

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of 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.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED MAY 30, 2018

RENEWAL ISSUE

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

In the opinion of Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, (i) interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2018. In addition, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the District, under existing statutes, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes of New York State and its political subdivisions, including The City of New York. See "Tax Matters" herein.

The District **WILL NOT** designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ROCKLAND AND ORANGE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

\$7,435,000

BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR EXCEL PURPOSES - 2018 (the "Notes")

Date of Issue: June 21, 2018

Maturity Date: June 21, 2019

The Notes are general obligations of the Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District, Rockland and Orange Counties, New York (the "District"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the District for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and, unless paid from other sources, the Notes are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied upon all the taxable real property within the District, without limitation as to rate or amount.

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

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

If the Notes are issued registered in the name of the successful bidder(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate(s). Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in Federal Funds by the District to the registered owner(s).

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

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and 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 will be made on or about June 21, 2018 in Jersey City, New Jersey or such place agreed to by the purchaser(s) and the District.

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

DATED: June ___, 2018

**HVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ROCKLAND AND ORANGE COUNTIES, NEW YORK**

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mary RomanoPresident
Robert Masiello..... Vice President
Richard Fernandez Board Member
Deborah P. Gatti..... Board Member
James Kraus Board Member
Harry LeFevre..... Board Member
Peggy Zugibe Board Member

DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Ileana Eckert Superintendent of Schools
Michael SennoAssistant Superintendent for Business
Rose Sira District Treasurer
Sarah Lively.....District Clerk

BOND COUNSEL

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



**Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(845) 227-8678**

No dealer, broker, salesman other person has been authorized by the Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this official statement and, if given or made, such other 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 District since the date hereof.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ROCKLAND AND ORANGE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

relating to

\$7,435,000 **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR EXCEL PURPOSES - 2018** **(the "Notes")**

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District, in Rockland and Orange Counties, in the State of New York (the "District," "Counties," and "State," respectively), in connection with the sale of \$7,435,000 Bond Anticipation Notes for EXCEL Purposes - 2018.

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

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes will be dated and will mature on the date as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The District will act as Paying Agent for the Notes issued in book-entry form. For those Notes issued as certificated notes, the purchaser(s) will be, or named, Paying Agent. Paying Agent fees, if any, will be paid for by the purchaser(s). The District's contact information is as follows: Michael Senno, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District, 65 Chapel Street, Garnerville, NY 10923, (845) 942-3006, e-mail: mсенno@nrсsd.org.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are issued pursuant to the State Constitution and statutes of the State, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law, and a bond resolution adopted by the Board of Education of the District on December 3, 2013 following the approval of a bond proposition by a majority of the voters of the District present and voting thereon at the Special District Meeting held on November 19, 2013, authorizing the construction of improvements and alteration to certain District buildings and/or sites. The Notes were first issued on June 25, 2015.

The proceeds of the Notes, together with \$130,000 of funds on hand, will be used redeem the District's \$7,565,000 Bond Anticipation Notes for EXCEL Purposes - 2017, maturing on June 22, 2018.

Nature of the Obligation

The Notes, 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 without limitation as to rate or amount.

Under the Constitution of the State, the District is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, and the State is specifically precluded from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted. However, the Tax Levy Limit Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy. As a result, the power of the District to levy real estate taxes on all the taxable real property within the District is subject to statutory limitations set forth in Tax Levy Limit Law, unless the District complies with certain procedural requirements to permit the District to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.). In addition, the Tax Levy Limit Law expressly provides an exclusion from the annual tax levy limitation for any taxes levied to pay the local share of debt service on bonds or notes issued to finance voter approved capital expenditures, or the refinancing or refunding of such bonds or notes. As the Notes are being issued to voter approved capital expenditures, the Notes qualify for such exclusion to the annual tax levy limitation. The exclusion does NOT apply to taxes to pay debt service on tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, budget notes and deficiency notes; and any obligations issued to finance deficits and certain judgments, including tax certiorari refund payments. (See "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 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 notes from funds lawfully available therefor or, in the absence thereof, to order the District to take all lawful action to obtain the same, including the raising of the required amount in the next annual tax levy. In exercising its discretion as to whether to issue such an order, the Court may take into account all relevant factors, including the current operating needs of the District and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. Upon any default in the payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes, the owners of such Notes could, among other remedies, seek to obtain a writ of mandamus from a Court ordering the governing body of the District to assess, levy and collect an ad valorem tax, upon all taxable property of the District subject to taxation by the District sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes as the same shall come due and payable (and interest from the due date to date of payment) and otherwise to observe the covenants contained in the Notes and the proceedings with respect thereto all of which are included in the contract with the owners of the Notes. The mandamus remedy, however, may be impracticable and difficult to enforce. Further, the right to enforce payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws and equitable principles, which may limit the specific enforcement of certain remedies.

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

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

Pursuant to Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution, the District is required to provide an annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due and payable principal of and interest on indebtedness. Specifically this constitutional provision states: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. In *Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp.*, 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals described this as a "first lien" on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in the State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation 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 noteholders, such courts might hold that future events, including a financial crisis as such may occur in the State or in political subdivisions of the State, may require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service.

No Past Due Debt

No principal or interest payment on District indebtedness is past due. The District has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on any indebtedness. See also, "*Compliance History*" under section entitled "Disclosure Undertaking" herein.

Bankruptcy

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

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

SECTION 99-B OF THE STATE FINANCE LAW

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

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

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

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market

instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE SUPPLIED BY DTC, BUT THE DISTRICT TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE DISTRICT WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENTS BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES OR (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO NOTEOWNERS.

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 THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

MARKET FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCINGS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE STATE

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

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

If and when an owner of any of the Notes should elect to sell all or a part of the Notes prior to maturity, there can be no assurance that a market will have been established, maintained and continue in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the 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 is dependent in part upon financial assistance from the State in the form of State aid as well as grants and loans to be received (“State Aid”). The District’s receipt of State aid may be delayed as a result of the State’s failure to adopt its budget timely and/or to appropriate State Aid to municipalities and school districts. Should the District fail to receive all or a portion of the amounts of State Aid expected to be received from the State in the amounts and at the times anticipated, occasioned by a delay in the payment of such moneys or by a reduction in State Aid or its elimination, the District is authorized pursuant to the Local Finance Law (“LFL”) to provide operating funds by borrowing in anticipation of the receipt of such uncollected State Aid, however, there can be no assurance that, in such event, the District will have market access for any such borrowing on a cost effective basis. The elimination of or any substantial reduction in State Aid would likely have a materially adverse effect upon the District requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available or a curtailment of expenditures. (See also “*State Aid*” herein.)

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

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limit Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District, without providing exclusion for debt service on obligations issued by municipalities and fire districts, may affect the market price and/or marketability for the Notes. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” 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 District, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the District faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the District invests in various forms of cybersecurity and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage District digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

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

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

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

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the District as "No Designation." with a fiscal score of 6.7% and an environmental score of 35.0%.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to such website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The financial affairs of the District are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the District has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes. The last audit conducted by OSC was released on December 5, 2014. The purpose of such audit was to examine the District's financial condition for the period July 1, 2012 through June 2, 2014. The complete report and the District's response can be obtained from OSC's website.

