FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT

RENEWAL ISSUE | **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

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

$10,750,047

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$10,750,047 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (Renewals)

(the "Notes")

Dated: June 27, 2022 | **Due: June 27, 2023**

At an Interest Rate of 4.000% to Yield 2.300%
CUSIP #006614 EG2

The Notes are general obligations of the Addison Central School District, Steuben County, New York (the "School District"), all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein. The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity.

The Notes are issued in book-entry-only form and 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, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,047. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in Federal Funds by the District to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The District will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein).

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, of New York City. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, or at such place as may be agreed upon with the purchaser on or about June 27, 2022.

June 16, 2022

THIS REVISED COVER SUPPLEMENTS THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT DATED JUNE 7, 2022 RELATING TO THE OBLIGATIONS THEREOF DESCRIBED THEREIN AND HEREIN BY INCLUDING CERTAIN INFORMATION OMITTED FROM SUCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12. OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH ON THE REVISED COVER, THE REVISION OF THE "PURPOSE OF ISSUE" "DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS", "DEBT STATEMENT SUMMARY", "CAPITAL PROJECT PLANS" AND "RATINGS" SECTIONS, AND THE REVISION OF THE DATED DATE ON PAGE 31, THERE HAVE BEEN NO REVISIONS TO SAID OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

OPPENHEIMER & CO.

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2021-2022 BOARD OF EDUCATION

MICHELLE TERWILLIGER
President

JOHN STIERLY
Vice President

DEB FLINT
JIM MITCHELL
KIM RAYESKI
ALAN SPECHT
MARTY WHEELER

* * * * *

JOSEPH DIOGUARDI
Superintendent

RICH EVERLY
School Business Administrator

KIM DYKES
Treasurer

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE, LLP
Bond Counsel

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
250 South Clinton Street, Suite 502
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 752-0051
www.fiscaladvisors.com

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK

Relating To

$10,750,047 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (Renewals)

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and appendices, has been prepared by the Addison Central School District, Steuben County, New York (the "School District" or "District", "County", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $10,750,047 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (Renewals) (the "Notes").

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

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

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

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

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

Holders of any series of notes or bonds of the District may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

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 as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the District has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the District subject to such taxation by the District, without limitation as to rate or amount.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay "interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted" prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (the "Tax Levy Limitation Law" or "Chapter 97"). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

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 is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the District's power to increase its annual tax levy, with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See "TAX INFORMATION - Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

> "A pledge of the City's faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the City's revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City's "faith and credit" is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the City's general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, "faith" and "credit" are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean… So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City's power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted… While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded".

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank (1976) case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds and notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution, which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank (1976) Court noted, the term "faith and credit" in its context is "not qualified in any way". Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977) the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, "with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations." According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution "requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness."

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 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 New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York 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.

THE NOTES

Description of the Notes

The Notes are general obligations of the School District, and will contain a pledge of its faith and credit for the payment of the principal thereof and interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2: Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount. See "NATURE OF OBLIGATION" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes will be dated June 27, 2022 and will mature June 27, 2023. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity. The District will act as Paying Agent for the Notes.

The Notes will be issued in registered form at the option of the Purchaser(s) either (i) registered in the name of the purchaser, or (ii) registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Purpose of Issue

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York, including among others, the Education Law and the Local Finance Law and a bond resolution of the School District dated January 24, 2017 authorizing the issuance of $18,970,000 serial bonds to finance the cost of the construction of additions and reconstruction of various School District buildings and facilities at a maximum estimated cost of $22,970,000. (the "Capital Project"). The balance of the Capital Project will be financed with the expenditure of $4,000,000 of capital reserve fund monies.

The proceeds of the Notes, with $1,136,690 budgeted principal reduction and $1,400,000 unappropriated fund balance of the District will partially redeem and renew the $13,286,737 bond anticipation notes maturing June 28, 2022 for the Capital Project.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the School District, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, or the School 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 School 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 School District. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

THE SCHOOL 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 SCHOOL 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.

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

Certificated Notes Under Certain Circumstances

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

The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, except for one necessary odd denomination which is or includes $5,047. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable, at the option of the School District at the office of the School District Clerk or at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York. The Notes will remain not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturity date.

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THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The Addison Central School District is located in the Towns of Addison, Cameron, Canisteo, Erwin, Lindley, Rathbone, Thurston, Troupsburg, Tuscarora and Woodhull and the Village of Addison in Steuben County, NY. The District is generally residential and agricultural in nature. Employment opportunities are available within the District, and in nearby Corning, Painted Post, Hornell, and Elmira.

Major highways serving the District include State Highways 86 and 15, which connect the District with, the "Southern Tier Expressway" providing easy access to Corning and Elmira. Bus and rail service are available in Corning, while air transportation is available at the Elmira-Corning Regional Airport and the Corning-Painted Post Airport for business aircraft.

The area is noted for its outdoor recreational opportunities, including hunting, fishing, camping, and boating. There are several 18-hole golf courses nearby. Major shopping areas are within a 40-minute drive in the greater Corning-Elmira area. The District is approximately a 10-minute drive away from the one of New York State's largest tourist attractions – the Corning Museum of Glass.

The District provides public education for grades Pre-K to 12. Opportunities for higher education are available at nearby Cornell University, Ithaca College, Elmira College, SUNY Binghamton, Keuka College, SUNY Alfred, Corning Community College and Alfred University are also within close proximity.

Source: District officials.

District Population

The estimated population of the School District is 6,764. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey data.)

Larger Employers

The larger employers located within the area in and around the District include:

Employer Name	Type	Number of Employees
Addison Central School District	Public Education	241
Corning, Inc.	Manufacturing	120
Two Rivers Timber	Manufacturing	26
Armstrong Telephone	Utility	18
Kwik Fill Markets	Retail Store	15

Source: District officials.

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Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020	2000	2006-2010	2016-2020
Towns of:						
Addison	$ 15,473	$ 20,731	$ 22,871	$ 37,813	$ 50,309	$ 62,188
Cameron	15,455	16,043	23,278	37,411	50,625	61,667
Canisteo	15,162	21,368	32,220	41,859	46,886	74,846
Erwin	27,192	34,848	46,330	57,169	52,569	113,750
Lindley	15,625	21,054	32,686	41,250	50,000	81,711
Rathbone	13,102	16,156	24,641	35,000	52,986	54,375
Thurston	13,725	21,723	26,744	39,602	48,523	77,955
Troupsburg	11,982	14,199	22,761	17,159	56,500	60,750
Tuscarora	13,906	19,108	26,586	32,054	35,795	72,895
Woodhull	13,674	16,684	21,425	34,583	46,875	51,484
County of:						
Steuben	18,197	23,279	30,844	41,940	52,867	68,744
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	40,898	51,691	67,405	87,270

Note: 2017-2021 American Community Survey estimates are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 census, 2006-2010 and 2016-2020 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Averages

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Steuben County	6.3%	5.8%	5.7%	4.9%	4.6%	7.9%	5.0%
New York State	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.0	9.9%	6.9%

2022 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Steuben County	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	3.4%	N/A	N/A
New York State	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	4.2%	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for May and June 2022 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: Department of Labor, State of New York. (Note: Figures not seasonally adjusted).

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 School Business Administrator and the District Treasurer.

District Organization

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

The legislative power of the District is vested in the Board of Education (the "Board"). Under current law, an election is held within the District boundaries on the third Tuesday of May each year to elect members of the Board. Board members are generally elected for a term of five years.

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

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

Budgetary Procedures and Recent Budget Votes

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares or causes to be prepared a tentative budget of the School District for the ensuing fiscal year. A public hearing on such budget is held not less than seven and not more than fourteen days prior to the vote. The Board of Education causes notice of such public hearing to be published four times beginning seven weeks prior to the vote.

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

If the proposed budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education may resubmit the original budget or a revised budget to the voters on the 3rd Tuesday in June, or adopt a contingency budget (which would provide for ordinary contingent expenses, including debt service) that levies a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy).

If the resubmitted and/or revised budget is not approved by the required margin, the Board of Education must adopt a budget that requires a tax levy no greater than that of the prior fiscal year (i.e. a 0% increase in the tax levy). Clarification may be needed to determine whether a Board of Education must adopt a budget that requires the same tax levy amount as used in the prior fiscal year, or whether changes to the levy are permitted for such purposes as the permitted school district exclusions or the tax base growth factor. For a complete discussion of Chapter 97, see "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on June 16, 2020 by a vote of 316 in favor and 130 against. The budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year was within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget included a zero percent tax levy increase, which was below the District tax levy limit for the 2020-21 fiscal year.

The budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 18, 2021 by a vote of 111 in favor and 31 against. The budget for the 2021-22 fiscal year was within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget included a 1.00% tax levy increase which was within the District tax levy limit for the 2021-22 fiscal year.

The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 17, 2022 by a vote of 233 in favor and 147 against. The budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year is within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget includes no tax levy increase which within the District tax levy limit for the 2022-23 fiscal year.

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Investment Policy

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

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

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

State law and School District policy does not permit the School District to enter into reverse repurchase agreements or make other derivative type investments.

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

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2022-23 fiscal year, approximately 75.19% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

The State is not constitutionally obligated to maintain or continue State aid to the District. No assurance can be given that present State aid levels will be maintained in the future. State budgetary restrictions which could eliminate or substantially reduce State aid could have a material adverse effect upon the District, requiring either a counterbalancing increase in revenues from other sources to the extent available, or a curtailment of expenditures.

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

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.

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. 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.

Federal aid received by the State

President Biden has signed into law the American Rescue Plan, a $1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package that includes $350 billion to state, local and territorial governments to keep their frontline workers employed, distribute the vaccine, increase testing, reopen schools and maintain vital services. The American Rescue Plan also includes an additional $1,400 payment to eligible individuals and families, enhanced unemployment aid, rental and utility assistance to low and moderate income households, an increase in food stamp benefits, additional funding for child care and an increase in child care tax credits.

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for other 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 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 general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 outbreak. The District expects to receive approximately $5 million in federal funds from the American Rescue Plan and CARES Act.

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 new 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.

Building Aid

A portion of the District's State aid consists of building aid which is related to outstanding indebtedness for capital project purposes. In order to receive building aid, the District must have building plans and specifications approved by the Facilities Planning Unit of the State Education Department. A maximum construction and incidental cost allowance is computed for each building project that takes into account a pupil construction cost allowance and assigned pupil capacity. For each project financed with debt obligations, a bond percentage is computed. The bond percentage is derived from the ratio of total approved cost allowances to the total principal borrowed. Approved cost allowances are estimated until a project final cost report is completed.

Aid on debt service is generally paid in the current fiscal year provided such debt service is reported to the Commissioner of Education by November 15 of that year. Any debt service in excess of amounts reported by November 15 will not be aided until the following fiscal year. The building aid received is equal to the approved building expense, or bond percent, times the building aid ratio that is assigned to the District. The building aid ratio is calculated based on a formula that involves the full valuation per pupil in the District compared to a State-wide average.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1963, the District is eligible to receive a Building Aid Estimate from the New York State Department of Education. Since the gross indebtedness of the District is within the debt limit, the District is not required to apply for a Building Aid Estimate. Based on 2022-23 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 92.7% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. (See also "State Aid" herein).

The State building aid ratio is calculated each year based upon a formula which reflects Resident Weighted Average Daily Attendance (RWADA) and the full value per pupil compared with the State average. Consequently, the estimated aid will vary over the life of each issue. State building aid is further dependent upon the continued apportionment of funds by the State Legislature.

State aid history:

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

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

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget increased State aid to education by $1.1 billion, including a $700 million increase in Foundation Aid, bringing the total amount of State aid to education to $25.8 billion or an increase of 4.4%. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full, as is the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget continued to link school aid increases for 2017-18 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. The State 2017-18 Enacted Budget allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the federal government are less than what was expected. The Legislature then will have 90 days to approve the Governor's plan.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State 2018-19 Enacted Budget included nearly $1 billion in additional education funding, representing a 3.9% increase over 2017-18. Approximately $859 million of that increase is comprised of traditional public school aid, including increased Foundation Aid and full-funding of expense-based aids. Formula-based school aid now stands at $26.03 billion statewide, a 3.4% increase over the last year. The State 2018-19 Enacted Budget included an increase of $618 million in Foundation Aid for school districts. Foundation Aid totaled nearly $17.8 billion statewide. For the seventh consecutive year, the Foundation Aid increase was distributed using a one year, off formula methodology. The State 2018-19 Enacted Budget guaranteed that all school districts received an increase in Foundation Aid over their 2017-18 levels. $50 million of the Foundation Aid increase was "set aside" for certain school districts to fund community schools. The State 2018-19 Enacted Budget fully funded all expense-based aid for 2018-19, including building, transportation, BOCES and special education aid. These categories serve as State reimbursements for school district expenses made in the prior year, based on school district-specific aid ratios. A total of $240 million was approved for increases in all expense-based aids in 2018-19. The State 2018-19 Enacted Budget allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the federal government were less than what was expected.

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

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

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

School district fiscal year (2022-2023): The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget provides $31.5 billion in State funding to school districts for the 2022-23 school year, the highest level of State aid ever. This represents an increase of $2.1 billion or 7.2 percent compared to the 2021-22 school year, and includes a $1.5 billion or 7.7 percent Foundation Aid increase. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget also programs $14 billion of federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief funds to public schools. This funding, available for use over multiple years, is designed to assist public schools to reopen for in-person instruction, address learning loss, and respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs due to the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic. The State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget allocates $100 million over two years for a new State matching fund for school districts with the highest needs to support efforts to address student well-being and learning loss. In addition, the State's 2022-23 Enacted Budget increases federal funds by $125 million to expand access to full-day prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children in school districts statewide in the 2022-23 school year.

State Aid Litigation

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

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

In school district fiscal year 2009-2010, foundation aid funding was frozen by the State Legislature to the prior fiscal year level, and in the fiscal year thereafter foundation aid funding was reduced through a “gap elimination adjustment” as described above, and other aid adjustments. The final phase-in of foundation aid as originally projected has not occurred as of this date. See “*School district fiscal year (2021-2022)”* and *“School district fiscal year (2022-2023)”* herein.

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

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

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State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years and the current budgeted figures comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues [1]	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2016-2017	$ 28,735,116	$ 20,486,640	71.29%
2017-2018	29,500,219	21,058,769	71.39
2018-2019	30,144,448	21,843,015	72.46
2019-2020	30,167,151	21,945,783	72.75
2020-2021	32,446,449	23,483,418	72.38
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	33,087,080	24,955,425	75.42
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	32,842,863	24,695,264	75.19

[1] General Fund only. Does not include interfund transfers or appropriated fund balance.

Source: Audited financial statements for fiscal years 2016-2017 through and including 2020-2021 and the budgetS of the District for the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

District Facilities

The District currently operates the following facilities:

Name	Grades	Capacity [1]	Year(s) Built
Middle School/High School	5-12	700	1927, 2016
Valley Elementary	Pre-K	120	1958, 2016
Tuscarora Elementary	K-5	600	1958, 2016

[1] The capacity figures assume that every classroom is full every period.

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2017-2018	1,097	2022-2023	1,112
2018-2019	1,145	2023-2024	1,120
2019-2020	1,211	2024-2025	1,117
2020-2021	1,110	2025-2026	1,122
2021-2022	1,060	2026-2027	1,118

Source: District officials.

Employees

The District employs a total of approximately 241 employees with representation by various unions as follows:

Employees Represented	Union Representation	Contract Expiration Date
124	Addison Teachers' Association	June 30, 2022 [1]
4	Addison Administrative Association	June 30, 2022 [1]
105	Addison CSEA Unit of Steuben County	June 30, 2024
8	Addison Non-Union Employees	June 30, 2024

[1] Currently under negotiation.

Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

The District is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The actual contributions for the last five years and budgeted figures for the 2022-23 fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2017-2018	$ 332,118	$ 882,970
2018-2019	276,368	843,290
2019-2020	376,312	793,227
2020-2021	471,620	878,623
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	515,673	920,994
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	460,086	1,061,313

Source: District records.

