	3,551,222
Use of Money & Property	412,331	498,043	1,164,136	2,227,574	1,549,684
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	14,541	108,952	58,369	212,213	125,094
Miscellaneous	812,740	906,054	1,344,171	766,841	805,730
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	29,746,454	33,042,645	33,722,165	34,937,960	35,436,903
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	$ 191,874,206	$ 195,947,249	$ 200,740,888	$ 205,889,527	$ 209,206,456
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	318,753	365,459	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	192,192,959	196,312,708	200,740,888	205,889,527	209,206,456
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 18,944,745	$ 18,729,055	$ 18,865,489	$ 19,367,629	$ 21,742,210
Instruction	108,392,157	110,905,736	114,399,509	121,835,088	125,053,353
Pupil Transportation	7,012,597	7,246,084	7,663,197	8,104,285	7,703,935
Culture and Recreation	32,855	-	-	-	-
Community Services	801,309	953,077	980,444	871,569	695,600
Employee Benefits	40,428,247	40,228,663	40,865,497	43,722,946	43,442,613
Debt Service	6,509,805	6,807,317	6,804,341	6,927,974	7,198,032
Total Expenditures	$ 182,121,715	$ 184,869,932	$ 189,578,477	$ 200,829,491	$ 205,835,743
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	3,824,458	2,095,342	3,878,271	7,167,735	8,513,757
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	185,946,173	186,965,274	193,456,748	207,997,226	214,349,500
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	6,246,786	9,347,434	7,284,140	(2,107,699)	(5,143,044)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	18,194,017	24,440,803	33,788,237	41,072,377	38,964,678
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 24,440,803	$ 33,788,237	$ 41,072,377	$ 38,964,678	$ 33,821,634

Source: Audited financial reports of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2020			2021	2022
	Adopted Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Adopted Budget	Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 167,359,129	$ 155,579,006	$ 155,619,148	$ 169,994,987	$ 174,237,224
Other Tax Items	300,000	12,080,123	12,118,675	-	-
Charges for Services	3,644,000	3,644,000	3,551,222	2,344,000	2,051,000
Use of Money & Property	982,000	982,000	1,549,684	1,000,000	100,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	60,903	119,827	125,094	-	-
Miscellaneous	839,338	904,055	805,730	2,419,531	513,707
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-		-
Revenues from State Sources	35,767,630	35,767,630	35,436,903	37,055,686	43,897,648
Revenues from Federal Sources		-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	$ 208,953,000	$ 209,076,641	$ 209,206,456	$ 212,814,204	$ 220,799,579
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	208,953,000	209,076,641	209,206,456	212,814,204	220,799,579
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 23,405,434	$ 22,826,428	$ 21,742,210	$ 23,339,931	$ 23,648,316
Instruction	123,231,781	126,743,311	125,053,353	126,305,624	130,166,479
Pupil Transportation	8,482,551	7,748,320	7,703,935	8,051,479	8,181,070
Community Services	839,187	704,917	695,600	710,874	1,073,129
Employee Benefits	45,847,087	43,510,910	43,442,613	46,490,607	48,357,665
Debt Service	6,801,820	7,202,515	7,198,032	7,245,689	8,702,920
Total Expenditures	$ 208,607,860	$ 208,736,401	$ 205,835,743	$ 212,144,204	$ 220,129,579
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	8,670,000	8,665,100	8,513,757	670,000	670,000
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	217,277,860	217,401,501	214,349,500	212,814,204	220,799,579
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(8,324,860)	(8,324,860)	(5,143,044)	-	-
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	8,324,860	8,324,860	38,964,678	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 33,821,634	$ -	$ -

Source: Audited financial report and budgets of the School District. This Appendix is not itself audited.

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 6,300,000	$ 2,050,913.08	$ 8,350,913.08
2023	5,410,000	1,254,662.52	6,664,662.52
2024	3,520,000	1,036,631.26	4,556,631.26
2025	2,390,000	875,618.75	3,265,618.75
2026	2,500,000	764,368.75	3,264,368.75
2027	2,620,000	647,643.75	3,267,643.75
2028	2,740,000	525,193.75	3,265,193.75
2029	2,870,000	396,225.00	3,266,225.00
2030	2,995,000	273,106.25	3,268,106.25
2031	2,650,000	163,300.00	2,813,300.00
2032	2,730,000	83,000.00	2,813,000.00
2033	2,785,000	27,850.00	2,812,850.00
TOTALS	$ 39,510,000	$8,098,513.11	$ 47,608,513.11

APPENDIX - B1
Clarkstown CSD

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2004 Bonds						2007 Bonds					
	Principal		Interest		Total		Principal		Interest		Total	
2022	$	75,000	$	3,540.00	$	78,540.00	$	830,000	$	33,200.00	$	863,200.00
TOTALS	$	75,000	$	3,540.00	$	78,540.00	$	830,000	$	33,200.00	$	863,200.00

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2008 Bonds						2009 Bonds					
	Principal		Interest		Total		Principal		Interest		Total	
2022	$	1,090,000	$	90,418.76	$	1,180,418.76	$	495,000	$	61,400.00	$	556,400.00
2023		1,135,000		46,818.76		1,181,818.76		505,000		41,600.00		546,600.00
2024		-		-		-		535,000		21,400.00		556,400.00
TOTALS	$	2,225,000	$	137,237.52	$	2,362,237.52	$	1,535,000	$	124,400.00	$	1,659,400.00

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2012 Bonds Principal		2012 Bonds Interest		2012 Bonds Total		2015 Refunding Bonds Series A Principal		2015 Refunding Bonds Series A Interest		2015 Refunding Bonds Series A Total
2022	$	1,605,000	$	68,300.00	$	1,673,300.00	$	605,000	$	95,000.00	$ 700,000.00
2023		905,000		18,100.00		923,100.00		635,000		64,750.00	699,750.00
2024		-		-		-		660,000		33,000.00	693,000.00
TOTALS	$	2,510,000	$	86,400.00	$	2,596,400.00	$	1,900,000	$	192,750.00	$ 2,092,750.00

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2015 Refunding Bonds Series B Principal	2015 Refunding Bonds Series B Interest	2015 Refunding Bonds Series B Total	2015 Bonds Principal	2015 Bonds Interest	2015 Bonds Total
2022	$ 40,000	$ 2,881.25	$ 42,881.25	$ 370,000	$ 78,587.50	$ 448,587.50
2023	45,000	2,081.25	47,081.25	380,000	71,087.50	451,087.50
2024	45,000	1,068.75	46,069	385,000	63,437.50	448,437.50
2025	-	-	-	395,000	55,143.75	450,143.75
2026	-	-	-	405,000	46,143.75	451,143.75
2027	-	-	-	415,000	36,918.75	451,918.75
2028	-	-	-	425,000	27,468.75	452,468.75
2029	-	-	-	435,000	17,250.00	452,250.00
2030	-	-	-	450,000	5,906.25	455,906.25
2031	-	-	-	-	-	-
2032	-	-	-	-	-	-
2033	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 130,000	$ 6,031.25	$ 136,031.25	$ 3,660,000	$ 401,943.75	$ 4,061,943.75

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2020 Bonds Principal	2020 Bonds Interest	2020 Bonds Total
2022	$ 1,190,000	$ 1,647,500.56	$ 2,837,500.56
2023	1,805,000	1,010,225.00	2,815,225.00
2024	1,895,000	917,725.00	2,812,725.00
2025	1,995,000	820,475.00	2,815,475.00
2026	2,095,000	718,225.00	2,813,225.00
2027	2,205,000	610,725.00	2,815,725.00
2028	2,315,000	497,725.00	2,812,725.00
2029	2,435,000	378,975.00	2,813,975.00
2030	2,545,000	267,200.00	2,812,200.00
2031	2,650,000	163,300.00	2,813,300.00
2032	2,730,000	83,000.00	2,813,000.00
2033	2,785,000	27,850.00	2,812,850.00
TOTALS	$ 26,645,000	$ 7,142,925.56	$ 33,787,925.56

APPENDIX - C

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2020-2021 ACTUAL MONTHLY CASH FLOW

(General Fund)

(000's OMITTED)

2020-21	2020								2021						13-MONTH
CASHFLOW	***June***	***July***	***August***	***September 1-20***	***September 21-30***	***October***	***November***	***December***	***January***	***February***	***March***	***April***	***May***	***June***	**TOTAL**
Beginning Balance:	$53,547	$40,738	$35,065	$21,688	$17,654	$26,088	$139,516	$109,140	$95,402	$90,424	$73,577	$57,393	$41,638	$26,354	$53,547
Receipts:															
Real Property Taxes	0	0	0	0	15,000	123,216	11,058	0	10,916	0	6,370	3,564	0	0	170,124
State Revenues		363	674	1,000	4,736	187	2,064	560	493	452	12,800	880	250	2,633	27,092
Bond Proceeds	0	31,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,135
TAN Proceeds	0	14,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,634
Transfers	0	0	0	301	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,290	3,621
Other Revenues	3,425	5,113	360	87	1,040	6,980	287	1,637	485	811	867	280	1,005	1,578	23,955
Total Receipts	$3,425	$51,245	$1,034	$1,388	$20,806	$130,383	$13,409	$2,197	$11,894	$1,263	$20,037	$4,724	$1,255	$7,501	270,561
Total Available Cash	$56,972	$91,983	$36,099	$23,076	$38,460	$156,471	$152,925	$111,337	$107,296	$91,687	$93,614	$62,117	$42,893	$33,855	$324,108
Disbursements:															
Payrolls	8,227	5,947	5,910	3,410	4,012	6,919	6,872	6,946	6,992	6,801	6,791	6,880	6,913	8,025	90,645
Employee Benefits	4,542	5,092	5,495	1,885	6,650	6,026	9,917	5,198	2,347	5,572	4,057	2,770	3,040	3,710	66,301
Debt Service	0	0	493	40	458	2,113	410	0	0	0	515	3,641	37	1,076	8,783
BAN Repayment	0	32,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,701
TAN Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,659
Transfers to Other Funds	25	364	2,461	0	0	516	480	123	141	49	19,538	116	136	0	23,949
Transfers to Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	3,440	12,814	52	87	1,252	1,381	11,447	3,668	7,392	5,688	5,320	7,072	6,413	9,553	75,579
Total Disbursements	$16,234	$56,918	$14,411	$5,422	$12,372	$16,955	$43,785	$15,935	$16,872	$18,110	$36,221	$20,479	$16,539	$22,364	$312,617
Ending Balance:	$40,738	$35,065	$21,688	$17,654	$26,088	$139,516	$109,140	$95,402	$90,424	$73,577	$57,393	$41,638	$26,354	$11,491	$11,491

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

2021-2022 ESTIMATED MONTHLY CASH FLOW

(General Fund)

(000's OMITTED)

2021-22 CASHFLOW	2021 July	August	September 1-20	September 21-30	October	November	December	2022 January	February	March	April	May	June	12-MONTH TOTAL
Beginning Balance:	$11,491	$5,211	$14,011	$933	$12,533	$110,763	$90,152	$80,752	$81,024	$66,274	$78,748	$71,789	$65,410	$11,491
Receipts:														
Real Property Taxes	0	0	0	15,000	127,000	12,000	0	10,500	0	7,000	3,500	0	0	175,000
State Revenues	800	1,100	0	9,300	300	3,300	900	800	750	21,000	1,500	500	4,300	44,550
TAN Proceeds	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Transfers in	10,000	10,000	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Other Revenues	2,000	1,000	100	1,900	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	5,000	49,500
Total Receipts	$12,800	$24,600	$100	$26,200	$132,300	$20,300	$5,900	$15,300	$3,750	$33,000	$10,000	$8,000	$9,300	301,550
Total Available Cash	$24,291	$29,811	$14,111	$27,133	$144,833	$131,063	$96,052	$96,052	$84,774	$99,274	$88,748	$79,789	$74,710	$313,041
Disbursements:														
Payrolls	6,800	6,100	2,750	5,100	7,100	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,200	7,000	7,100	7,100	8,400	85,950
Employee Benefits	4,800	4,500	1,900	3,500	5,200	5,000	5,200	5,300	5,300	5,000	5,200	5,200	5,500	61,600
Debt Service	2,280	0	528		2,070	411	0	528	0	526	2,761	37	0	9,141
TAN Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500
Transfers to Other Funds	0	0	5,000	3,000	17,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Transfers to Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	5,200	5,200	3,000	3,000	2,700	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	1,898	2,042	7,229	55,269
Total Disbursements	$19,080	$15,800	$13,178	$14,600	$34,070	$40,911	$15,300	$15,028	$18,500	$20,526	$16,959	$14,379	$21,129	$259,460
Ending Balance:	$5,211	$14,011	$933	$12,533	$110,763	$90,152	$80,752	$81,024	$66,274	$78,748	$71,789	$65,410	$53,581	

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

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 **Clarkstown Central School District, Rockland County, 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 August 23, 2021.