LITIGATION

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

The District appealed an adverse ruling in an impartial hearing brought on behalf of a student with a disability that awarded a full year of compensatory education in a private residential treatment facility. Pursuant to an interim court order, the District was directed to continue funding the costs of the student's placement at the private residential treatment facility for the entire 2016-17 school year while the appeal was pending in federal court. The federal district court reversed the impartial hearing officer and determined the District was not obligated to fund the additional one year of costs for the residential treatment facility. The decision is on appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. If the District ultimately does not prevail the financial exposer ranged between \$300,000 and \$400,000. This is not expected to have an adverse material impact of the District's financial condition

Contingencies. The District presently has pending various tax certiorari claims which have been filed under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law. Such petitions allege that property values as presently determined are excessive and request assessment reductions and, in most actions, a refund of property taxes previously paid. It is not possible to predict at this time the outcome of these cases. 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 therefore.

There is a recent Court-ordered settlement of a multi-year tax certiorari proceeding by Crystal Hill Apartments. The settlement resulted in a refund of approximately \$700,000. There are various tax certiorari claims pending by taxpayers within the District, including Orange-Rockland Utilities and Berk-Cohen Apartments. It is not believed an unfavorable outcome will have an adverse material impact on the District's financial condition. At June 30, 2017, the tax certiorari reserve totaled \$18,702,400.

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; such interest is, however, included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2018. 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 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 covenants to comply with applicable requirements of the Code to assure the exclusion of interest on the Notes from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

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

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

Certain Ongoing Federal Tax Requirements and Certifications

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

Certain Collateral Federal Tax Consequences

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

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

Original Issue Discount

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

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

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

Note Premium

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

their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of note premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and state and local tax consequences, in connection with the acquisition, ownership, amortization of note premium on, sale, exchange, or other disposition of Premium Notes.

Information Reporting and Back Up Withholding

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

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

Legal Matters

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

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with the Rule with respect to the Notes, the District will execute an Undertaking to Provide Notices of Events for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, the form of which is attached hereto as Appendix E to this Preliminary Official Statement.

Compliance History

On July 15, 2013, U.S. Bank, N.A., the escrow agent for the \$19,230,000 School District Refunding Serial Bonds-2013 of the School District, failed to timely pay that portion of interest that was held in the escrow account for the \$26,304,413 School District (Serial) Bonds, 2005 as required by the terms of the escrow contract between the District and U.S. Bank, N.A., dated June 12, 2013. U.S. Bank, N.A. made the payment on July 16, 2013 after DTC alerted the District that only its portion of the payment was received. A notice was filed for this event.

The District failed to file a Notice of Defeasance of its \$194,504,358 School District Serial Bonds – 2007 in December 2015. The District has since filed the notice.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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

RATING

The District did not apply for a rating of the Notes.

The District’s outstanding uninsured bonds are assigned a rating of “Aa2,” negative outlook by Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”).

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from Michael Senno, Assistant Superintendent for Business, Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District, 65 Chapel Street, Garnerville, NY 10923, (845) 942-3006, e-mail: [msenno@nrscd.org](mailto:mssenno@nrscd.org) or from the District’s Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC, 1075 Route 82 - Suite 4, Hopewell Junction, New York, 12533, (845) 227-8678.

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

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

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

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ROCKLAND AND ORANGE COUNTIES, NEW YORK

By: _____
Mary Romano
President of the Board of Education and
Chief Financial Officer

DATED: June __, 2018

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APPENDIX A

THE DISTRICT

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THE DISTRICT

General Information

The District is situated in the northeast quadrant of Rockland County along the west bank of the Hudson River, approximately 35 miles north of New York City. Certain portions of the District are also located in Orange County which is directly north of the County. The District encompasses land in five towns. The towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point in Rockland County account for the entire student population and almost 99% of the District's total full value. In Orange County, the District encompasses portions of the towns of Highlands, Tuxedo and Woodbury; however, all of the lands in these towns are part of the State parks system.

According to District officials, the land area making up the District is approximately 55 square miles. Census data available on the primary components (Haverstraw and Stony Point) of the District show that population increased rapidly during the nineteen-sixties and nineteen-seventies. The area of the County in which the District is located is one of the last sections of the County with any substantial development potential. Per capita income and the growth rates therein generally compare favorably to State averages but lag the County as a whole in this area. Median family income levels within the two principal towns, Haverstraw and Stony Point, are significantly above comparable averages for the State and the United States. (See "*Economic and Demographic Data*," herein).

The District is primarily residential in nature with many residents commuting to jobs in New York City, Westchester County or Northern New Jersey. The commercial base is light industrial or service related including retail shopping.

It is the responsibility of the various towns and villages to provide residents with general municipal services including water, sewer, police and fire protection, property assessment and recreation. The County provides various social and health services such as aid to families with dependent children, Medicaid and home relief. The County also operates a two-year community college.

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 held on the third Tuesday in May each year. The term of office for each board member is three years and the number of terms that may be served is not limited. 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.

The Board of Education appoints the Superintendent of Schools, who serves at the pleasure of the Board. The Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the District and the education system. In addition, the Superintendent is an ex-officio member of the Board of Education with the right to speak on all matters before the Board but not to vote. 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 Superintendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendent for Business.

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, the Assistant Superintendent for Business and the District Clerk.

Financial Statements and Accounting Procedures

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

Budgetary Procedure

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

The Budget for the 2017-18 fiscal year was approved by a majority of the voters of the District on May 16, 2017. See Appendix B for a summary of the 2017-18 budget. The District has not exceeded the Tax Levy Limit Law since its inception in 2011.

School Enrollment Trends

<u>Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Grades K-6</u>	<u>Grades 7-8</u>	<u>Grades 9-12</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>
2014	4,075	1,313	2,597	7,985
2015	4,055	1,258	2,688	8,001
2016	4,083	1,279	2,622	7,984
2017	4,111	1,299	2,681	8,091
2018	4,104	1,316	2,674	8,094

Source: District Records.

School Enrollment Projections

<u>Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Grades K-6</u>	<u>Grades 7-9</u>	<u>Grades 10-12</u>	<u>Total Projected Enrollment</u>
2019	4,115	1,300	2,690	8,105
2020	4,115	1,300	2,690	8,105
2021	4,115	1,300	2,690	8,105

Source: District Records.

District Facilities

The District presently operates three lower elementary schools (grades K-3), three upper elementary school (grades 4-6), one middle school (grades 7-8), one high school (grades 9-12) and several support facilities.

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Year of Original Construction or Addition</u>	<u>Building Utilization</u>	<u>Building Capacity</u>
Stony Point Elementary Gurnee Drive Stony Point, NY	1966, 1986	School Grades K-3	872
Thiells Elementary Rosman Road Thiells, NY	1971	School Grades K-3	910
West Haverstraw Elementary Blauvelt Avenue West Haverstraw, NY	1971	School Grades K-3	922
James A. Farley Elementary Route 210 Stony Point, NY	1961, 1966	School Grades 4-6	801
Haverstraw Elementary Grant Street Haverstraw, NY	1937	School Grades 4-6	706
Willow Grove Elementary Storrs Road Thiells, NY	1997,1999	School Grades 4-6	1,001
Fieldstone Middle School 100 Fieldstone Drive Theills, NY	2004	School Grades 7-8	1,694
North Rockland H.S. Hammond Road Thiells, NY	1968, 1971	School Grades 9-12	2,268
North Rockland High School Extension	1960, 1965	High School Special Purpose & Administration	317
Tomkins Cove Warehouse Buckberg Road Tomkins Cove, NY	1957, 1960	Central Warehouse	N/A
Gerald Neary Elementary George Street Haverstraw, NY	⁽¹⁾ 1960, 1965	Leased to BOCES	438
Haverstraw Annex Grant Street Haverstraw, NY	⁽¹⁾ 1956	Closed	N/A
Railroad Avenue Bldg. Railroad Avenue West Haverstraw	1925, 1959	Closed	N/A

Employees

The collective bargaining agents representing the various employee groups and the dates of expiration of their bargaining agreements are as follows:

<u>Union</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Contract Expires</u>
North Rockland Teachers' Association, Inc.	641	6-30-19
North Rockland School Administrators Association	29	6-30-20
North Rockland School Unit of Local 844, CSEA Local 1000, AFSCHE AFL-CIO	361	6-30-17 ⁽¹⁾
North Rockland Teaching Assistants	72	6-30-20
North Rockland Substitute Teachers	168	6-30-19

(1) In negotiation.