The annual required pension contribution is due February 1 annually with the ability to pre-pay on December 15 at a discount. The District pre-pays this cost annually.

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

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2019 to 2023) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2018-19	14.9%	10.62%
2019-20	14.6	8.86
2020-21	14.6	9.53
2021-22	16.2	9.80
2022-23	11.6	10.29*

* Estimated

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

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

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

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

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law on March 31, 2019, will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding/offsetting the cost of TRS contributions. School districts may pay into such fund, during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The School District established such reserve fund in the 2019 fiscal year.

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

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits. It should also be noted that the District provides employment healthcare benefits to various categories of former employees. These costs may be expected to rise substantially in the future. There is now an accounting rule that will require governmental entities, such as the District, to account for employment healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB 45") of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), described below, requires such accounting.

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

OPEB. OPEB refers to "other post-employment benefits," meaning other than pension benefits, disability benefits and OPEB consist primarily of health care benefits, and may include other benefits such as disability benefits and life insurance. Until now, these benefits have generally been administered on a pay-as-you-go basis and have not been reported as a liability on governmental financial statements.

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

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

The District contracted with an actuarial firm to calculate its first actuarial valuation under GASB 75 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020 and 2021.

Balance beginning at:	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020
	$ 439,846,096	$ 471,127,153
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	15,041,748	19,430,701
Interest on total OPEB liability	15,675,960	10,681,987
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(67,907,863)	-
Changes in Assumptions or other inputs	82,599,251	3,955,632
Benefit payments	(14,128,039)	(14,499,344)
Net Changes	$ 31,281,057	$ 19,568,976
Balance ending at:	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021
	$ 471,127,153	**$ 490,696,129**

Source: Audited financial statements of the District. The above table is not audited. For additional information regarding the District's OPEB liability for fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, see "APPENDIX – E" attached hereto.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

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

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

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

New York State Comptroller Reports of Examination

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

There are no recent State Comptrollers audits of the District nor any that are currently in progress or pending release.

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

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "Significant Fiscal Stress", in "Moderate Fiscal Stress," as "Susceptible 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 reports of the State Comptroller for the 2019 through 2021 fiscal years of the District are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2021	No Designation	3.3
2020	No Designation	0.0
2019	No Designation	0.0

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of the accuracy of the information therein, nor incorporation herein by reference.

Other Information

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

The District is in compliance with the procedure for the publication of the estoppel notice with respect to the Notes as provided in Title 6 of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law.

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

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

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

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Assessed Valuations

Year of District Tax Roll	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Towns of:					
Addison	$ 95,418,648	$ 104,563,080	$ 105,158,925	$ 104,370,857	$ 105,731,789
Cameron	26,957,703	27,304,338	30,142,510	30,349,491	30,635,959
Canisteo	656,403	630,395	654,092	652,134	715,591
Erwin	15,967,524	21,202,734	21,344,225	21,403,469	21,649,610
Lindley	4,751	4,751	271,900 (1)	271,900	409,900
Rathbone	51,722,783	52,292,038	55,707,187	56,361,701	56,474,278
Thurston	351,508	348,262	342,557	352,800	351,662
Troupsburg	736,488	740,005	2,001,175 (1)	1,946,290	1,946,970
Tuscarora	2,819,158	2,838,171	2,859,856	2,857,996	2,879,913
Woodhull	98,217,035	99,098,701	107,056,570	107,587,967	111,517,985
Total Assessed Valuation	$ 292,852,001	$ 309,022,475	$ 325,538,997	$ 326,154,605	$ 332,313,657
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Addison	98.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.00%	98.00%
Cameron	98.00%	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Canisteo	100.00%	100.00%	97.00%	90.00%	90.00%
Erwin	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Lindley	2.33%	2.33%	100.00% (1)	99.00%	89.45%
Rathbone	98.00%	98.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Thurston	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%	3.15%
Troupsburg	41.00%	41.00%	100.00% (1)	100.00%	100.00%
Tuscarora	3.05%	3.26%	2.98%	2.86%	2.88%
Woodhull	100.00%	98.00%	100.00%	98.00%	97.00%
Total Full Valuation	$ 398,083,751	$ 409,743,156	$ 429,199,961	$ 437,398,869	$ 445,977,591

(1) Significant change from prior year due to revaluation.

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Year of District Tax Roll	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Towns of:					
Addison	$18.27	$17.57	$16.94	$16.77	$16.80
Cameron	18.27	18.50	16.94	16.60	16.47
Canisteo	17.90	17.57	17.47	18.45	18.30
Erwin	17.90	17.57	16.94	16.60	16.47
Lindley	768.30	754.10	16.94 (1)	16.77	18.41
Rathbone	18.27	17.93	16.94	16.60	16.47
Thurston	568.30	557.80	537.83	527.08	522.76
Troupsburg	43.66	42.86	16.94 (1)	16.60	16.47
Tuscarora	586.93	538.98	567.51	580.52	571.76
Woodhull	17.90	17.93	16.94	16.94	16.98

(1) Significant change from prior year due to revaluation.

Tax Collection Procedure

The real property taxes of the District are collected by the School Tax Collector. Such taxes are due in September. The penalty on unpaid taxes is 2% in October. Taxes paid November 1 and after bear a 2% penalty payable to the District and an additional 7% penalty payable to the County. On November 15, the District files a report of any uncollected District taxes with the County. The County thereafter on or before April pays to the District the full amount of its uncollected taxes. Thus, the full amount of the District's real property tax levy is collected by the District in the fiscal year of the levy. The County has the power to issue and sell tax anticipation notes to fund the reimbursement of uncollected taxes due to the District.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Taxes to be Collected	$ 5,934,755	$ 5,991,268	$ 6,125,993	$ 6,107,446	$ 5,945,098
Amount Uncollected (1)	733,426	687,233	679,244	635,911	674,780
% Uncollected	12.36%	11.47%	11.09%	10.41%	11.35%

(1) The District receives 100% of its tax levy each year. See "Tax Collection Procedure" herein.

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below completed fiscal years and budgeted figures comprised of Real Property Taxes and Tax Items.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes and Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Taxes and Tax Items
2017-2018	$ 29,500,219	$ 7,529,340	25.52%
2018-2019	30,144,448	7,528,455	24.97
2019-2020	30,167,151	7,620,325	25.26
2020-2021	32,446,449	7,618,806	23.48
2021-2022 (Budgeted)	33,654,580	7,703,655	22.89
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	32,842,863	7,344,160	22.36

(1) General Fund only. Does not include interfund transfers or appropriated fund balance.

Source: Audited financial statements for fiscal years 2016-2017 through and including 2020-2021 and the budgetS of the District for the 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Additional Tax Information

Real property located in the School District is assessed by the Towns.

Senior citizens' and disability exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

Ten Larger Taxpayers – 2021 Assessment Roll for 2021-22 District Tax Roll

Name	Type	Assessed Valuation
Dominion Resources	Utility	$ 42,781,164
Pennsylvania Lines LLC	Railroad	14,539,428
NYSEG	Utility	8,568,740
Corning National Gas Corp.	Utility	8,294,117
Armstrong Telephone Co.	Utility	4,933,162
Crestwood	Utility	3,867,063
Corning Incorporated	Manufacturing	3,559,250
Crooker, Clinton M.	Residential	2,910,581
Towner Living Trust	Residential	2,870,088
Steuben Rural Electric Co.	Utility	2,452,139

The ten larger taxpayers listed above have a total assessed valuation of $94,775,732, which represents 28.52% of the tax base of the District.

The School District experiences the impact of tax certiorari filings on a regular basis for which the School District has a tax certiorari reserve to cover. At this time, the level of tax certiorari filings are within acceptable norms and are not anticipated to have a material impact on the School District's finances.

Source: District tax rolls.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $88,050 or less in 2020-21 and $90,550 or less in 2021-22, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $68,700 for the 2020-21 school year and $70,700 for the 2021-22 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

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

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

Towns of:	**Enhanced Exemption**	**Basic Exemption**	**Date Certified**
Addison	$ 73,400	$ 29,400	4/7/2022
Cameron	74,900	30,000	4/7/2022
Canisteo	74,900	30,000	4/7/2022
Erwin	74,900	30,000	4/7/2022
Lindley	67,000	26,840	4/7/2022
Rathbone	74,900	30,000	4/7/2022
Thurston	2,360	950	4/7/2022
Troupsburg	74,900	30,000	4/7/2022
Tuscarora	2,160	860	4/7/2022
Woodhull	72,650	29,100	4/7/2022

$1,399,062 of the District's $7,344,160 school tax levy for the 2021-22 fiscal year WAS exempt by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2022.

Approximately $1,045,441 of the District's $7,344,160 school tax levy for the 2022-23 fiscal year is expected to be exempt by the STAR Program. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2023.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An additional real property tax rebate program applicable solely to school districts was enacted by Chapter 20 of the Laws of 2015, and was signed into law by the Governor on June 26, 2015. The program began in 2016, and was fully phased in 2019.

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

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

Purpose and Pledge. The District shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual 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 within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; unless substantially level or declining annual debt service is utilized, no installment maybe more than fifty percent in excess of the smallest prior installment. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

General. The District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty of the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness to prevent abuses in the exercise of such power; however, as has been noted under "NATURE OF THE OBLIGATION," 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, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 imposes a statutory limitation on the power of the District to increase its annual tax levy. The amount of such increases is limited by the formulas set forth in such law. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Statutory Procedure

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

Debt Limit. The School District has the power to contract indebtedness for any School District purpose authorized by the Legislature of the State provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the School District and subject to certain enumerated deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The statutory method for determining full valuation is by taking 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 Office of Real Property Services. The Legislature prescribes the manner by which such ratio shall be determined.

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. No down payment is required in connection with the issuance of District obligations.

Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

The Local Finance Law also provides that where a bond resolution is published with a statutory form of notice, the validity of the bonds authorized thereby, including bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the sale thereof, may be contested only if:

(1) Such obligations are authorized for a purpose for which the District is not authorized to expend money, or

(2) There has not been substantial compliance with the provisions of law which should have been complied within the authorization of such obligations and an action contesting such validity, is commenced within twenty days after the date of such publication or,

(3) Such obligations are authorized in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

The District complied with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the District, has the power to enact bond resolutions. In addition, such finance board has the power to authorize the sale and issuance of obligations. However, such finance board may delegate the power to sell the obligations to the President of the Board of Education, the chief fiscal officer of the District, pursuant to the Local Finance Law.

Statutory Law in New York permits bond anticipation notes to be renewed each year provided annual principal installments are made in reduction of the total amount of such notes outstanding, commencing no later than two years from the date of the first of such notes and provided that such renewals do not exceed five years beyond the original date of borrowing. (See “Payment and Maturity” under “Constitutional Requirements” herein, and “Details of Outstanding Indebtedness” herein).

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; 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. See “THE NOTES – Nature of the Obligation” and “TAX INFORMATION - Tax Levy Limitation Law” herein.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains provisions providing the District with power to issue certain other short-term general obligation indebtedness including revenue and tax anticipation notes and budget notes (see “Details of Outstanding Indebtedness” herein).

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bonds	$ 10,480,000	$ 17,460,000	$ 15,440,000	$ 13,380,000	$ 11,005,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	10,400,000	0	0	10,200,000	13,286,737
Other Debt [1]	0	0	0	0	1,778,852
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 20,880,000	$ 17,460,000	$ 15,440,000	$ 23,580,000	$ 26,070,589

[1] Represents Energy Performance Contract debt.

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the District evidenced by bonds and notes as of June 7, 2022.

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount
Bonds	2022-2031		$ 9,560,000
Bond Anticipation Notes			
Capital Project	June 28, 2022		13,286,737 [1]
		Total	$ 22,846,737

[1] To be redeemed at maturity with proceeds of the Notes together with $1,136,690 budgeted principal reduction and $1,400,000 unappropriated fund balance of the District.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of June 7, 2022:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 445,977,591
Debt Limit 10% thereof			44,597,759
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 9,560,000		
Bond Anticipation Notes	2,536,690		
Principal of this Issue	10,750,047		
Total Inclusions		$ 22,846,737	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 22,846,737
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 21,751,022
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			51.23%

[1] Pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 760 of the Laws of New York State of 1963, the School District receives aid on existing bonded debt. Since the gross indebtedness of the School District is within the debt limit, the School District is not required to apply for a Building aid Estimate. Over the years the building aid ratio has been adjusted based on State legislative changes with an effective date tied to voter authorization dates. Based on preliminary 2022-23 Building Aid Ratios, the School District anticipates State Building aid of 92.7% for debt service on SED approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The School District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the Building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much Building aid the School District will receive in relation to its capital project indebtedness. (See also "State Aid" herein).

Bonded Debt Service

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

Capital Project Plans

On December 8, 2016, the voters approved a $22,970,000 capital project for additions and reconstruction of the Addison Junior-Senior High School and the Tuscarora Elementary buildings. Initial financing was provided by $4,000,000 of voter approved Capital Reserve. The District anticipates 91.7% of the approved eligible costs, plus "presumed interest," will be covered by State Building Aid, paid over a 15-year amortization period following project completion. The ultimate serial bond schedule will be matched to the Building Aid profile, with a transition to serial bonds is anticipated with project completion in June 2022. The District issued $10,200,000 bond anticipation notes on September 17, 2019 in new money financing for the project. The District issued $12,899,952 bond anticipation notes on July 16, 2020, along with $1,300,000 available funds of the District to partially redeem and renew the $10,200,000 bond anticipation notes that matured on July 17, 2020 and also provide $3,999,952 in new monies for the Capital Project. On June 28, 2021 the District issued $13,286,737 bond anticipation notes along with $165,000 available funds of the District to partially redeem and renew the bond anticipation notes that matured June 29, 2021 and provide $551,785 in new money for the Capital Project. The Notes are being issued, with $1,136,690 budgeted principal reduction and $1,400,000 unappropriated fund balance of the District to partially redeem and renew the bond anticipation notes maturing June 28, 2022.

On October 21, 2020 the District entered into a lease for an Energy Performance Contract for energy and efficiency improvements in the District in the amount of $1,778,852. The lease principal payments are made annually on August 15 beginning August 15, 2021 with a final payment date of August 15, 2036.

On May 17, 2022 the District voters approved a $23,925,000 capital project by a vote of 203 to 175. The project is designed to address critical program needs, renovations, site work, transportation department and facilities needs for the District. The District will be using $4,000,000 in capital reserve monies for this project with the remaining $19,925,000 coming from borrowings. Pending State approval and construction cash flow needs, the District plans to borrow for this project beginning in summer 2023.

Other than as stated above, the District has no authorized and unissued indebtedness for capital or other purposes.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The District has not issued tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes, nor budget or deficiency notes, for the last five fiscal years. The District does not currently anticipate issuing tax anticipation notes or revenue anticipation notes, nor budget or deficiency notes, in the foreseeable future.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

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

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Net Overlapping Indebtedness
County of:						
Steuben	12/31/2020	$ 6,816,448	$ -	$ 6,816,448	6.75%	$ 460,110
Town of:						
Addison	12/31/2020	-	-	-	97.67%	-
Cameron	12/31/2020	471,525	38,748	432,776	53.01%	229,415
Canisteo	12/31/2020	165,000	-	165,000	0.45%	743
Erwin	12/31/2020	10,571,799	5,616,799	4,955,000	2.59%	128,335
Lindley	12/31/2020	-	-	-	0.16%	-
Rathbone	12/31/2020	170,000	-	170,000	87.63%	148,971
Thurston	12/31/2020	74,731	-	74,731	13.39%	10,006
Troupsburg	12/31/2020	-	-	-	1.91%	-
Tuscarora	12/31/2020	77,582	-	77,582	100.00%	77,582
Woodhull	12/31/2020	-	-	-	80.41%	-
					Total:	$ 1,055,162

Notes:

(1) Outstanding bonds and bond anticipation notes. Not adjusted to include subsequent bond or note sales, if any.