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

"Securities" shall mean the Issuer's $12,500,000 Bond Anticipation Note for 2021-2022 Taxes, dated August 23, 2021, maturing on November 5, 2021, and delivered on the date hereof.

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

(1) principal and interest payment delinquencies;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) defeasances;

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

(11) rating changes;

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

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 District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect Note 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 District, 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 **August 23, 2021**.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

By____

President of the Board of Education and Chief Fiscal Officer

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ROCKLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

The Audited Financial Statements, including opinion, were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Robert S. Abrams
(1926–2014)

R.S. ABRAMS & CO., LLP
Accountants & Consultants for Over 75 years

Marianne E. Van Duyne, CPA
Alexandria M. Battaglia, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education
Clarkstown Central School District

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 Clarkstown Central School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the 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.

Auditor's 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 entity'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 entity'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 Clarkstown Central School District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of changes in District's total OPEB liability, schedule of District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of District's contributions on pages 3 through 16 and 59 through 63, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, 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 Clarkstown Central School District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary financial information as listed in the table of contents is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary financial information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 financial 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 30, 2020 on our consideration of the Clarkstown Central School 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 Clarkstown Central School 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 Clarkstown Central School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

R.S. Abrams + Co., LLP

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP
Islandia, NY
October 30, 2020

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Clarkstown Central School District's (the "District") financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This section is a summary of the District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It is also based on both the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's expenses for the year, as reflected in the District-Wide Financial Statements, totaled \$229,592,834. Of this amount, \$5,007,835 was offset by program charges for services and \$5,389,537 was offset by operating grants and contributions. General revenues of \$206,072,633 amount to 95.20% of total revenues.

- The general fund total fund balance, as reflected in the Fund Financial Statements, decreased by \$5,143,044. This was due to an excess of expenditures and other financing uses over revenues based on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

- On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) disease as a global pandemic. Schools, along with all but essential businesses, were ordered closed by the State of New York, and remote learning was conducted for the remainder of the school year. The closure of schools resulted in some areas of savings, but also included unforeseen expenses such as personal protective equipment and cleaning of buildings, as well as the unforeseen loss of revenue in the school lunch program.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *District-Wide Financial Statements* that provide both *short-term* and *long-term* information about the District's *overall* financial status.

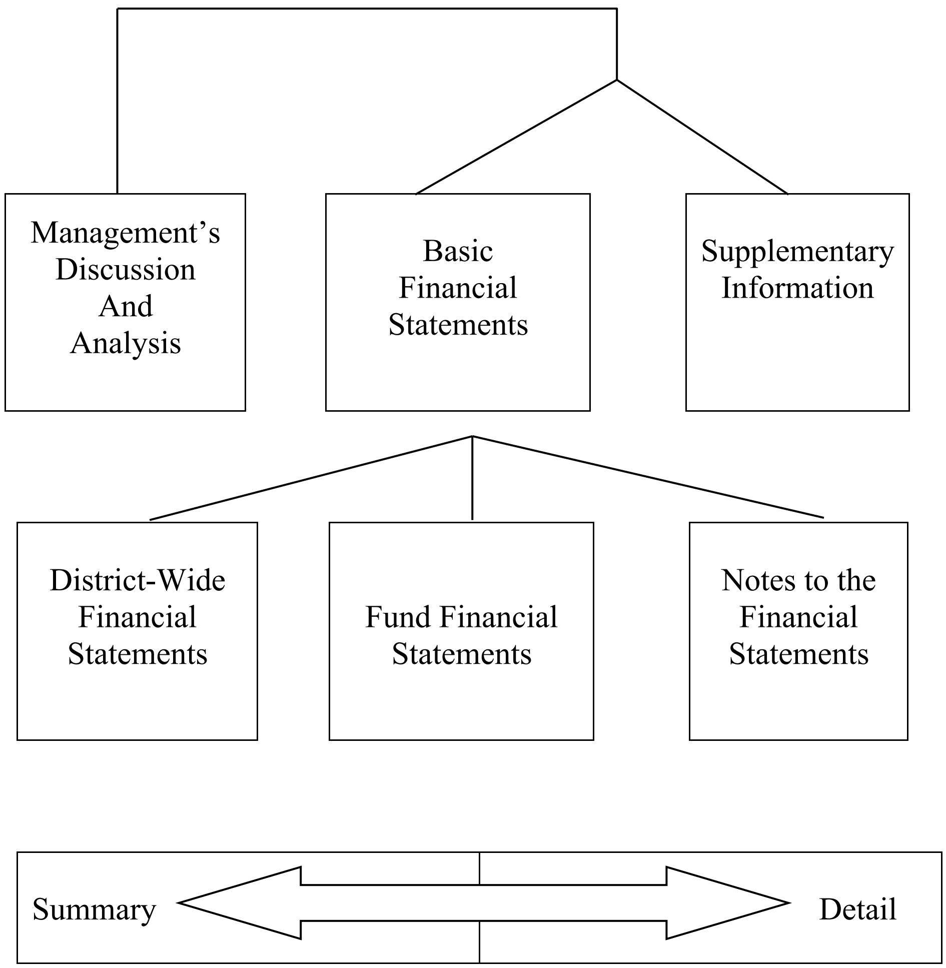
- The remaining statements are *Fund Financial Statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District, reporting the operations in *more detail* than the District-Wide Financial Statements.

    - The *Governmental Fund Statements* tell how basic services such as instruction and support functions were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.

    - *Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements* provide information about the financial relationships in which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, including the employees of the District.

The financial statements also include notes that provide additional information about the financial statements and the balances reported. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the District's budget for the year. The following shows how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Organization of the District's Annual Financial Report



The following table summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities that they cover and the types of information that they contain. The remainder of this overview section of Management's Discussion and Analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Major Features of the District-Wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements

	District-Wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental	Fiduciary
Scope	Entire entity (except fiduciary funds)	The day-to-day operating activities of the District, such as special education and instruction	Instances in which the District administers resources on behalf of others, such as employee benefits
Required financial statements	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities	• Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	• Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual and current financial resources measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/deferred outflow of resources and liability/deferred inflow of resources information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Current assets and deferred outflows of resources expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that come due or available during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All financial assets, deferred outflows of resources (if any), liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources (if any), short-term and long-term
Type of inflow and outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year; regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon thereafter; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

A) <u>District-Wide Financial Statements:</u>

The District-Wide Financial Statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two District-Wide Financial Statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position, the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases and decreases in net position are an indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- For assessment of the overall health of the District, additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of buildings and other facilities should be considered.

Net position of the governmental activities differ from the governmental fund balances because governmental fund level statements only report transactions using or providing current financial resources. Also, capital assets are reported as expenditures when financial resources (money) are expended to purchase or build said assets. Likewise, the financial resources that may have been borrowed are considered revenue when they are received. The principal and interest payments are both considered expenditures when paid. Depreciation is not calculated if it does not provide or reduce current financial resources. Finally, capital assets and long-term debt are both accounted for in account groups and do not affect the fund balances.

District-Wide Financial Statements are reported utilizing an economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting that involves the following steps to format the Statement of Net Position:

- Capitalize current outlays for capital assets;
- Report long-term debt as a liability;
- Depreciate capital assets and allocate the depreciation to the proper program/activities;
- Calculate revenue and expense using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting; and
- Allocate net position balances as follows:
    - *Net investment in capital assets*;
    - *Restricted net position* are those with constraints placed on the use by external sources (creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of governments) or approved by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and
    - *Unrestricted net position* are net position that do not meet any of the above restrictions.

B) Fund Financial Statements:

The Fund Financial Statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific revenue sources and spending on particular programs. The funds have been established by the laws of the State of New York.

The District has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds*: Most of the basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the Governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the programs of the District. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-Wide Financial Statements, additional information in a separate reconciliation schedule explains the relationship (or differences) between them. In summary, the Governmental Fund Financial Statements focus primarily on the sources, uses, and balance of current financial resources and often have a budgetary orientation. Included are the general fund, special aid fund, school lunch fund, capital projects fund, and special purpose fund. Required statements are the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.

- *Fiduciary fund*: The District is the trustee or *fiduciary* for assets that belong to others, such as student activities funds, and employee payroll withholdings. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The District excludes these activities from the District-Wide Financial Statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position.

3. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

A) Net Position:

The District's net position decreased by $13,122,829 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 as detailed in the table that follows.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019*	Change	Total Percentage Change
Current assets	$73,895,178	$67,291,286	$6,603,892	9.81%
Capital assets	100,067,138	92,915,693	7,151,445	7.70%
Net pension asset -proportionate share	14,502,047	9,893,363	4,608,684	46.58%
Total Assets	188,464,363	170,100,342	18,364,021	10.80%
Deferred outflows of resources	64,791,066	57,820,771	6,970,295	12.06%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	253,255,429	227,921,113	25,334,316	11.12%
Current liabilities	56,743,896	43,669,421	13,074,475	29.94%
Long-term liabilities	266,378,099	252,157,385	14,220,714	5.64%
Total Liabilities	323,121,995	295,826,806	27,295,189	9.23%
Deferred inflows of resources	40,568,796	29,406,840	11,161,956	37.96%
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	363,690,791	325,233,646	38,457,145	11.82%
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	49,440,121	43,248,843	6,191,278	14.32%
Restricted	34,210,801	36,245,152	(2,034,351)	-5.61%
Unrestricted (deficit)	(194,086,284)	(176,806,528)	(17,279,756)	-9.77%
Total Net Position	($110,435,362)	($97,312,533)	($13,122,829)	-13.49%

*Certain reclassifications have been made to 2019 balances to conform to the 2020 presentation.

Current assets increased by $6,603,892 from 2019 to 2020. This change is primarily related to an increase in due from fiduciary funds. Capital assets (net of depreciation) increased $7,151,445 due to the increase in construction projects offset by current year depreciation. The District reported an increase in net pension asset - proportionate share for the teachers' retirement system of $4,608,684 as a result of the actuarial valuation provided by the state. The change in deferred outflows of resources represents amortization of the pension related items and the change in the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date, as discussed in Note 13, amortization of the other post-employment benefits obligation as discussed in Note 15, as well as amortization on the deferred charges on refundings, as discussed in Note 12.

Current liabilities increased by $13,074,475. This is attributable to the issuance of a bond anticipation note of $31,983,506, and an increase in accounts payable. Long-term liabilities increased by $14,220,714 due to the increase in the total other post-employment benefits obligation and the net pension liability - proportionate share – employees' retirement system. The change in deferred inflows represent amortization of pension related items as discussed in Note 13, and deferred inflows for other post-employment benefits obligation, as discussed in Note 15.

The net investment in capital assets relates to the investment in capital assets at cost such as land, construction in progress, buildings & improvements, and furniture & equipment, net of depreciation and related debt (including debt related items such as premiums). This number increased from the prior year by $6,191,278 primarily due to capital additions and current year bond and energy performance principal payments offset by the current year depreciation.

The restricted net position at June 30, 2020, relates to the District's reserves, restricted amounts in the capital projects fund for projects funded by the capital reserve, and for special purposes. Restricted net position decreased by $2,034,351. This was primarily the result of the District funding the reserves, which is discussed further in section 4 of this Management Discussion and Analysis entitled "Financial Analysis of the District's Funds" and section 5, entitled "General Fund Budgetary Highlights".

The unrestricted net position (deficit) at June 30, 2020 of ($194,086,284) relates to the balance of the District's net position. The unrestricted net deficit increased by $17,279,756.

B) Changes in Net Position:

The results of operations as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities. A summary of this statement for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Change in Net Position from Operating Results

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	$5,007,835	$5,923,394	($915,559)	-15.46%
Grants and contributions	5,389,537	5,894,543	(505,006)	-8.57%
General Revenues				
Real property taxes and other tax items	167,737,823	163,918,912	3,818,911	2.33%
State sources	35,853,125	34,937,960	915,165	2.62%
Use of money and property	1,550,861	2,228,343	(677,482)	-30.40%
Other	930,824	979,054	(48,230)	-4.93%
Total Revenues	$216,470,005	$213,882,206	$2,587,799	1.21%
Expenses				
General support	$27,856,581	$23,635,068	$4,221,513	17.86%
Instruction	188,319,698	173,492,690	14,827,008	8.55%
Pupil transportation	8,749,979	10,855,377	(2,105,398)	-19.39%
Community service and other	1,011,930	1,123,083	(111,153)	-9.90%
Debt service - interest	1,058,128	1,564,126	(505,998)	-32.35%
Food service program	2,596,518	2,869,573	(273,055)	-9.52%
Total Expenses	$229,592,834	$213,539,917	$16,052,917	7.52%
Total Change in Net Position	($13,122,829)	$342,289	($13,465,118)	-3933.84%

The District's fiscal year 2020 revenues totaled $216,470,005. Real property taxes and other tax items and state sources accounted for most of the District's revenue by contributing 77.49% and 16.56%, respectively of total revenue. The remainder came from fees charged for services, grants and contributions, use of money and property, and other miscellaneous sources. Total revenues increased by $2,587,799 or 1.21%. This was primarily attributable to an increase in real property taxes and other tax items and state sources.