Employee Benefits

New York State Certified employees (teachers and administrators) are members of the New York State Teachers Retirement System ("TRS"). Employer pension payments to the TRS are generally deducted from State aid payments. All non-NYS certified/civil service employees of the District eligible for pension or retirement benefits under the Retirement and Social Security Law of the State of New York are members of the New York State and Local Employee's Retirement System ("ERS"). Both the TRS and ERS are non-contributory with respect to members hired prior to July 1, 1976. Other than as discussed below, all members of the respective systems hired on or after July 1, 1976 with less than 10 year's full-time service contribute 3% (ERS) or 3.5% (TRS) of their gross annual salary toward the cost of retirement programs.

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

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

Pension reform legislation enacted in 2003 and 2004 changed the cycle of ERS billing to match budget cycles of the District. The reform legislation also required the District to make a minimum contribution of 4.5% of payroll every year, including years in which the investment performance of the fund would otherwise make a lower contribution possible.

Due to poor performance of the investment portfolio of TRS and ERS during the recent financial crisis, the employer contribution rates for required pension payments to the TRS and ERS increased substantially. To help mitigate the impact of such increases, legislation was enacted that permitted school districts to amortize a portion of its annual employer pension payment to the ERS only. Under such legislation, school districts that choose to amortize were required to set aside and reserve funds with the ERS for certain future rate increases. The District has not and does not reasonably expect to amortize such contributions in the foreseeable future.

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

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

The primary benefit of participation in the SCO plans is the elimination of the uncertainty in the volatility of future pension contribution ARCs in the near term, thereby providing school districts with significant assistance in its ability to create a stable and reliable fiscal plan. The District has not and does not reasonably expect to participate in the ERS or TRS SCO program.

Retirement Billing Procedures

TRS. TRS contributions are paid as a reduction in State aid payments due September 15, October 15 and November 15 of the succeeding fiscal year. Any deficiency or excess in TRS contributions are settled on a current basis in the month of January.

ERS. The District’s contributions to ERS are due on or before February 1. Such contributions are based on salary estimates for the State fiscal year ending on March 31 of the next calendar year.

The amounts contributed to ERS and TRS during the last five audited fiscal years, and as budgeted for the two most recent fiscal years is as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	ERS	TRS
2013	\$2,354,581	\$9,067,600
2014	3,930,072	9,523,867
2015	3,823,514	12,921,842
2016	3,642,497	10,483,690
2017	3,154,913	9,155,486
2018 (Adopted Budget)	3,133,375	9,766,479
2019 (Adopted Budget)	3,083,375	9,866,479

Source: Audited financial statements and budget. Table itself not audited.

Other Post Employment Benefits

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

GASB Statement No. 45 (“GASB 45”) of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”), requires state and local governments to account for and report their costs associated with post-retirement healthcare benefits and other nonpension benefits (“OPEB”). GASB 45 generally requires that employers account for and report the annual cost of the OPEB and the outstanding obligations and commitments related to OPEB in essentially the same manner as they currently do for pensions. Under previous rules, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements. Only current payments to existing retirees were recorded as an expense.

GASB 45 requires that state and local governments adopt the actuarial methodologies to determine annual OPEB costs. Annual OPEB cost for most employers will be based on actuarially determined amounts that, if paid on an ongoing basis, generally would provide sufficient resources to pay benefits as they come due.

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

GASB 45 does not require that the unfunded liabilities actually be funded, only that the District account for its unfunded accrued liability and compliance in meeting its ARC.

Actuarial valuation will be required every two years for the District. The District is in compliance with the requirements of GASB 45. The District has determined that its unfunded actuarial accrued liability (“UAAL”) for OPEB as of the valuation date of July 1, 2015 was \$192,100,797. For the year ended June 30, 2017 the District’s ARC was \$16,884,880.

Should the District be required to fund its unfunded actuarial accrued OPEB liability, it could have a material adverse impact upon the District’s finances and could force the District to reduce services, raise taxes or both. At the present time, however, there is no current or planned requirement for the District to partially fund its actuarial accrued OPEB liability. At this time, New York State has not developed legislation or guidelines for the creation and use of reserve funds or irrevocable trusts for the funding of OPEB. The District continues funding the expenditure on a pay-as-you-go basis.

F from time to time, legislation has been, proposed to create an optional investment pool to help the State and local governments fund retiree health insurance and other post-employment benefits. Such legislation would authorize the creation of irrevocable OPEB trusts so that the State and its local governments can help fund their OPEB liabilities, establish an OPEB investment fund in the sole custody of the State Comptroller for the investment of OPEB assets of the State and participating eligible local governments, designate the president of the Civil Service Commission as the trustee of the State’s OPEB trust and the governing boards as trustee for local governments and allow school districts to transfer certain excess reserve balances to an OPEB trust once it is established. There would be no limits on how much a local government can deposit into the trust. The District cannot predict at this time whether such proposed legislation will be enacted into law.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to Section 39 of the State's General Municipal Law, the District has an investment policy applicable to the investment of all moneys and financial resources of the District. The responsibility for the investment program has been delegated by the Board of Education to the Assistant Superintendent for Business who was required to establish written operating procedures consistent with the District's investment policy guidelines. According to the investment policy of the District, all investments must conform to the applicable requirements of law and provide for: the safety of the principal; sufficient liquidity; and a reasonable rate of return.

Authorized Investments. The District has designated eight banks or trust companies which are located and authorized to conduct business in the State to receive deposits of money. The District is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit. The District is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit.

In addition to bank deposits, the District is permitted to invest moneys in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America and obligations of the State. Other eligible investments for the District include: revenue and tax anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the District (investment subject to approval of the State Comptroller); obligations of certain public authorities or agencies; obligations issued pursuant to Section 109(b) of the General Municipal Law (certificates of participation) and certain obligations of the District but only with respect to moneys of a reserve fund established pursuant to Section 6 of the General Municipal Law. The District may also utilize repurchase agreements to the extent such agreements are based upon direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States of America. Repurchase agreements are subject to the following restrictions, among others: all repurchase agreements are subject to a master repurchase agreement; trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to conduct business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; securities may not be substituted; and the custodian for the repurchase security must be a party other than the trading partner. All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the District, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State.

Collateral Requirements. All District deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provide by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the General Municipal Law of the State. Such collateral must consist of the “eligible securities,” “eligible surety bonds” or “eligible letter of credit” as described in the law.

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The District's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal or exceed the principal amount of deposit, the agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising from the collection such deposits in the event of a default. Securities not registered or inscribed in the name of the District must be delivered, in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank, to the District or its designated custodial bank. The custodial agreements used by the District provide that pledged securities must be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian and will not, under any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or liability. The custodial agreement must also provide that the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the collateral, the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and the substitution of collateral when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility.