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

Sources: Most recent available State Comptroller's Special Report for the respective fiscal year of the municipality.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's net indebtedness as of June 7, 2022:

	Amount	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Value [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 22,846,737	$ 3,377.70	5.12%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	23,901,899	3,533.69	5.36

[a] The 2020 estimated population of the District is 6,764. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – District Population" herein.)

[b] The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2021-2022 School District tax roll is $445,977,591. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

[c] See "Debt Statement Summary" for the calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness, herein.

[d] The District's estimated share of net overlapping indebtedness is $1,055,162. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

State Aid Intercept for School Districts. In the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on the Notes, the State Comptroller is required to withhold, under certain conditions prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, state aid and assistance to the School District and to apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of such defaulted principal and/or interest, which requirement constitutes a covenant by the State with the holders from time to time of the Notes. The covenant between the State of New York and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the notes and bonds issued by the school districts in the State for school purposes provides that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b, 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 issued by a school district for school purposes shall file with the State Comptroller a verified statement describing such bond 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. Such investigation by the State Comptroller shall cover the current status with respect to the payment of principal of and interest on all outstanding bonds of such school district issued for school purposes and the statement prepared and filed by the State Comptroller shall set forth a description of all such bonds 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 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 bonds shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds. If any of such successive allotments, apportionments or payments of such State Aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds 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 in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds 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 pursuant to said Section 99-b.

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Note when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the School District and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the School District to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the School District upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. 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, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the School District may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the School District.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for 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 be made so applicable in the future.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "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. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

Default Litigation. In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder's remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State 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 of or interest on School District indebtedness is past due. The School District has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

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

The School District is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the School District, in any year, the School District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the School District. In several recent years, the School District has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - State Aid").

The enactment of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts and fire districts in the State, including the School District could have an impact upon the market price of the Notes. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, or clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent the beneficial owners of the Notes from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. No assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of the Notes, or the tax status of interest on the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

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

COVID-19. An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, the spread of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. The current outbreak has caused the federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State has also declared a state of emergency and the Governor has taken steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, including closing schools and non-essential businesses. Schools and non-essential businesses have been allowed to reopen under guidelines issues by the State. The outbreak of COVID-19 and the dramatic steps taken by the State to address it are expected to negatively impact the State's economy and financial condition. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time. Similarly, the degree of the impact to the District's operations and finances is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities, including the State, to contain or mitigate its impact. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and intends to take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See "State Aid", "State Aid History" herein).

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel are set forth in "APPENDIX – E".

Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that the amount treated as interest on the Notes and excluded from gross income will depend upon the taxpayer's election under Internal Revenue Notice 94-84. Notice 94-84, 1994-2 C.B. 559, states that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") is studying whether the amount of the stated interest payable at maturity on short-term debt obligations (i.e., debt obligations with a stated fixed rate of interest which mature not more than one year from the date of issue) that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes should be treated (i) as qualified stated interest or (ii) as part of the stated redemption price at maturity of the short-term debt obligation, resulting in treatment as accrued original issue discount (the "original issue discount"). The Notes will be issued as short-term debt obligations. Until the IRS provides further guidance with respect to tax-exempt short-term debt obligations, taxpayers may treat the stated interest payable at maturity either as qualified stated interest or as includable in the stated redemption price at maturity, resulting in original issue discount as interest that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, taxpayers must treat the amount to be paid at maturity on all tax-exempt short-term debt obligations in a consistent manner. Taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes if the taxpayer elects original issue discount treatment.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The District has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes possibly from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Certain requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate, and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Notes) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any Bonds or the interest thereon if any such change occurs or action is taken or omitted.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect an owner's federal or state tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the owner or the owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Notes to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect the market price for, or marketability of, the Notes. Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel's judgment as to the proper treatment of the Notes for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the District, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The District has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Notes ends with the issuance of the Notes, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the District or the owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Notes in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, owners would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the District legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Notes for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Notes, and may cause the District or the owners to incur significant expense.

Payments on the Notes generally will be subject to U.S. information reporting and possibly to "backup withholding." Under Section 3406 of the Code and applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, a non-corporate owner of Bonds may be subject to backup withholding with respect to "reportable payments," which include interest paid on the Notes and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of the Notes. The payor will be required to deduct and withhold the prescribed amounts if (i) the payee fails to furnish a U.S. taxpayer identification number ("TIN") to the payor in the manner required, (ii) the IRS notifies the payor that the TIN furnished by the payee is incorrect, (iii) there has been a "notified payee underreporting" described in Section 3406(c) of the Code or (iv) the payee fails to certify under penalty of perjury that the payee is not subject to withholding under Section 3406(a)(1)(C) of the Code. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against an owner's federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS. Certain owners (including among others, corporations and certain tax-exempt organizations) are not subject to backup withholding. The failure to comply with the backup withholding rules may result in the imposition of penalties by the IRS.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E".

LITIGATION

The School District is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The School District does not believe, however, that such suits, individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School District.

There is no action, suit, proceedings or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the School District, threatened against or affecting the School District to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Notes or the levy and collection of taxes or assessments to pay same, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Notes or any proceedings or authority of the School District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the School District.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the District will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Undertaking, a description of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C".

Historical Continuing Disclosure Compliance

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

However, the District failed to provide certain annual financial information in the Annual Financial Information and Operating Data ("AFIOD") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 filed to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") website on December 18, 2017. The sections entitled "Financial Organization", "Tax Limit", and "Bond Anticipation Notes" were erroneously not included, the section entitled "Population" under the heading "THE DISTRICT" erroneously did not include the table for the County and State population trend data, and the section entitled "STAR - School Tax Exemption" under the heading "TAX INFORMATION" erroneously did not include the table showing maximum savings. Such information was provided in a supplement to the AFIOD and posted to the MSRB's EMMA website on May 25, 2018. Additionally, the District filed notification of its Failure to Provide Annual Financial Information and its subsequent failure to file notice of its failure to provide annual financial information within the timeline stated in the District's outstanding undertaking agreements to the EMMA website on May 25, 2018.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc. (the "Municipal Advisor") is a Municipal Advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor serves as independent financial advisor to the District on matters relating to debt management. The Municipal Advisor is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing, or trading municipal securities or any other negotiated instruments. The Municipal Advisor has provided advice as to the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes. The advice on the plan of financing and the structuring of the Notes was based on materials provided by the District and other sources of information believed to be reliable. The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated, or otherwise verified the information provided by the District or the information set forth in this Official Statement or any other information available to the District with respect to the appropriateness, accuracy, or completeness of disclosure of such information and no guarantee, warranty, or other representation is made by the Municipal Advisor respecting the accuracy and completeness of or any other matter related to such information and this Official Statement. The fees to be paid by the District to Fiscal Advisors are partially contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

RATINGS

<u>The Notes were sold as non-rated.</u> Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., the purchaser of the Notes, has chosen to have a rating completed on the Notes after the sale at their expense, including any fees to be incurred by the District, as such rating action will result in a material event notification to be posted to EMMA which is required by the District's continuing disclosure undertakings, the description of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C". On June 17, 2022 Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") assigned its rating of "MIG 1" to the Notes. A rating reflects only the view of the rating agency assigning such rating.

Moody's has assigned its underlying rating of "A1" to the District's outstanding general obligation bonds. This rating reflects only the view of Moody's and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from Moody's, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich St., New York, New York 10007. Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

Statements in this Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements, which are based on the District management’s beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the District’s management and staff. Because the statements are based on expectations about future events and economic performance and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. Important factors that could cause future results to differ include legislative and regulatory changes, changes in the economy, and other factors discussed in this and other documents that the District’s files with the repositories. When used in District documents or oral presentation, the words “anticipate”, “estimate”, “expect”, “objective”, “projection”, “forecast”, “goal”, or similar words are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York Bond Counsel to the District, express an opinion as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

The District's Bond Counsel contact information is as follows: Douglas E. Goodfriend, Esq., Orrick, Herrington, & Sutcliffe LLP, 51 West 52nd Street, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10019, Phone: (212) 506-5211, Fax: (212) 506-5151, Email: dgoodfriend@orrick.com.

The District's contact information is as follows: Rich Everly, School Business Administrator, 7 Cleveland Drive, Suite 101, Addison, New York 14801, Phone: (607) 359-2245, Fax: (607) 359-4480, Email: reverly@addisoncsd.org.

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

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: June 16, 2022

MICHELLE TERWILLIGER
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

APPENDIX - A
Addison CSD

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,007,775	$ 4,918,685	$ 6,382,563	$ 6,122,848	$ 5,819,580
Receivables	1,297,975	1,681,059	1,657,046	1,381,118	3,561,777
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Funds	461,136	404,859	370,125	636,186	1,357,247
Prepaid Items	69,307	139,392	112,084	79,064	85,545
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 6,836,193	$ 7,143,995	$ 8,521,818	$ 8,219,216	$ 10,824,149
LIABILITES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 224,344	$ 206,736	$ 331,255	$ 227,001	$ 148,508
Accrued Liabilities	77,477	35,936	431,209	82,687	230,206
Due to Other Funds	710,050	1,277,782	1,384,485	1,300,000	-
Due to Other Governments	38	109	-	-	161,011
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	1,115,073	969,105	1,042,067	937,463	1,002,951
Due to Employees' Retirement System	75,347	76,508	81,874	86,331	105,401
Compensated Absences	108,069	24,441	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	38,854
Unearned Revenues	-	-	-	-	108,727
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,310,398	2,590,617	3,270,890	2,633,482	1,795,658
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 69,307	$ 139,392	$ 112,084	$ 79,064	$ 85,545
Restricted	2,752,980	2,785,543	3,215,591	3,716,719	7,254,502
Assigned	526,247	434,697	707,994	494,830	342,261
Unassigned	1,177,261	1,193,746	1,215,259	1,295,121	1,346,183
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	4,525,795	4,553,378	5,250,928	5,585,734	9,028,491
TOTAL LIABILITES & FUND EQUITY	$ 6,836,193	$ 7,143,995	$ 8,521,818	$ 8,219,216	$ 10,824,149

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

GENERAL FUND

Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	$ 7,444,215	$ 7,447,561	$ 7,529,340	$ 7,528,455	$ 7,620,325
Charges for Services	91,439	43,989	116,999	60,878	27,270
Use of Money & Property	34,651	24,345	29,465	35,020	32,681
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	7,960	649	4,783	33,453	2,445
Miscellaneous	766,765	617,487	553,553	562,983	437,905
Interfund Revenues	1,064	6,077	8,627	7,641	-
Revenues from State Sources	19,239,948	20,486,640	21,058,769	21,843,015	21,945,783
Revenues from Federal Sources	104,749	108,368	198,683	73,003	100,742
Total Revenues	$ 27,690,791	$ 28,735,116	$ 29,500,219	$ 30,144,448	$ 30,167,151
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	445,995	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	28,136,786	28,735,116	29,500,219	30,144,448	30,167,151
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 3,496,747	$ 3,826,638	$ 4,086,460	$ 4,116,903	$ 4,366,330
Instruction	12,330,943	12,924,413	13,181,985	13,560,003	14,277,323
Pupil Transportation	1,302,508	1,314,050	1,370,982	1,490,542	1,512,597
Community Services	6,081	8,773	12,025	13,181	3,784
Employee Benefits	5,136,102	5,090,542	5,213,063	5,438,057	5,433,150
Debt Service	4,706,727	4,768,000	4,092,250	2,631,701	2,592,525
Total Expenditures	$ 26,979,108	$ 27,932,416	$ 27,956,765	$ 27,250,387	$ 28,185,709
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	238,727	4,949,616 (1)	1,515,871	2,196,511	1,646,636
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	27,217,835	32,882,032	29,472,636	29,446,898	29,832,345
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	918,951	(4,146,916)	27,583	697,550	334,806
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	7,753,760	8,672,711	4,525,795	4,553,378	5,250,928
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 8,672,711	$ 4,525,795	$ 4,553,378	$ 5,250,928	$ 5,585,734

(1) The District transferred $4,813,271 of fund balance into the capital projects fund as part of the $22.9 million capital project authorization.

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

GENERAL FUND

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

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2021 Adopted Budget	2021 Amended Budget	2021 Actual	2022 Adopted Budget	2023 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	$ 7,601,941	$ 7,611,941	$ 7,618,806	$ 7,703,655	$ 7,344,160
Charges for Services	-	-	43,719	-	-
Use of Money & Property	30,000	20,000	26,685	28,000	-
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	-	-	1,565	-	-
Miscellaneous	400,000	400,050	677,466	400,000	803,439
Interfund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Revenues from State Sources	23,501,024	22,977,940	23,483,418	24,955,425	24,695,264
Revenues from Federal Sources	-	523,084	594,790	-	-
Total Revenues	$ 31,532,965	$ 31,533,015	$ 32,446,449	$ 33,087,080	$ 32,842,863
Other Sources:					
Appropriated Reserves	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
Appropriated Fund Balance	285,000	285,000	-	142,500	1,857,474
Prior Year Encumbrances	-	209,830	-	-	-
Interfund Transfers	385,000	385,000	390,353	425,000	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	32,377,965	32,587,845	32,836,802	33,654,580	34,700,337
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 4,281,395	$ 4,598,141	$ 4,130,012	$ 4,442,539	$ 4,636,246
Instruction	15,131,001	15,238,001	14,185,780	15,684,544	16,060,086
Pupil Transportation	1,605,817	1,647,708	1,424,851	1,706,207	1,921,271
Community Services	-	1,780	780	-	-
Employee Benefits	7,331,930	6,927,909	5,617,522	7,840,872	8,449,138
Debt Service	4,027,822	3,927,822	3,843,986	3,980,418	3,633,596
Total Expenditures	$ 32,377,965	$ 32,341,361	$ 29,202,931	$ 33,654,580	$ 34,700,337
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	-	246,484	191,114	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	32,377,965	32,587,845	29,394,045	33,654,580	34,700,337
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	3,442,757	-	-
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	-	-	5,585,734	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 9,028,491	$ -	$ -

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

BONDED DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 2,080,000	$ 358,181.25	$ 2,438,181.25
2023	2,120,000	285,300.00	2,405,300.00
2024	2,200,000	211,062.50	2,411,062.50
2025	685,000	133,868.75	818,868.75
2026	700,000	117,600.00	817,600.00
2027	720,000	96,600.00	816,600.00
2028	740,000	75,000.00	815,000.00
2029	765,000	52,800.00	817,800.00
2030	785,000	29,850.00	814,850.00
2031	210,000	6,300.00	216,300.00
TOTALS	$ 11,005,000	$ 1,366,562.50	$ 12,371,562.50

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2018 Capital Project			2020 Refunding Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 635,000	$ 180,181.25	$ 815,181.25	$ 1,445,000	$ 178,000.00	$ 1,623,000.00
2023	650,000	165,100.00	815,100.00	1,470,000	120,200.00	1,590,200.00
2024	665,000	149,662.50	814,662.50	1,535,000	61,400.00	1,596,400.00
2025	685,000	133,868.75	818,868.75	-	-	-
2026	700,000	117,600.00	817,600.00	-	-	-
2027	720,000	96,600.00	816,600.00	-	-	-
2028	740,000	75,000.00	815,000.00	-	-	-
2029	765,000	52,800.00	817,800.00	-	-	-
2030	785,000	29,850.00	814,850.00	-	-	-
2031	210,000	6,300.00	216,300.00	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 6,555,000	$ 1,006,962.50	$ 7,561,962.50	$ 4,450,000	$ 359,600.00	$ 4,809,600.00

MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as the same may be amended or officially interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the School District has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") or any other entity designated or authorized by the SEC to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies

(b) non-payment related defaults, if material

(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties

(d) in the case of credit enhancement, if any, provided in connection with the issuance of the securities, unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties

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

(f) 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 or determinations with respect to the tax status of the securities, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Note

(g) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material

(h) note calls, if material and tender offers

(i) defeasances

(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes

(k) rating changes

(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the School District

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

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

(o) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined by the Rule) of the District, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which affect noteholders, if material; and

(p) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation of the District, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

Event (c) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (c) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Note.