The cost of all programs and services totaled $229,592,834 for fiscal year 2020. These expenses are predominantly related to instruction, which account for 82.02% of District expenses. The District's general support activities accounted for 12.13% of total costs. Total expenses increased by $16,052,917 or 7.52%. This was primarily attributable to the increase in instruction costs.

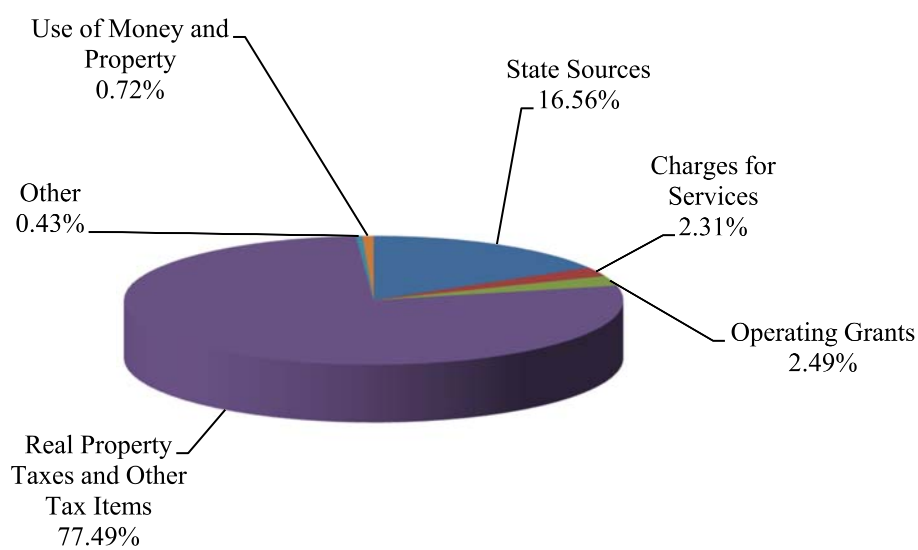
The users of the District's programs financed $5,007,835 of the cost. The federal and state governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of $5,389,537 which represents an 8.57% decrease from the prior year. Most of the District's net costs of $219,195,462 were financed by District taxpayers and state sources.

C) Governmental Activities:

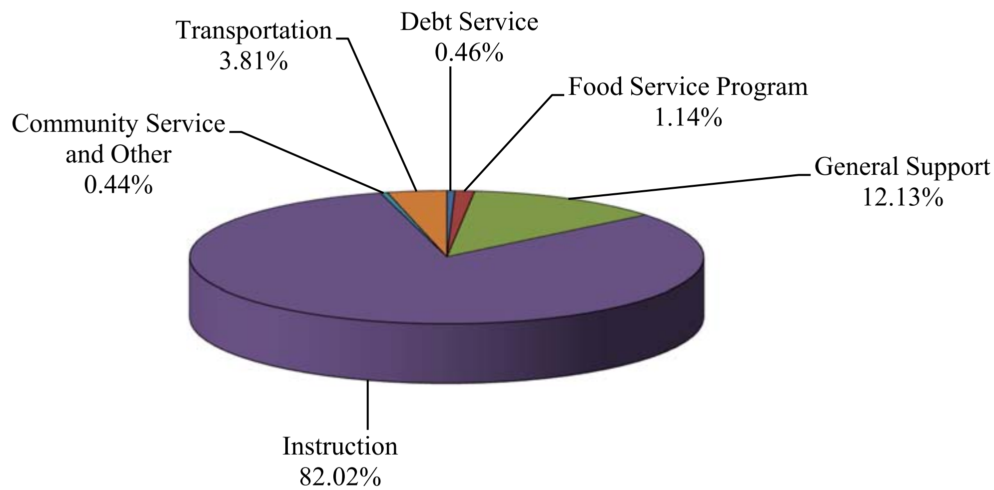
The continuation of the overall financial position is positive and is due to the following:

- Continued leadership of the District's Board and administration;
- Strategic use of services from BOCES;
- Improved curriculum and community support.

Revenues for Fiscal Year 2020



Expenditures for Fiscal Year 2020



4. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Variances between years for the Fund Financial Statements are not the same as variances between years for the District-Wide Financial Statements. The District's governmental funds are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Based on this presentation, governmental funds do not include long-term liabilities, certain deferred outflows or inflows, and capital assets purchased by the District. Governmental funds will include the proceeds received from the issuance of debt, the current payments for capital assets, and the current payments for debt, and the current payments on other long-term liabilities.

As of June 30, 2020, the District's combined governmental funds reported a total fund balance of $17,556,254 which is a decrease of $6,965,791 from the prior year.

A summary of the change in fund balance for all the funds is as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Increase/ (Decrease)	Total Percentage Change
General Fund				
Restricted for unemployment insurance	$527,433	$523,015	$4,418	0.84%
Restricted for retirement contribution				
Employees' retirement system	3,604,222	3,574,035	30,187	0.84%
Teachers' retirement system	1,655,939	1,642,070	13,869	0.84%
Restricted for employee benefit accrued liability	1,767,766	1,752,960	14,806	0.84%
Restricted for capital	2,150,268	10,132,259	(7,981,991)	-78.78%
Restricted for debt	2,291,800	2,272,605	19,195	0.84%
Restricted for tax certiorari	10,149,763	10,064,754	85,009	0.84%
Assigned - general support	55,846	130,524	(74,678)	-57.21%
Assigned - instruction	203,800	191,353	12,447	6.50%
Assigned - pupil transportation	10,235	2,345	7,890	336.46%
Assigned - community service	1,073	-	1,073	N/A
Assigned- employee benefits	6,933	638	6,295	986.68%
Assigned-designated for COVID-19 reopening plan	2,857,000	-	2,857,000	N/A
Unassigned	8,539,556	8,678,120	(138,564)	-1.60%
Total Fund Balance - General Fund	$33,821,634	$38,964,678	($5,143,044)	-13.20%
School Lunch Fund				
Nonspendable	$86,429	$89,390	($2,961)	-3.31%
Assigned - unappropriated	(134,914)	179,166	(314,080)	-175.30%
Total Fund Balance - School Lunch Fund	($48,485)	$268,556	($317,041)	-118.05%
Capital Projects Fund				
Restricted	$12,055,240	$6,274,519	$5,780,721	92.13%
Unassigned	(28,280,505)	(20,994,643)	(7,285,862)	34.70%
Total Fund Balance - Capital Projects Fund	($16,225,265)	($14,720,124)	($1,505,141)	10.23%
Special Purpose Fund				
Restricted	$8,370	$8,935	($565)	-6.32%
Total Fund Balance - Special Purpose Fund	$8,370	$8,935	($565)	-6.32%
Total Fund Balance - All Funds	$17,556,254	$24,522,045	($6,965,791)	-28.41%

A) General Fund

The net change in the general fund – fund balance is a decrease of $5,143,044 as a result of expenditures and other financing uses of $214,349,500 exceeding revenues of $209,206,456. Revenues increased $3,316,929 or 1.61% compared to the prior year, mostly due to the increase in real property taxes.

Expenditures and other uses increased $6,352,274 or 3.05% compared to the prior year. This was primarily due to increases in general support and instruction expenses.

B) School Lunch Fund

The net change in the school lunch fund – fund balance is a decrease of $317,041. This decrease is the operating loss for the current year of $336,267 in the program due to the school closures offset by a general fund subsidy of $19,226.

C) Capital Projects Fund

The net change in the capital projects fund – fund balance is a decrease of $1,505,141 resulting in a fund balance deficit of $16,225,265. This decrease was due to an excess of expenditures over revenues and other financing sources. The capital projects fund received $8,000,000 in general fund transfers. The capital projects fund had $9,505,141 in capital outlay expenditures. The deficit fund balance is due to capital work on the bond projects that were approved in December 2015, for which permanent financing had not been received until July 23, 2020, which was after the year ended June 30, 2020.

D) Special Purpose Fund

The net change in the special purpose fund represents the amount by which scholarships awarded exceeded interest and donations in the current year.

5. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

A) 2019-2020 Budget:

The District's general fund adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was $216,953,000. This amount was increased by encumbrances as adjusted carried forward from the prior year in the amount of $324,223 and budget revisions of $124,278 bringing the final budget to $217,401,501. The majority of the funding was real property taxes and other tax items budget of $167,659,129.

B) Change in the General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance (Budget to Actual):

The general fund unassigned fund balance is a component to total fund balance that is the residual of prior years' excess revenues over expenditures, net of transfers to reserves and assignments to fund subsequent years' budgets. It is this balance that is commonly referred to as "Fund Balance".

The change in this balance demonstrated through a comparison of the actual revenues and expenditures for the year compared to budget are as follows:

Opening, unassigned fund balance	$8,678,120
Revenues over budget	129,815
Expenditures and encumbrances under budget	2,774,114
Interest allocated to reserves	(185,493)
Assigned, designated for COVID-19 reopening plan	(2,857,000)
Closing, unassigned fund balance	$8,539,556

The opening unassigned fund balance of $8,678,120 is the June 30, 2019 unassigned fund balance.

The revenues over budget of $129,815 were primarily in use of money and property offset by state aid shortfall. Refer to Supplemental Schedule #1 for more details.

The expenditures and encumbrances under budget of $2,774,114 were across the budget, primarily due to central services, and instruction. Refer to Supplemental Schedule #1 for more details.

Interest of $185,493 was also allocated to the reserves as follows: $4,418 to the unemployment insurance reserve, $30,187 to the employee retirement contribution reserve, $14,806 to the employee benefit accrued liability reserve, $18,009 to the capital reserve, $19,195 to the debt service reserve, $13,869 to the teachers' retirement system reserve and $85,009 to the tax certiorari reserve.

The Board has assigned $2,857,000 of unassigned fund balance to be used for the specific purpose of complying with the District's mandated COVID-19 reopening plan to prepare the District's buildings for the return of students and staff, as these unanticipated expenses were not provided for in the 2020-2021 adopted budget.

The District will close the 2019-2020 fiscal year with $8,539,556 in unassigned fund balance. NYS Real Property Tax Law §1318 restricts this number to an amount not greater than 4% of the District's budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

The District's unassigned fund balance was in excess of the New York State Real Property Tax Law 1318 limit. The District plans to utilize the excess towards covering the additional operating costs attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic that are not provided for in the 2020-21 adopted budget.

6. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

A) Capital Assets:

The District paid for equipment, and various building additions and renovations during the fiscal year 2020. A summary of the District's capital assets net of depreciation are as follows:
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

Category	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Net Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Land	$2,276,325	$2,276,325	$ -	0.00%
Construction in Progress	8,282,282	8,691,743	(409,461)	-4.71%
Buildings & Improvements	160,714,392	150,799,788	9,914,604	6.57%
Machinery & Equipment	15,158,927	13,769,224	1,389,703	10.09%
Subtotal	186,431,926	175,537,080	10,894,846	6.21%
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	86,364,788	82,621,387	3,743,401	4.53%
Total Net Capital Assets	$100,067,138	$92,915,693	$7,151,445	7.70%

The District's capital outlay for the year was $9,505,141 from the capital projects fund and $3,066,881 from the general fund. The District recorded depreciation expense and loss on disposal of $5,420,577.

B) Long-Term Debt:

At June 30, 2020, the District had total debt payable of $19,268,566. The decreases represent principal payments. More detailed information about the District's long-term debt is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements. A summary of outstanding debt at June 30, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019	(Decrease)
Bonds payable	$18,375,000	$23,660,000	$ (5,285,000)
Energy performance contract debt	893,566	1,479,045	(585,479)
Total	19,268,566	25,139,045	(5,870,479)

7. FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

A) The general fund budget for the 2020-21 school year in the amount of $212,814,204 was approved by voters. This is a decrease of $4,138,796 or 1.90% over the previous year's budget. The majority of the funding was real property taxes and other tax items budget of $169,994,987.

B) The NYS Legislature introduced and approved a property tax cap beginning in the 2012-2013 school year. This bill limits tax levy growth to the lesser of two percent or the annual increase in the CPI. Limited exemptions to exceed the levy cap are provided for taxes needed to pay for voter-approved capital expenditures, pension rate increases, court orders and torts over five percent of the prior year's levy. If the tax levy proposed to the voters is within the district's tax levy cap, then a majority vote would be required for approval. If the proposed tax levy exceeds the district's tax levy cap, the threshold required for approval would be 60 percent of the vote.

C) On July 23, 2020, the District issued tax anticipation notes (TAN) totaling $14,600,000, maturing on November 24, 2020, for interim financing of the general fund operations. The TAN includes a premium of $34,456 which will result in a net interest cost of $14,616 to the District.

D) The District anticipates incurring additional costs due to the COVID pandemic during the 2020/21 school year. The District plans on applying for funds from FEMA and NYS CARES funding to recoup some of the expenses.