An eligible irrevocable letter of credit may be issued, in favor of the District, by a qualified bank other than the depository bank. Such letters may have a term not to exceed 90 days and must have an aggregate value equal to 140% of the deposit obligations and the agreed upon interest. Qualified banks include those with commercial paper or other unsecured or short-term debt ratings within one of the three highest categories assigned by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or a bank that is in compliance with applicable Federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.

An eligible surety bond must be underwritten by an insurance company authorized to do business in the State which has claims paying ability rated in the highest rating category for claims paying ability by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The surety bond must be payable to the District in an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate deposits and the agreed interest thereon.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

District finances are operated primarily through its General Fund. All taxes and most other revenues are paid into this fund and all current operating expenditures are made from it. A Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the most recent five fiscal years is contained in Appendix B. As reflected in Appendix B, the District derives the bulk of its annual revenues from a tax on real property. Capital improvements are generally financed by the issuance of bonds, bond anticipation notes and the use of funds reserved for capital improvements.

Real Property Taxes

The District derives a major portion of its revenues from a tax on real property (see “*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-General Fund*” in Appendix B, herein). Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon the municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the District. (See “*The Tax Levy Limit Law*” herein.)

The following table sets forth General Fund revenue and real property tax revenue during the last five audited fiscal years and as budgeted for the two most recent fiscal years.

Property Taxes

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Total Revenues ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Real Property Taxes to Revenues</u>
2013	\$180,835,372	\$132,645,634	73.4%
2014	191,540,715	137,739,819	72.0
2015	202,194,379	139,772,587	69.1
2016	205,791,724	141,805,610	68.9
2017	207,538,657	142,027,657	66.6
2018 (Adopted Budget)	216,644,100	143,259,090	66.1
2019 (Adopted Budget)	223,192,730	150,236,913	67.3

(1) Excludes other financing sources.

(2) Inclusive of School Tax Relief, which represents STAR aid payments made to the District by the State.

Source: Audited financial statements and budget. Table itself not audited.

State Aid

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

The following table sets forth General Fund revenue and State aid revenue during the last five fiscal years, and as budgeted for the two most recent fiscal years.

State Aid

<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>General Fund Revenues (1)</u>	<u>State Aid (2)</u>	<u>State Aid to Revenue (%)</u>
2013	\$ 180,835,372	\$ 43,379,074	24.0%
2014	191,540,715	49,786,510	26.0
2015	202,194,379	52,633,232	26.2
2016	205,791,724	58,157,583	28.3
2017	207,538,657	58,587,496	28.2
2018 (Adopted Budget)	216,644,100	64,351,791	29.7
2019 (Adopted Budget)	223,192,730	65,992,989	29.6

(1) Excludes other financing sources.

(2) Inclusive of State and federal aid.

Source: Audited financial statements and budget. Table itself not audited

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

The amount of State aid to school districts is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. During the 2012 to 2018 fiscal years of the State, State aid to school districts was paid in a timely manner; however, during the State’s 2010 fiscal year, State budgetary restrictions resulted in delayed payments of State aid to school districts in the State. In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget. Although the State’s 2018-2019 Budget was adopted on March 30, 2018, in advance of the April 1 deadline, the State’s 2017-2018 Budget was adopted on April 9, 2017, a delay of approximately 8 days. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and the current Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy.

The federal government may enact budgetary changes or take other actions that adversely affect State finances. State legislation adopted with the State’s 2018-2019 Budget continues authorization for a process by which the State would manage significant reductions in federal aid during fiscal year 2018-2019 and fiscal year 2019-2020 should they arise. Specifically, the legislation allows the State Budget Director to prepare a plan for consideration by the State Legislature in the event that the federal government (i) reduces federal financial participation in Medicaid funding to the State or its subdivisions by \$850 million or more; or (ii) reduces federal financial participation of other federal aid funding to the State that affects the State Operating Funds financial plan by \$850 million or more, exclusive of any cuts to Medicaid. Each limit is triggered separately. The plan prepared by the State Budget Director must equally and proportionately reduce appropriations and cash disbursements in the State’s General Fund and State Special Revenue Funds. Upon receipt of the plan, the State Legislature has 90 days to prepare its own corrective action plan, which may be adopted by concurrent resolution passed by both houses, or the plan submitted by the State Budget Director takes effect automatically.

On December 22, 2017, President Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (H.R. 1, P.L. 115-97), making major changes to the Federal Internal Revenue Code, most of which are effective in the 2018 tax year. The new federal tax law makes extensive changes to federal personal income taxes, corporate income taxes, and estate taxes, and the deductibility of various taxes and interest costs. The State’s income tax system interacts with the federal system in numerous ways. The federal changes are expected to have significant flow-through effects on State tax burdens and revenues. The State’s 2018-2019 Enacted Budget includes legislation decoupling certain linkages between federal and local income tax and corporate taxes, increasing the opportunities for charitable contributions, and providing an option to employers to shift to an employer compensation tax and reduce State personal income taxes. In addition, the State’s 2018-2019 Enacted Budget includes legislation that grants localities the option to establish local charitable funds that would provide taxpayers with a credit against their property taxes.

Reductions in federal funding levels could have a materially adverse impact on the State budget. In addition to the potential fiscal impact of policies that may be proposed and adopted by the federal administration and Congress, the State budget may be adversely affected by other actions taken by the federal government, including audits, disallowances, and changes to federal participation rates or other Medicaid rules.

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

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

Litigation Regarding Apportionment of State Aid

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

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

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

Events Affecting New York School Districts

The recent history of state aid to school districts in the State for the last five years is as follows:

School district fiscal year (2014-2015): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2014. The budget included an increase of \$1.1 billion in State aid for school districts.

The Smart Schools Bond Act was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-2015 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District's estimated allocation of funds is \$5,294,721.

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2015. The budget included an increase of \$1.4 billion in State aid for school districts that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process. School districts were required to obtain approval of their revised teacher evaluation plans by November 15, 2015 in order to receive their allotted increase in State aid.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget included an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the State’s 2015-16 Budget, \$863 million of

which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the Governor's budget includes a \$266 million increase in Foundation Aid and a \$189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The majority of the remaining increase included \$100 million in Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

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

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's 2018-2019 Enacted Budget provides for school aid of approximately \$26.7 billion, an increase of approximately \$1.0 billion in school aid spending from the 2017-2018 school year. The majority of the increases have been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.2% and building aid increased by 4.7%. The State 2018-2019 Enacted Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d.

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

Other Revenues

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

Independent Audits

The District retained the firm of Bonadio & Co., LLP, Certified Public Accountants, to audit its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 Appendix B, attached hereto, presents excerpts from the District's most recent audited reports covering the last five fiscal years. Appendix C contains a link to the last fiscal year audit.

In addition, the District is subject to audit by OSC to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State. See "*The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System and Compliance Reviews*," herein. The last audit conducted by OSC was released on December 5, 2014. The purpose of the audit was to examine the District's financial condition for the period July 1, 2012 through June 2, 2014. The complete report can be obtained from OSC's website.