With respect to event (d) the School District does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

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

With respect to events (o) and (p), the term “financial obligation” means a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term “financial obligation” shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board consistent with the Rule.

The School District may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if the School District determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Note; but the School District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

The School District has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding in a timely manner, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the SEC to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of its failure to provide the aforedescribed material event notices, if any, on or before the date specified.

The School District reserves the right to terminate its obligation to provide the aforedescribed notices of material events, as set forth above, if and when the School District no longer remains an obligated person with respect to the Note within the meaning of the Rule. The School District acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule described under this heading is intended to be for the benefit of the holders of the Note (including holders of beneficial interests in the Note). The right of holders of the Note to enforce the provisions of the undertaking will be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the School District’s obligations under its material event notices undertaking and any failure by the School District to comply with the provisions of the undertaking will neither be a default with respect to the Note nor entitle any holder of the Note to recover monetary damages.

The School District reserves the right to modify from time to time the specific types of information provided or the format of the presentation of such information, to the extent necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the School District; provided that the School District agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

An "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events" to this effect shall be provided to the purchaser(s) at closing.

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Such Financial Report and opinions were prepared as of date thereof and have not been reviewed and/or updated in connection with the preparation and dissemination of this Official Statement.

Mengel Metzger Barr & Co. LLP, the District's independent auditor, has not been engaged to perform, and has not performed, since the date of its report included herein, any procedures on the financial statements addressed in that report. Mengel Metzger Barr & Co. LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Year Ended June 30, 2021

MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP

Certified Public Accountants

T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Addison Central School District, New York

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Addison Central School District, New York, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

100 Chestnut Street | Suite 1200 | Rochester, NY 14604 | P 585.423.1860 | F 585.423.5966 | mengelmetzgerbarr.com
Additional Offices: Elmira, NY • Canandaigua, NY • Hornell, NY • An Independent Member of the BDO Seidman Alliance

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Addison Central School District, New York, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of funding progress postemployment benefit plan, schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of District contributions, and budgetary comparison information on pages 4–13 and 50–54 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

As described in Note II to the financial statements, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. As a result, the beginning net position has been restated. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Addison Central School District, New York's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplemental information as listed in the table of contents and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying supplemental information as listed in the table of contents and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplemental information as listed in the table of contents and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 14, 2021 on our consideration of the Addison Central School District, New York's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Addison Central School District, New York's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rochester, New York
October 14, 2021

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Addison Central School District

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, and/or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

At the close of the fiscal year, the total assets plus deferred outflows (what the district owns) exceeded its total liabilities plus deferred inflows (what the district owes) by $4,775,471 (net position), an increase of $2,838,786 from the prior year.

As of the close of the fiscal year, the School District's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of ($722,208, an increase of $1,780,974 in comparison with the prior year.

General revenues, which include Federal and State Aid and Real Property Taxes, accounted for $33,165,182, or 94% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of Charges for services, Operating Grants and Contributions, and Capital Grants and Contributions accounted for $2,189,302, or 6% of total revenues.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains individual fund statements and schedules in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the School District's assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position.* Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The *governmental* activities of the School District include instruction, pupil transportation, cost of food sales, general administrative support, community service, and interest on long-term debt.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on the pages immediately following this section as the first two pages of the basic financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources,* as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the School District's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities.*

The School District maintains six individual governmental funds; General Fund, Special Aid Fund, School Lunch Fund, Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund, Debt Service Fund, and Capital Projects Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund, which are reported as major funds. Data for the special aid fund, the school lunch fund, and the miscellaneous special revenue fund are aggregated into a single column and reported as non-major funds.

The School District adopts and voters approve an annual budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund within the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The *Fiduciary Funds* are used to account for assets held by the School District in an agency capacity which accounts for assets held by the School District on behalf of others. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of these funds are *not* available to support the School District's programs.

The financial statements for the governmental and fiduciary funds can be found in the basic financial statement section of this report.

Major Feature of the District-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
	Government-Wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the School District that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as special education and building maintenance	Instances in which the School District administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as scholarship programs and student activities monies
Required financial statements	Statement of net position Statement of activities	Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance	Statement of fiduciary net position statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally, assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; funds do not currently contain capital assets, although they can
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found following the basic financial statement section of this report.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all the School District's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how they have changed. Net position, the difference between the District's assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources, is one way to measure the District's financial health or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively. Additional non-financial factors such as changes in the District’s property tax base and the condition of the school buildings and facilities must also be considered to assess the District’s overall health.

All of the District’s services are reported in the government-wide financial statements as governmental activities. Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, transportation and administration. Property taxes, federal and state aid, and investment earnings finance most of these activities.

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

Net Position

The District's combined net position was larger on June 30, 2021, than the year before, increasing to $4,775,471 as shown in the table below.

	Governmental Activities		Total Variance
ASSETS:	**2021**	**2020**	
Current and Other Assets	$ 14,512,163	$ 15,895,482	$ (1,383,319)
Capital Assets	77,794,207	72,056,571	5,737,636
Total Assets	**$ 92,306,370**	**$ 87,952,053**	**$ 4,354,317**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 17,706,114**	**$ 14,052,016**	**$ 3,654,098**
LIABILITIES:			
Long-Term Debt Obligations	$ 69,689,143	$ 77,900,036	$ (8,210,893)
Other Liabilities	15,291,771	13,614,316	1,677,455
Total Liabilities	**$ 84,980,914**	**$ 91,514,352**	**$ (6,533,438)**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 20,256,099**	**$ 8,553,032**	**$ 11,703,067**
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 51,720,801	$ 49,945,293	$ 1,775,508
Restricted For,			
Capital Reserve	3,588,841	650,000	2,938,841
Debt Service Reserve	3,675,740	3,773,775	(98,035)
Reserve for ERS	1,065,164	939,256	125,908
Other Purposes	2,905,417	2,456,228	449,189
Unrestricted	(58,180,492)	(55,827,867)	(2,352,625)
Total Net Position	**$ 4,775,471**	**$ 1,936,685**	**$ 2,838,786**

The District's financial position is the product of many factors.

By far, the largest component of the School District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The School District uses these capital assets to provide services to the students and consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

There are four restricted net asset balances; Debt Service, Reserve for ERS, Capital Reserve, and Other Purposes. The remaining balance is unrestricted net position, with a deficit of $58,180,492.

Key Variances are as Follows

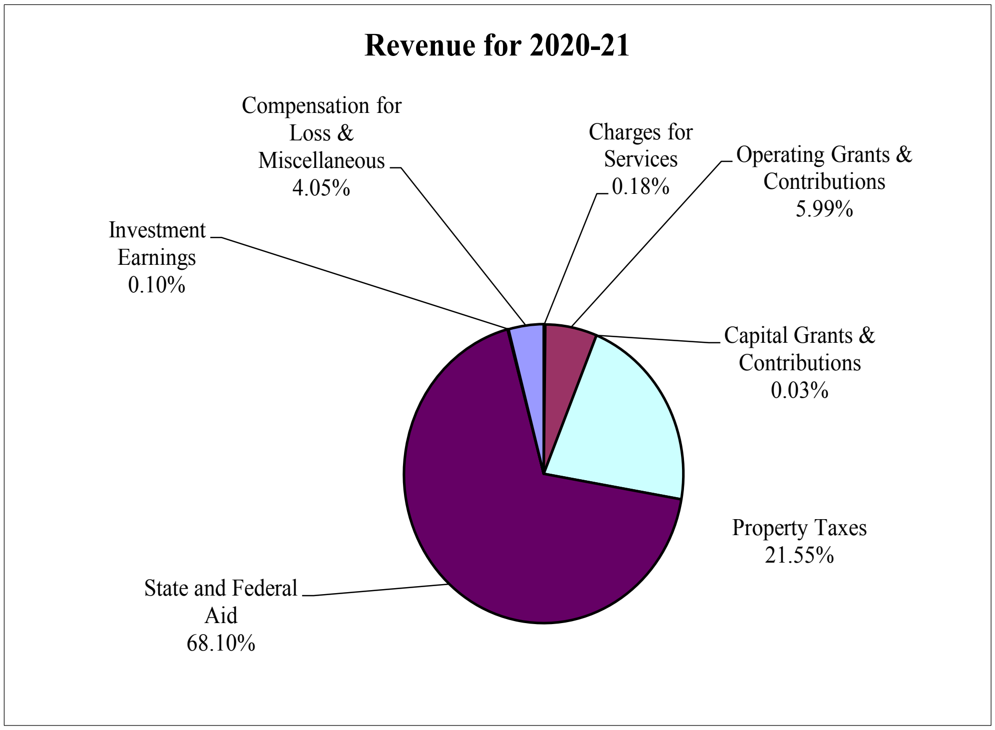
The District's OPED liability decreased by $6,963,315. The total capital assets increased by $5,737,636 due to capital improvements.

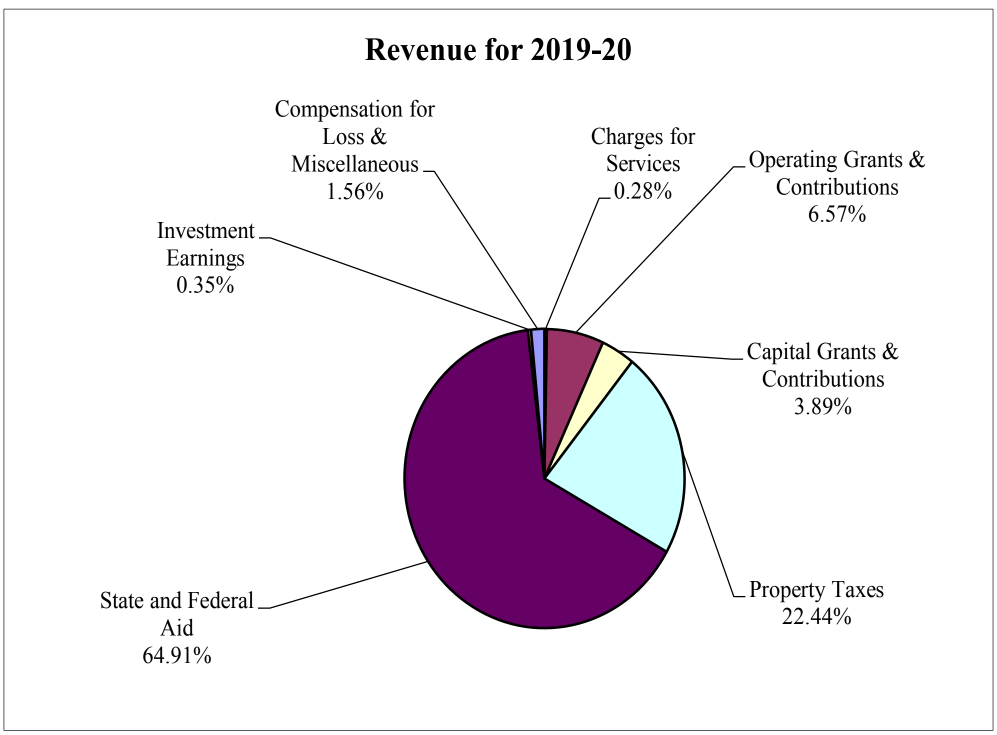
Changes in Net position

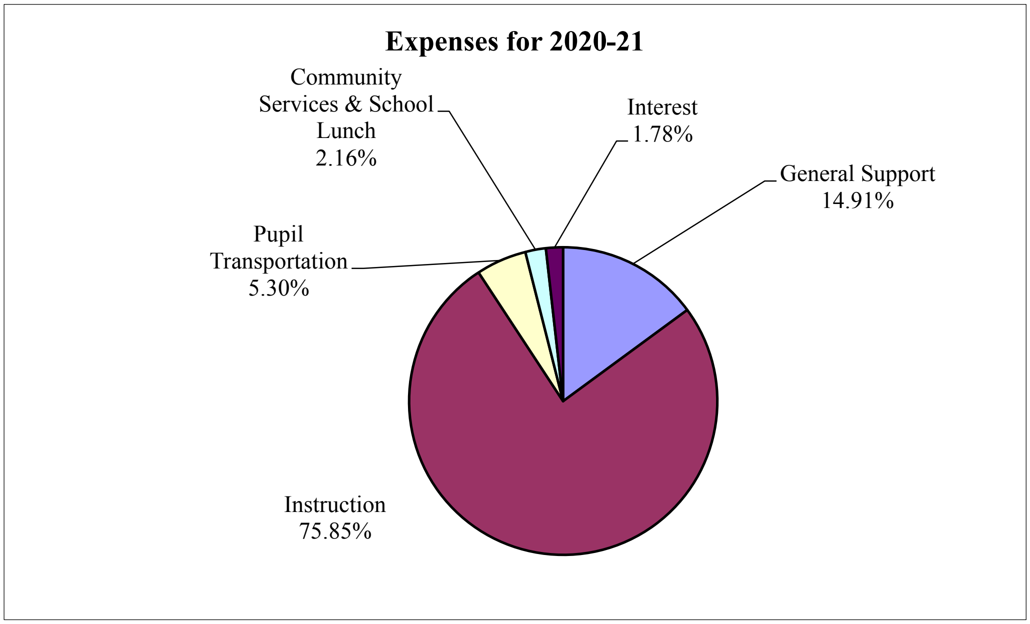
The District's total revenue increased 4% to $35,354,484. State and federal aid, 68% and property taxes, 22% accounted for most of the District's revenue. The remaining 10% of the revenue comes from operating grants, capital grants, charges for services, investment earnings, compensation for loss, and miscellaneous revenues.

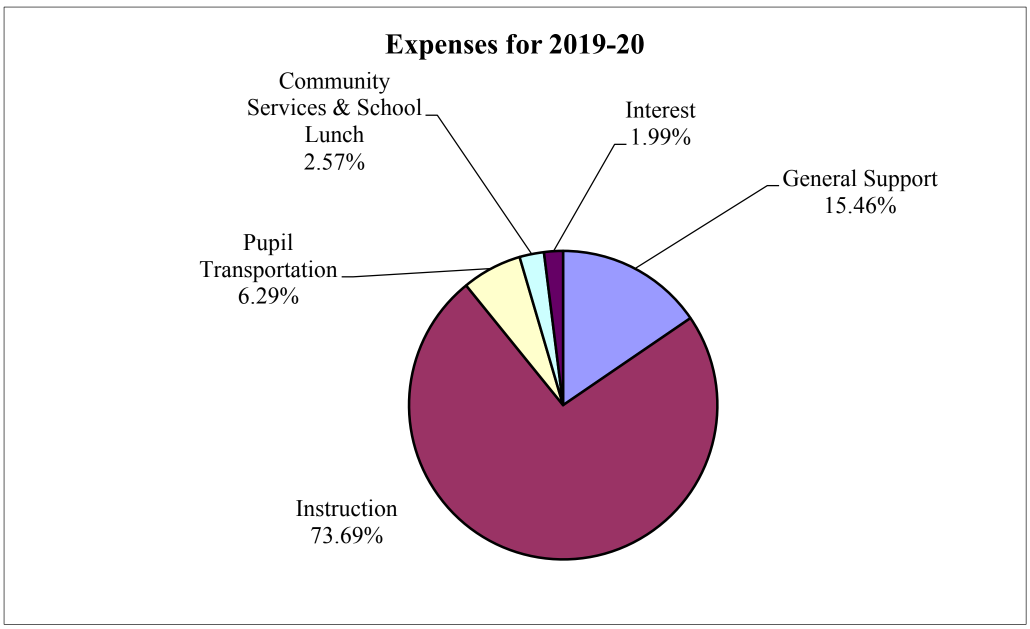
The total cost of all the programs and services decreased 6% to $32,321,317. The District's expenses are predominately related to education and caring for the students (Instruction), 76%. General support, which included expenses associated with the operation, maintenance and administration of the District, accounted for 15% of the total costs. See the table below:

	Governmental Activities		Total Variance
	2021	2020	
REVENUES:			
Program -			
Charges for Service	$ 61,877	$ 94,972	$ (33,095)
Operating Grants & Contributions	2,116,896	2,229,922	(113,026)
Capital Grants & Contributions	10,529	1,320,563	(1,310,034)
Total Program	$ 2,189,302	$ 3,645,457	$ (1,456,155)
General -			
Property Taxes	$ 7,618,806	$ 7,620,325	$ (1,519)
State and Federal Aid	24,078,208	22,046,525	2,031,683
Investment Earnings	36,338	119,532	(83,194)
Compensation for Loss	1,565	2,445	(880)
Miscellaneous	1,430,265	525,975	904,290
Total General	$ 33,165,182	$ 30,314,802	$ 2,850,380
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 35,354,484**	**$ 33,960,259**	**$ 1,394,225**
SPECIAL ITEM:			
Advance Refunding	**$ (194,381)**	**$ -**	**$ (194,381)**
EXPENSES:			
General Support	$ 4,817,876	$ 5,329,853	$ (511,977)
Instruction	24,516,807	25,249,808	(733,001)
Pupil Transportation	1,712,069	2,170,297	(458,228)
Community Services	33,219	38,609	(5,390)
School Lunch	663,627	846,091	(182,464)
Interest	577,719	686,432	(108,713)
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$ 32,321,317**	**$ 34,321,090**	**$ (1,999,773)**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	**$ 2,838,786**	**$ (360,831)**	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR (restated)	1,936,685	2,297,516	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$ 4,775,471**	**$ 1,936,685**	


Revenue for 2020-21
Compensation for Loss & Miscellaneous 4.05%
Charges for Services 0.18%
Operating Grants & Contributions 5.99%
Investment Earnings 0.10%
Capital Grants & Contributions 0.03%
Property Taxes 21.55%
State and Federal Aid 68.10%


Revenue for 2019-20
Compensation for Loss & Miscellaneous 1.56%
Charges for Services 0.28%
Operating Grants & Contributions 6.57%
Investment Earnings 0.35%
Capital Grants & Contributions 3.89%
Property Taxes 22.44%
State and Federal Aid 64.91%


Expenses for 2020-21
Community Services & School Lunch 2.16%
Interest 1.78%
General Support 14.91%
Pupil Transportation 5.30%
Instruction 75.85%


Expenses for 2019-20
Community Services & School Lunch 2.57%
Interest 1.99%
General Support 15.46%
Pupil Transportation 6.29%
Instruction 73.69%

Financial Analysis of the School District's Funds

The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds. As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported combined fund balances of ($722,208) which is more than last year's ending fund balance of ($1,058,766).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current year, the total fund balance of the General Fund was $9,028,491. Fund balance for the General Fund increased by $3,442,757 compared with the prior year. See the table below:

General Fund Balances:	2021	2020	Total Variance
Nonspendable	$ 85,545	$ 79,064	$ 6,481
Restricted	7,254,502	3,716,719	3,537,783
Assigned	342,261	494,830	(152,569)
Unassigned	1,346,183	1,295,121	51,062
Total General Fund Balances	**$ 9,028,491**	**$ 5,585,734**	**$ 3,442,757**

The District appropriated funds from the following reserves for the 2021-22 budget:

	Total
Debt	$ 425,000
Total	**$ 425,000**

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was $209,880. This change is attributable to $209,830 of carryover encumbrances from the 2019-20 school year and $50 is for Gayla Rounds donation.

The key factors for budget variances in the general fund are listed below along with explanations for each.

Expenditure Items:	Budget Variance Original Vs. Amended	Explanation for Budget Variance
Teaching – Regular School	$341,890	Increased material and supplies purchases, increased tuition to schools other than Addison CSD, and additional instructional costs related to instruction, support of instruction, and BOCES instructional support.
Programs for Children with Handicapping Conditions	($425,630)	Decreases in BOCES expense due to COVID restrictions, district also did not fill a SWD teaching position due to retirement.
Employee Benefits	($408,401)	Transfers to other codes from health insurance line
Revenue Items:	**Budget Variance Original Vs. Amended**	**Explanation for Budget Variance**
State Sources	($523,084)	Pandemic adjustment cut per SED on State Aid runs.
Federal Sources	$523,084	Federal CARES act (ESSER/GEER) to offset State aid cut, i.e. the Pandemic adjustment

Expenditure Items:	Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual	Explanation for Budget Variance
Central Services	$267,793	Savings realized due to Energy Performance Contract and reduced BOCES technology spending
Teaching – Regular School	$588,293	Reduced BOCES spending due to COVID limitations, decreased materials and supplies purchases due to 50% student capacity, did not hire a vacant instructional coach position.
Employee Benefits	$1,310,387	Benefit savings due to COVID, lower than anticipated ERS and TRS costs.
Revenue Items:	**Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual**	**Explanation for Budget Variance**
Miscellaneous	$277,416	Unanticipated CPSE 18-19 and 19-20 refunds from Steuben County, higher than anticipated BOCES refund due to 19-20 school year shut down.
State Sources	$505,478	Higher than anticipated aid payments in Foundation Aid, Excess Cost Aid, and BOCES Aid.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

By the end of the 2021 fiscal year, the District had invested $77,794,207 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment. The change in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, is reflected below:

	2021	2020
Land	$ 782,190	$ 782,190
Work in Progress	417,407	18,728,965
Buildings and Improvements	74,229,639	50,237,248
Machinery and Equipment	2,364,971	2,308,168
Total Capital Assets	**$ 77,794,207**	**$ 72,056,571**

More detailed information can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At year end, the District had $69,689,143 in general obligation bonds and other long-term debt outstanding as follows:

Type	2021	2020
Serial Bonds	$ 11,005,000	$ 13,380,000
Energy Performance Contract	1,778,852	-
OPEB	54,620,494	61,583,809
Net Pension Liability	1,580,711	2,148,944
Compensated Absences	704,086	787,283
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 69,689,143**	**$ 77,900,036**

More detailed information can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Factors Bearing on the District's Future

The Addison Central School District, along with other districts statewide, face a precarious financial future due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has caused economic chaos at the national, state, and local levels. Because of this, schools in New York State are at risk of losing 20% of their aid received from the state. For the Addison Central School District, this is a potential loss of several millions of dollars during the 2020-21 school year. A reduction such as this would not only impact the current year but would have serious implications for the years to come.

In the third quarter of the 2020-21 school year, the Federal and State government reached initial agreements on stimulus funding for NYS school districts. At the point, specifics were not known but there indications that the 20% cuts.

The 2020-21 school year also brought record retirements in Addison and throughout the State, creating a critical labor shortage. Filling positions has been challenging in an exceptionally competitive job market.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the following:

Addison Central School District
1 Colwell Street
Addison, New York 14801

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	9,886,303
Accounts receivable		4,495,107
Inventories		45,208
Prepaid items		85,545
Capital Assets:		
Land		782,190
Work in progress		417,407
Other capital assets (net of depreciation)		76,594,610
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**92,306,370**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources	**$**	**17,706,114**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	258,250
Accrued liabilities		289,624
Unearned revenues		148,722
Due to other governments		161,232
Due to teachers' retirement system		1,002,951
Due to employees' retirement system		105,401
Bond anticipation notes payable		13,286,737
Other Liabilities		38,854
Long-Term Obligations:		
Due in one year		2,299,874
Due in more than one year		67,389,269
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**84,980,914**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources	**$**	**20,256,099**
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	$	51,720,801
Restricted For:		
Debt service		3,675,740
Reserve for employee retirement system		1,065,164
Capital reserves		3,588,841
Other purposes		2,905,417
Unrestricted		(58,180,492)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**4,775,471**

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**
Primary Government -					
General support	$ 4,817,876	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (4,817,876)
Instruction	24,516,807	43,719	1,607,604	10,529	(22,854,955)
Pupil transportation	1,712,069	-	-	-	(1,712,069)
Community services	33,219	-	-	-	(33,219)
School lunch	663,627	18,158	509,292	-	(136,177)
Interest	577,719	-	-	-	(577,719)
Total Primary Government	**$ 32,321,317**	**$ 61,877**	**$ 2,116,896**	**$ 10,529**	**$ (30,132,015)**

General Revenues:	
Property taxes	$ 7,618,806
State and federal aid	24,078,208
Investment earnings	36,338
Compensation for loss	1,565
Miscellaneous	1,430,265
Total General Revenues	**$ 33,165,182**
Special Item:	
Advance refunding	$ (194,381)
Total General Revenues and Special Item	**$ 32,970,801**
Changes in Net Position	$ 2,838,786
Net Position, Beginning of Year (restated)	1,936,685
Net Position, End of Year	**$ 4,775,471**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

ASSETS	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,819,580	$ 3,675,607	$ 216,909	$ 174,207	$ 9,886,303
Receivables	3,561,777	-	28,098	905,232	4,495,107
Inventories	-	-	-	45,208	45,208
Due from other funds	1,357,247	133	-	-	1,357,380
Prepaid items	85,545	-	-	-	85,545
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 10,824,149**	**$ 3,675,740**	**$ 245,007**	**$ 1,124,647**	**$ 15,869,543**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities -					
Accounts payable	$ 148,508	$ -	$ 95,045	$ 14,697	$ 258,250
Accrued liabilities	230,206	-	-	2,018	232,224
Notes payable - bond anticipation notes	-	-	13,286,737	-	13,286,737
Due to other funds	-	-	13,186	1,344,194	1,357,380
Due to other governments	161,011	-	-	221	161,232
Due to TRS	1,002,951	-	-	-	1,002,951
Due to ERS	105,401	-	-	-	105,401
Other liabilities	38,854	-	-	-	38,854
Unearned revenue	108,727	-	-	39,995	148,722
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 1,795,658**	**$ -**	**$ 13,394,968**	**$ 1,401,125**	**$ 16,591,751**
Fund Balances -					
Nonspendable	$ 85,545	$ -	$ -	$ 45,208	$ 130,753
Restricted	7,254,502	3,675,740	139,593	165,327	11,235,162
Assigned	342,261	-	-	83,840	426,101
Unassigned	1,346,183	-	(13,289,554)	(570,853)	(12,514,224)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	**$ 9,028,491**	**$ 3,675,740**	**$ (13,149,961)**	**$ (276,478)**	**$ (722,208)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 10,824,149**	**$ 3,675,740**	**$ 245,007**	**$ 1,124,647**	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	77,794,207
Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds.	(57,400)
The following long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Serial bonds payable	(11,005,000)
OPEB	(54,620,494)
Compensated absences	(704,086)
Energy performance contracts	(1,778,852)
Deferred outflow - pension	7,281,184
Deferred outflow - OPEB	10,424,930
Net pension liability	(1,580,711)
Deferred inflow - pension	(3,514,785)
Deferred inflow - OPEB	(16,741,314)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ 4,775,471**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 7,618,806	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,618,806
Charges for services	43,719	-	-	-	43,719
Use of money and property	26,685	9,294	-	359	36,338
Sale of property and compensation for loss	1,565	-	-	-	1,565
Miscellaneous	677,466	-	-	237,050	914,516
State sources	23,483,418	-	10,529	592,912	24,086,859
Federal sources	594,790	-	-	1,312,681	1,907,471
Sales	-	-	-	18,158	18,158
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 32,446,449**	**$ 9,294**	**$ 10,529**	**$ 2,161,160**	**$ 34,627,432**
EXPENDITURES					
General support	$ 4,130,012	$ 102,910	$ -	$ -	$ 4,232,922
Instruction	14,185,780	-	-	1,716,407	15,902,187
Pupil transportation	1,424,851	-	-	-	1,424,851
Community services	780	-	-	27,394	28,174
Employee benefits	5,617,522	-	-	517,274	6,134,796
Debt service - principal	3,135,000	-	-	-	3,135,000
Debt service - interest	708,986	-	-	-	708,986
Cost of sales	-	-	-	293,418	293,418
Other expenses	-	-	-	236,286	236,286
Capital outlay	-	-	7,486,219	-	7,486,219
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 29,202,931**	**$ 102,910**	**$ 7,486,219**	**$ 2,790,779**	**$ 39,582,839**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 3,243,518	$ (93,616)	$ (7,475,690)	$ (629,619)	$ (4,955,407)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers - in	$ 390,353	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 91,114	$ 581,467
Transfers - out	(191,114)	(385,000)	(5,353)	-	(581,467)
Proceeds from obligations	-	-	1,778,852	-	1,778,852
BAN's redeemed from appropriations	-	-	1,015,000	-	1,015,000
Premium on obligations issued	-	727,052	-	-	727,052
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(6,296,471)	-	-	(6,296,471)
Proceeds from advanced refunding	-	5,950,000	-	-	5,950,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ 199,239**	**$ (4,419)**	**$ 2,888,499**	**$ 91,114**	**$ 3,174,433**
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ 3,442,757**	**$ (98,035)**	**$ (4,587,191)**	**$ (538,505)**	**$ (1,780,974)**
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR (restated)	5,585,734	3,773,775	(8,562,770)	262,027	1,058,766
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 9,028,491**	**$ 3,675,740**	**$ (13,149,961)**	**$ (276,478)**	**$ (722,208)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		$ (1,780,974)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The following are the amounts by which capital outlays and additions of assets in excess depreciation in the current period:		
Capital Outlay	$ 7,486,219	
Additions to Assets, Net	416,351	
Depreciation	(2,164,934)	
		5,737,636
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. The following details these items as they effect the governmental activities:		
Debt Repayments	$ 3,135,000	
Proceeds from Bond Issuance	(1,778,852)	
Proceeds from BAN Redemption	(1,015,000)	
Proceeds from Advanced Refunding	255,000	
		596,148
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		131,267
The net OPEB liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.		(910,410)
(Increase) decrease in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds		
Teachers' Retirement System		(1,176,931)
Employees' Retirement System		158,853
In the Statement of Activities, vacation pay, teachers' retirement incentive and judgments and claims are measured by the amount accrued during the year. In the governmental funds, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount actually paid. The following provides the differences of these items as presented in the governmental activities:		
Compensated Absences		83,197
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		**$ 2,838,786**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2021

		Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	92,679
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**92,679**
LIABILITIES		
Due to other governments	$	135
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**135**
NET POSITION		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	$	92,544
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**92,544**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Library taxes	$	29,994
Miscellaneous		60,091
TOTAL ADDITIONS	**$**	**90,085**
DEDUCTIONS		
Student activity	$	64,905
Library taxes		29,994
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	**$**	**94,899**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	$	(4,814)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR (restated)		97,358
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$**	**92,544**

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Addison Central School District, New York (the District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

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

The reporting entity of the District is based upon criteria set forth by GASB Statement 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement 39, *Component Units* and GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity.* The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The District is not a component unit of another reporting entity. The decision to include a potential component unit in the District's reporting entity is based on several criteria including legal standing, fiscal dependency, and financial accountability. Based on the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of certain entities included in the District's reporting entity.

1. Extraclassroom Activity Funds

The extraclassroom activity funds of the District represent funds of the students of the District. The Board of Education exercises general oversight of these funds. The extraclassroom activity funds are independent of the District with respect to its financial transactions, and the designation of student management. Separate audited financial statements (cash basis) of the extraclassroom activity funds can be found at the District's business office**.** The District accounts for assets held as an agency for various student organizations in an agency fund.

B. Joint Venture

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

BOCES are organized under §1950 of the New York State Education Law. A BOCES Board is considered a corporate body. Members of a BOCES Board are nominated and elected by their component member boards in accordance with provisions of §1950 of the New York State Education Law. All BOCES property is held by the BOCES Board as a corporation (§1950(6)). In addition, BOCES Boards also are considered municipal corporations to permit them to contract with other municipalities on a cooperative basis under §119-n(a) of the New York State General Municipal Law.

A BOCES' budget is comprised of separate budgets for administrative, program, and capital costs. Each component school district's share of administrative and capital cost is determined by resident public school district enrollment as defined in Education Law, Section 1950(4)(b)(7). In addition, component districts pay tuition or a service fee for programs in which its students participate.

During the year, the District was billed $6,255,769 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $2,562,601.