E) On July 23, 2020, the District issued serial bonds with a par amount of $26,645,000 and a net premium of $4,794,074, these bonds mature on July 15, 2032.

8. CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the finances of the District and to demonstrate our accountability with the money we receive. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Clarkstown Central School District
Mr. John LaNave
Assistant Superintendent for Business and Chief Administrative Officer
62 Old Middletown Road
New City, NY 10956
(845)-639-6300

Exhibit 2

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash	
Unrestricted	$28,023,120
Restricted	31,138,531
Receivables	
Accounts receivable	4,665
State and federal aid	4,575,677
Due from other governments	2,393,360
Due from fiduciary funds	7,673,396
Inventories	86,429
Capital assets	
Capital assets not being depreciated	10,558,607
Capital assets being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation	89,508,531
Net pension asset - proportionate share - teachers' retirement system	14,502,047
TOTAL ASSETS	188,464,363
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	59,528,115
Other post-employment benefits obligation	5,068,241
Deferred charges on refundings	194,710
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	64,791,066
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	253,255,429
LIABILITIES	
Payables	
Accounts payable	8,308,233
Accrued liabilities	1,193,467
Accrued interest payable	821,194
Due to fiduciary funds	4,156,780
Due to teachers' retirement system	9,097,793
Due to employees' retirement system	930,236
Note payable	
Bond anticipation note	31,983,506
Unearned credits	
Collections in advance	252,687
Long-term liabilities	
Due and payable within one year	
Bonds payable (inclusive of unamortized premiums)	5,838,939
Energy performance contract debt payable	593,646
Due and payable after one year	
Bonds payable (inclusive of unamortized premiums)	13,228,663
Energy performance contract debt payable	299,920
Compensated absences payable	3,389,218
Total other post-employment benefits obligation	225,386,645
Net pension liability - proportionate share - employees' retirement system	17,641,068
TOTAL LIABILITIES	323,121,995
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pensions	20,801,164
Other post-employment benefits obligation	19,767,632
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	40,568,796
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	49,440,121
Restricted	
Unemployment	527,433
Retirement contribution	5,260,161
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,767,766
Capital	14,205,508
Debt	2,291,800
Tax certiorari	10,149,763
Special purpose	8,370
	34,210,801
Unrestricted (deficit)	(194,086,284)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	($110,435,362)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Exhibit 3

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
FUNCTIONS / PROGRAMS				
General support	($27,856,581)			($27,856,581)
Instruction	(188,319,698)	$3,551,222	$4,173,333	(180,595,143)
Pupil transportation	(8,749,979)		411,808	(8,338,171)
Community service	(1,009,430)			(1,009,430)
Debt service-interest	(1,058,128)			(1,058,128)
Food service program	(2,596,518)	1,456,613	802,471	(337,434)
Other	(2,500)		1,925	(575)
TOTAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS	($229,592,834)	$5,007,835	$5,389,537	(219,195,462)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Real property taxes				155,619,148
Other tax items - including STAR reimbursement				12,118,675
Use of money and property				1,550,861
Sale of property and compensation for loss				125,094
Miscellaneous				805,730
State sources				35,853,125
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES				206,072,633
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(13,122,829)
TOTAL NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR				(97,312,533)
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR				($110,435,362)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Exhibit 4

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Special Purpose	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash						
Unrestricted	$ 26,586,127	$4,771	$1,432,222			$28,023,120
Restricted	22,147,191			$8,982,970	$8,370	31,138,531
Receivables						
Accounts receivable			4,665			4,665
State and federal aid	1,402,329	3,118,195	55,153			4,575,677
Due from other governments	2,393,360					2,393,360
Due from other funds	2,798,165	3,981	19,226	8,386,513		11,207,885
Inventories			86,429			86,429
TOTAL ASSETS	$55,327,172	$3,126,947	$1,597,695	$17,369,483	$8,370	$77,429,667
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Payables						
Accounts payable	$6,538,266	$438,671	$869	$1,330,427		$8,308,233
Accrued liabilities	905,448	1,845	5,359	280,815		1,193,467
Due to other funds	3,532,978	2,660,862	1,497,429			7,691,269
Due to teachers' retirement system	9,097,793					9,097,793
Due to employees' retirement system	930,236					930,236
Note payable						
Bond anticipation note payable				31,983,506		31,983,506
Unearned credits						
Collections in advance	84,595	25,569	142,523			252,687
TOTAL LIABILITIES	21,089,316	3,126,947	1,646,180	33,594,748	-	59,457,191
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
State aid	416,222					416,222
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable: Inventory			86,429			86,429
Restricted						
Unemployment	527,433					527,433
Retirement contribution						
Employees' retirement system	3,604,222					3,604,222
Teacher's retirement system	1,655,939					1,655,939
Employee benefit accrued liability	1,767,766					1,767,766
Capital	2,150,268			12,055,240		14,205,508
Debt	2,291,800					2,291,800
Tax certiorari	10,149,763					10,149,763
Special purpose					$8,370	8,370
Assigned						
Designated for COVID-19 reopening plan	2,857,000					2,857,000
Unappropriated fund balance	277,887					277,887
Unassigned	8,539,556		(134,914)	(28,280,505)		(19,875,863)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	33,821,634	-	(48,485)	(16,225,265)	8,370	17,556,254
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$55,327,172	$3,126,947	$1,597,695	$17,369,483	$8,370	$77,429,667

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Exhibit 5

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		$ 17,556,254
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
The cost of building and acquiring capital assets (land, 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	$186,431,926	
Accumulated depreciation	(86,364,788)	100,067,138
Governmental funds report the effect of discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Deferred charges on refundings		194,710
Deferred inflows of resources - The Statement of Net Position recognizes revenues and expenditures under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize revenue and expenditures under the modified accrual method. These amounts will be amortized in future years.		
Deferred inflows related to pensions		(20,801,164)
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits		(19,767,632)
Deferred outflows of resources - The Statement of Net Position recognizes expenditures incurred under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize expenditures under the modified accrual method. Deferred outflows that will be recognized as expenditures in future periods amounted to:		
Deferred outflows related to pensions		59,528,115
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		5,068,241
Deferred inflows of resources - state aid - The Statement of Net Position recognized revenues received under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize revenue under the modified accrual.		416,222
Certain disbursements previously expended in the governmental funds and invested with the pension system are treated as long term assets and increase net position. The teachers' retirement system pension asset - proportionate share amounted to:		14,502,047
Payables that are associated with certain short and long-term liabilities that are not payable in the current period are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Additional payables relating to short and long-term liabilities at year end consisted of accrued interest payable of:		(821,194)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consisted of:		
Bonds payable (inclusive of unamortized premiums)	($19,067,602)	
Energy performance contract debt payable	(893,566)	
Compensated absences payable	(3,389,218)	
Total other post-employment benefits obligation payable	(225,386,645)	
Net pension liability - proportionate share - employees' retirement system	(17,641,068)	(266,378,099)
Total Net Position (Deficit)		($110,435,362)

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General	Special Aid	School Lunch	Capital Projects	Special Purpose	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Real property taxes	$155,619,148					$155,619,148
Other tax items - including STAR reimbursement	12,118,675					12,118,675
Charges for services	3,551,222					3,551,222
Use of money and property	1,549,684		$1,167		$10	1,550,861
Sale of property and compensation for loss	125,094					125,094
Miscellaneous	805,730				1,925	807,655
State sources	35,436,903	$2,004,659	31,453			37,473,015
Federal sources		2,580,482	685,334			3,265,816
Surplus food			85,684			85,684
Sales			1,456,613			1,456,613
TOTAL REVENUES	209,206,456	4,585,141	2,260,251	-	1,935	216,053,783
EXPENDITURES						
General support	21,742,210					21,742,210
Instruction	125,053,353	4,667,864				129,721,217
Pupil transportation	7,703,935	411,808				8,115,743
Community service	695,600					695,600
Employee benefits	43,442,613					43,442,613
Debt service - principal	5,870,479					5,870,479
Debt service - interest	1,327,553					1,327,553
Cost of sales			2,596,518			2,596,518
Other expenditures					2,500	2,500
Capital outlay				$9,505,141		9,505,141
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	205,835,743	5,079,672	2,596,518	9,505,141	2,500	223,019,574
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	3,370,713	(494,531)	(336,267)	(9,505,141)	(565)	(6,965,791)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Operating transfers in		494,531	19,226	8,000,000		8,513,757
Operating transfers (out)	(8,513,757)					(8,513,757)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(8,513,757)	494,531	19,226	8,000,000	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(5,143,044)	-	(317,041)	(1,505,141)	(565)	(6,965,791)
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR	38,964,678	-	268,556	(14,720,124)	8,935	24,522,045
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	$33,821,634	$ -	($48,485)	($16,225,265)	$8,370	$17,556,254

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

Exhibit 7

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances		($6,965,791)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Long-Term Revenue and Expense Differences		
Deferred inflows of resources - The Statement of Net Position recognized revenues received under the full accrual method. Governmental funds recognize revenue under the modified accrual method. The difference in state aid revenues recognized under the full accrual method for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 is		416,222
In the Statement of Activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned or incurred during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used. Compensated absences payable for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 changed by		(82,599)
Changes in the proportionate share of net pension asset/liability, and total other post-employment benefits obligation and related deferred inflows and outflows reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require use of financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Teachers' retirement system	($9,312,776)	
Employees' retirement system	(3,340,955)	
Other post-employment benefits obligation	(7,128,279)	(19,782,010)
Capital Related Items		
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.		
Capital outlays	$12,572,022	
Depreciation expense and loss on disposal	(5,420,577)	7,151,445
Long-Term Debt Transactions		
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduced long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.		5,285,000
Repayment of energy performance contract debt payable 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.		585,479
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amounts 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, interest expense is recognized as it accrues. Accrued interest from June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020 changed by		78,986
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. The amount of amortization on the bond premium and deferred charges is:		190,439
Change in Net Position		($13,122,829)

Exhibit 8

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION -
FIDUCIARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2020

	Agency Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	$4,177,171
Due from governmental funds	4,156,780
TOTAL ASSETS	$8,333,951
LIABILITIES	
Due to governmental funds	$7,673,396
Extraclassroom activity balance	349,570
Other liabilities	310,985
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$8,333,951

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of Clarkstown Central School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. Those principles are prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Certain significant accounting principles and policies utilized by the District are described below:

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 7 members. The Board of Education serves as the legislative body and has the authority to make decisions, power to appoint management, and primary accountability for all fiscal matters. In addition, the Board is responsible for, and controls all activities related to public school education within the District. The Superintendent is the chief executive officer.

The reporting entity of the District is based upon criteria set forth by GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus-An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. 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 and its component unit and other organizational entities determined to be includable in the District's financial reporting entity. 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, the following is a brief description of an entity included in the District's financial reporting entity.

i) Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The Extraclassroom Activity Funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The Extraclassroom Activity Funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the Extraclassroom Activity Funds can be found at the District's business office. The District reports these assets held as an agent for the Extraclassroom organizations in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Fund.

B) Joint venture:

The District is a component district that participates in the Rockland County Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). A BOCES is a voluntary, cooperative association of school districts in a geographic area that shares planning, services, and programs, which provide educational and support activities. There is no authority or process by which a school district can terminate its status as a BOCES component.

BOCES are organized under §1950 of the New York State 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 New York State Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (§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 New York State 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 the New York State Education Law, §1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

C) Basis of presentation:

i) District-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present financial information about the District's governmental activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, state aid, intergovernmental revenues, and other exchange and non-exchange transactions. Operating grants and contributions include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants and contributions, while the capital grants and contributions include capital specific grants, if applicable.

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. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

ii) Fund financial statements:

The Fund Financial Statements provide information about the District's funds, including the fiduciary fund. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: This fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial transactions that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Aid Fund: This fund accounts 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 either by governments that provide the funds, or by outside parties.

School Lunch Fund: This fund is used to account for the activities of the District's food service operations.

Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Special Purpose Fund: This fund is used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefits annual third party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

The District reports the following fiduciary fund:

Fiduciary Fund: These funds are used to account for activities in which the District acts as trustee or agent 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. The District has the following fiduciary fund:

Agency Funds: These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the District as agent for various student groups and for payroll or employee withholding.

D) Measurement focus and basis of accounting:

The District-Wide Financial Statements 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. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly, receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from 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.

The Fund Financial Statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, 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 six months 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, compensated absences, net pension liability, and other post-employment benefits obligation, 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.

E) <u>Real property taxes:</u>

i) <u>Calendar</u>

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education, and become a lien on July 1st. Taxes are collected by the Town of Clarkstown and are remitted to the District September through October 31, after which collection responsibility is transferred to the County as discussed below.

ii) <u>Enforcement</u>

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by Rockland County ("the County") in which the District is located. The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes to the District no later than the following April 1st.

F) <u>Restricted resources:</u>

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position 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.

G) <u>Interfund transactions:</u>

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 the transfer of expenditure and revenues to provide financing or other services.

In the District-Wide Financial 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 fund). Eliminations have been made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary fund.

The governmental funds report all interfund transactions as originally recorded. Interfund receivables and payables may be 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.

Refer to Note 9 for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures and revenues activity.

H) 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 outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits, potential contingent liabilities, net pension liability, and useful lives of capital assets.

I) Cash and cash equivalents:

The District's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand deposits.

J) Receivables:

Receivables are shown gross, with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided since it is believed that such allowance would not be material.

K) Inventories and prepaid items:

Inventories of food in the school lunch fund are 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 stated value, which approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

Non-spendable fund balance for these non-liquid assets (inventories) has been recognized in the school lunch fund to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond year-end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-Wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the Statement of Net Position or balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed. The District had no prepaid items at June 30, 2020.

L) 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 time received.

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

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	$10,000	straight line	20-50 years
Machinery and equipment	$10,000	straight line	5-15 years

M) Collections in advance:

Collections in advance arise when the District receives resources before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incidence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, the liability for collections in advance is removed and revenues are recorded. Collections in advance as of June 30, 2020 consisted of prepaid balances for meals in the school lunch fund, federal grant monies received for the subsequent year in the federal fund, and summer program deposits for the subsequent year received in the general fund.

N) <u>Deferred outflows and inflows of resources:</u>

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. These amounts are related to pensions, other post-employment benefits obligation, and deferred charges on refundings reported in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position, and are detailed further in Note 13, Note 15 and Note 12, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. These amounts are related to pensions and other post-employment benefits in the District-Wide Statement of Net Position, and are detailed further in Note 13 and Note 15, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet will sometimes report deferred inflows of resources when potential revenues do not meet the availability criterion for recognition in the current period. These amounts are recorded as deferred inflows of resources. In subsequent periods, when the availability criterion is met, deferred inflows of resources are classified as revenues. The District-Wide Financial Statements, however, report these deferred inflows of resources as revenues in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and revenue losses suffered by the State of New York, New York mandated a 20% withholding of certain state aid allocations due to the District at June 30, 2020. In the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet, the general fund reported $416,222 of BOCES and excess cost aid due, as unavailable revenue, that will be paid to the District when funds become available at the state level.

O) <u>Vested employee benefits:</u>

<u>Compensated absences:</u>

Compensated absences consist of unpaid accumulated annual vacation time and sick time.

Vacation and sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may contractually receive a payment based on unused accumulated vacation or sick leave. Certain collectively bargained agreements may require these termination payments to be paid in the form of non-elective contributions into the employees' 403(b) plan.

The District employees are granted vacation in varying amounts, based primarily on length of service and service position. Some earned benefits may be forfeited if not taken within varying time periods.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, the liability has been calculated using the vesting method and an accrual for that liability is included in the District-Wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

In the Fund Financial Statements only, the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the general fund based upon expendable and available financial resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you go basis. The liability is reported only for payments due for unused compensated absences for those employees that have obligated themselves to separate from service with the District by June 30th.

P) Other benefits:

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

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides post-employment health insurance coverage and survivor benefits for retired employees and their survivors in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. 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 payments). In the District-Wide Financials Statements, the cost of post-employment health insurance coverage is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75.

Q) 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 RAN and TAN represent a liability that will be extinguished by the use of expendable, available resources of the fund.

The District may issue budget notes up to an amount not to exceed 5% of the amount of the annual budget during any fiscal year for expenditures for which there is an insufficient or no provision made in the annual budget. The budget note must be repaid no later than the close of second fiscal year succeeding the year in which the note was issued.

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 dated. Refer to Note 10 for more information on short term debt.

R) <u>Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations:</u>

Payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the District-Wide Financial Statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Compensated absences, net pension liability, and other post-employment benefit obligations that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the funds financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds, energy performance contract debt, and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the Fund Financial Statements when due.

Long-term obligations represent the District's future obligations or future economic outflows. The liabilities are reported as due within one year or due after one year in the Statement of Net Position.

S) <u>Equity classifications:</u>

i) <u>District-Wide Financial Statements:</u>

In the District-Wide Financial Statements there are three classes of net position:

Net investment in capital assets consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) plus unamortized deferred charges on refunding, reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets, as well as the unamortized premiums on bonds.

Restricted net position – reports net position when constraints placed on the assets 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 net position – reports all other net position that do not meet the definition of the above two classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the District.

ii) Fund Financial Statements:

There are five classifications of fund balance as detailed below; however, in the Fund Financial Statements there are four classifications of fund balance presented:

1) **Non-spendable fund balance** – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable fund balance includes the inventory recorded in the school lunch fund of $86,429.

2) **Restricted fund balance** – includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The District has established the following as restricted:

Unemployment Insurance Reserve

Unemployment insurance reserve (GML§6-m), must be 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. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Retirement Contributions Reserve

Retirement Contribution Reserve (GML§6-r), must be used for financing retirement contributions to the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System. In addition, a subfund of this reserve may also be created to allow for financing retirement contributions to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds, and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board. The reserve may be established by Board action and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other funds as may be legally appropriated. The Teachers' Retirement System subfund is subject to contribution limits. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve

Employee benefit accrued liability reserve (GML§6-p), must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefit due an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated. The reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Capital

Capital reserve (EL§3651), must be 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. Expenditures 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. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Restricted for capital in the capital projects fund includes the fund balance for projects that are funded by the capital reserve.

Debt Service

The unexpended balances of proceeds of borrowings for capital projects, interest and earning from investing proceeds of borrowings, and borrowing premiums can be recorded as amounts restricted for debt service. These restricted funds are accounted for in the general fund.

Tax Certiorari

Tax Certiorari reserve (EL§3651) must be used to establish a reserve fund for tax certiorari and to expend from the fund without voter approval. The monies held in the reserve shall not exceed the amount that might reasonably be deemed necessary to meet anticipated judgments and claims arising out of tax certiorari proceedings. Any resources deposited to the reserve which are not expended for tax certiorari proceedings in the year such monies are deposited must be returned to the general fund on or before the first day of the fourth fiscal year after deposit of these monies. This reserve is accounted for in the general fund under restricted fund balance.

Special Purpose

Amounts restricted for special purposes are used to account for monies donated for scholarship purposes, net of earnings and awards. These restricted funds are accounted for in the special purpose fund.

3) **Committed fund balance** – Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District's highest level of decision making authority (i.e. Board of Education). The District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2020.

4) **Assigned fund balance** – Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board or through the Board delegating this responsibility to the District management through Board policies. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the general fund.

   The Board has assigned $2,857,000 of fund balance to be used for the specific purpose of complying with the District's mandated COVID-19 reopening plan to prepare the District's buildings for the return of students and staff, as these unanticipated expenses were not provided for in the 2020-2021 adopted budget.

5) **Unassigned fund balance** – Includes the residual fund balance for the general fund and includes residual fund balance deficits of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

   The school lunch fund has an unassigned deficit fund balance of $48,485.

   The unassigned deficit fund balance in the capital projects fund of $28,280,505 will be eliminated once permanent financing and funding from New York State Smart Schools Bond Act is obtained.

   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 for the general fund for the ensuing fiscal year. Non-spendable and restricted fund balance of the general fund are excluded from the 4% limitation. Amounts appropriated for the subsequent year and encumbrances included in assigned fund balance are also excluded from the 4% limitation. The District's unassigned fund balance at June 30 exceeded the legal limit. See Supplemental Schedule #5 for more information.

   Order of Use of Fund Balance

   In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (i.e. expenditures related to reserves) the Board will assess the current financial condition of the District and then determine the order of application of expenditures to which fund balance classification will be charged.

T) Future changes in accounting standards:

GASB has issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. It provides guidance for identifying fiduciary activities, primarily based on whether the government is controlling the assets, and the beneficiaries with whom the fiduciary relationship exists, and on how different fiduciary activities should be reported.

GASB has issued Statement No. 87, Leases, effective for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This Statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the idea that leases are financings of the right-to-use an underlying asset. As such, under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and the lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

These are the statements that the District feels may have an impact on these financial statements and are not an all-inclusive list of GASB statements issued. The District will evaluate the impact each of these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

NOTE 2 – EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS:

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used in the Fund Financial Statements and the District-Wide Financial Statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items. The differences result primarily from the economic focus of the Statement of Activities, compared with the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds.

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. The difference primarily results from additional long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the solely current financial resources focus of the governmental fund Balance Sheets.

B) Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities:

Differences between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities fall into one of the three broad categories. The amounts shown below represent:

i) 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 modified accruals basis, whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the Statement of Activities.

ii) Capital related differences:

Capital related differences include the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets 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.

iii) Long-term debt transaction differences:

Long-term debt transaction differences occur because both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the fund statements, whereas interest payments are recorded in the Statement of Activities as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 3 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

A) Budgets:

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the following governmental funds for which legal (appropriated) budgets are adopted. The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget for the general fund. Appropriations are adopted at the program line item level.

Appropriations established by the adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances), which may be incurred. 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 are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and 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). 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. Supplemental appropriations, if any, that occurred during the fiscal year are shown on the other supplemental information – schedule of change from adopted budget to final budget.

Budgets are adopted annually on a basis consistent with GAAP. Appropriations authorized for the year are increased by the amount of encumbrances carried forward.

Budgets are established and used for individual capital project funds expenditures as approved by a special referendum of the District's voters. The maximum project amount authorized is based primarily upon the cost of the project, plus any requirements for external borrowings, not annual appropriations. These budgets do not lapse and are carried over to subsequent fiscal years until the completion of the projects.

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 amounts assigned in the fund balance 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.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTMENTS:

A) Cash:

New York State law governs the District's investment policies. Resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the state. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury, United States 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 the state and its municipalities and districts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. 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 with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the District's name; or
C) Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the District's name.

All of the District's aggregate bank balances were covered by depository insurance or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the District's name at year end.

Restricted cash:

Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash at June 30, 2020 included $31,138,531 within the governmental funds for general reserve purposes, capital projects, and special purpose scholarships.

Investments:

The District does not typically purchase investments for a long enough duration to cause it to believe that it is exposed to any material interest rate risk. The District also does not typically purchase investments denominated in a foreign currency, and is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

NOTE 5 – PARTICIPATION IN BOCES:

During the fiscal year, the District was billed $11,908,565 for BOCES administrative and program costs. The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $1,941,731. Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office located at 65 Parrott Road, West Nyack, New York 10994.

NOTE 6 – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS:

Due from other governments in the general fund at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

Health services and tuition billings	$ 1,194,562
BOCES aid	1,198,798
Total due from other governments	$ 2,393,360

The general fund due from other governments for BOCES aid include $239,759 of unavailable revenues, which are included in deferred inflows of resources on the balance sheet.

District management has deemed these amounts to be fully collectible.

NOTE 7 – STATE AND FEDERAL AID RECEIVABLE:

State and federal aid receivable at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

General Fund	
Excess cost aid	$1,402,329
Total-General fund	$1,402,329
Special Aid Fund	
Federal and state grants	$3,118,195
Total-Special Aid Fund	$3,118,195
School Lunch Fund	
Federal reimbursement - meals	$53,530
State reimbursement - meals	1,623
Total School Lunch Fund	$55,153
Total-All Funds	$4,575,677

The general fund excess cost aid receivables include $176,463 of unavailable revenues, which are included in deferred inflows of resources on the balance sheet.

District management has deemed these amounts to be fully collectible.

NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset balances and activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals/ Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets that are not depreciated:				
Land	$2,276,325			$2,276,325
Construction in progress	8,691,743	$2,375,053	($2,784,514)	8,282,282
Total capital assets not being depreciated	10,968,068	2,375,053	(2,784,514)	10,558,607
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	150,799,788	7,130,090	2,784,514	160,714,392
Machinery and equipment	13,769,224	3,066,879	(1,677,176)	15,158,927
Total capital assets being depreciated	164,569,012	10,196,969	1,107,338	175,873,319
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Building and improvements	71,421,495	4,550,500		75,971,995
Machinery and equipment	11,199,892	865,665	(1,672,764)	10,392,793
Total accumulated depreciation	82,621,387	5,416,165	(1,672,764)	86,364,788
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	81,947,625	4,780,804	2,780,102	89,508,531
Total capital assets, net	$92,915,693	$7,155,857	$ (4,412)	$100,067,138

Depreciation expense and loss on disposal were charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	$4,775,516
General support	13,838
Transportation	631,223
Total depreciation expense	$5,420,577

NOTE 9 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. It is expected that all interfund payables should be repaid within one year.