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

Real Property Tax Assessments, Rates and Collections Fiscal Year Ending June 30:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assessed Values:					
Haverstraw	\$2,428,476,667	\$2,283,457,882	\$2,262,140,641	\$2,317,871,968	\$2,256,086,373
Highlands	13,082,860	12,821,200	12,562,440	12,477,600	12,477,600
Stony Point	283,888,799	286,554,425	286,189,103	295,731,427	307,064,127
Tuxedo	3,861,640	3,754,672	3,673,944	3,593,857	3,828,566
Woodbury	10,177,039	9,944,539	9,730,649	9,532,409	9,333,859
Total Assessed Values	<u>2,739,487,005</u>	<u>2,596,532,718</u>	<u>2,574,296,777</u>	<u>2,639,207,261</u>	<u>2,588,790,525</u>
Equalization Rates:(a)					
Haverstraw	105.50%	107.50%	107.50%	103.19%	99.65%
Highlands	100.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00
Stony Point	15.88	15.82	16.33	15.73	15.34
Tuxedo	17.50	17.70	17.15	17.02	16.80
Woodbury	43.80	44.23	42.75	42.75	41.70
Full Values:					
Haverstraw	2,301,873,618	2,124,146,867	2,104,316,875	2,246,217,626	2,264,010,409
Highlands	13,082,860	12,095,472	11,851,358	11,771,321	11,771,321
Stony Point	1,787,712,840	1,811,342,762	1,752,535,842	1,880,047,216	2,001,721,819
Tuxedo	22,066,514	21,212,836	21,422,414	21,115,494	22,789,083
Woodbury	23,235,249	22,483,697	22,761,752	22,298,033	22,383,355
Total Full Values	<u>\$4,147,971,081</u>	<u>\$3,991,281,634</u>	<u>\$3,912,888,241</u>	<u>\$4,181,449,690</u>	<u>\$4,322,675,987</u>
Tax Rate Per \$1,000 Assessed Value:					
Homestead Rates: (b)					
Haverstraw	\$28.52	\$29.52	\$30.45	\$30.37	\$29.81
Stony Point	188.71	199.25	199.26	198.33	192.33
Non-homestead Rates:					
Haverstraw	39.77	40.52	41.89	41.80	41.44
Highlands	40.78	40.37	41.77	39.94	38.24
Stony Point	257.05	270.73	270.96	269.90	264.45
Tuxedo	223.01	241.77	257.73	248.73	241.30
Woodbury	93.10	96.75	103.40	99.030	97.21
Annual Tax Levy (d)	<u>\$137,494,824</u>	<u>\$137,834,168</u>	<u>\$139,671,890</u>	<u>\$139,596,919</u>	<u>\$141,361,457</u>
Taxes Returned to Counties (c)	<u>\$13,385,597</u>	<u>\$14,587,581</u>	<u>\$14,585,830</u>	<u>\$15,468,5697</u>	N/A (e)
Percent Collected to Return Date (%)	<u>90.26%</u>	<u>89.42%</u>	<u>89.41%</u>	<u>88.91%</u>	N/A (e)

(a) The equalization rates presented are the final equalization rates established by the State Board.

(b) Does not include taxes levied for public library purposes.

(c) Includes amounts due on State lands, which are usually paid by the State after November 15th each year.

(d) Net of STAR reimbursement.

(e) In November of each year the District turns over the uncollected taxes to Rockland County which relieves the taxes in January and makes the District whole in April.

Tax Limit

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

The Tax Levy Limit Law

Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, as amended, (herein referred to as the “Tax Levy Limit Law” or “Law”) modified previous law by imposing a limit on the amount of real property taxes that a school district may levy. Prior to the enactment of the Law, there was no statutory limitation on the amount of real property taxes that a school district could levy if its budget had been approved by a simple majority of its voters. In the event the budget had been defeated by the voters, the school district was required to adopt a contingency budget. Under a contingency budget, school budget increases were limited to the lesser of four percent (4%) of the prior year’s budget or one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the consumer price index (“CPI”).

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

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

Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 (“Chapter 59”) included provisions which provided a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts in 2014 and 2015 and certain municipal units of government in 2015 and 2016. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depended on such jurisdiction’s compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. For the second taxable year of the program, the refundable personal income tax credit for real property taxpayers was additionally contingent upon adoption by the school district or municipal unit of a State approved “government efficiency plan” which demonstrated three-year savings and efficiencies of at least one per cent per year from shared services, cooperation agreements and/or mergers or efficiencies.

Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015 (“Chapter 20”) introduced a new real property tax rebate program that provides state-financed tax rebate checks and credits to taxpayers who are eligible for the STAR exemption in the years 2016-2019. For 2016, eligible taxpayers who resided outside New York City but within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District (“MCTD”) received \$130, and eligible taxpayers who resided outside the MCTD received \$185. Credits in 2017-2019 will vary based on a taxpayer’s personal income level and STAR tax savings. Similar to the Chapter 59 real property tax credit, under Chapter 20 the eligibility of real property taxpayers in each year depends on the school district’s compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. Unlike Chapter 59, however, for taxpayers other than those living in one of the “Big 4” cities only the compliance of the school district in which the taxpayer resides is relevant. Municipal compliance with the Tax Levy Limit Law is only required in the case of the “Big 4” cities that have fiscally dependent school districts. In such cases, the joint school/city levy must remain in compliance with the Tax Levy Limit Law. In either scenario, the relevant jurisdiction (independent school district or joint city/school district) must certify its compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limit Law. While the provisions of Chapter 59 did not, and the provisions of Chapter 20 do not, directly further restrict the taxing power of the affected municipalities, school districts and special districts, Chapter 59 did, and Chapter 20 does, provide an incentive for such tax levies to remain within the tax cap limits established by the Tax Levy Limit Law

Tax Collection Procedures

School taxes are levied by the Board of Education after the adoption of the final budget and completion of the assessment rolls. Such taxes are collected for the District by the tax receivers of the various towns. As compensation for this service, a 1% collection fee is added to all tax bills and retained by the towns. Amounts levied on State property by the District are collected by Rockland County and Orange County, respectively (together the “Counties”). Taxes are due in one installment by September 30 or taxpayers can elect to make installment payments of 50% by September 30, 25% by October 15 and 25% by November 5. Payments may be made without penalty until the 30th of September for all taxpayers. For those taxpayers in the Town of Stony Point a penalty is assessed if the installment plan is selected. After November 5th, the tax receivers return the tax rolls, the warrant and statement of the unpaids to the District. The Board of Education certifies the statement of unpaids and transmits the statement and certification to the Counties by November 15. Unpaid school taxes are relieved by such counties against the respective property owners. Amounts so relieved are included in the next tax bill issued by the Counties. The Counties must remit the full amount of the unpaid taxes to the District by April 1 of the year following the tax levy. **THUS, THE DISTRICT BY LAW IS REASONABLY ASSURED OF RECEIVING 100% OF ITS TAXES IN THE FISCAL YEAR IN WHICH SUCH TAXES WERE LEVIED.** The County has responsibility for conducting tax lien sales and in-rem foreclosure proceedings.

STAR - School Tax Exemption

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

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

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

Approximately 14.0% of the District’s 2016-17 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State. Approximately 14.0% of the District’s 2017-18 school tax levy was exempted by the STAR program and the District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2018 (See “*State Aid*” herein).

Largest Taxpayers

The following table presents the taxable full-value assessments of the District as listed on the latest assessment.