Financial statements for the BOCES are available from the BOCES administrative office.

C. Basis of Presentation

1. Districtwide Statements

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

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and revenues for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses, principally employee benefits, are allocated to functional areas in proportion to the payroll expended for those areas. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

2. Fund Statements

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

The District reports the following governmental funds:

a. **Major Governmental Funds**

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

Capital Projects Fund - Used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition, construction, or major repair of capital facilities.

Debt Service Fund - This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term obligations for governmental activities.

b. **Nonmajor Governmental** - The other funds which are not considered major are aggregated and reported as nonmajor governmental funds as follows:

School Lunch Fund - Used to account for transactions of the District's lunch, breakfast and milk programs.

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

Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund – used to account for and report those revenues that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes.

c. **Fiduciary** - Fiduciary activities are those in which the District acts as trustee or agent for resources that belong to others. These activities are not included in the District-wide financial statements, because their resources do not belong to the District, and are not available to be used.

Custodial Funds - These funds are strictly custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Assets are held by the District as agent for various student groups or extraclassroom activity funds.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

The fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measureable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within one year after the end of the fiscal year.

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

E. Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1, and become a lien on August 24, 2020. Taxes are collected during the period September 1, 2020 to October 31, 2020.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County of Steuben, in which the District is located. An amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement is paid by the County to the District no later than the forthcoming April 1.

F. Restricted Resources

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

G. Interfund Transactions

The operations of the District include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowing. The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of providing cash flow. These interfund receivables and payables are expected to be repaid within one year. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditures and revenues to provide financing or other services.

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

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

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

H. <u>Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are made in a variety of areas, including computation of encumbrances, compensated absences, potential contingent liabilities and useful lives of long-lived assets.

I. <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>

The District's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

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

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by FDIC insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and Districts.

J. <u>Receivables</u>

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

(I.) (Continued)

K. Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventories of food and/or supplies for school lunch are recorded at cost on a first-in, first-out basis or, in the case of surplus food, at stated value which approximates market. Purchases of inventoriable items in other funds are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase, and are considered immaterial in amount.

Prepaid items represent payments made by the District for which benefits extend beyond year end. These payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the District-wide and fund financial statements. These items are reported as assets on the statement of net position or balance sheet using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amounts is recorded at the time of purchase and an expense/expenditure is reported in the year the goods or services are consumed.

L. Capital Assets

In the District-wide financial statements, capital assets are accounted for at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. A capitalization threshold of $5,000 is used to report capital assets. The range of estimated useful lives by type of assets is as follows:

Class	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	$ 50,000	SL	15-50 Years
Machinery and Equipment	$ 5,000	SL	5-25 Years

The investment in infrastructure type assets have not been segregated for reporting purposes since all costs associated with capital projects are consolidated and reported as additions to buildings and improvements.

M. Unearned Revenue

The District reports unearned revenues on its Statement of Net Position and its Balance Sheet. On the Statement of Net Position, unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the District has legal claim to resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

N. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

O. Vested Employee Benefits

1. Compensated Absences

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

Sick leave eligibility and accumulation is specified in negotiated labor contracts, and in individual employment contracts. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may contractually receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave.

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

Consistent with GASB Statement 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, the liability has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability is included in the District-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year end.

In the funds statements only the amount of matured liabilities is accrued within the General Fund based upon expendable and available financial resources. These amounts are expensed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

P. Other Benefits

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

In addition to providing pension benefits, the District provides post-employment health coverage to retired employees in accordance with the provision of various employment contracts in effect at the time of retirement. Substantially all of the District's employees may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the District. Health care benefits are provided through plans whose premiums are based on the benefits paid during the year. The cost of providing post-retirement benefits may be shared between the District and the retired employee. The District recognizes the cost of providing health insurance by recording its share of insurance premiums as an expenditure.

(I.) (Continued)

Q. **Short-Term Debt**

The District may issue Bond Anticipation Notes (BAN), in anticipation of proceeds from the subsequent sale of bonds. These notes are recorded as current liabilities of the funds that will actually receive the proceeds from the issuance of bonds. State law requires that a BAN issued for capital purposes be converted to long-term financing within five years after the original issue date.

R. **Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations**

Payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the district-wide financial statements. In the governmental funds, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources. Claims and judgments, other postemployment benefits payable and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the funds financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment in the current year. Bonds and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

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

S. **Equity Classifications**

1. **District-Wide Statements**

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

a. **Net Investment in Capital Assets** - consists of net capital assets (cost less accumulated depreciation) reduced by outstanding balances of related debt obligations from the acquisition, constructions or improvements of those assets.

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

On the Statement of Net Position the following balances represent the restricted for other purposes:

	Total
Workers' Compensation	$ 527,952
Unemployment Costs	336,871
Reserve for TRS	333,577
Repair	435,348
Capital Projects	139,593
Scholarships	165,327
Liability	641,915
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	324,834
Total Net Position - Restricted for Other Purposes	**$ 2,905,417**

(I.) (Continued)

c. Unrestricted Net Position - reports the balance of net position that does not meet the definition of the above two classifications. The reported deficit of ($58,180,492) at year end is the result of full implementation of GASB #75 regarding retiree health obligations.

2. Fund Statements

In the fund basis statements there are five classifications of fund balance:

a. Nonspendable Fund Balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Nonspendable fund balance includes:

	Total
Inventory in School Lunch	$ 45,208
Prepaid Items	85,545
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	**$ 130,753**

b. Restricted Fund Balances – Includes amounts with constraints placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. All encumbrances of funds other than the general fund are classified as restricted fund balance. The District has established the following restricted fund balances:

Capital Reserve - According to Education Law §3651, must be used to pay the cost of any object or purpose for which bonds may be issued. The creation of a capital reserve fund requires authorization by a majority of the voters establishing the purpose of the reserve; the ultimate amount, its probable term and the source of the funds. Expenditures may be made from the reserve only for a specific purpose further authorized by the voters. The form for required legal notice for the vote on establishing and funding the reserve and the form of the proposition to be placed on the ballot are set forth in §3651 of the Education Law. The Reserve is accounted for in the General Fund under restricted fund balance. Year end balances are as follows:

Name of Reserve	Maximum Funding	Total Funding Provided	Total Year to Date Balance
Capital Reserve	$ 4,000,000	$ 3,588,810	$ 3,588,841

Reserve for Debt Service - According to General Municipal Law §6-1, the Reserve for Debt Service must be established for the purpose of retiring the outstanding obligations upon the sale of District property or capital improvement that was financed by obligations that remain outstanding at the time of the sale. Also, earnings on project monies invested together with unused proceeds are reported here.

(I.) (Continued)

Employee Benefit Accrued Liability Reserve - According to General Municipal Law §6-p, must be used for the payment of accrued employee benefits due to an employee upon termination of the employee's service. This reserve may be established by a majority vote of the Board, and is funded by budgetary appropriations and such other reserves and funds that may be legally appropriated.

Liability Reserve - According to General Municipal Law §1709(8)(c), must be used to pay for property loss and liability claims incurred. Separate funds for property loss and liability claims are required, and this reserve may not in total exceed 3% of the annual budget or $15,000, whichever is greater.

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

Retirement Contribution Reserve - According to General Municipal Law §6-r, must be used financing retirement contributions. The reserve must be accounted for separate and apart from all other funds and a detailed report of the operation and condition of the fund must be provided to the Board.

Teachers' Retirement Reserve – General Municipal Law §6r was amended to include a Teachers' Retirement Reserve (TRS) sub-fund. The reserve has an annual funding limit of 2% of the prior year TRS salaries and a maximum cumulative total balance of 10% of the previous years TRS salary.

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

(I.) (Continued)

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

Encumbrances - Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments of expenditures are recorded for budgetary control purposes in order to reserve applicable appropriations, is employed as a control in preventing over-expenditure of established appropriations. Open encumbrances are reported as restricted fund balance in all funds other than the General Fund and School Lunch Fund, since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities and will be honored through budget appropriations in the subsequent year.

Restricted fund balances include the following:

	Total
General Fund -	
Workers' Compensation	$ 527,952
Unemployment Costs	336,871
Retirement Contribution - ERS	1,065,164
Retirement Contribution - TRS	333,577
Repair	435,348
Liability	641,915
Capital Reserves	3,588,841
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	324,834
Capital Fund -	
Capital Project	139,593
Miscellenous Revenue Fund -	
Scholarships	165,327
Debt Service Fund -	
Debt Service	3,675,740
Total Restricted Fund Balance	**$ 11,235,162**

(I.) (Continued)

The District appropriated and/or budgeted funds from the following reserves for the 2021-22 budget.

	Total
Debt	$ 425,000
Total	**$ 425,000**

c. **Committed** - Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the school districts highest level of decision making authority, i.e., the Board of Education. The District has no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2021.

d. **Assigned Fund Balance** – Includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. All encumbrances of the General Fund are classified as assigned fund balance. Encumbrances represent purchase commitments made by the District's purchasing agent through their authorization of a purchase order prior to year-end. The District assignment is based on the functional level of expenditures.

Management has determined significant encumbrances for the General Fund to be $45,000, Capital Fund to be $12,000, and School Lunch Fund to be $3,000. The District reports the following significant encumbrances.

General Fund -	
General Support	$ 121,515
Total General Fund Significant Encumbrances	**$ 121,515**
School Lunch Fund -	
Cost of sales	$ 3,500
Total School Lunch Fund Significant Encumbrances	**$ 3,500**

Assigned fund balances include the following:

	Total
General Fund - Encumbrances	$ 199,761
General Fund - Appropriated for Taxes	142,500
School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity	83,840
Total Assigned Fund Balance	**$ 426,101**

e. **Unassigned Fund Balance** –Includes all other general fund amounts that do not meet the definition of the above four classifications and are deemed to be available for general use by the school district.

(I.) (Continued)

3. Order of Use of Fund Balance

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, nonspendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined. Any remaining fund balance amounts for funds other than the general fund are classified as restricted fund balance. In the general fund, the remaining amounts are reported as unassigned. Assignments of fund balance cannot cause a negative unassigned fund balance.

T. New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2021, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB has issued Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*.

GASB has issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

U. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement 87, *Leases*, which will be effective for the periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB has issued Statement 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

GASB has issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

GASB has issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020, Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB has issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, Paragraphs 1-11a, and 12*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020.

GASB has issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, Paragraphs 13 and 14*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB has issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, Paragraphs 11b*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

GASB has issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Privatee and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

(I.) (Continued)

GASB has issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB has issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

The District will evaluate the impact each of these pronouncements may have on its financial statements and will implement them as applicable and when material.

II. Restatement of Net Position

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The District's net position has been restated as follows:

	Government-Wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Net position beginning of year, as previously stated	$ 1,776,428	$ 898,509	$ 160,257
Adjustments for activities previously recorded in Private Purpose Trust:			
Scholarships	160,257	160,257	(160,257)
Adjustments for activities previously recorded in Agency Fund:			
Student Activity Balance	-	-	97,358
Net position beginning of year, as restated	$ 1,936,685	$ 1,058,766	$ 97,358

III. Changes in Accounting Principles

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activity. The implementation of the statement changes the reporting for certain activity previously reported in the Fiduciary Fund. The District is now required to report some or all of that activity in the Governmental funds. See Note II for the financial statement impact of implementation of the Statement.

IV. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

By its nature as a local government unit, the District is subject to various federal, state and local laws and contractual regulations. An analysis of the District's compliance with significant laws and regulations and demonstration of its stewardship over District resources follows.

A. Budgets

The District administration prepares a proposed budget for approval by the Board of Education for the General Fund.

The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget.

Appropriations established by adoption of the budget constitute a limitation on expenditures (and encumbrances) which may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless expended or encumbered. Encumbrances will lapse if not expended in the subsequent year. Appropriations authorized for the current year are increased by the planned use of specific reserves, and budget amendments approved by the Board of Education as a result of selected new revenue sources not included in the original budget (when permitted by law). These Supplemental appropriations may occur subject to legal restriction, if the Board approves them because of a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. During 2020-21 the budgetary appropriations were increased $209,830 for prior year encumbrances, and $50 for a donation.

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

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

B. Encumbrances

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

C. Deficit Fund Balances

1. Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance of $13,149,961 at June 30, 2021, which is a result of bond anticipation notes which are used as a temporary means of financing capital projects. These proceeds are not recognized as revenue but merely serve to provide cash to meet expenditures. This results in the creation of a fund deficit which will remain until the notes are replaced by permanent financing (i.e., bonds, grants-in-aid, or redemption from current appropriations).

2. Special Aid Fund

The Special Aid Fund had a deficit fund balance of $570,853 at June 30, 2021 which is a result of recognizing eligible expenditures for the CRRSA funds awarded to the District, however, the FS-10 has not been approved by the State Education Department, therefore, a revenue cannot be recognized. Once approved the District will recognize a receivable and revenue and the deficit will be eliminated.

V. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk: In compliance with the State Law, District investments are limited to obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the Unites States of America where the payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States of America, obligations of the State, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in, and authorized to do business in, the State, and obligations issued by other municipalities and authorities within the State.

Concentration of Credit risk: To promote competition in rates and service cost, and to limit the risk of institutional failure, District deposits and investments are placed with multiple institutions. The District's investment policy limits the amounts that may be deposited with any one financial institution.

Interest rate risk: The District has an investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates

The District's aggregate bank balances, included balances not covered by depository insurance at year end, collateralized as follows:

Uncollateralized	$ -
Collateralized with Securities held by the Pledging Financial Institution	9,710,935
Total	**$ 9,710,935**

Restricted cash represents cash where use is limited by legal requirements. These assets represent amounts required by statute to be reserved for various purposes. Restricted cash as of year-end includes $11,235,162 within the governmental funds and $92,679 in the fiduciary funds.

VI. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2021 for individual major funds and nonmajor funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Governmental Activities				
Description	**General Fund**	**Special Aid Fund**	**Capital Projects Fund**	**School Lunch Fund**	**Total**
Accounts Receivable	$ 5,782	$ 53,083	$ -	$ 213	$ 59,078
Due From State and Federal	2,295,527	723,406	28,098	128,530	3,175,561
Due From Other Governments	1,260,468	-	-	-	1,260,468
Total Receivables	**$ 3,561,777**	**$ 776,489**	**$ 28,098**	**$ 128,743**	**$ 4,495,107**

District management has deemed the amounts to be fully collectible.

VII. Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures

Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures at June 30, 2021 were as follows:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	**Payables**	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**
General Fund	$ 1,357,247	$ -	$ 390,353	$ 191,114
Nonmajor Funds	-	1,344,194	91,114	-
Debt Service Fund	133	-	-	385,000
Capital Projects Fund	-	13,186	100,000	5,353
Total	**$ 1,357,380**	**$ 1,357,380**	**$ 581,467**	**$ 581,467**

Interfund receivables and payables between governmental activities are eliminated on the Statement of Net Position. The District typically loans resources between funds for the purpose of mitigating the effects of transient cash flow issues. All interfund payables are not necessarily expected to be repaid within one year.

Transfers are used to finance certain special aid programs and support capital project expenditures.