	Interfund		Interfund	
	Receivable	Payable	Revenues	Expenditures
General fund	$2,798,165	$3,532,978		$8,513,757
Special aid fund	3,981	2,660,862	$494,531	
School lunch fund	19,226	1,497,429	19,226	
Capital projects fund	8,386,513	-	8,000,000	
Total government activities	11,207,885	7,691,269	8,513,757	8,513,757
Fiduciary fund	4,156,780	7,673,396		
Totals	$15,364,665	$15,364,665	$8,513,757	$8,513,757

The District typically transfers from the general fund to the capital projects fund to finance capital construction projects. The District typically transfers from the general fund to the special aid fund to fund the District’s local share of summer school handicap expenses and state supported Section 4201 schools, as required by New York State Law. The District transferred from the general fund to the school lunch fund to cover the negative balances on students who owe money to the District for meals.

NOTE 10 – SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES:

Transactions in short-term debt for the year are summarized below:

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Beginning Balance	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance
BAN	7/10/2019	3.00%	$ 25,000,000	$ -	$ 25,000,000	$ -
BAN	7/24/2020	2.25%	-	31,983,506	-	31,983,506
Total			$ 25,000,000	$ 31,983,506	$ 25,000,000	$ 31,983,506

The BAN in the amount of $25,000,000 was issued on July 10, 2018 to finance capital fund projects. The BAN included a premium of $303,785 which resulted in a net interest cost of $446,215 to the District.

The BAN in the amount of $31,983,506 was issued on July 25, 2019 to finance capital fund projects. The BAN included a premium of $280,815 which will result in a net interest cost of $436,815 to the District.

A) Short-Term Interest:

Interest on short-term debt for the year was comprised of:

	Total
Interest paid	$446,215
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(695,833)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	667,656
Total interest expense on short-term debt	$418,038

NOTE 11 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Long-term liability balances and activity for the year are summarized below:

	Beginning Balance*	Issued	Redeemed	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Bonds payable					
Construction bonds	$23,450,000		($5,220,000)	$18,230,000	$5,440,000
Tax certiorari bonds	210,000		(65,000)	145,000	70,000
Plus: unamortized premiums on bonds	1,021,544		(328,942)	692,602	328,939
Total bonds payable	24,681,544	-	(5,613,942)	19,067,602	5,838,939
Other liabilities					
Energy performance contract debt payable	1,479,045		(585,479)	893,566	593,646
Compensated absences payable	3,306,619	$82,599		3,389,218	
Total other post-employment benefits	217,906,289	21,705,861	(14,225,505)	225,386,645	
Net pension liability - proportionate share	4,783,888	16,263,732	(3,406,552)	17,641,068	
Total long-term liabilities	$252,157,385	$38,052,192	(23,831,478)	$266,378,099	$6,432,585

*Certain reclassifications have been made to beginning balances to conform to the 2020 presentation.

The general fund has typically been used to liquidate long-term liabilities such as bonds payable, energy performance contract debt payable, compensated absences, other post-employment benefits and net pension liability.

A) Bonds Payable:

Bonds Payable is comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Outstanding at Year End
Tax certioraris	2004	$900,000	April 2022	4.72%	$145,000
Construction	2007	$9,089,628	April 2022	3.50-5.00%	1,630,000
Construction	2008	$12,308,730	April 2023	3.00-5.00%	3,275,000
Construction	2009	$5,834,302	March 2024	3.00-4.00%	2,010,000
Refunding Bond Issue	2012	$12,410,000	October 2022	2.00-4.00%	4,065,000
Refunding Bond Issue - Series A	2015	$7,695,000	April 2024	2.00-5.00%	3,055,000
Refunding Bond Issue - Series B	2015	$360,000	April 2024	1.75-4.00%	170,000
Construction	2015	$5,440,875	November 2029	2.00-2.625%	4,025,000
					$18,375,000

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$5,510,000	$646,863	$6,156,863
2022	5,110,000	433,163	5,543,163
2023	3,605,000	244,438	3,849,438
2024	1,625,000	118,906	1,743,906
2025	395,000	55,144	450,144
2026-2030	2,130,000	133,388	2,263,388
	$18,375,000	$1,631,902	$20,006,902

Upon default of the payment of principal or interest on the serial bonds, the bond holders have the right to litigate and the New York State Comptroller is required, under the conditions and to the extent prescribed by Section 99-b of the New York State Finance Law, to withhold state aid and assistance and apply the amount withheld to the payment of the defaulted principal or interest.

Unissued Debt
On December 10, 2015, voters approved a bond authorization for a total estimated cost not to exceed $36,161,198 to construct infrastructure and other improvements (including roofs, boilers, and transformers). The District has not issued this debt as of June 30, 2020, leaving authorized but unissued long-term debt in the amount of $36,161,198. The District has issued a bond anticipation note for $31,983,506, which is outstanding at June 30, 2020 for interim financing of these projects.

B) Energy Performance Contract:

Energy performance contract debt is comprised of the following:

Description	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Outstanding at Year End
2012 Energy performance	10/15/2012	10/15/2021	1.39%	$893,566

The following is a summary of debt service requirements for the energy performance contract:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	$593,646	$10,365	$604,011
2022	299,920	2,084	302,004
	$893,566	$12,449	$906,015

C) Long-Term Interest:

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

	Total
Interest paid	$881,338
Less interest accrued in the prior year	(204,347)
Plus interest accrued in the current year	153,538
Less amortization on premiums on bonds	(328,942)
Plus amortization of deferred charges on refundings	138,503
Total interest expense on long-term debt	$640,090

D) Premiums on Bonds:

Premiums on bonds, net of amortization, reported as a component of the related long-term liability, amounted to $692,602 at June 30, 2020. This represents premiums received on the 2012 and 2015 bond refundings, as well as the April 2008, March 2009, and November 2009 bond issuances. These premiums are being amortized using the straight-line method over the respective lives of the bonds. Amortization is recorded as a reduction in interest expense on the District-Wide Statement of Activities.

NOTE 12 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES – DEFERRED CHARGES ON REFUNDINGS

The deferred charges pertaining to the 2012 bond refunding, and the 2015 bond refunded, as recorded in the District-Wide Financial Statements as deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

	2012 Refunding	2015 Refunding	Total
Deferred charges	$1,197,665	$187,364	$1,385,029
Accumulated amortization	(1,077,898)	(112,421)	(1,190,319)
Net deferred charges on defeasance	$119,767	$74,943	$194,710

These deferred charges on refundings are being amortized on the District-Wide Financial Statements using the straight-line method over 10 years, the time to maturity of the refunding bonds, at the point of refunding, and is recorded as an increase to interest expense on the District-Wide Statement of Activities.

NOTE 13 – PENSION PLANS:

A) Plan Description and Benefits Provided:

i) Teachers' Retirement System

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York. The System is governed by a 10 member Board of Trustees. System benefits are established under New York State Law. 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 TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, 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. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to the New York State Teachers' Retirement System, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany NY 12211-2395 or by referring to the TRS Comprehensive Annual Financial report which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

ii) Employees' Retirement System

The District participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS) (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple –employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all new assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provisions of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, 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 System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. ERS issues a publicly available report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany NY 12244 or by referring to the ERS Comprehensive Annual Report, which can be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire.

B) <u>Funding Policies:</u>

The Systems are noncontributory, except as follows:

1. New York State Teachers' Retirement System:
    a. Employees who joined the system after July 27, 1976
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the system more than ten years are no longer required to contribute.
    b. Employees who joined the system on or after January 1, 2010 before April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute 3.5% of their salary throughout active membership.
    c. Employees who joined the system on or after April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary throughout active membership.

2. New York State Employees' Retirement System
    a. Employees who joined the system after July 27, 1976
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary, except that employees in the system more than ten years are no longer required to contribute.
    b. Employees who joined the system on or after January 1, 2010 before April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute 3% of their salary throughout active membership.
    c. Employees who joined the system on or after April 1, 2012
        i. Employees contribute between 3% and 6% dependent upon their salary throughout active membership.

For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the rates expressed as proportions of members' payroll annually, which are used in computing the contributions required to be made by employers to the pension accumulation fund, for the ERS' fiscal year ended March 31st. The District's contribution rates for ERS' fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 for covered payroll was 21.4% for Tier 1, 15.9% for Tiers 3 & 4, 13.3% for Tier 5, and 9.4% for Tier 6.

Pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law, the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board establishes rates annually for TRS. The District's contribution rate for the TRS' fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 was 8.86% of covered payroll.

The District contributions made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the contributions required for each year. The required contributions for the current year and two preceding years based on covered payroll for the District's year end were:

	NYSERS	NYSTRS
2020	$ 3,376,592	$ 8,615,697
2019	$ 3,475,728	$ 9,895,043
2018	$ 3,399,539	$ 8,731,965

C) Pension Assets, Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

At June 30, 2020, the District reported the following asset/(liability) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset /(liability) for each of the Systems. The net pension asset/(liability) was measured as of March 31, 2020 for ERS and June 30, 2019 for TRS. The total pension asset/(liability) used to calculate the net pension asset/(liability) was determined by an actuarial valuation. The District's proportion of the net pension asset/(liability) 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 ERS and TRS Systems in reports provided to the District.

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019
Net pension asset/(liability)	$ (17,641,068)	$ 14,502,047
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.0666189%	0.558199%
Change in proportion since the prior measurement date	-0.000900%	0.011080%

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of $6,750,512 for ERS, and $17,939,485 for TRS. At June 30, 2020 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,038,248	$ 9,827,667	$ -	$ 1,078,401
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	9,043,669	-	-	11,629,894
Changes of assumptions	355,208	27,396,307	306,716	6,679,995
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,588,524	732,559	122,246	983,912
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	930,236	8,615,697		
	$ 12,955,885	$ 46,572,230	$ 428,962	$ 20,372,202

District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	ERS	TRS
Fiscal year ended:		
2021	$ 2,267,346	$ 6,566,139
2022	2,977,818	421,515
2023	3,573,511	6,542,358
2024	2,778,012	4,278,265
2025	-	381,977
Thereafter	-	(605,923)
	$ 11,596,687	$ 17,584,331

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension 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 liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2020	June 30, 2019
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2019	June 30, 2018
Interest rate	6.8%	7.10%
Salary scale	4.20%	4.72% - 1.90%
Cost of living adjustments	1.3% annually	1.3%, annually
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010 - March 31, 2015 System's Experience	July 1, 2009 - June 30, 2014 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.20%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on MP-2018. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2018, applied on a generational basis.

For ERS, the actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015. For TRS, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014.

The long term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined in accordance with Actuarial Standard of Practice (ASOP) No. 27, *Selections 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 investment expense and inflation) for each major asset class, as well as historical investment data and plan performance. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of the valuation date are summarized below:

	ERS		TRS	
Valuation Date	April 1, 2019		June 30, 2018	
Asset type	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return	Target Allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return
Domestic equity	36%	4.05%	33%	6.3%
International equity	14%	6.15%	16%	7.8%
Global equity			4%	7.2%
Private equity	10%	6.75%	8%	9.9%
Real estate	10%	4.95%	11%	4.6%
Absolute return strategies	2%	3.25%		
Opportunistic portfolio	3%	4.65%		
Real assets	3%	5.95%		
Bonds and mortgages	17%	0.75%		
Cash	1%	0.00%		
Inflation-indexed bonds	4%	0.50%		
Domestic fixed income securities			16%	1.3%
Global fixed income securities			2%	0.9%
High-yield fixed income securities			1%	3.6%
Private debt			1%	6.5%
Real estate debt			7%	2.9%
Short-term			1%	0.3%
	100%		100%	

The expected real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumptions of 2.5% for ERS, and 2.2% for TRS.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 6.8% for ERS and 7.10% for TRS. 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. 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 liability.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension 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 6.80% for ERS and 7.10% for TRS, 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-percentagepoint lower (5.80% for ERS and 6.10% for TRS) or 1-percentagepoint higher (7.80% for ERS and 8.10% for TRS) than the current rate:

ERS	1% Decrease (5.80%)	Current Assumption (6.80%)	1% Increase (7.80%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	($32,376,340)	($17,641,068)	($4,069,820)

TRS	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Assumption (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	($65,460,728)	$14,502,047	$81,581,792

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	(Dollars in Thousands)	
	ERS	TRS
Valuation date	April 1, 2019	June 30, 2018
Employers' total pension liability	$ (194,596,261)	$ (119,879,474)
Plan Net Position	168,115,682	122,477,481
Employers' net pension asset/(liability)	$ (26,480,579)	$ 2,598,007
Ratio of plan net position to the Employers' total pension asset/(liability)	86.39%	102.17%

Payables to the Pension Plan

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, 2020 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2020 amounted to $930,236.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2020 through a state aid intercept, with a balance to be paid by the District, if necessary. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2020 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2020 amounted to $9,097,793.

NOTE 14 – OTHER RETIREMENT PLANS:

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 of certain termination payments based on collectively bargained agreements. Contributions made by the District and the employees for the year ended June 30, 2020, totaled $40,775 and $6,245,593 respectively.

B) Deferred Compensation Plan:

The District has established a deferred compensation plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Code §457 for eligible employees. The District makes no contributions into this Plan. The amount deferred by eligible employees for the year ended June 30, 2020 totaled $460,270.

NOTE 15 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB):

A) General Information about the OPEB Plan:

Plan Description

The District's OPEB Plan (the "Plan"), defined as a single employer defined benefit plan, primarily provides post-employment health insurance coverage to retired employees and their eligible dependents in accordance with the provisions of various employment contracts. Benefits are provided through the New York State Health Insurance Program (NYSHIP), and are administered by Empire BlueCross BlueShield, United Healthcare, GHI/Value Options, and Caremark. Article 37 of the Statutes of the State assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the District. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides medical and Medicare Part B benefits for retired employees and their eligible dependents. Benefit terms provide for the District to contribute 50% of premiums for retirees and family coverage, and 0% of the premiums for surviving spouses, depending on the coverage selected and date of retirement. The District recognizes the cost of the Plan annually as expenditures in the fund financial statements as payments are accrued. For fiscal year 2020, the District contributed an estimated $5,920,156 to the Plan, including $5,920,156 for current premiums and $0 to prefund benefits. Currently, there is no provision in the law to permit the District to fund OPEB by any other means than the "pay as you go" method.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At July 1, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries/spouses currently receiving benefit payments	1,031
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active employees	1,485
	2,516

B) **Total OPEB Liability:**

The District's total OPEB liability of $225,386,645 was measured as of June 30, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 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 in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.60%
Discount rate	2.21%
Healthcare cost trend rates	6.6% decreasing to 4.1% over 56 years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	50.00% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees and family, 100% for surviving spouse

The discount rate was based on a yield or index rate for 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Adjusted to 2006 Total Dataset Mortality Table generationally projected using Scale MP-Ultimate. This assumption includes a margin for future improvements in longevity.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation were based on standard tables modified for certain plan features such as eligibility for full and early retirement where applicable. The Plan does not have credible date on which to perform an experience study. As a result, a full actuarial experience study is not applicable.

C) Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2019	$ 217,906,289
Changes for the fiscal year:	
Service cost	8,040,289
Interest	7,805,418
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,305,349)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	5,860,154
Benefit payments	(5,920,156)
Net changes	7,480,356
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 225,386,645

There were no significant plan changes since the last valuation.

Changes in assumptions or other inputs include the following:

- The discount rate was changed from 3.5% to 2.21%
- The inflation rate was changed from 3.0% to 2.60%
- The medical trend rate was changed from 7.5% to 4.5% over 7 years to 6.6% to 4.1% over 56 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:

	1% Decrease (1.21%)	Discount Rate (2.21%)	1% Increase (3.21%)
Total OPEB liability	$264,002,188	$225,386,645	$194,461,998

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to 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 (5.60%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.60%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease (5.60% decreasing to 3.10%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.60% decreasing to 4.10%)	1% Increase (7.60% decreasing to 5.10%)
Total OPEB liability	$196,881,330	$225,386,645	$262,569,142

D) OPEB Expense Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense (credit) of $13,048,435. At June 30, 2020, the District reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ (7,234,460)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	5,068,241	(12,533,172)
	$ 5,068,241	$ (19,767,632)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year ended June 30:		
2021	$	(2,797,272)
2022		(2,797,272)
2023		(2,797,272)
2024		(2,797,272)
2025		(2,797,272)
Thereafter		(713,031)
	$	(14,699,391)

NOTE 16 – RISK MANAGEMENT:

A) General:

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage, injuries, errors and omissions, natural disasters, cyber-crimes, and other risks. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

B) Public Entity Risk Pool:

The District and neighboring districts in Rockland County, New York, participate in the Rockland County Schools Cooperative Self-Insurance Plan for Workers' Compensation. This is a public entity risk pool created under Article 5, Workers' Compensation Law, to finance liability and risks related to workers' compensation claims. The District has transferred all related risk to the Plan.

C) Self- Insured Plan:

The District has established a self-insured plan for dental benefits up to $1,500 per employee per year. Claims in excess of this amount are the responsibility of the employee. An administrator has been retained to manage this program. Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 were $1,564,223.

NOTE 17 - TAX ABATEMENTS:

The County of Rockland, under the authority of General Municipal Law Section 925-1, entered into various property tax abatement programs for the purpose of economic development, and general prosperity and economic welfare of the county. The District's property tax revenue was reduced by $1,043,552 for these programs. The District received Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) payments totaling $338,552 for these programs during the fiscal year.

NOTE 18 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

A) Encumbrances:

All encumbrances are classified as assigned or restricted fund balance. At June 30, 2020, the District encumbered the following amounts:

General fund	
General support	$55,846
Instruction	203,800
Transportation	10,235
Community services	1,073
Employee benefits	6,933
	$277,887
Special aid fund	
Grant programs services and goods	$48,120
Capital projects fund	
Capital projects	$6,053,142

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, will be immaterial.

C) Litigation:

The District is involved in various litigation proceedings resulting from the normal conduct of its affairs. There are also pending tax certiorari proceedings, which may result in the District having to pay future tax refunds. The District has a reserve established to pay future payments for this.

D) Operating Leases:

The District leases buses as well as various technology equipment, software, etc. through operating lease agreements. Rental expense for the fiscal year was $1,248,146. The minimum remaining lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2021	$1,666,102
2022	1,416,174
2023	2,592,174
2024	668,263
Total Lease Payments	$6,342,713

NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Events that occur after the Statement of Net Position date but before the financial statements were available to be issued must be evaluated for recognition or disclosure. The effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the Statement of Net Position date are recognized in the accompanying financial statements. Subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that existed after the Statement of Net Position date require disclosure in the accompanying notes. Management evaluated the activity of the District through the date of this report and concluded the following subsequent events have occurred that would require disclosure in the notes to financial statements:

A) COVID-19 Pandemic:

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus (COVID-19) disease as a global pandemic, due to the rapid increase in global exposure. The full impact of this pandemic is still evolving as of the date of this report; however, COVID-19 has interrupted District operations and financial performance. The future performance both operationally and financially will depend upon the duration and spread of the disease, the effect on students, employees, residents, and vendors, as well as federal and state funding, all of which are uncertain and cannot be estimated at this time.

B) Tax Anticipation Note:

On July 23, 2020, the District issued a tax anticipation note (TAN) for $14,600,000 maturing on November 24, 2020 for interim financing of the general fund operations. The TAN has a stated interest rate of 1.0% resulting in interest expense of $49,072. It also includes a total premium of $34,456, which results in a net interest cost of $14,616.

C) Bond Issuance:

On July 23, 2020, the District issued serial bonds with a par amount of $26,645,000 and a net premium of $4,794,074, these bonds mature on July 15, 2032.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Real property taxes	$167,359,129	$155,579,006	$155,619,148	$40,142
Other real property tax items	300,000	12,080,123	12,118,675	38,552
Charges for services	3,644,000	3,644,000	3,551,222	(92,778)
Use of money & property	982,000	982,000	1,549,684	567,684
Sale of property and compensation for loss	60,903	119,827	125,094	5,267
Miscellaneous	839,338	904,055	805,730	(98,325)
State Sources				
Basic formula	21,502,851	21,502,851	19,844,100	(1,658,751)
Excess cost aid	1,873,728	1,873,728	5,565,747	3,692,019
Lottery aid			6,931,331	6,931,331
BOCES aid	1,786,714	1,786,714	1,941,731	155,017
Tuition for students with disabilities			165,509	165,509
Textbook aid	668,859	668,859	481,495	(187,364)
Computer software/hardware aid	81,119	81,119	212,673	131,554
Library A/V loan program aid			54,925	54,925
Other state aid	9,854,359	9,854,359	239,392	(9,614,967)
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES	208,953,000	209,076,641	$209,206,456	$129,815
Appropriated Reserves	8,324,860	8,324,860		
TOTAL REVENUES, OTHER SOURCES & APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE & RESERVES	$217,277,860	$217,401,501		

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.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Year-End Encumbrances	Final Budget Variance with Budgetary Actual and Encumbrances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support					
Board of education	$204,892	$160,688	$121,639	$120	$38,929
Central administration	378,663	348,888	340,117		8,771
Finance	1,907,865	1,866,039	1,754,263	4,754	107,022
Staff	1,268,003	1,395,250	1,155,427		239,823
Central services	16,494,011	15,794,023	15,113,288	50,972	629,763
Special items	3,152,000	3,261,540	3,257,476		4,064
Total general support	23,405,434	22,826,428	21,742,210	55,846	1,028,372
Instructional					
Instruction, admin. & improvement	8,156,305	8,722,340	8,347,001	874	374,465
Teaching - regular school	66,876,225	67,986,710	67,523,951	156,225	306,534
Programs for children with handicap conditions	28,193,006	29,691,137	29,263,638	518	426,981
Occupational education	1,560,200	1,597,600	1,566,144		31,456
Teaching special schools	1,467,905	1,523,563	1,523,563		-
Instructional media	4,941,107	4,887,891	4,696,307	28,401	163,183
Pupil services	12,037,033	12,334,070	12,132,749	17,782	183,539
Total instructional	123,231,781	126,743,311	125,053,353	203,800	1,486,158
Pupil transportation	8,482,551	7,748,320	7,703,935	10,235	34,150
Community services	839,187	704,917	695,600	1,073	8,244
Employee benefits	45,847,087	43,510,910	43,442,613	6,933	61,364
Debt service - principal	5,870,480	5,870,480	5,870,479		1
Debt service - interest	931,340	1,332,035	1,327,553		4,482
Total debt service	6,801,820	7,202,515	7,198,032	-	4,483
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	208,607,860	208,736,401	205,835,743	277,887	2,622,771
Other Financing Uses					
Transfers to other funds	8,670,000	8,665,100	8,513,757	-	151,343
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	$217,277,860	$217,401,501	214,349,500	$277,887	$2,774,114
Net change in fund balances			(5,143,044)		
Fund balances - beginning of year			38,964,678		
Fund balances - end of year			$33,821,634		

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.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 8,040,289	$ 9,242,927	$ 8,973,716
Interest	7,805,418	6,946,007	6,650,234
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(8,305,349)	-	(79,523)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	5,860,154	(17,448,142)	-
Benefit payments	(5,920,156)	(6,204,442)	(5,708,324)
NET CHANGE IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	7,480,356	(7,463,650)	9,836,103
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY - BEGINNING	217,906,289	225,369,939	215,533,836
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY - ENDING	$ 225,386,645	$217,906,289	$ 225,369,939
COVERED-EMPLOYEE PAYROLL	$ 114,447,737	$114,370,005	114,370,005
TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF COVERED-EMPLOYEE PAYROLLL	196.93%	190.53%	197.05%

NOTES TO SCHEDULE:

Trust Assets

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

Changes of Assumptions

Changes of assumptions or other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period.

The following are the discount rates used in each period:

2020	2.21%
2019	3.50%
2018	3.00%

The following are the inflation rates used in each period:

2020	2.60%
2019	3.00%
2018	2.60%

The following are the medical trend rates used in each period:

2020	6.6% to 4.1% over 56 years
2019	7.5% to 4.5% over 7 years
2018	7.5% in 2017, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in 2023

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION (LIABILITY) / ASSET
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, *

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension (liability)	0.0666189%	0.0675185%	0.0678799%	0.0701364%	0.0721181%	0.0730533%
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability)	$(17,641,068)	$ (4,783,888)	$ (2,190,786)	$ (6,590,175)	$ (11,575,156)	$ (2,467,920)
District's covered payroll	$ 24,198,990	$ 23,351,649	$ 22,513,911	$ 22,502,004	$ 22,237,879	$ 22,024,212
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability) as a percentage of its covered payroll	72.90%	20.49%	9.73%	29.29%	52.05%	11.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (liability)	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.95%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension (liability) / asset	0.558199%	0.547119%	0.542113%	0.544658%	0.555328%	0.573978%
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability) / asset	$ 14,502,047	$ 9,893,363	$ 4,120,596	$ (5,833,517)	$ 57,680,924	$63,937,594
District's covered payroll	$ 93,174,392	$ 89,119,624	$ 83,870,731	$ 85,379,488	$ 84,645,521	$ 83,779,038
District's proportionate share of the net pension (liability) / asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	15.56%	11.10%	4.91%	6.83%	68.14%	76.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (liability) / asset	102.17%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%

*The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement dates of the plans.

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 3,376,592	$ 3,475,728	$ 3,399,539	$ 3,535,593	$ 4,125,552	$ 4,381,972
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	3,376,592	3,475,728	3,399,539	3,535,593	4,125,552	4,381,972
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 23,497,189	$ 23,102,022	$ 22,484,834	$22,858,594	$ 22,720,415	$ 22,024,212
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.37%	15.05%	15.12%	15.47%	18.16%	19.90%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 8,615,697	$ 9,895,043	$ 8,731,965	$ 9,937,833	$ 11,321,320	$ 14,838,360
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	8,615,697	9,895,043	8,731,965	9,937,833	11,321,320	14,838,360
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 99,102,527	$ 93,174,392	$ 89,119,624	$83,870,731	$ 85,379,488	$ 84,645,521
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	8.69%	10.62%	9.80%	11.85%	13.26%	17.53%

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET -GENERAL FUND
AND SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET

Adopted Budget		$216,953,000
Add: Prior year's encumbrances - as adjusted		324,223
Original Budget		217,277,223
Budget revisions:		
Insurance recoveries	$58,924	
Donations	65,354	124,278
Final Budget		$217,401,501

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION

2020-21 voter approved expenditure budget		$212,814,204
Maximum allowed (4% of 2020-2021 budget)		$8,512,568
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		
Assigned fund balance	$3,134,887	
Unassigned fund balance	8,539,556	
Total unrestricted fund balance		$11,674,443
Less:		
Appropriated fund balance	-	
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance	277,887	
Total adjustments		277,887
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law		$11,396,556
Actual percentage		5.36%

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
CAPITAL PROJECTS SCHEDULE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Project Name	SED Code	Total Authorized Budget	Prior Years Expenses	Current Year Expenses	Total	Unexpended Balance	General Fund Transfers	Capital Reserve	Fund Balance Appropriation	State Sources	Total	Balance June 30, 2020
Projects Funded Prior to 2018-19													
1	Distric-wide Telecom upgrade	NA	$796,775	$ -	$ -	$ -	$796,775		$796,775			$796,775	$796,775
2	District-wide ADA upgrades		225,000	-	-	-	225,000		225,000			225,000	225,000
3	South HS Radio Station - Renovations		50,000			-		50,000				50,000	50,000
4	South HS Radio Station - Equipment Purchases		50,000	47,576	-	47,576	2,424	-				-	(47,576)
5	AHU Replacement		93,798	125,218	-	125,218	(31,420)	93,798				93,798	(31,420)
6	Bardonia Generator	0-007-019	56,151	76,308	-	76,308	(20,157)	56,151				56,151	(20,157)
7	NHS Guard Booth #2	7-038-001	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	75,000				75,000	75,000
8	NHS Wall Repair	0-010-022	77,770	82,000	-	82,000	(4,230)	77,770				77,770	(4,230)
9	NHS Main Doors	0-010-023	50,249	9,946	-	9,946	40,303	50,249				50,249	40,303
10	FFMS Auditorium Seating	0-012-032	249,453	248,642		248,642	811	249,453				249,453	811
11	Strawtown Bridge Repair	0-019-013	175,473	146,000	-	146,000	29,473	75,473			100,000	175,473	29,473
12	ADA Cafeteria Access Door - Strawtown	0-019-015	32,303	7,189	-	7,189	25,114	32,303				32,303	25,114
13	Safety and Security 2014-15	7-999-008	600,000	252,633	-	252,633	347,367	600,000				600,000	347,367
14	Ceiling Tile Abatement	7-999-010	1,806,750	1,779,570	-	1,779,570	27,180	1,806,750				1,806,750	27,180
	Total Projects Funded Prior to 2018-19		4,338,722	2,775,082	-	2,775,082	1,513,640	3,166,947	1,021,775	-	100,000	4,288,722	1,513,639
$36 Million Bond Referendum													
Roofing, Boilers & Transformers Reconstruction Project													
15	Phase I - Birchwood Boiler and Electrical	0-002-011	657,236	671,151	-	671,151	(13,915)					-	(671,150) *
16	Phase I - Bardonia Electrical	0-007-018	8,573	1,075	-	1,075	7,498					-	(1,074) *
17	Phase I - North HS Roof	0-010-021	4,603,293	3,067,618	-	3,067,618	1,535,675					-	(3,067,618) *
18	Phase I - North HS Boiler and Electrical	0-010-020	1,600,228	1,510,699	-	1,510,699	89,529					-	(1,510,698) *
19	Phase I - Laurel Plains Roof	0-011-013	2,105,590	1,412,283	-	1,412,283	693,307					-	(1,412,283) *
20	Phase I - Laurel Plains Electrical	0-011-012	300,043	163,918	-	163,918	136,125					-	(163,918) *
21	Phase I - FFMS Roof	0-012-029	5,547,266	3,892,064	-	3,892,064	1,655,202					-	(3,892,065) *
22	Phase I - FFMS Boiler and Electrical	0-012-028	1,300,185	1,337,832	-	1,337,832	(37,647)					-	(1,337,832) *
23	Phase I - South HS Boiler	0-018-020	2,328,902	2,064,503	-	2,064,503	264,399					-	(2,064,504) *
	Phase I totals		18,451,316	14,121,143	-	14,121,143	4,330,173	-	-		-	-	(14,121,144)
24	Phase II - New City Roof (& Asbestos)	0-003-014	1,711,832	1,360,983	-	1,360,983	350,849					-	(1,360,983) *
25	Phase II - Little Tor Roof/(Asbestos)/Electrical	0-004-015	2,146,475	1,425,465	-	1,425,465	721,010					-	(1,425,465) *
26	Phase II - West Nyack Roof/(Asbestos)/Electical	0-006-018	1,788,883	1,341,002	-	1,341,002	447,881					-	(1,341,002) *
27	Phase II - Dina Link Roof/Asbestos/Electrical	0-013-014	1,338,932	1,129,287	-	1,129,287	209,645					-	(1,129,286) *
28	Phase II - Lakewood Roof/(Asbestos)/Electrical	0-017-011	1,387,825	1,040,498	-	1,040,498	347,327					-	(1,040,498) *
29	Phase II - Strawtown Roof (& Asbestos)	0-019-014	1,130,374	955,128	-	955,128	175,246					-	(955,128) *
	Phase II totals		9,504,321	7,252,364	-	7,252,364	2,251,957	-	-	-	-	-	(7,252,363)
30	Phase III - Birchwood Roof	0-002-013	385,769	57,272	310,487	367,759	18,010					-	(367,759) *
31	Phase III - Chestnut Grove	0-005-012	1,098,778	212,169	1,155,265	1,367,434	(268,656)					-	(1,367,435) *
32	Phase III - Bardonia Roof	0-007-020	147,670	25,185	241,347	266,532	(118,862)					-	(266,533) *
33	Phase III - Woodglen Roof	0-016-013	1,310,584	173,061	893,768	1,066,829	243,755					-	(1,066,829) *
34	Phase III - Woodglen Electrical	0-016-014	300,043	50,666	143,803	194,469	105,574					-	(194,469) *
35	Phase III - South HS Roof	0-018-023	4,168,894	1,764,875	3,648,606	5,413,481	(1,244,587)					-	(5,413,480) *
36	Phase III - South HS Electrical	0-018-024	485,783	29,824	315,919	345,743	140,040					-	(345,743) *
37	Phase III - Strawtown Electrical	0-019-016	200,028	33,435	201,773	235,208	(35,180)						(235,209) *
38	Phase III - Transportation Roof	5-500-004	108,012	329,480	45,117	374,597	(266,585)					-	(374,597) *
	Phase III totals		8,205,561	2,675,967	6,956,085	9,632,052	(1,426,491)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,632,053)
	Total All Phases		36,161,198	24,049,474	6,956,085	31,005,559	5,155,639	-	-	-	-	-	(31,005,559)
2018-19 Fiscal Year Projects													
39	Emergency Elevator Replacement	0-0018-026	314,038	115,795	174,003	289,798	24,240			314,038		314,038	24,241
40	Phase IV - CLC Bldg Automation Ctrl Upgrade	0-001-016	22,621	1,161	899	2,060	20,561		22,621			22,621	20,561

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
CAPITAL PROJECTS SCHEDULE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Project Name	SED Code	Total Authorized Budget	Prior Years Expenses	Current Year Expenses	Total	Unexpended Balance	General Fund Transfers	Capital Reserve	Fund Balance Appropriation	State Sources	Total	Balance June 30, 2020
41	Phase IV - Birchwood Bldg Auto Cntrl, Drinking fountain replacement & Storefront and Door replacement	0-002-014	243,832	16,138	72,205	88,343	155,489	233,458	10,374			243,832	155,490
42	Phase IV - NCES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-003-015	39,997	2,516	12,646	15,162	24,835		39,997			39,997	24,836
43	Phase IV - LTES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-0004-016	29,225	2,516	9,749	12,265	16,960		29,225			29,225	16,960
44	Phase IV - CGA Bldg Auto Ctrl	0-0005-013	4,847	1,161	899	2,060	2,787		4,847			4,847	2,787
45	Phase IV - WNES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-0006-019	37,304	2,516	12,251	14,767	22,537		37,304			37,304	22,538
46	Phase IV - BES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains & Site Drainage	0-0007-021	201,847	7,262	125,708	132,970	68,877		209,109			209,109	76,138
47	Phase IV - CHSN Turf Field replacement, Auditorium Seat replacement,Design Labs, Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains,	0-0010-024	2,345,136	83,122	750,969	834,091	1,511,045		1,845,136			1,845,136	1,011,046
48	Phase IV - LPES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains, playground & site improvements	0-0011-014	1,177,239	66,856	178,078	244,934	932,305	571,353	605,886			1,177,239	932,305
49	Phase IV - FFMS Storefront & Door Replacement, Pool Deck Repair, new HVAC, Auditorium upgrades, Electrical Upgrades, Bldg Auto Contrl & Drinking Fountains	0-0012-033	3,280,443	298,788	913,069	1,211,857	2,068,586	2,065,808	1,214,636			3,280,444	2,068,587
50	Phase IV - LES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-0013-015	9,297	1,888	9,809	11,697	(2,400)		9,297			9,297	(2,400)
51	Phase IV - WGES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-0016-015	14,145	1,888	12,446	14,334	(189)		14,145			14,145	(189)
52	Phase IV - Lakewd Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains & Site Drainage	0-0017-012	92,876	8,714	15,280	23,994	68,883		14,145			14,145	(9,849)
53	Phase IV - CHSS Turf Field replacement, Auditorium Sound upgrades, Tennis Courts, Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains,	0-0018-025	2,474,974	138,670	181,069	319,739	2,155,236	310,462	1,814,513			2,124,975	1,805,236
54	Phase IV - SES Bldg Auto Control & Drinking Fountains	0-0019-017	9,836	1,888	8,846	10,734	(898)		9,836			9,836	(898)
55	Phase IV - Bus Garage Building Automation Controls	5-0005-005	2,154	1,161	899	2,060	95		2,154			2,154	94
	Total 2018-19 Fiscal Year Projects		10,299,813	752,040	2,478,823	3,230,863	7,068,950	3,181,081	5,883,227	314,038	-	9,378,346	6,147,482
	2019-20 Fiscal Year Projects												
56	FISCAL YEAR 2019-20 CAPITAL PROJECTS	N/A	7,900,000	-	-	-	7,900,000		7,900,000			7,900,000	7,900,000
57	FISCAL YEAR 2019-20 CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	N/A	100,000	-	-	-	100,000		100,000			100,000	100,000
	Total 2019-20 Fiscal Year Projects		8,000,000	-	-	-	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
	Smart School Bond												
58	Smart School Bond Project	7-999-009	2,806,902	2,634,476	70,234	2,704,710	102,192				1,823,882	1,823,882	(880,827) **
	Total All Projects		$61,606,635	$30,211,072	$9,505,141	$39,716,214	$21,840,422	$6,348,028	$14,905,002	$314,038	$1,923,882	$23,490,950	($16,225,265)

* The deficit fund balance will be eliminated once permanent financing is obtained

** Deficit fund balance will be eliminated once funding from New York State Smart Schools Bond Act is obtained.

See Paragraph on Other Supplementary Information Included in Auditor's Report

CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2020

Capital assets, net		$100,067,138
Add: Unamortized deferred charges on refundings		$194,710
Deduct:		
Bond anticipation note payable	(31,983,506)	
Less: unspent bond anticipation note proceeds	977,947	
Short-term portion of bonds payable (inclusive of unamortized premiums)	(5,838,939)	
Long-term portion of bonds payable (inclusive of unamortized premiums)	(13,228,663)	
Short-term portion of energy performance contract	(593,646)	
Long-term portion of energy performance contract	(299,920)	
Less: Tax certiorari bonds payable	145,000	(50,821,727)
Net investment in capital assets		$49,440,121

Robert S. Abrams
(1926–2014)

R.S. ABRAMS & CO., LLP
Accountants & Consultants for Over 75 years

Marianne E. Van Duyne, CPA
Alexandria M. Battaglia, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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*

To the Board of Education
Clarkstown Central School District

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 funds of Clarkstown Central School District, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Clarkstown Central School District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Clarkstown Central School 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 Clarkstown Central School District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Clarkstown Central School 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity'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.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Clarkstown Central School 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

R.S. Abrams + Co., LLP

R.S. Abrams & Co., LLP
Islandia, NY
October 30, 2020

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

August 23, 2021

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Clarkstown Central School District, (the "School District"), in the County of Rockland, 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 $12,500,000 Tax Anticipation Note for 2021-2022 Taxes (the "Note"), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Note is a valid and legally binding general obligation of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Note and interest thereon 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.

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.