<u>2017-18</u>			
<u>Taxpayer</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Full Valuations</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Full Valuation ⁽¹⁾</u>
Palisades Interstate Park	Park	\$187,863,830	4.3%
NY State Lands	State Lands	170,835,859	4.0
Orange & Rockland	(2) Utility	131,288,447	3.0
Algonquin Gas	Utility	107,479,458	2.5
United Water	Utility	75,516,079	1.7
Berk Cohen Apartments	(2) Apartments	21,000,000	0.5
Verizon	Utility	19,094,466	0.4
Crystal Hill Apartments	Apartments	15,500,000	0.4
Samsondale Plaza, Inc	Retail	12,700,000	0.3
Rosman Center	Commercial	11,046,400	0.3
Total		<u><u>\$752,324,539</u></u>	<u><u>17.4%</u></u>

(1) The total full value for 2017-18 is \$4,322,675,987.

(2) Taxpayer has outstanding tax certiorari. See "*Litigation*" herein.

Source: Town of Haverstraw and Town of Stony Point assessor's offices.

DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS

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

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

Statutory Procedure

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

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

The Local Finance Law also provides a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution, together with a statutory form of notice which, in effect, stops legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution except for alleged constitutional violations. The District has complied with such procedure with respect to the Notes.

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

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

Statutory Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness

The State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the “ORPTS”) annually establishes State Equalization Ratios for all localities in the State, which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. The equalization ratios are used to calculate and distribute certain State aids and are used by many municipalities and school districts to calculate debt contracting limitations. The District is subject to a debt limitation equal to ten per centum of the District's latest full valuation.

The tax assessors for each of the towns served by the District determine the assessed valuation for most taxable real properties in the District. The ORPTS determines the assessed valuation of special franchises and the taxable ceiling of railroad property. Special franchises include assessments on certain specialized equipment of utilities under, above, upon or through public streets or public places. Assessments are made on certain properties which are taxable for school purposes but which are exempt for general municipal purposes.

**Computation of Statutory
Debt Contracting Limitation
As of May 16, 2018**

Town	Assessed Valuations (a)	Equalization Rate (b)	Full Valuations
Haverstraw	\$2,256,086,373	99.65%	\$2,264,010,409
Highlands	12,477,600	106.00	11,771,321
Stony Point	307,064,127	15.34	2,001,721,819
Tuxedo	3,828,566	16.80	22,789,083
Woodbury	9,333,859	41.70	22,383,355
Total Full Valuation			<u>\$4,322,675,987</u>
Debt-Contracting Limitation: (10% of Full Valuation)			<u>\$ 432,267,598</u>

- (a) Town assessment rolls completed in 2017 for taxes levied in 2018.
(b) ORPTS.

**Statement of Debt Limit and Net Indebtedness
As of May 16, 2018**

	Amount	Percentage
Debt Contracting Limitation:	\$432,267,598	100.00%
Gross Indebtedness: ⁽¹⁾		
Serial Bonds	186,255,000	43.09
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>7,565,000</u>	<u>1.75</u>
Gross Indebtedness	<u>193,820,000</u>	<u>44.84</u>
Exclusions and Deductions ⁽²⁾	<u>-0-</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Net Indebtedness	<u>193,820,000</u>	<u>44.84</u>
Net Debt Contracting Margin	<u>\$238,447,598</u>	<u>55.16</u>

- (1) The District has an energy performance contract lease outstanding in the amount of \$4,453,079 as of May 16, 2018, which is not included in the calculation of net indebtedness of the District.
(2) The District estimates that it will receive approximately \$28.8 million in State aid to pay the principal portion of all debt issued for school building improvements. Such estimates have not been certified by the State Education Department and, therefore, no deduction has been taken to determine the District's debt limit. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the school 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 outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes.

Short-Term Indebtedness

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the District is authorized to issue short-term indebtedness, in the form of notes specified in such statute, to finance both capital and operating purposes.

Bond anticipation notes may be sold to finance capital projects upon the approval of a proposition of the voters of the District and following the adoption of a bond resolution. Generally, bond anticipation notes are issued in the anticipation of the sale of bonds at some future date and may be renewed from time to time up to five years from the date of the first note. Notes may not be renewed after the second year unless there is a principal payment on such notes from a source other than the proceeds of bonds. In no event, may bond anticipation notes be renewed after the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were originally issued.

The District is also authorized by law to issue tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes to provide cash for operating expenditures. Borrowings for this purpose are governed by the provisions of the Local Finance Law and U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Generally, Notes may be renewed from time to time but not beyond three years in the case of revenue anticipation notes or five years for tax anticipation notes. Budget notes may be issued to finance current operating expenditures for which there is no appropriation or the amount so appropriated is not sufficient. Generally, the amount of budget notes issued may not exceed 5% of the budget and must be redeemed in the next fiscal year. Deficiency notes may be issued to finance a revenue shortfall.

Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

The District has not issued tax or revenue anticipation notes during the last ten fiscal years.

Bond Anticipation Notes

The District has \$7,565,000 of bond anticipation notes outstanding. Proceeds of the Notes together with \$130,000 of funds on hand, will be used to redeem these notes.

Energy Performance Contract Lease

The District has an energy performance contract lease outstanding in the amount of \$4,453,079. Payments totaling \$552,345 are due each year through final maturity in fiscal year ending June 30, 2027.

Trend of Capital Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the capital indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the last five fiscal years.

	<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Bonded Indebtedness ⁽¹⁾	\$222,225,000	\$214,790,000	\$212,409,941	\$202,469,941	\$194,105,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>10,504,154</u>	<u>8,296,517</u>	<u>8,050,213</u>
Total Outstanding Indebtedness	<u>\$222,225,000</u>	<u>\$214,790,000</u>	<u>\$222,914,095</u>	<u>\$210,766,458</u>	<u>\$202,155,213</u>

(1) Excludes refunded bonds.

Overlapping and Underlying Debt

In addition to the District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the District. The estimated net outstanding indebtedness (bonds and notes) of such political subdivisions, based on information furnished by such entities, but not independently verified, is as follows:

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Indebtedness As of May 16, 2018

Gross Direct Indebtedness	\$193,820,000
Exclusions and Deductions	<u>0</u>
Net Direct Indebtedness	<u>\$193,820,000</u>

<u>Overlapping Units (1)</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>Net Overlapping Indebtedness</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable To District</u>	<u>Amount Applicable To District</u>
Rockland County	04-17-18	\$450,745,214	11.49%	\$ 51,790,625
Town of Haverstraw	06-16-17	31,305,000	71.25	22,304,813
Town of Stony Point	06-16-17	17,768,682	100.00	17,768,682
Village of Haverstraw	01-02-18	20,175,000	100.00	20,175,000
Village of W. Haverstraw	12-15-17	1,995,000	100.00	<u>1,995,000</u>
Total				\$114,034,120

(1) Table excludes the County of Orange and the towns of Highlands, Tuxedo and Woodbury as statistically insignificant. All of the lands in Orange County and in these towns which lie in the District are part of the State parks system.

Source: Electronic Municipal Market Access system (EMMA) and New York State Office of the State Comptroller.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain debt ratios relating to the District's debt as of May 16, 2018.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Debt Per Capita (a)</u>	<u>Debt to Estimated Full Value (b)</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$193,820,000	\$3,866	4.48%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	307,854,120	6,141	7.12

(a) The District's 2016 population is estimated at 50,129.

(b) The District's full valuation of taxable real estate for fiscal Year 2017-18 is \$4,322,675,987.

Authorized But Unissued Debt

The District has no authorized and unissued. The District is considering an energy performance contract estimated at \$12 million for upgrades to its facilities which is expected to be financed in the second half of 2018.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table presents the debt service requirements to maturity on the District's outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness, exclusive of refunded bonds.

Schedule of Debt Service Requirements

Year Ending June 30:	<u>Outstanding Indebtedness</u>			Cumulative Principal Paid
	<u>Principal Payments</u>	<u>Interest Payments</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	
2018 (1)	\$ 8,480,000	\$ 7,510,925	\$ 15,990,925	4.4%
2019	8,795,000	7,145,025	15,940,025	8.9
2020	8,240,000	6,787,900	15,027,900	13.1
2021	7,880,000	6,446,388	14,326,388	17.2
2022	8,240,000	6,062,263	14,302,263	21.4
2023	8,610,000	5,660,688	14,270,688	25.9
2024	9,000,000	5,230,288	14,230,288	30.5
2025	9,450,000	4,779,463	14,229,463	35.4
2026	9,905,000	4,322,259	14,227,259	40.5
2027	10,390,000	3,921,356	14,311,356	45.8
2028	10,845,000	3,576,781	14,421,781	
2029	11,300,000	3,231,506	14,531,506	
2030	11,770,000	2,881,388	14,651,388	
2031	11,810,000	2,521,700	14,331,700	
2032	9,005,000	2,103,894	11,108,894	
2033	9,360,000	1,738,419	11,098,419	
2034	9,700,000	1,390,519	11,090,519	
2035	10,050,000	1,032,269	11,082,269	
2036	10,435,000	636,284	11,071,284	
2037	10,840,000	215,525	11,055,525	
Totals	<u><u>\$194,105,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$77,194,840</u></u>	<u><u>\$271,299,840</u></u>	

(1) As of May 16, 2018, the District has paid \$7,850,000 in principal and \$7,491,369 in interest due on serial bonds for the fiscal year ending May 16, 2018.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Economic Development

There are several significant developments which are expected to add to the tax base in the District over the next several years. Sepectra Energy Gas pipeline has received approval to complete a section of line running from the Town of Ramapo to the Hudson River and passing through the Towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point. The current line runs from Texas to Massachusetts. Lake Champlain Electric has received approval for construction in 2016 for a line through the District in order to complete a connection from the Canadian border to Queens, New York.

NRG Bowline, LLC currently has a payment in lieu of taxes ("PILOT") with the District of \$1.635 million annually through the 2021-22 fiscal year. If, however, any capital improvements are made to the property the current PILOT agreement would be renegotiated and either increased or NRG Bowline, LLC could be restored to the tax roll.

In addition, there is a 100 unit rental unit development currently being constructed in the Town of Haverstraw which is expected to add an estimated \$5 million of assessed value to the Town.

Population

Population Trend

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town of Haverstraw</u>	<u>Town of Stony Point</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
1970	25,311	12,704	229,903	18,241,391
1980	31,929	12,838	259,530	17,558,165
1990	32,712	12,814	265,475	17,990,778
2000	33,811	14,244	286,753	18,976,457
2010	36,634	15,059	311,687	19,378,102
2016	37,344	15,381	326,780	19,745,289

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Income

Per Capita Money Income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Town of Haverstraw	\$30,080	\$30,627	1.8%
Town of Stony Point	38,594	39,805	3.1
County	34,304	35,557	3.6
State	30,948	34,212	10.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Median Income of Families - 2016

	<u>Median Income</u>	<u>Income Groups - % of Families</u>				
		<u>Under \$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000 -49,999</u>	<u>\$50,000 -74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000 -99,999</u>	<u>\$100,00 Or More</u>
Town of Haverstraw	\$ 84,299	14.2%	15.9%	15.0%	13.7%	41.2%
Town of Stony Point	112,738	6.0	9.0	11.5	16.4	57.2
County	101,398	11.7	12.7	12.1	12.6	51.0
State	74,036	15.5	18.6	16.5	13.2	34.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Housing Data

The following tables present information for the Towns of Haverstraw and Stony Point, the County and the State is not necessarily representative of the District as a whole.

Housing Stock

	<u>Number of Units</u>			<u>% Change</u>	
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2000-2010</u>	<u>2010-2016</u>
Town of Haverstraw	11,553	12,809	12,408	10.9%	(3.1)%
Town of Stony Point	4,951	5,569	5,517	12.5	(0.9)
County	94,973	104,057	104,651	9.6	0.6
State	7,679,307	8,108,103	8,191,568	5.6	1.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

**Median Housing Values and Rentals
2016**

	% Constructed 2010-2016	Median Value	Median Rent	Occupancy Status		
		Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant
Town of Haverstraw	0.9%	\$299,000	\$1,382	57.6%	38.9%	3.4%
Town of Stony Point	0.4	372,000	1,428	77.8	14.8	7.4
County	1.6	420,700	1,367	65.2	29.4	5.4
State	1.3	286,300	1,159	47.5	41.2	11.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Employment

Average Unemployment Rates

Year	Town of Haverstraw	County	State	United States
2013	7.8%	6.3%	7.7%	7.6%
2014	6.7	5.2	6.3	6.3
2015	5.7	4.5	5.3	5.4
2016	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.9
2017	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.4
2018: ⁽¹⁾				
Jan	6.9	4.7	5.1	4.5
Feb	6.8	5.0	5.1	4.4
Mar	6.5	4.5	4.8	4.1

(1) Monthly Rates. Rates not seasonally adjusted.
Source: New York State Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(The remainder of this page has been intentionally left blank.)

Larger Commercial and Industrial Employers in the County

<u>Name</u>	<u>Industry or Business</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
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	981
Verizon Wireless	Communications	850
Northern Services Group	Nursing Home	832
St. Dominic's Home	Nursing Home	820
Orange & Rockland Utilities	Public Utility	819
A & T Healthcare	Health Care	800
Nice-Pak Products, Inc.	Paper Manufacturing	753
ARC of Rockland	Health Care	715
Pfizer, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	700
Camp Venture, Inc.	Health Services	680
Par Pharmaceutical, Inc.	Pharmaceuticals	635
Community Home Health&Aide Svc, Inc	Health Care	600
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory	Earth Sciences Research	560
Hudson Valley Dev Disabilities Services	Health Services	523
Chestnut Ridge Transportation, Inc.	Transportation	456
Intercos America, Inc.	Cosmetic Manufacturing	450
Friedwald Center for Rehab & Nursing	Health Services	437
Rockland Bakery Inc.	Commercial	400
Aluf Plastics, A Division of API	Commercial	385

Source: Rockland County Official Statement dated April 25, 2018.

END OF APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

**UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS**

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HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

AS OF JUNE 30:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ASSETS					
Unrestricted Cash	\$ 55,623,962	\$ 53,994,412	\$ 56,088,161	\$ 42,690,468	\$ 32,652,737
Restricted Cash	196,561	321,586	163,886	12,299,934	32,438,853
Accounts Receivable	0	0	0	0	33,628
State and Federal Aid Receivable	3,077,926	3,310,597	3,372,439	3,784,647	3,280,950
Due From Other Funds	4,180,639	3,497,634	2,831,047	4,554,072	2,028,542
Due From Other Governments	504,209	316,847	333,073	862,794	539,581
Other Receivables (Net)	3,061	4,890	43,022	34,626	0
Total Assets	\$ 63,586,358	\$ 61,445,966	\$ 62,831,628	\$ 64,226,541	\$ 70,974,291
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities (1)	\$ 1,172,624	\$ 2,107,360	\$ 2,148,814	\$ 3,380,325	\$ 4,156,237
Accrued Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Due To Other Funds	0	0	2,087	993	124,771
Accrued Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Due To Retirement Systems	10,774,291	14,139,392	14,947,545	11,369,040	10,030,890
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	0	0	2,814,154	606,517	485,213
Deferred Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	11,946,915	16,246,752	19,912,600	15,356,875	14,797,111
Fund Equity:					
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	1,471,040	1,471,803	4,289,646	2,754,951	2,755,144
Tax Reduction	0	0	0	0	1,436,356
Tax Certiorari	9,910,530 (2)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0	18,702,400
Unemployment Insurance	733,958	733,958	733,958	733,958	733,958
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	4,078,746	3,666,550	2,879,025	2,879,025	2,879,025
Retirement Contribution	1,432,000	1,432,000	1,432,000	5,932,000	5,932,000
Assigned to:					
Other Purposes	6,308,829	4,781,160	5,978,261	7,403,800	6,987,779
Instruction	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0
Subsequent Years' Expenditures	19,451,569	15,252,757	12,264,648	12,567,876	8,083,219
Unassigned	8,252,771	17,860,986	15,341,490	16,598,056	8,667,329
Total Fund Equity	51,639,443	45,199,214	42,919,028	48,869,666	56,177,210
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 63,586,358	\$ 61,445,966	\$ 62,831,628	\$ 64,226,541	\$ 70,974,321

(1) For 2016 and 2017, Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities have been combined.

(2) The Board of Education voted to liquidate the tax certiorari reserve fund to provide revenues for the 2014-15 budget .

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the District.

Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the District's audited financial statements are available upon request to the District.

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REVENUES:					
Real Property Taxes	\$ 112,186,940	\$ 116,856,497	\$ 118,183,244	\$ 119,690,112	\$ 119,820,570
Other Tax Items	20,458,694	20,883,322	21,589,343	22,115,498	22,207,087
Non-Property Taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Charges For Services	482,739	169,706	168,019	637,838	478,031
Use Of Money And Property	483,103	453,001	387,106	800,885	831,706
Sale Of Property And					
Compensation For Loss	517,810	48,427	164,651	230,563	1,507,806
State Aid	43,379,074	49,786,510	52,919,104	58,157,583	58,587,496
Proceeds From Bonds	0	0	5,069,941	0	0
Medicaid Reimbursement	18,906	71,825	99,312	104,589	160,519
Federal Aid	3,583	0	49,063	0	0
Miscellaneous	3,304,523	3,271,427	3,564,596	4,054,656	3,945,442
Total Revenues	180,835,372	191,540,715	202,194,379	205,791,724	207,538,657
EXPENDITURES:					
	43,382,657	49,786,510	52,968,167	58,157,583	58,587,496
Current:					
General Support	18,375,524	18,732,982	24,290,990	20,046,428	18,740,602
Instruction	101,008,070	102,193,803	101,028,724	104,367,495	102,774,113
Pupil Transportation	10,544,088	10,875,028	11,219,837	11,353,305	11,623,618
Community Services	53	100	0	0	0
Employee Benefits	46,580,526	48,991,962	50,687,277	48,659,587	49,751,216
Debt Service	17,048,674	17,003,478	17,078,018	16,620,848	17,102,036
Total Expenditures	193,556,935	197,797,353	204,304,846	201,047,663	199,991,585
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(12,721,563)	(6,256,638)	(2,110,467)	4,744,061	7,547,072
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Issuance of Long-Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Transfers - In	0	0	10,568	1,385,052	9,640
Operating Transfers - Out	(171,908)	(183,591)	(180,287)	(178,475)	(249,198)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(171,908)	(183,591)	(169,719)	1,206,577	(239,558)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(12,893,471)	(6,440,229)	(2,280,186)	5,950,638	7,307,514
Fund Equity - Beginning of Year	64,532,914	51,639,443	45,199,214	42,919,028	48,869,666
Prior Period Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Equity - End of Year	51,639,443	45,199,214	42,919,028	48,869,666	56,177,180

The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the audited financial statements of the District. Such presentation, however, has not been audited. Complete copies of the District's audited financial statements are available upon request to the District.

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF BUDGETED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
GENERAL FUND
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION

	<u>ADOPTED</u> <u>2017-18</u>	<u>ADOPTED</u> <u>2018-19</u>
ESTIMATED REVENUES:		
Real Property Taxes (1)	\$ 143,259,090	\$ 150,236,913
Charges For Services	180,000	180,000
Use of Money and Property	440,000	420,000
Miscellaneous	330,000	350,000
State Sources	<u>64,351,791</u>	<u>65,992,989</u>
 Total Estimated Revenues	 <u>208,560,881</u>	 <u>217,179,902</u>
 Appropriated Fund Balance	 <u>8,083,219</u>	 <u>6,012,828</u>
 Total Estimated Revenues and Other Financing Sources	 <u>\$ 216,644,100</u>	 <u>\$ 223,192,730</u>
APPROPRIATIONS:		
General Support	20,438,633	20,698,242
Instruction	109,371,626	112,663,759
Pupil Transportation	12,987,002	13,673,915
Community Services	100	100
Employee Benefits	56,474,593	58,655,342
Debt Service	<u>17,182,146</u>	<u>17,151,372</u>
 Total Appropriations	 <u>216,454,100</u>	 <u>222,842,730</u>
 Other Financing Uses: Interfund Transfers - Out	 <u>190,000</u>	 <u>350,000</u>
 Total Appropriations and Other Financing Uses	 <u>\$ 216,644,100</u>	 <u>\$ 223,192,730</u>

(1) Includes STAR reimbursement.

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APPENDIX C

**LINK TO
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2017**

Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) website
of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”)
at the following link:

<https://emma.msrb.org/ER1101624-ER853139-ER1262455.pdf>

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

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

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APPENDIX D

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

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FORM OF BOND COUSEL OPINION

June 21, 2018

The Board of Education of
Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District,
in the Counties of Rockland and Orange, New York

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District (the “School District”), in the Counties of Rockland and Orange, a school district of the State of New York in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of a \$7,435,000 Bond Anticipation Notes for EXCEL Purposes- 2018 (the “Notes”), dated and delivered on the date hereof.

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

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

1. The Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the School District for which the School District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to such Notes 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 representations 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; such interest, however, is included in the adjusted current earnings of certain corporations for purposes of calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2018. [Bond counsel further is of the opinion that, for any Notes having original issue discount (a “Discount Note”), original issue discount that has accrued and is properly allocable to the owners of the Discount Note 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.]

The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Notes in order that the interest on the Notes be and remain excludable from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. These requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and expenditure of proceeds of the Notes, restrictions on the investment of proceeds of the Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, the School District will execute a Tax Certificate relating to the Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes 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 Notes, 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 Notes.

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

Very truly yours,

APPENDIX E

FORM OF UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

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UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICES OF EVENTS

Section 1. Definitions

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

“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 Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District, in the Counties of Rockland and Orange, a school district of the State of New York.

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

“Purchaser” shall mean the financial institution referred to in the Certificate of Determination, executed by the President of the Board of Education as of June 21, 2018.

“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 \$7,435,000 Bond Anticipation Notes for EXCEL Purposes-2018, dated June 21, 2018, maturing on June 21, 2019, 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; and
- (14) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

(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 **June 21, 2018**.

HAVERSTRAW-STONY POINT CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

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