VIII. Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity were as follows:

Type	**Balance 7/1/2020**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 6/30/2021**
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -				
Land	$ 782,190	$ -	$ -	$ 782,190
Work in progress	18,728,965	5,707,367	24,018,925	417,407
Total Nondepreciable	$ 19,511,155	$ 5,707,367	$ 24,018,925	$ 1,199,597
Capital Assets that are Depreciated -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 69,191,110	$ 25,803,426	$ -	$ 94,994,536
Machinery and equipment	5,069,669	410,705	282,967	5,197,407
Total Depreciated Assets	$ 74,260,779	$ 26,214,131	$ 282,967	$ 100,191,943
Less Accumulated Depreciation -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 18,953,862	$ 1,811,035	$ -	$ 20,764,897
Machinery and equipment	2,761,501	353,899	282,964	2,832,436
Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ 21,715,363	$ 2,164,934	$ 282,964	$ 23,597,333
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 52,545,416	$ 24,049,197	$ 3	$ 76,594,610
Total Capital Assets	**$ 72,056,571**	**$ 29,756,564**	**$ 24,018,928**	**$ 77,794,207**

(VIII.) (Continued)

Depreciation expense for the period was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General Government Support	$	49,417
Instruction		1,727,108
Pupil Transportation		304,152
School Lunch		84,257
Total Depreciation Expense	**$**	**2,164,934**

IX. Short-Term Debt

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

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance 7/1/2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2021
BAN	7/17/2020	2.00%	$ 10,200,000	$ -	$ 10,200,000	$ -
BAN	6/29/2021	1.50%	-	12,899,952	12,899,952	-
BAN	6/28/2022	1.50%	-	13,286,737	-	13,286,737
Total Short-Term Debt			**$ 10,200,000**	**$ 26,186,689**	**$ 23,099,952**	**$ 13,286,737**

A summary of the short-term interest expense for the year is as follows:

Interest Paid	$	354,362
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year		(160,367)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year		1,107
Total Short-Term Interest Expense	**$**	**195,102**

X. Long-Term Debt Obligations

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

	Balance 7/1/2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2021	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable -					
Serial Bonds	$ 13,380,000	$ 5,950,000	$ 8,325,000	$ 11,005,000	$ 2,080,000
Energy Performance Contracts	-	1,778,852	-	1,778,852	43,852
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	$ 13,380,000	$ 7,728,852	$ 8,325,000	$ 12,783,852	$ 2,123,852
Other Liabilities -					
Net Pension Liability	$ 2,148,944	$ -	$ 568,233	$ 1,580,711	$ -
OPEB	61,583,809	-	6,963,315	54,620,494	-
Compensated Absences	787,283	-	83,197	704,086	176,022
Total Other Liabilities	$ 64,520,036	$ -	$ 7,614,745	$ 56,905,291	$ 176,022
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 77,900,036**	**$ 7,728,852**	**$ 15,939,745**	**$ 69,689,143**	**$ 2,299,874**

The General Fund has typically been used to liquidate long-term liabilities such as compensated absences.

(X.) (Continued)

Existing serial and statutory bond obligations:

Description	Original Amount	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2021
Refunding	$ 5,950,000	2021	2024	4.00%	$ 4,450,000
Reconstruction	$ 8,375,000	2018	2031	2.375%-3.000%	6,555,000
Total Serial Bonds					**$ 11,005,000**
Energy Performance Contract	$ 1,778,852	2021	2036	2.57%	$ 1,778,852
Total Energy Performance Contract					**$ 1,778,852**

The following is a summary of debt service requirements:

	Serial Bonds		Energy Performance Contract	
Year	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	$ 2,080,000	$ 358,181	$ 43,852	$ 39,367
2023	2,120,000	285,300	95,000	44,589
2024	2,200,000	211,063	100,000	42,148
2025	685,000	133,869	100,000	39,578
2026	700,000	117,600	105,000	37,008
2027-31	3,220,000	260,550	575,000	142,764
2032-36	-	-	665,000	64,378
2037	-	-	95,000	2,442
Total	**$ 11,005,000**	**$ 1,366,563**	**$ 1,778,852**	**$ 412,274**

Interest on long-term debt for June 30, 2021 was composed of:

Interest Paid	$ 354,624
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(28,300)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	56,293
Total Long-Term Interest Expense	**$ 382,617**

On September 10, 2020, the District issued $5,950,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.0% to advance refund $6,205,000 of outstanding serial bonds with an average interest rate of 3.5%. The net proceeds of $6,296,472 (after payment of $102,910 in underwriting fees, insurance and other issuance costs) were used to purchase United States government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased, and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the District's financial statements. The District advance refunded the bonds to revise its payment schedules due to changes in New York State's aid payment schedules. The economic gain (the difference between the present value of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) is approximately $255,000.

XI. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

The following is a summary of the deferred inflows/outflows of resources:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Pension	$ 7,281,184	$ 3,514,785
OPEB	10,424,930	16,741,314
Total	**$ 17,706,114**	**$ 20,256,099**

XII. Pension Plans

A. General Information

The District participates in the New York State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS). These are cost-sharing multiple employer public employee retirement systems. The Systems offer a wide range of plans and benefits, which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death, and disability.

B. Provisions and Administration

A 10 member Board of Trustees of the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board administers TRS. TRS provides benefits to plan members and beneficiaries as authorized by the Education Law and the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (NYSRSSL). Membership is mandatory and automatic for all full-time teachers, teaching assistants, guidance counselors and administrators employed in New York Public Schools and BOCES who elected to participate in TRS. Once a public employer elects to participate in the system, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that contains financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to NYRS, 10 Corporate Woods Drive, Albany, New York 12211-2395 or by referring to the TRS Comprehensive Annual Financial report, which can be found on the System's website at www.nystrs.org.

ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. NYSRSSL govern obligations of employers and employees to contribute, and benefits to employees. Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The District also participates in the Public Employees' Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to NYSERS, Office of the State Comptroller, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244 or by referring to the ERS Comprehensive Annual Report, which can be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/retire/publications/index.php.

(XII.) (Continued)

C. Funding Policies

The Systems are noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3.0 to 3.5 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. For TRS, contribution rates are established annually by the New York State Teachers' Retirement Board pursuant to Article 11 of the Education Law. For ERS, the Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions for the ERS' fiscal year ended March 31. The District paid 100% of the required contributions as billed by the TRS and ERS for the current year.

The District's share of the required contributions, based on covered payroll paid for the District's year ended June 30, 2021:

Contributions	ERS	TRS
2021	$ 366,696	$ 1,002,951

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

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

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Net pension assets/(liability)	$ (8,757)	$ (1,571,954)
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.0088%	0.0057%

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expenses of $226,911 for ERS and $2,095,303 for TRS. At June 30, 2021 the District's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

(XII.) (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	**TRS**	**ERS**	**TRS**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 106,942	$ 1,377,346	$ -	$ 80,560
Changes of assumptions	1,610,063	1,988,155	30,366	708,674
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,026,623	2,515,421	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	89,017	59,757	4,389	175,375
Subtotal	$ 1,806,022	$ 4,451,881	$ 2,550,176	$ 964,609
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	105,401	917,880	-	-
Grand Total	**$ 1,911,423**	**$ 5,369,761**	**$ 2,550,176**	**$ 964,609**

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

Year	**ERS**	**TRS**
2021	$ -	$ 591,263
2022	(127,104)	1,215,053
2023	(30,582)	998,576
2024	(118,209)	618,282
2025	(468,259)	13,686
Thereafter	-	50,412
Total	**$ (744,154)**	**$ 3,487,272**

E. Actuarial Assumptions

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

	ERS	**TRS**
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2020	June 30, 2019
Interest rate	5.90%	7.10%
Salary scale	4.40%	4.72%-1.90%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2009- June 30, 2014 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.70%	2.20%
COLA's	1.40%	1.30%

(XII.) (Continued)

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

The long term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2021 are summarized as follows:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Asset Type -		
Domestic equity	4.05%	7.10%
International equity	6.30%	7.70%
Global equity	0.00%	7.40%
Private equity	6.75%	10.40%
Real estate	4.95%	6.80%
Absolute return strategies *	4.50%	0.00%
Opportunistic portfolios	4.50%	0.00%
Real assets	5.95%	0.00%
Bonds and mortgages	0.00%	0.00%
Cash	0.50%	0.00%
Inflation-indexed bonds	0.50%	0.00%
Private debt	0.00%	5.20%
Real estate debt	0.00%	3.60%
High-yield fixed income securities	0.00%	3.90%
Domestic fixed income securities	0.00%	1.80%
Global fixed income securities	0.00%	1.00%
Short-term	0.00%	0.70%
Credit	3.63%	0.00%

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2% for ERS and 2.2% for TRS.

* Excludes equity-oriented long-only funds. For investment management purposes, these funds are included in domestic equity and international equity.

(XII.) (Continued)

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.90% for ERS and 7.10% for TRS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

G. Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

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

ERS	1% Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (2,430,503)	$ (8,757)	$ 2,224,661

TRS	1% Decrease (6.10%)	Current Assumption (7.10%)	1% Increase (8.10%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (9,929,489)	$ (1,571,954)	$ 5,442,137

H. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

	(In Thousands)	
	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2021	June 30, 2020
Employers' total pension liability	$ 220,680,157	$ 123,242,776
Plan net position	220,580,583	120,479,505
Employers' net pension asset/(liability)	$ (99,574)	$ (2,763,271)
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension asset/(liability)	99.95%	97.80%

(XII.) (Continued)

I. Payables to the Pension Plan

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31^{st}. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $105,401.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2021 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 based on paid TRS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier and employee contributions for the fiscal year as reported to the TRS System. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2021 amounted to $1,002,951.

XIII. Postemployment Benefits

A. General Information About the OPEB Plan

Plan Description – The District's defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general and public safety employees of the District. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the District. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the District Board. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Benefits Provided – The District provides healthcare and life insurance benefits for retirees and their dependents. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under. The specifics of each contract are on file at the District offices and are available upon request.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	170
Active Employees	244
Total	**414**

B. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $54,620,494 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

(XIII.) (Continued)

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary Increases	3.0 percent, average, including inflation
Discount Rate	2.45 percent
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Initial rate of 6.50% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.784% for pre-65. An initial rate of 4.40% decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.784% for post-65
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	Varies depending on contract

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond index.

Mortality rates were based on the sex-distinct RP-2014 Mortality Tables, adjusted backward to 2018 with Scale MP-2018, and then adjusted for mortality improvements with Scale MP-2019.

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 61,583,809
Changes for the Year -	
Service cost	$ 2,721,019
Interest	1,989,719
Changes of benefit terms	(720,424)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(13,249,785)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	3,767,227
Benefit payments	(1,471,071)
Net Changes	$ (6,963,315)
Balance at June 30, 2021	**$ 54,620,494**

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.45 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.45 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.45%)	Discount Rate (2.45%)	1% Increase (3.45%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 64,178,641	$ 54,620,494	$ 46,976,347

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

	1% Decrease (5.50%) Decreasing to 2.78%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.50%) Decreasing to 3.78%)	1% Increase (7.50%) Decreasing to 4.78%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 45,843,073	$ 54,620,494	$ 66,089,985

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense of $2,413,156. At June 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 13,499,468
Changes of assumptions	8,922,184	3,241,846
Contributions after measurement date	1,502,746	-
Total	**$ 10,424,930**	**$ 16,741,314**

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

Year	
2021	$ (1,577,158)
2022	(1,577,158)
2023	(1,577,158)
2024	(1,159,358)
2025	(492,903)
Thereafter	(1,435,395)
Total	**$ (7,819,130)**

XIV. Risk Management

A. General Information

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to injuries to employees, theft, damages, natural disasters, etc. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past two years.

(XIV.) (Continued)

B. **Health Plan**

The District incurs costs related to the Genesee Valley Area Health Care Plan (Plan) sponsored by the Genesee Valley Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) and its component districts. The Plan's objectives are to formulate, develop, and administer a program of insurance to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. Membership in the Plan may be offered to any component district of the BOCES with the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors. Voluntary withdrawal from the Plan may be effective only once annually on the last day of the Plan year as may be established by the Board of Directors. Notice of Intention to Withdraw must be given in writing to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Treasurer not less than 60 days prior to the end of the Plan year. Plan members include twenty-four districts with the Addison Central School District bearing an equal proportionate share of the Plan's assets and claim liabilities. Pursuant to the Municipal Cooperative Agreement, signed by all participants, all monies paid to the Treasurer shall be pooled and administered as a common fund. No refunds shall be made to a participant and no assessments are charged to a participant other than the annual premium equivalent. If surplus funds exist at the end of any fiscal year, the distribution of such funds shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The Plan purchases, on an annual basis, stop-loss insurance policies to limit its exposure for claims paid within any one fiscal year.

The Plan establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. However, because actual claims costs depend on complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Such claims are based on the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and claims that have been incurred but not reported. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expenses in the periods in which they are made. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District incurred premiums or contribution expenditures totaling $3,801,001.

The Plan is audited on an annual basis and is available at the BOCES administrative offices. The most recent audit available for the year ended June 30, 2020, revealed that the Plan is fully funded.

C. **Workers' Compensation**

The District incurs costs related to the Genesee Valley Workers' Compensation Plan (Plan) sponsored by the Genesee Valley Board of Cooperative Educational Services and its component districts. The Plan's objectives are to furnish workers' compensation benefits to participating districts at a significant cost savings. Membership in the Plan may be offered to any component district of the Genesee Valley BOCES with the approval of the Board of Directors. Voluntary withdrawal from the Plan may be effective only once annually on the last day of the Plan year as may be established by the Board of Directors. Notice of the Intention to Withdraw must be given in writing to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Treasurer not less than one year prior to the end of the Plan year.

(XIV.) (Continued)

Plan membership is currently comprised of twelve districts. If a surplus of participants' assessments exists after the close of a Plan year, the Board may retain from such surplus an amount sufficient to establish and maintain a claim contingency fund. Surplus funds in excess of the amount transferred to or included in such contingency fund shall be applied in reduction of the next annual assessment or to the billing of Plan participants. All monies paid to the Treasurer by participants shall be commingled and administered as a common fund. No refunds shall be made to a participant and no assessments shall be charged to a participant other than the annual assessment. However, if it appears to the Board of Directors that the liabilities of the Plan will exceed its cash assets, after taking into account any "excess insurance", the Board shall determine the amount needed to meet such deficiency and shall assess such amount against all participants pro-rata per enrollee.

The Plan purchases, on an annual basis, stop-loss insurance to limit exposure for claims paid.

The Plan establishes a liability for both reported and unreported insured events, which includes estimates of both future payments of losses and related claim adjustment expenses. However, because actual claims costs depend on complex factors, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Such claims are based on the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and claims that have been incurred but not reported. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expenses in the period in which they are made. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the District incurred premiums or contribution expenditures totaling $79,065.

The Plan is audited on an annual basis and is available at the BOCES administrative offices. The most recent audit available for the year ended June 30, 2020, revealed that the Plan is fully funded.

D. Unemployment

District employees are entitled to coverage under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. The District has elected to discharge its liability to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund (the Fund) by the benefit reimbursement method, a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement to the fund for benefits paid from the fund to former employees. The District has established a self-insurance fund to pay these claims. The claim and judgment expenditures of this program for the 2020-21 fiscal year totaled $1,969. The balance of the fund at June 30, 2021 was $336,871 and is recorded in the General Fund as an Unemployment Insurance Reserve. In addition, as of June 30, 2021, no loss contingencies existed or were considered probable or estimable for incurred but not reported claims payable.

XV. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Litigation

There is no litigation pending against the District as of the balance sheet date.

B. Grants

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

XVI. Rental of Facilities

The District has entered into various operating lease agreements with BOCES and the Proaction Head Start program which has generated $17,923 in rental income during the year.

XVII. Lease Commitments and Leased Assets

The District leases certain computer equipment under the terms of various non-cancelable leases.

XVIII. Tax Abatement

The County Steuben IDA, and the District enter into various property tax abatement programs for the purpose of Economic Development. As a result the District property tax revenue was reduced $242,077. The District received payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) payment totaling $326,931 to help offset the property tax reduction.

XIX. COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the School's financial condition, liquidity, voter approved budgets, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, budgets, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the School is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Federal Government passed several COVID relief acts which include funding for elementary and secondary education. The School District was awarded three different stimulus packages known as Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES), Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA), and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). New York State Required the CARES funds to be reported in the General fund, as an offset to state aid reductions, referred to as the Pandemic Adjustment, while the CRRSA and ARPA funds are required to be reported in the special aid fund.

The District reported $523,084 in CARES revenues and expenditures during the 2021 fiscal year and has submitted the CRRSA and ARPA funding applications to the New York State Education Department for approval. All three stimulus funds may be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020, when the national emergency was declared. The District also provided free breakfast and lunches to all students (except those who opted out) through the National School Breakfast and Lunch Program.

Required Supplementary Information
ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Schedule of Changes in District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratio
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 2,721,019	$ 2,256,815	$ 2,034,208	$ 2,340,108
Interest	1,989,719	1,908,965	1,803,987	1,571,276
Changes in benefit terms	(720,424)	-	4,268,374	-
Differences between expected and actual experiences	(13,249,785)	-	(3,313,912)	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	3,767,227	7,638,627	(1,470,445)	(5,152,856)
Benefit payments	(1,471,071)	(1,395,222)	(1,574,349)	(1,604,962)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**$ (6,963,315)**	**$ 10,409,185**	**$ 1,747,863**	**$ (2,846,434)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$ 61,583,809**	**$ 51,174,624**	**$ 49,426,761**	**$ 52,273,195**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 54,620,494**	**$ 61,583,809**	**$ 51,174,624**	**$ 49,426,761**
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 13,124,793	$ 11,863,605	$ 11,910,138	$ 11,863,605
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	416.16%	519.10%	429.67%	416.63%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Required Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0088%	0.0081%	0.0080%	0.0075%	0.0077%	0.0074%	0.0074%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 8,757	$ 2,148,944	$ 569,392	$ 243,277	$ 723,228	$ 1,194,333	$ 250,275
Covered-employee payroll	$ 2,764,356	$ 2,468,027	$ 2,291,681	$ 2,214,059	$ 2,134,219	$ 1,994,615	$ 2,012,169
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.317%	87.071%	24.846%	10.988%	33.887%	59.878%	12.438%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	99.95%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0569%	0.0543%	0.0550%	0.0554%	0.0545%	0.0537%	0.0542%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 1,571,954	$ (1,411,067)	$ (994,358)	$ (421,211)	$ 583,638	$ (5,573,585)	$ (6,042,287)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 9,631,484	$ 9,655,599	$ 9,067,763	$ 8,957,195	$ 8,781,491	$ 8,519,691	$ 8,164,090
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.321%	-14.614%	-10.966%	-4.702%	6.646%	-65.420%	-74.011%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	97.80%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Required Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of District Contributions

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 366,698	$ 327,496	$ 306,034	$ 301,386	$ 295,623	$ 325,445	$ 349,926
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(366,698)	(327,496)	(306,034)	(301,386)	(295,623)	(325,445)	(349,926)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 2,764,356	$ 2,468,027	$ 2,291,681	$ 2,214,059	$ 1,994,615	$ 1,994,615	$ 2,012,169
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.27%	13.27%	13.35%	13.61%	14.82%	16.32%	17.39%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 1,002,951	$ 937,463	$ 1,042,067	$ 969,105	$ 1,115,073	$ 1,204,515	$ 1,302,027
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,002,951)	(937,463)	(1,042,067)	(969,105)	(1,115,073)	(1,204,515)	(1,302,027)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 9,631,484	$ 9,655,599	$ 9,067,763	$ 8,957,195	$ 8,781,491	$ 8,519,691	$ 8,164,090
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.41%	9.71%	11.49%	10.82%	12.70%	14.14%	15.95%

10 years of historical information is not available, and will be added each year subsequent to the year of implementation until 10 years of historical data is present.

Required Supplementary Information
ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Revenues	Over (Under) Revised Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources -				
Real property taxes	$ 6,107,446	$ 6,107,446	$ 6,176,809	$ 69,363
Real property tax items	1,504,495	1,504,495	1,441,997	(62,498)
Charges for services	-	-	43,719	43,719
Use of money and property	20,000	20,000	26,685	6,685
Sale of property and compensation for loss	-	-	1,565	1,565
Miscellaneous	400,000	400,050	677,466	277,416
State Sources -				
Basic formula	18,590,114	18,067,030	18,448,447	381,417
Lottery aid	2,535,000	2,535,000	2,387,223	(147,777)
BOCES	2,272,297	2,272,297	2,562,601	290,304
Textbooks	61,163	61,163	47,704	(13,459)
All Other Aid -				
Computer software	36,100	36,100	32,692	(3,408)
Library loan	6,350	6,350	3,751	(2,599)
Other aid	-	-	1,000	1,000
Federal Sources	-	523,084	594,790	71,706
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 31,532,965	$ 31,533,015	$ 32,446,449	$ 913,434
Other Sources -				
Transfer - in	$ 385,000	$ 385,000	$ 390,353	$ 5,353
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES	$ 31,917,965	$ 31,918,015	$ 32,836,802	$ 918,787
Appropriated reserves	$ 175,000	$ 175,000		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 285,000	$ 285,000		
Prior year encumbrances	$ 209,830	$ 209,830		
TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND BALANCE	**$ 32,587,795**	**$ 32,587,845**		

Required Supplementary Information
ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support -					
Board of education	$ 33,760	$ 36,205	$ 28,068	$ -	$ 8,137
Central administration	242,280	252,425	246,726	1,672	4,027
Finance	559,242	596,563	573,368	12,474	10,721
Staff	230,103	260,642	234,388	59	26,195
Central services	2,807,520	2,866,420	2,491,567	107,060	267,793
Special items	539,354	585,886	555,895	250	29,741
Instructional -					
Instruction, administration and improvement	1,184,891	1,347,515	1,308,722	838	37,955
Teaching - regular school	7,068,940	7,410,830	6,800,007	22,530	588,293
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	3,886,452	3,460,822	3,355,821	5,655	99,346
Occupational education	1,081,970	1,093,586	1,020,536	703	72,347
Teaching - special schools	23,000	7,977	-	-	7,977
Instructional media	688,831	694,442	645,473	1,695	47,274
Pupil services	1,103,253	1,222,829	1,055,221	5,986	161,622
Pupil Transportation	1,638,067	1,647,708	1,424,851	40,839	182,018
Community Services	1,000	1,780	780	-	1,000
Employee Benefits	7,336,310	6,927,909	5,617,522	-	1,310,387
Debt service - principal	2,953,000	3,135,000	3,135,000	-	-
Debt service - interest	974,822	792,822	708,986	-	83,836
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 32,352,795	$ 32,341,361	$ 29,202,931	$ 199,761	$ 2,938,669
Other Uses -					
Transfers - out	$ 235,000	$ 246,484	$ 191,114	$ -	$ 55,370
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 32,587,795	$ 32,587,845	$ 29,394,045	$ 199,761	$ 2,994,039
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 3,442,757**		
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	5,585,734	5,585,734	5,585,734		
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 5,585,734**	**$ 5,585,734**	**$ 9,028,491**		

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

A reconciliation is not necessary since encumbrances are presented in a separate column on this schedule.

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Change From Adopted Budget To Final Budget And The Real Property Tax Limit For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:

Adopted budget	$	32,377,965
Prior year's encumbrances		209,830
Original Budget	$	32,587,795
Budget revisions -		
Donation		50
FINAL BUDGET	**$**	**32,587,845**

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:

2021-22 voter approved expenditure budget			$	33,654,580
Unrestricted fund balance:				
Assigned fund balance	$	342,261		
Unassigned fund balance		1,346,183		
Total Unrestricted fund balance	$	1,688,444		
Less adjustments:				
Appropriated fund balance	$	142,500		
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance		199,761		
Total adjustments	$	342,261		
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law				1,346,183
ACTUAL PERCENTAGE				**4.00%**

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Schedule of Project Expenditures

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing				
Project Title	Original Appropriation	Revised Appropriation	Prior Years	Current Year	Total	Unexpended Balance	Obligations	Local Sources	State Sources	Total	Fund Balance
Phase III project	$ 22,970,000	$ 22,970,000	$ 17,393,697	$ 5,570,276	$ 22,963,973	$ 6,027	$ -	$ 9,683,269	$ -	$ 9,683,269	$ (13,280,704)
Tennis Court project	449,000	449,000	380,492	28,915	409,407	39,593	-	449,000	-	449,000	39,593
19-20 project	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	-
SSBA	1,654,167	1,654,167	1,469,202	10,529	1,479,731	174,436	-	-	1,479,731	1,479,731	-
EPC Annex	1,754,183	1,778,852	850	1,778,852	1,779,702	(850)	1,778,852	-	-	1,778,852	(850)
Drain Project	150,000	150,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	142,000	-	-	-	-	(8,000)
20-21 capital outlay project	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
TOTAL	**$ 27,277,350**	**$ 27,302,019**	**$ 19,349,241**	**$ 7,491,572**	**$ 26,840,813**	**$ 461,206**	**$ 1,778,852**	**$ 10,432,269**	**$ 1,479,731**	**$ 13,690,852**	**$ (13,149,961)**

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds			Total
	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,622	$ 3,258	$ 165,327	$ 174,207
Receivables	776,489	128,743	-	905,232
Inventories	-	45,208	-	45,208
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 782,111**	**$ 177,209**	**$ 165,327**	**$ 1,124,647**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities -				
Accounts payable	$ 589	$ 14,108	$ -	$ 14,697
Accrued liabilities	1,146	872	-	2,018
Due to other funds	1,316,945	27,249	-	1,344,194
Due to other governments	-	221	-	221
Unearned revenue	34,284	5,711	-	39,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 1,352,964**	**$ 48,161**	**$ -**	**$ 1,401,125**
Fund Balances -				
Nonspendable	$ -	$ 45,208	$ -	$ 45,208
Restricted	-	-	165,327	165,327
Assigned	-	83,840	-	83,840
Unassigned	(570,853)	-	-	(570,853)
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	**$ (570,853)**	**$ 129,048**	**$ 165,327**	**$ (276,478)**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 782,111**	**$ 177,209**	**$ 165,327**	**$ 1,124,647**

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Combined Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds			Total
	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ 6	$ 353	$ 359
Miscellaneous	211,303	10,380	15,367	237,050
State sources	576,333	16,579	-	592,912
Federal sources	819,968	492,713	-	1,312,681
Sales	-	18,158	-	18,158
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 1,607,604**	**$ 537,836**	**$ 15,720**	**$ 2,161,160**
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	$ 1,716,407	$ -	$ -	$ 1,716,407
Community services	27,394	-	-	27,394
Employee benefits	449,286	67,988	-	517,274
Cost of sales	-	293,418	-	293,418
Other expenses	-	225,636	10,650	236,286
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 2,193,087**	**$ 587,042**	**$ 10,650**	**$ 2,790,779**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ (585,483)	$ (49,206)	$ 5,070	$ (629,619)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers - in	$ 14,630	$ 76,484	$ -	$ 91,114
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ 14,630**	**$ 76,484**	**$ -**	**$ 91,114**
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ (570,853)**	**$ 27,278**	**$ 5,070**	**$ (538,505)**
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR (restated)	-	101,770	160,257	262,027
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ (570,853)**	**$ 129,048**	**$ 165,327**	**$ (276,478)**

(See Independent Auditors' Report)

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Net Investment in Capital Assets

For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

Capital assets, net			$	77,794,207
Deduct:				
Bond payable	$	11,005,000		
Energy performance contracts		1,778,852		
Assets purchased with short-term financing		13,289,554		
				26,073,406
Net Investment in Capital Assets			**$**	**51,720,801**

Supplementary Information

ADDISON CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

Grantor / Pass - Through Agency Federal Award Cluster / Program	Assistance Listing Number	Grantor Number	Pass-Through Agency Number		Total Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:					
Indirect Programs:					
Passed Through NYS Education Department -					
Special Education Cluster IDEA -					
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	N/A	0032-21-0853	$	301,591
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	N/A	0033-21-0853		9,446
Total Special Education Cluster IDEA				$	311,037
Education Stabilization Fund -					
CARES Act - ESSER	84.425D	N/A	5890-21-2835	$	447,278
CARES Act - GEER	84.425C	N/A	5895-21-2835		75,806
Total Education Stabilization Fund				$	523,084
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	N/A	0147-21-2835		54,644
Title IV - Student Support and Enrichment Program	84.424	N/A	0204-21-2835		37,252
Title V - Rural and Low Income	84.358	N/A	0006-21-2835		18,304
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0021-21-2835		398,731
Total U.S. Department of Education				**$**	**1,343,052**
U.S. Department of Agriculture:					
Indirect Programs:					
Passed Through NYS Education Department -					
Child Nutrition Cluster -					
National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	N/A	570101040000	$	38,687
Summer Food Service Program - COVID	10.559	N/A	570101040000		454,026
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				$	492,713
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**$**	**492,713**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS				**$**	**1,835,765**

MMB
MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
Certified Public Accountants

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Education
Addison Central School District, New York

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Addison Central School District, New York, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Addison Central School District, New York's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 14, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Addison Central School District, New York's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Addison Central School District, New York's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Addison Central School District, New York's internal control.

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

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

100 Chestnut Street | Suite 1200 | Rochester, NY 14604 | P 585.423.1860 | F 585.423.5966 | mengelmetzgerbarr.com
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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Addison Central School District, New York's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Rochester, New York
October 14, 2021

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S OPINION

June 27, 2022

Addison Central School District
County of Steuben
State of New York

Re: Addison Central School District, Steuben County, New York
$TBD Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (Renewals)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have been requested to render our opinion as to the validity of a $TBD Bond Anticipation Notes, 2022 (Renewals) (the "Obligation"), of the Addison Central School District, Steuben County, New York (the "Obligor"), dated June 27, 2022, numbered 1, of the denomination of $TBD, bearing interest at the rate of ___% per annum, payable at maturity, and maturing June 27, 2023.

We have examined:

(1) the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York;

(2) the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including particularly Sections 103 and 141 through 150 thereof, and the applicable regulations of the United States Treasury Department promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Code");

(3) an arbitrage certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, covenants, relating to compliance with the Code, with the owners of the Obligation that the Obligor will, among other things, (i) take all actions on its part necessary to cause interest on the Obligation not to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, restricting, to the extent necessary, the yield on investments made with the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon, making required payments to the Federal government, if any, and maintaining books and records in a specified manner, where appropriate, and (ii) refrain from taking any action which would cause interest on the Obligation to be includable in the gross income of the owners thereof for Federal income tax purposes, including, without limitation, refraining from spending the proceeds of the Obligation and investment earnings thereon on certain specified purposes (the "Arbitrage Certificate"); and

(4) a certificate executed on behalf of the Obligor which includes, among other things, a statement that compliance with such covenants is not prohibited by, or violative of, any provision of local or special law, regulation or resolution applicable to the Obligor.

We also have examined a certified copy of proceedings of the finance board of the Obligor and other proofs authorizing and relating to the issuance of the Obligation, including the form of the Obligation. In rendering the opinions expressed herein we have assumed (i) the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings, including factual information, expectations and statements contained therein, examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof, and (ii) compliance by the Obligor with the covenants contained in the Arbitrage Certificate. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents and proceedings and the certifications thereof.

In our opinion:

(a) The Obligation has been authorized and issued in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State of New York and constitutes a valid and legally binding general obligation of the Obligor, all the taxable real property within which is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Obligation and interest thereon, without limitation as to rate or amount; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of the Obligation: (i) may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights, and (ii) may be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

(b) The Obligor has the power to comply with its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code as such covenants relate to the Obligation; provided, however, that the enforceability (but not the validity) of such covenants may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other law now existing or hereafter enacted by said State or the Federal government affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights.

(c) Interest on the Obligation is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). Interest on the Obligation is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Obligation.

Certain agreements, requirements and procedures contained or referred to in the Arbitrage Certificate and other relevant documents may be changed and certain actions (including, without limitation, economic defeasance of the Obligation) may be taken or omitted under the circumstances and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in such documents.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. Accordingly, this opinion is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the Obligation has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Arbitrage Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the Obligation to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Obligation and the Arbitrage Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium or other laws relating to or affecting creditors’ rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations such as the Obligor in the State of New York. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Obligation has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. Such opinions are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the Obligor, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the Obligor to pay the principal of or interest on the Obligation as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement prepared by the Obligor in relation to the Obligation for factual information which, in the judgment of the Obligor, could materially affect the ability of the Obligor to pay such principal and interest. While we have participated in the preparation of such Official Statement, we have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained therein and, accordingly, we express no opinion as to whether the Obligor, in connection with the sale of the Obligation, has made any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Very truly yours,

/s/ ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP