PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE **BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Bond Counsel to the District, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance by the District 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. 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 excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and the City of New York. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual of interest on the Notes. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

The District will NOT designate the Notes as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" pursuant to Section 265(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended.

$3,000,000

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CAYUGA, ONONDAGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

$3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020

Dated: March 19, 2020 **Due: August 7, 2020**

The Notes are general obligations of the Moravia Central School District, Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins Counties, New York (the "District" or "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 "THE NOTES – Nature of the Obligation" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

At the option of the successful bidder(s), the Notes will be registered in the name of the purchaser in the denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof, as determined by the successful bidder(s). Principal and interest will be payable in Federal Funds at maturity at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s) with paying agent fees, if any paid by the successful bidder(s), or as stated below.

Alternatively, at the option of the successful bidder, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (DTC), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. In such case, Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the notes purchased. In such case, under this option, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner of the Notes will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued and received by the purchaser(s) and subject to the receipt of the unqualified legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel to the School District. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery in Jersey City, New Jersey, as may be agreed upon, on or about March 19, 2020.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.FiscalAdvisorsAuction.com on March 3, 2020 until 11:15 A.M., Eastern Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

February 25, 2020

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DEEMS THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO BE FINAL FOR PURPOSES OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15c2-12 (THE "RULE"), EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN OMITTED HEREFROM IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID RULE AND THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED WHEN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS UPDATED FOLLOWING THE SALE OF THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE SO UPDATED UPON REQUEST OF THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER(S), AS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE NOTICES OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT WILL COVENANT IN AN UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN MATERIAL EVENTS AS DEFINED IN THE RULE. SEE "APPENDIX – C, MATERIAL EVENT NOTICES" HEREIN.

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CAYUGA, ONONDAGA & TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2019-2020 BOARD OF EDUCATION

MICHELLE LYON
President

KARIN DILLON
Vice President

SHAWN BECKER
JENNIFER BILINSKI
JEFFREY CARMICHAEL
LEIGH HESS
TERRY THOMPSON

* * * * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATION

JOHN P. BIRMINGHAM
Superintendent of Schools

JEFFREY LAWRENCE
School Business Administrator

ANITA M. BURHANS
District Clerk

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
School District Municipal Advisor

TRESPASZ & MARQUARDT, LLP
BOND COUNSEL

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

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PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

Fiscal Advisors & Marketing, Inc.
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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

of the

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

CAYUGA, ONONDAGA AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Relating To

$3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the Moravia Central School District, Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins Counties, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the School District of $3,000,000 principal amount of Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (the “Notes”).

The factors affecting the School 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 School 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 School 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 School District relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Notes and such proceedings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Notes will be dated March 19, 2020 and will mature August 7, 2020. The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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 of and interest on the Notes as required by the Constitution and laws of the State of New York (State Constitution, Art. VIII, Section 2: Local Finance Law, Section 100.00). All the taxable real property within the 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 “THE NOTES - Nature of the Obligation” hereunder and “TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW” herein.

At the option of the successful bidder(s), the Notes will be registered in the name of the purchaser in the denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof, as determined by the successful bidder(s). Principal and interest will be payable in Federal Funds at maturity at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State of New York, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s) with paying agent fees, if any paid by the successful bidder(s), or as stated below.

Alternatively, at the option of the successful bidder, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (DTC), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. In such case, Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the notes purchased. In such case, under this option, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner of the Notes will be made by DTC Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices. Payment will be the responsibility of the DTC, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.

Nature of the 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 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.

Book-Entry-Only System

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

DTC, the world's largest securities 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.

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

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

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

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend 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 redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the 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 transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Note certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the School District believes to be reliable, but the 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 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 ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONCERNING DTC AND ITS BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM DTC AND THE 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

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the School District and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law, or the School 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 discontinued, the following provisions will apply:

The Notes will be registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable at a principal corporate trust office of a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State of New York to be named by the School District.

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 adopted by the Board of Education on January 9, 2019 and a proposition approved by the qualified voters on December 5, 2018 authorizing the issuance of $9,500,000 serial bonds and bond anticipation notes to finance a capital project consisting of additions, renovations and improvements to the District's existing Elementary School building and Middle/high school building, all to include energy efficiency improvements, site, access, parking and playfield improvements, demolition, utility, mechanical, plumbing and electrical improvements, the acquisition of original furnishings, fixtures and equipment and payment of professional fees and all other necessary costs incidental to such work at a maximum cost of $11,500,000. The District anticipates expending $2,000,000 from the District's Capital Reserve Fund for the above-mentioned project.

The proceeds of the Notes will provide $3,000,000 new monies for the aforementioned purpose.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The District covers approximately 155 square miles and is comprised of portions of the Towns of Locke, Moravia, Niles, Sempronius, Summerhill and Venice located in Cayuga County; Lansing located in Tompkins County; and Skaneateles located in Onondaga County. The District lies approximately 20 miles south of the City of Auburn, 25 miles north of the City of Ithaca and 15 miles northwest of the City of Cortland.

The Village of Moravia, the birthplace of President Millard Fillmore, serves as the commercial and residential hub of the District. Highways in close proximity to the District include Routes 20 and US Interstate 81. Gas and electric services are provided by New York State Electric & Gas as well as Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation. Sewer and water services are provided in the District by the municipalities located in the District. Police protection is provided by Village, County and State agencies. Fire protection is provided by various volunteer units. Banking services are provided by Community Bank, N.A., and First National Bank of Groton.

Source: District Officials.

Population

The population of the School District is estimated to be approximately 7,357. (Source: 2017 U.S. Census Bureau)

Larger Employers

Name of Employer	Nature of Business	Approximate # Employed
Cayuga Correctional Facility	Prison	430
Moravia Central Schools	Education	180
Alnye Trucking	Hauling	125
UPSCO	Manufacturing	70
Modern Market	Retail	35
Kinney Drugs	Retail	30

Source: District officials.

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 the Counties listed below. The figures set below with respect to such Towns and Counties 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 Counties are necessarily representative of the District, or vice versa.

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2013-2017	2000	2006-2010	2013-2017
Towns of:						
Locke	$ 16,580	$ 24,322	$ 28,328	$ 41,250	$ 42,438	$ 65,909
Moravia	16,847	14,989	20,120	43,493	60,650	68,182
Niles	20,791	32,800	31,979	47,188	72,500	64,432
Sempronius	15,365	20,946	24,308	39,813	54,375	51,250
Summerhill	14,609	21,396	27,612	39,500	56,620	68,958
Venice	16,254	24,285	30,908	44,375	65,161	63,056
Lansing	16,254	37,460	41,046	44,375	82,104	88,880
Skaneateles	28,624	47,154	61,452	69,023	88,640	110,764
Counties of:						
Cayuga	18,003	22,959	27,957	44,973	58,761	66,728
Onondaga	21,336	27,037	31,436	51,876	65,929	74,968
Tompkins	19,659	25,737	29,759	53,041	72,231	78,504
State of:						
New York	23,389	30,948	31,177	51,691	67,405	70,850

Note: 2014-2018 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 2013-2017 American Community Survey data.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Average

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cayuga County	8.3%	7.4%	6.0%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.5%
Onondaga County	7.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%
Tompkins County	6.1%	5.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.6%
New York State	8.5%	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.1%

2019 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cayuga County	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.7%
Onondaga County	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%	4.0%
Tompkins County	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%
New York State	4.6%	4.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%

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

Form of School Government

The Board of Education, which is the policy-making body of the School District, consists of seven members with overlapping three year terms so that as nearly as possible an equal number is elected to the Board each year. Each Board member must be a qualified voter of the School District and no Board member may hold certain other district offices or position while serving on the Board of Education. The President and the Vice President are elected by the Board members.

Budgetary Procedures

Pursuant to the Education Law, the Board of Education annually prepares or causes to be prepared, a budget for the ensuing fiscal year. A public hearing on such budget is held not less than seven days 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. After the public hearing, but not less than six days prior to the budget vote, the District must mail a school budget notice to all qualified voters which contains the total budget amount, the dollar and percentage increase or decrease in the proposed budget (or contingency budget) as compared to the current budget, the percentage increase or decrease in the consumer price index, the estimated property tax levy, the basic STAR exemption impact and the date, time and place of the vote.

After the budget hearing and subsequent notice, a referendum upon the question of the adoption of the budget is held on the third Tuesday in May each year. All qualified District residents are eligible to participate.

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

Recent Budget Vote Results

The budget for the 2018-2019 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 15, 2018 with a vote of 398 to 94. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 2.95% which is within the District Tax Cap.

The budget for the 2019-2020 fiscal year was approved by the qualified voters on May 21, 2019 with a vote of 332 to 64. The budget called for a total tax levy increase of 1.34% which is equal to the District Tax Cap.

Investment Policy

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

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) certificates of deposit issued by a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State; (2) time deposit accounts in a bank or trust company located and authorized to do business in the State; (3) obligations of the State; and (4) obligations of the United States Government. Funds may also be invested in: (1) obligations agencies of the federal government if payment of principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States; (2) with the approval of the State Comptroller, in revenue anticipation notes or tax anticipation notes of other local governments. Reserve Funds may also be invested in obligations of the School District.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year, approximately 61% 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.

Potential reductions in Federal aid received by the State.

The State receives a substantial amount of Federal aid for education. Many of the policies that drive this Federal aid are subject to change under the current presidential administration and Congress. However, the State's current financial projections concerning Federal aid, and the assumptions on which they are based, are subject to revision as more information becomes available about the proposals for Federal tax policy and legislation, health care, including amendments to the Affordable Care Act, infrastructure, taxation, the Budget Control Act of 2011 (as amended), Federal regulatory reform, and other issues that may arise.

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.

The State's Enacted 2017-2018 through 2019-2020 Budgets allowed the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the Federal government are less than what was expected. If federal support is reduced by $850 million or more, the New York State Director of the Budget will develop a plan to make uniform spending reductions by the State. Such plan would take effect automatically unless the State Legislature passes its own plan within 90 days.

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.

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 2020-2021 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 83.6% of debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present.

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

<u>*Gap Elimination Adjustment (GEA)*</u>. The GEA law was first introduced for the 2010-2011 fiscal year (although it existed in 2009-10 and was called "Deficit Reduction Assessment") as a way to help close the State's then $10 billion budget deficit. Under the legislation, a portion of the funding shortfall at the State level is divided among all school districts throughout the State and reflected as a reduction in school district State aid. The GEA is a negative number, money that is deducted from the aid originally due to the District. Since its inception, the total GEA and Deficit Reduction Assessment reduction in school aid for the District amounted to approximately $8.5 million. The District did not lose any additional State aid as a result of the GEA in 2016-2017 fiscal year as the Gap Elimination Adjustment was completely eliminated in the 2016-2017 Enacted State Budget.

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

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

School district fiscal year(2020-2021):The 2020-2021 Executive Budget includes a $826 million increase in school aid, including a $504 increase for foundation aid and support for certain initiatives, including a third round of funding for Empire After School awards for high needs school districts and the continued transformation of high-needs schools into community hubs. There is a $50 million increase in funding for community schools and an increase in the number of schools district eligible for community school funding. Initiatives from prior years also are maintained, included pre-kindergarten funding and the Smart Schools Bond Act. The 2020-21 Executive Budget consolidates ten (10) categories of expense-based aid into foundation aid. The 2020-21 Executive Budget is subject to approval by the New York State Legislature and then signed into law by the Governor. There is no assurance that the 2020-21 Executive Budget will be adopted and no way to predict what changes the Governor and the Legislature may agree to.

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.

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.

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

State Aid Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the below completed fiscal years and budgeted figures for the 2019-20 fiscal year comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2014-15	$ 19,690,958	$ 11,269,064	57.23%
2015-16	20,765,505	11,960,159	57.60
2016-17	20,854,473	12,398,355	59.45
2017-18	21,397,619	12,955,666	60.55
2018-19	22,370,005	13,426,156	60.02
2019-20 (Budgeted)	23,481,165	14,363,599	61.17

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2014-2015 fiscal year through and including the 2018-2019 fiscal year and adopted budget of the District for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. This table is not audited

School Facilities

The District currently operates the following facilities:

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year(s) Built/Reconstruction
Millard Fillmore Elementary	K-5	650	1964, '91, 2010
Junior-Senior High School	6-12	650	1950, '64, '76, '82, ’96, ‘2010

Source: District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Total Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2015-16	985	2020-21	990
2016-17	956	2021-22	990
2017-18	973	2021-22	1,000
2018-19	971	2022-23	1,000
2019-20	963	2023-24	1,000

Source: District officials.

Employees

The School District employs a total of approximately 177 employees with representation by various unions as follows:

Employees Represented	Union Representation	Contract Expiration Date
86	Moravia Central School Teachers' Association	June 30, 2020 (1)
78	Civil Service Employees' Association of Cayuga County	June 30, 2023
7	Moravia Central School Educational Secretaries Association	June 30, 2021
6	Moravia Administrators’ Association	June 30, 2020

(1) Contract negotiations to begin February 26, 2020.

Source: School District officials.

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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 2019-20 fiscal year are as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2014-2015	$ 318,868	$ 1,007,656
2015-2016	384,622	734,793
2016-2017	232,500	795,822
2017-2018	225,786	628,665
2018-2019	259,565	767,012
2019-2020 (Budgeted)	280,000	750,000

Source: District records.

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 currently does not have early retirement incentive programs for its employees.

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 (2016 to 2020) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2015-16	18.2%	13.26%
2016-17	15.5	11.72
2017-18	15.3	9.80
2018-19	14.9	10.62
2019-20	14.6	8.86

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

The State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget, which was signed into law as Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2019, includes a provision that will allow school districts in the State to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of funding the cost of TRS contributions, as a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds presently authorized for amounts payable to the ERS by a school district. School districts will be permitted to pay into such reserve fund during any particular fiscal year, an amount not to exceed two percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year; provided that the balance of such fund may not exceed ten percent of the total compensation or salaries of all district-employed teachers who are members of the TRS paid during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The District established a TRS reserve fund on May 8, 2019.

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 requires governmental entities, such as the District, to account for employment healthcare benefits as it accounts for vested pension benefits.

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

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

GASB 75. In 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") released new accounting standards for public Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB") plans and participating employers. These standards, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* ("GASB 75"), have substantially revised the valuation and accounting requirements previously mandated under GASB Statements No. 43 and 45. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, 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.

The District contracted with Burke Group, an actuarial firm, to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75.

The following outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the past two fiscal years, by source.

Balance at:	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018
	$28,014,014	$28,059,992
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	$829,586	$777,870
Interest	1,063,328	1,009,226
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,676,720)	(3,294,976)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	691,080	(198,964)
Benefit payments	(861,296)	(881,467)
Net Changes	$45,978	$(2,588,311)
Balance at:	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019
	$28,059,992	**$25,471,681**

Source: 2018 and 2019 audited financial statements. The above table is not audited. For additional information see "APPENDIX – C" attached hereto.

The aforementioned liability is recognized and disclosed in accordance with GASB 75 standards in the District's audited financial statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019.

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.

Under GASB 75, an actuarial valuation will be required every 2 years for all plans, however, the Alternative Measurement Method continues to be available for plans with less than 100 members.

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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

Financial Statements

The District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2019 and has been filed with the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") website. It is also attached hereto as "APPENDIX-C" to this Official Statement. Certain summary financial information of the District can also be found attached as Appendices to this Official Statement.

The District complies with the Uniform System of Accounts as prescribed for school districts in 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, published by the National Committee on Government Accounting).

Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004 the School District has issued its financial statements in accordance with the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34. The School District is in compliance with Statement No. 34.

New York State Comptroller Report of Examination

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

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on June 3, 2016. The purpose of the audit was to determine if cafeteria operations were properly managed for the period July 1, 2014 through October 15, 2015.

Key Findings

- District officials did not perform a cost-per-meal analysis and did not always consider past productions when planning future meals, which contributed to the cost of producing a meal exceeding the price charged.
- District officials did not adequately segregate duties over the collection, accounting, and depositing of money or implement adequate mitigating controls, which increases the risk of recording and depositing errors or irregularities.

Key Recommendations

- Analyze school lunch fund operations by completing a cost-per-meal analysis and exploring methods for increasing revenues and potentially decreasing expenditures to a level that allows the fund to be self-sustaining, including monitoring the MPLH and using existing production records.
- Establish procedures to ensure cash receipts are accounted for, including adequately segregating the duties or implementing compensating controls such as having someone not involved in the day-to-day operations.

The District provided a response to the report on April 21, 2016.

The State Comptroller's office released an audit report of the District on December 6, 2019. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether District officials adequately safeguarded and accounted for fuel purchases for the period July 1, 2018-August 27, 2019.

Key Findings

- •The District's fueling area and tanks lacked adequate physical controls to safeguard fuel inventory.
- •The Transportation Supervisor did not perform fuel reconciliations, and our reconciliations resulted in unaccounted-for fuel totaling $8,034.
- •Officials did not perform stick-measured readings to ensure fuel deliveries were accurate

Key Recommendations

- Install appropriate physical controls to safeguard the District's fuel inventory.
- Perform periodic reconciliations to ensure fuel use is appropriate for District purposes.
- Perform stick-measured readings to ensure fuel deliveries are accurate.

The District provided a response to the report on November 6, 2019.

A copy of the complete reports and District's responses can be found by visiting the Audits of Local Governments section of the Office of the State Comptroller website.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there are no recent State Comptroller audits of the District nor any that are currently in progress or pending release.

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2019	No Designation	0.0
2018	No Designation	20.0
2017	No Designation	16.7
2016	No Designation	6.7
2015	No Designation	20.0

Source: Website of the Office of the New York State Comptroller. Reference to website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Towns of:					
Locke	$ 69,674,852	$ 69,739,821	$ 70,658,473	$ 70,710,264	$ 71,237,267
Moravia	144,140,772	145,785,059	146,985,554	146,594,505	148,306,641
Niles	207,078,996	206,599,830	206,635,750	206,235,925	230,991,683
Sempronius	59,735,624	62,989,002	62,971,342	63,418,849	63,609,583
Summerhill	7,322,871	7,372,637	7,421,789	7,495,813	7,672,886
Venice	7,781,208	9,053,645	9,042,754	9,397,341	9,597,616
Lansing	756,011	767,973	765,877	766,163	766,064
Skaneateles	2,317,072	2,552,895	2,696,205	2,525,823	2,571,175
Total Assessed Values	$ 498,807,406	$ 504,860,862	$ 507,177,744	$ 507,144,683	$ 534,752,915
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Locke	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	97.00%	96.00%
Moravia	99.00%	95.00%	91.00%	87.00%	83.00%
Niles	100.00%	97.00%	95.00%	95.00%	100.00%
Sempronius	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Summerhill	99.00%	95.00%	95.00%	100.00%	84.00%
Venice	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	96.00%
Lansing	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Skaneateles	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	91.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 500,746,879	$ 519,311,479	$ 534,422,973	$ 542,282,829	$ 570,212,888

Tax Rate Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Towns of:					
Locke	$ 15.43	$ 15.01	$ 15.07	$ 15.43	$ 15.05
Moravia	15.58	15.80	16.23	17.20	17.40
Niles	15.43	15.47	15.50	15.76	14.44
Sempronius	15.43	15.01	14.77	14.97	14.44
Summerhill	15.58	15.80	15.71	16.10	17.13
Venice	16.24	15.01	14.77	15.20	15.05
Lansing	15.43	15.01	14.77	14.97	14.44
Skaneateles	15.43	15.01	14.77	14.97	15.87

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 1st. There is no penalty charge from September 1st through October 5th, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 6th to November 5th and from then until November 12th a 3% penalty, uncollected taxes are returnable to the Counties of Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins for collection. The School District receives this amount of uncollected taxes from said Counties on or before April 30th, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Tax Levy	$ 7,725,116	$ 7,751,953	$ 7,894,589	$ 8,127,479	$ 8,236,672
Amount Uncollected (1)	496,227	463,272	436,083	426,704	428,044
% Uncollected	6.42%	5.98%	5.52%	5.25%	5.20%

Larger Taxpayers 2019 Assessment Roll for 2019-2020 Tax Roll

Name	Type	Taxable Assessed Valuation
State of New York	Government	$ 14,561,910
New York Electric & Gas	Utility	8,281,659
Cayuga Estates, LLC	Real Estate	2,552,500
National Grid	Utility	2,351,614
TMB Holding, LLC	Manufacturing	1,938,700
Nm Power Corporation	Utility	1,889,968
Verizon, New York, Inc.	Utility	1,757,330
Gudas Celeste	Private	1,553,700
Green, Gary R	Private	1,500,000
Speedway, LLC	Gas Station/Convenience Store	1,108,700

The larger taxpayers listed above have a total taxable assessed valuation of $37,496,081 which represents 6.58% of the tax base of the School District.

As of the date of this Official Statement, the District currently does not have any pending or outstanding tax certioraris that are known to have a material impact on the District.

Source: Cayuga County Office of Real Property.

Additional Tax Information

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

Senior Citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

The total valuation of the School District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Residential-90%, and Commercial- 10%.

The estimated total annual property tax bill of a $100,000 market value residential property located in the School District is approximately $2,850 including County, Town, School District and Fire District taxes.

STAR – School Tax Exemption

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

Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and undisclosed retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $86,300 or less for 2019 benefits and $88,050 or less for 2020 benefits, increased annually according to a Cost-of-Living adjustment, are eligible for an "enhanced" exemption. Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $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 2019-20 Enacted State Budget makes several changes to the STAR program, which went into effect immediately. The changes are intended to encourage homeowners to switch from the STAR exemption to the STAR credit. The income limit for the exemption has been lowered to $250,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit. The amount received for the STAR exemption will remain the same each year, while the amount of the STAR credit can increase up to two percent annually.

The 2020-21 Executive Budget would withhold STAR benefits to taxpayers who are delinquent in the payment of their school taxes and would lower the income limit for the exemption to $200,000, compared with a $500,000 limit for the credit. The 2020-21 Executive Budget is subject to approval by the New York State Legislature and then signed into law by the Governor. There is no assurance that the 2020-21 Executive Budget will be adopted and no way to predict what changes the Governor and the Legislature may agree to.

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

Municipality	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Locke	$ 66,640	$ 29,100	4/9/2019
Moravia	59,770	26,100	4/9/2019
Niles	75,960	33,100	4/9/2019
Sempronius	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019
Summerhill	63,890	27,900	4/9/2019
Venice	67,330	30,670	4/9/2019
Lansing	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019
Skaneateles	68,700	30,000	4/9/2019

$885,810 of the District's $8,127,479 school tax levy for the 2018-19 fiscal year was exempted by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2019.

$856,775 of the District's $8,236,672school tax levy for the 2019-20 fiscal year is expected to be exempted by the STAR Program. The District expects to receive full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2020.

Real Property Tax Revenues

The following table illustrates the percentage of total revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years and budgeted figures for the 2019-2020 fiscal year 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 Property Taxes
2014-15	$ 19,690,958	$ 7,626,148	38.73%
2015-16	20,765,505	7,771,984	37.43
2016-17	20,854,473	7,788,608	37.35
2017-18	21,397,619	7,945,044	37.13
2018-19	22,370,005	8,170,248	36.52
2019-20 (Budgeted)	23,481,165	8,279,072	35.26

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2014-2015 fiscal year through and including the 2018-2019 fiscal year and adopted budget of the District for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. This table is not audited

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 expires on June 15, 2020 unless extended; it was made permanent in recent legislation. 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.

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

Real Property Tax Rebate Chapter 59 of the Laws of 2014 ("Chapter 59"), a newly adopted State budget bill includes provisions which provide a refundable personal income tax credit to real property taxpayers in school districts and certain municipal units of government. Real property owners in school districts are eligible for this credit in the 2014 and 2015 taxable years of those property owners. Real property taxpayers in certain other municipal units of government are eligible for this credit in the 2015 and 2016 taxable years of those real property taxpayers. The eligibility of real property taxpayers for the tax credit in each year depends on such jurisdiction's compliance with the provisions of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. School districts budgets must comply in their 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 fiscal years. Other municipal units of government must have their budgets in compliance for their 2015 and 2016 fiscal years. Such budgets must be within the tax cap limits set by the Tax Levy Limitation Law for the real property taxpayers to be eligible for this personal income tax credit. The affected jurisdictions include counties, cities (other than any city with a population of one million or more and its counties), towns, villages, school districts (other than the dependent school districts of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are indirectly affected by applicability to their respective city) and independent special districts.

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

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

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

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

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

See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT – Budgetary Procedures" 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 School District (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations include the following, in synopsis form, and are generally applicable to the School District and its obligations.

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

Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted for non-capital purposes, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the period of probably usefulness of the object or purpose determined by statute. Such period may be limited to a shorter maturity, however, by the proceedings adopted by the School District authorizing the obligations; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment; unless substantially level or declining debt service is utilized, no installment maybe more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment. The School District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and its obligations issued in anticipation of the issuance thereof.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has, by the enactment of the Local Finance Law, authorized the powers and procedure for the School 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 of New York provided the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the 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 School District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the School 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 School District obligations.

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 School 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.

Except on rare occasions the School District complies with this estoppel procedure. It is a procedure that is recommended by Bond Counsel for bond issues, but it is not an absolute legal requirement.

The Board of Education, as the finance board of the School 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.

The School 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 School District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ended June 30th:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bonds	$ 21,493,000	$ 19,833,000	$ 18,150,000	$ 20,428,000	$ 17,985,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	2,500,000	0	0
Other Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Total Debt Outstanding	$ 21,493,000	$ 19,833,000	$ 20,650,000	$ 20,428,000	$ 17,985,000

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the School District evidenced by bonds as of February 25, 2020:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity		Amount Outstanding
Bonds	2020-2037		$ 18,035,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	---		0
		Total Indebtedness	$ 18,035,000

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of February 25, 2020:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 570,212,888
Debt Limit 10% thereof			57,021,288
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 18,035,000		
Principal of this Issue	3,000,000		
Total Inclusions		$ 21,035,000	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 21,035,000
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 35,986,288
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			36.89%

[1] Based on preliminary 2020-2021 building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 83.6% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

Note: The State Constitution does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the net indebtedness of the District.

Bonded Debt Service

A schedule of bonded debt service may be found attached hereto as APPENDIX - B.

Capital Project Plans

The District generally bonds for bus purchases in September or October of each year.

To ensure the safety of students and district employees, New York State Education Law requires school districts in New York State to periodically conduct detailed building condition surveys. Through this process the District regularly evaluates the quality of its facilities together with future capital needs. The District is currently in the midst of undertaking a three phase master capital improvement program. The first phase of the program ("Phase One") consists of improvements to existing District facilities at an estimated cost of $11.5 Million and was approved by District voters in the fall of 2018. The District plans to issue up to $9.5 Million of indebtedness and spend $2 Million of reserve funds to finance the cost of Phase One. The proceeds of the Notes will provide $3,000,000 new monies for Phase One of the above mentioned project.

The second phase ("Phase Two") of the District's master capital improvement program contemplates additional improvements having an estimated cost of $11 Million. The District's administration currently intends to seek voter approval for Phase Two in late 2023 or early 2024. The third and final phase of the master capital improvement plan ("Phase Three") consists of improvements having an estimated cost of $15 Million. The District's administration currently intends to seek voter approval for Phase Three in late 2026 or early 2027.

All phases of the District's master capital improvement program consist of upgrades to existing facilities with no substantial additions. It should be noted that the final scope, timing and cost of these proposed construction projects are subject to change based upon a variety of factors including health and safety concerns, completion of prior construction phases, construction costs, operational efficiency, future economic conditions and availability of state aid.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there are presently no other capital projects authorized and unissued by the District, nor are any contemplated.

Cash Flow Borrowings

The School District, historically, does not issue tax and/or revenue anticipation notes nor do they plan on issuing any in the foreseeable future.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the School District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and to levy taxes or cause taxes to be levied on taxable real property in the School District. The estimated outstanding indebtedness of such political subdivisions is as follows:

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness [1]	Exclusions [2]	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Cayuga	12/31/2017	$ 60,284,926	$ 30,624,686	$ 29,660,240	11.25%	$ 3,336,777
Tompkins	12/31/2017	66,839,761	992,921	65,846,840	0.01%	6,585
Onondaga	12/31/2017	646,680,892	311,134,687	335,546,205	0.01%	33,555
Town of:						
Locke	12/31/2017	213,217	213,217	-	88.33%	-
Moravia	12/31/2017	96,251	96,251	-	100.00%	-
Niles	12/31/2017	560,000	201,000	359,000	92.51%	332,111
Sempronius	12/31/2017	-	-	-	83.65%	-
Summer Hill	12/31/2017	19,860	-	19,860	11.57%	2,298
Venice	12/31/2017	286,113		286,113	9.39%	26,866
Lansing	12/31/2017	3,081,674	715,093	2,366,581	0.06%	1,420
Skaneateles	12/31/2017	1,702,600	331,600	1,371,000	0.20%	2,742
Village of:						
Moravia	5/31/2018	846,980	434,100	412,880	100.00%	412,880
					Total:	$ 4,155,233

(1) Bonds and bond anticipation notes not adjusted to include subsequent bond sales, if any.

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

Note: The 2018 Comptroller's Special Report for the Counties and Towns is currently unavailable as of the date of this Official Statement.

Source: The 2017 Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance for the Counties and Towns and 2018 Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance for the Village.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of February 25, 2020:

	Amount Indebtedness	Per Capita [a]	Percentage of Full Valuation [b]
Net Indebtedness [c]	$ 21,035,000	$ 2,859.18	3.69%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness [d]	25,190,233	3,423.98	4.42

[a] The current estimated population of the District is 7,357. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)

[b] The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2019-20 fiscal year is $570,212,888. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)

a) See "Debt Statement Summary" for Calculation of Net Direct Indebtedness herein.

b) Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness is $4,155,233. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

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.

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 shall not exceed nine per centum per annum. 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 or interest on the Notes.

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.

The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies 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 to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While these provisions do not apply to School Districts, there can be no assurance that they will not be made so applicable in the future.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such City of its faith and credit for the payment of such obligations.

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

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

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 School District will enter into a Material Event Notices Certificate, a summary of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – C."

Historical Compliance

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

The District's 2016 Audited Financial Report was required to be filed to EMMA no later than December 31, 2016. Due to clerical oversight, the District's 2016 Audit was not filed to EMMA until January 4, 2017 (4 days late). The District however did file a tentative (draft) version of its audited financial statement together with its Annual Financial Information and Operating Data on December 30, 2016. A material event notice was filed to this effect on January 10, 2017.

The District failed to file, within 10 business days, a material event notice for Moody's Investors Service, Inc. upgrade to the enhanced rating of the District from "A1" to "Aa3" on December 14, 2017. The District filed a material event notice and failure to file on February 14, 2018. The District revised the material event notice and failure to file on March 5, 2018.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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 and 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 another jurisdiction in the country 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 and revenues 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 "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 Bonds. See "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

Current and 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.

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.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, 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") and is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and 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. The proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – E."

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 insure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants will result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes as well as adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York or the City of New York, 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 Notes 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 excluded from adjusted gross income for federal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and the City of New York, the ownership or disposition of, or the 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.

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 Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. Proposals have been made that could significantly reduce the benefit of, or otherwise affect, the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, 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, and regarding the impact of future legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

LEGAL MATTERS

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

RATING

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its underlying rating of "A+" with a stable outlook to the District's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of S&P and any desired explanation of the significance of such rating should be obtained from S&P, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 438-2118.

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned their underlying rating of "A1" to the District's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of Moody's and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Moody's Investors Service, 7 World Trade Center, 250 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, Phone: (212) 553-1653.

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

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 contingent on the successful closing of the Notes.

CUSIP IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

It is anticipated that CUSIP (an acronym that refers to Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures) identification numbers will be printed on 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 the Official Statement, and the documents included by specific reference, that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and which are based on the School District management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, the School 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 School District's files with the repositories. When used in Dundee Central School District documents or oral presentation, the words "anticipate", "believe", "intend", "plan", "foresee", "likely", "estimate", "expect", "objective", "projection", "forecast", "goal", "will", or "should", or similar words or phrases are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

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

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel to the School District, expresses no opinions as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the School District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including, but not limited to, the 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 School 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 limitation as to information in the Official Statement obtained from sources other than the School District, as to which no representation can be made.

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

The School 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 School 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 School 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 School District also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

The District will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. The District's contact information is as follows: Mr. Jeffrey Lawrence, School Business Administrator, 68 South Main Street, P.O. Box 1189, Moravia, New York 13118 Phone: (315) 497-2670 x 2006 Fax:(315) 497-2260, Email: jlawrence@moraviaschool.org.

This Official Statement has been duly executed and delivered by the President of the Board of Education of the Moravia Central School District.

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: February 25, 2020

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

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,417,917	$ 5,900,226	$ 6,893,797	$ 6,077,693	$ 3,635,248
Accounts Receivable	1,037,031	1,124,741	1,095,372	1,253,030	1,308,061
Due from Other Funds	1,939,467	17,492	198,509	1,051,296	2,138,890
Prepaid Items	-	-	2,348	348,775	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,394,415	$ 7,042,459	$ 8,190,026	$ 8,730,794	$ 7,082,199
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 193,680	$ 163,127	$ 373,720	$ -	$ -
Accrued Liabilities	254,262	246,892	201,156	214,735	358,709
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	1,238,932	-	-	278,821	-
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	1,069,591	784,110	780,446	674,658	767,012
Due to Employees' Retirement System	92,768	92,769	83,074	80,539	84,464
Unearned Revenue	28,937	1,323	-	-	450
Compensated Absences	105,451	105,451	105,450	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 2,983,621	$ 1,393,672	$ 1,543,846	$ 1,248,753	$ 1,210,635
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ 302,749	$ 302,749	$ 302,749	$ 348,775	$ -
Restricted	2,577,717	3,569,921	4,562,561	5,851,393	4,630,750
Assigned	625,451	722,092	531,666	367,537	301,567
Unassigned	904,877	1,054,025	1,249,204	914,336	939,247
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 4,410,794	$ 5,648,787	$ 6,646,180	$ 7,482,041	$ 5,871,564
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 7,394,415	$ 7,042,459	$ 8,190,026	$ 8,730,794	$ 7,082,199

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:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	$ 7,626,148	$ 7,771,984	$ 7,788,608	$ 7,945,044	$ 8,170,248
Non-Property Taxes	272	233	3,657	901	723
Charges for Services	61,159	160,824	23,692	105,175	117,803
Use of Money & Property	20,730	27,420	60,885	60,292	68,242
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	23,241	24,486	40,202	16,209	23,912
Miscellaneous	582,634	728,725	514,053	297,916	527,894
Revenues from State Sources	11,269,064	11,960,159	12,398,355	12,955,666	13,426,156
Revenues from Federal Sources	35,210	15,489	25,021	16,416	35,027
Total Revenues	$ 19,618,458	$ 20,689,320	$ 20,854,473	$ 21,397,619	$ 22,370,005
Other Sources:					
Interfund Transfers	72,500	76,185	-	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 19,690,958	$ 20,765,505	$ 20,854,473	$ 21,397,619	$ 22,370,005
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 2,292,404	$ 2,483,247	$ 2,547,718	$ 2,849,621	$ 2,753,691
Instruction	9,132,082	9,331,704	9,430,098	9,865,313	11,027,973
Pupil Transportation	1,059,903	1,069,029	1,092,229	1,084,086	1,173,973
Community Services	250	375	250	-	253
Employee Benefits	4,261,567	3,937,289	4,112,505	3,859,930	3,948,420
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	$ 16,746,206	$ 16,821,644	$ 17,182,800	$ 17,658,950	$ 18,904,310
Other Uses:					
Interfund Transfers	3,736,488	2,705,868	2,674,280	2,902,808	5,076,172
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 20,482,694	$ 19,527,512	$ 19,857,080	$ 20,561,758	$ 23,980,482
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	(791,736)	1,237,993	997,393	835,861	(1,610,477)
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	5,202,530	4,410,794	5,648,787	6,646,180	7,482,041
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 4,410,794	$ 5,648,787	$ 6,646,180	$ 7,482,041	$ 5,871,564

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:	2019			2020
	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Actual	Adopted Budget
REVENUES				
Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	$ 8,115,407	$ 8,115,407	$ 8,170,248	$ 8,279,072
Non-Property Taxes	2,500	2,500	723	2,500
Charges for Services	140,100	140,100	117,803	140,100
Use of Money & Property	60,000	60,000	68,242	60,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	16,000	16,000	23,912	18,000
Miscellaneous	406,500	410,770	527,894	406,500
Revenues from State Sources	13,979,666	13,979,666	13,426,156	14,363,599
Revenues from Federal Sources	20,000	20,000	35,027	20,000
Total Revenues	$ 22,740,173	$ 22,744,443	$ 22,370,005	$ 23,289,771
Other Sources:				
Prior Year Encumbrances	$ 222,013	$ 222,013	$ -	$ -
Appropriated Reserves	-	2,000,000	-	191,394
Appropriated Fund Balance	145,524	145,524	-	-
Interfund Transfers	30,000	30,000	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 23,137,710	$ 25,141,980	$ 22,370,005	$ 23,481,165
EXPENDITURES				
General Support	$ 2,876,899	$ 2,900,130	$ 2,753,691	$ 2,981,371
Instruction	11,646,059	11,669,492	11,027,973	11,537,402
Pupil Transportation	1,508,451	1,442,048	1,173,973	1,459,727
Community Services	250	1,500	253	1,500
Employee Benefits	4,296,710	4,052,638	3,948,420	4,399,364
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	$ 20,328,369	$ 20,065,808	$ 18,904,310	$ 20,379,364
Other Uses:				
Interfund Transfers	2,809,341	5,076,172	5,076,172	3,101,801
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 23,137,710	$ 25,141,980	$ 23,980,482	$ 23,481,165
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	(1,610,477)	-
FUND BALANCE				
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	-	-	7,482,041	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 5,871,564	$ -

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
2020	$ 2,215,000	$ 676,214	$ 2,891,214
2021	2,300,000	618,183	2,918,183
2022	2,305,000	541,648	2,846,648
2023	2,345,000	462,719	2,807,719
2024	2,350,000	384,181	2,734,181
2025	735,000	303,119	1,038,119
2026	690,000	273,825	963,825
2027	720,000	243,625	963,625
2028	530,000	211,750	741,750
2029	555,000	185,250	740,250
2030	580,000	157,500	737,500
2031	615,000	128,500	743,500
2032	640,000	100,400	740,400
2033	465,000	71,150	536,150
2034	300,000	50,800	350,800
2035	315,000	38,800	353,800
2036	320,000	26,200	346,200
2037	335,000	13,400	348,400
TOTALS	$ 18,315,000	$ 4,487,263	$ 22,802,263

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2014 Buses			2014 Capital Project			2014 Refunding of 2006 Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 50,000	$ 525	$ 50,525	$ 1,015,000	$ 120,656	$ 1,135,656	$ 175,000	$ 51,050	$ 226,050
2021	-	-	-	1,035,000	100,356	1,135,356	180,000	45,800	225,800
2022	-	-	-	1,055,000	78,363	1,133,363	185,000	38,600	223,600
2023	-	-	-	1,080,000	54,625	1,134,625	195,000	29,350	224,350
2024	-	-	-	1,105,000	27,625	1,132,625	200,000	24,963	224,963
2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	205,000	18,963	223,963
2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,000	13,325	228,325
2027	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	6,875	226,875
TOTALS	$ 50,000	$ 525	$ 50,525	$ 5,290,000	$ 381,625	$ 5,671,625	$ 1,575,000	$ 228,925	$ 1,803,925

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2015 Buses			2016 Buses			2017 Buses		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 50,000	$ 1,588	$ 51,588	$ 45,000	$ 2,663	$ 47,663	$ 70,000	$ 5,251	$ 75,251
2021	50,000	550	50,550	50,000	1,875	51,875	70,000	3,816	73,816
2022				50,000	938	50,938	70,000	2,338	72,338
2023				-	-	-	75,000	797	75,797
TOTALS	$ 100,000	$ 2,138	$ 102,138	$ 145,000	$ 5,475	$ 150,475	$ 285,000	$ 12,202	$ 297,202

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2018 Buses			2019 Buses		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 65,000	$ 11,431	$ 76,431	$ -	$ -	$ -
2021	70,000	6,433	76,433	60,000	8,103	68,103
2022	70,000	4,998	74,998	65,000	4,413	69,413
2023	70,000	3,213	73,213	65,000	3,234	68,234
2024	75,000	1,125	76,125	70,000	1,969	71,969
2025	-	-	-	70,000	656	70,656
TOTALS	$ 350,000	$ 27,199	$ 377,199	$ 330,000	$ 18,375	$ 348,375

APPENDIX - B2
Moravia CSD

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2018A DASNY - Capital Project			2019 Refunding of 2012 Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 200,000	$ 188,250	$ 388,250	$ 545,000	$ 294,800	$ 839,800
2021	215,000	178,250	393,250	570,000	273,000	843,000
2022	220,000	167,500	387,500	590,000	244,500	834,500
2023	235,000	156,500	391,500	625,000	215,000	840,000
2024	245,000	144,750	389,750	655,000	183,750	838,750
2025	260,000	132,500	392,500	200,000	151,000	351,000
2026	270,000	119,500	389,500	205,000	141,000	346,000
2027	285,000	106,000	391,000	215,000	130,750	345,750
2028	300,000	91,750	391,750	230,000	120,000	350,000
2029	315,000	76,750	391,750	240,000	108,500	348,500
2030	330,000	61,000	391,000	250,000	96,500	346,500
2031	350,000	44,500	394,500	265,000	84,000	349,000
2032	365,000	27,000	392,000	275,000	73,400	348,400
2033	175,000	8,750	183,750	290,000	62,400	352,400
2034				300,000	50,800	350,800
2035				315,000	38,800	353,800
2036				320,000	26,200	346,200
2037				335,000	13,400	348,400
TOTALS	$ 3,765,000	$ 1,503,000	$ 5,268,000	$ 6,425,000	$ 2,307,800	$ 8,732,800

APPENDIX -C

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 "Commission") 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 Note is 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 Commission 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 Notes, 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 Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes

(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 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 School District, any of which affect security holders, 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 Notes.

With respect to event (d) the 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 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 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 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 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 District determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the District does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

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

The 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 District; provided that the District agrees that any such modification will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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.

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
RAYMOND F. WAGER, CPA, P.C. DIVISION

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MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
RAYMOND F. WAGER, CPA, P.C. DIVISION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Moravia Central School District, New York, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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.

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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 Moravia Central School District, New York, as of June 30, 2019, 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 4–12 and 46-50 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Moravia 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 November 12, 2019 on our consideration of the Moravia 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 Moravia Central School District, New York's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rochester, New York
November 12, 2019

Raymond F. Wager, CPA, P.C.

Moravia Central School District

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Moravia Central School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This section is a summary of the Moravia Central 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 Moravia Central School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

At the close of the fiscal year, the total liabilities plus deferred inflows (what the district owes) exceeded its total assets plus deferred outflows (what the district owns) by $1,180,988 (net position), a decrease of $1,157,146 from the prior year.

General revenues, which include Federal and State Aid and Real Property Taxes, accounted for $22,291,815, 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 $1,365,251, or 6% of total revenues.

As of the close of the fiscal year, the School District's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $8,656,074 an increase of $178,300 in comparison with the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This 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 five individual governmental funds; the General Fund, Special Aid Fund, School Lunch 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 special aid fund, the school lunch fund, the debt service fund, and the capital projects fund, which are reported as 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 assets Statement of activities	Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance	Statement of fiduciary net assets statement of changes in fiduciary net assets
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 it has changed. Net position, the difference between the District's assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred in 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 greater on June 30, 2019 than the year before, decreasing to ($1,180,988), as shown in the table below.

	Governmental Activities		Total
ASSETS:	**2019**	**2018**	**Variance**
Current and Other Assets	$ 10,619,504	$ 9,778,871	$ 840,633
Capital Assets	35,801,714	37,372,600	(1,570,886)
Total Assets	**$ 46,421,218**	**$ 47,151,471**	**$ (730,253)**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 5,199,806**	**$ 5,890,465**	**$ (690,659)**
LIABILITIES:			
Long-Term Debt Obligations	$ 45,273,594	$ 49,941,024	$ (4,667,430)
Other Liabilities	1,292,295	1,050,123	242,172
Total Liabilities	**$ 46,565,889**	**$ 50,991,147**	**$ (4,425,258)**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 6,236,123**	**$ 4,388,923**	**$ 1,847,200**
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 17,330,364	$ 16,640,199	$ 690,165
Restricted For,			
Employment Retirement System	1,654,330	1,782,609	(128,279)
Workers' Compensation Reserve	1,017,251	1,017,251	-
Capital Reserve	779,357	2,000,000	(1,220,643)
Debt Service Reserve	744,677	742,574	2,103
Accrued Benefit Liability Reserve	606,719	606,719	-
Other Purposes	573,093	628,968	(55,875)
Unrestricted	(23,886,779)	(25,756,454)	1,869,675
Total Net Position	**$ (1,180,988)**	**$ (2,338,134)**	**$ 1,157,146**

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.

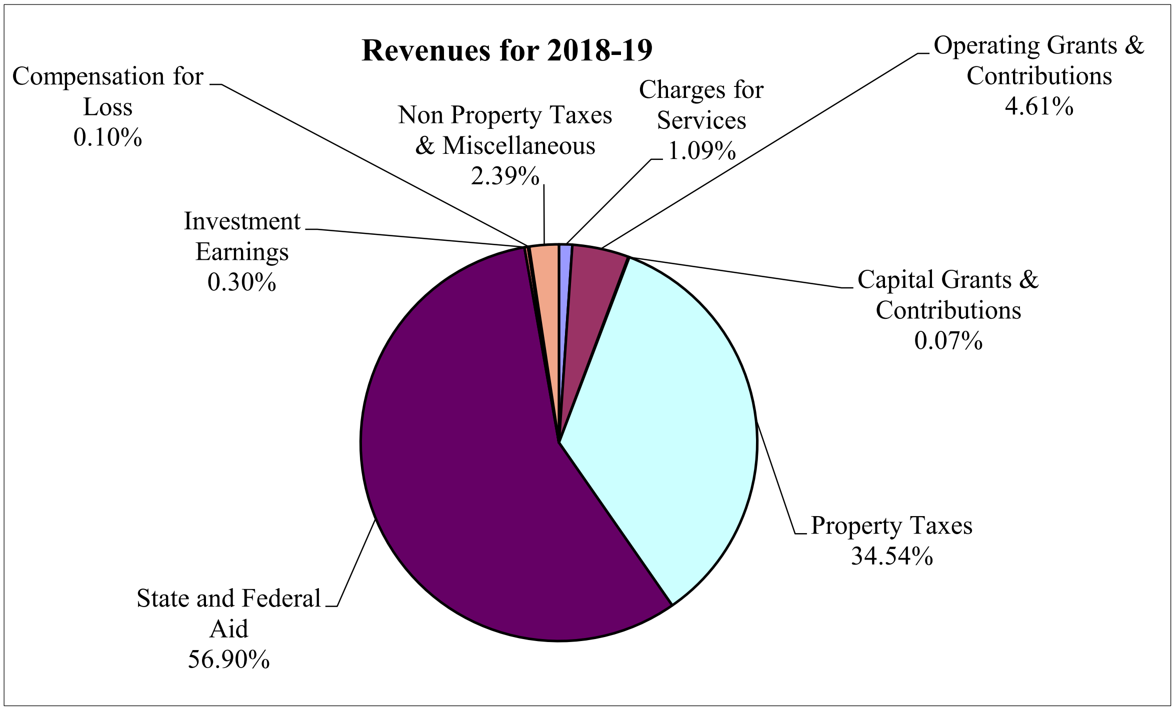
There are five restricted net asset balances; Employee Retirement System, Workers’ Compensation, Capital Reserves, Debt Service Reserve, and Accrued Benefit Liability Reserve, and Other Purposes. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of $23,886,779.

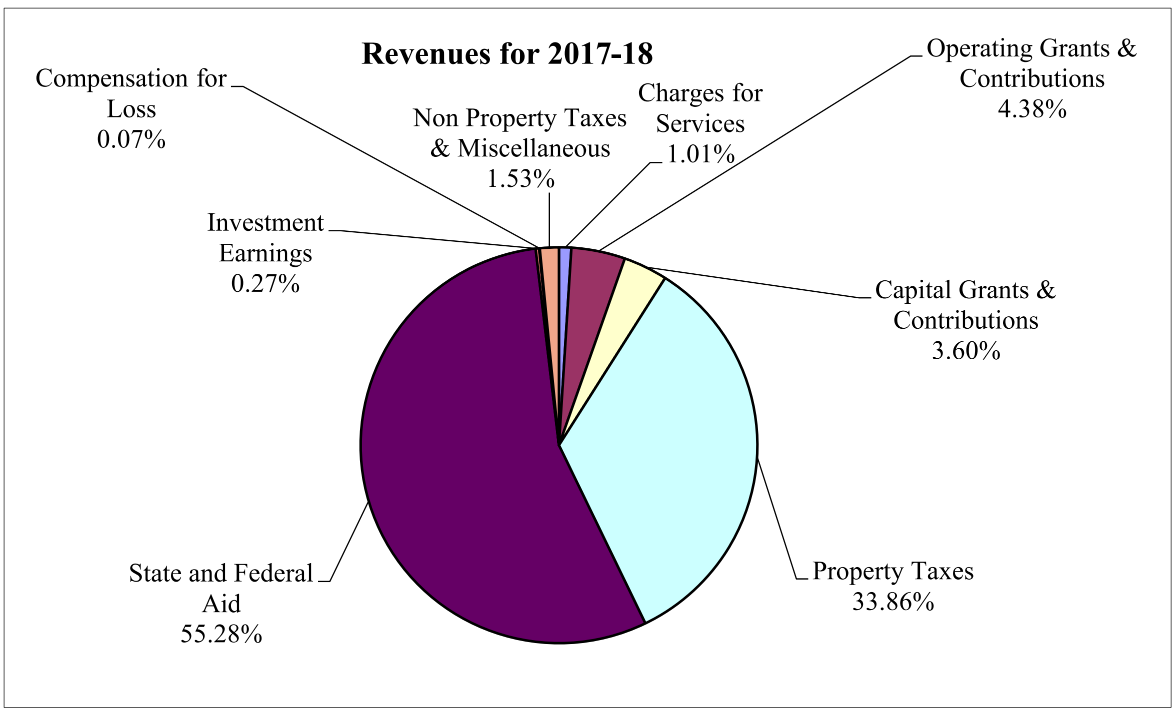
Changes in Net Position

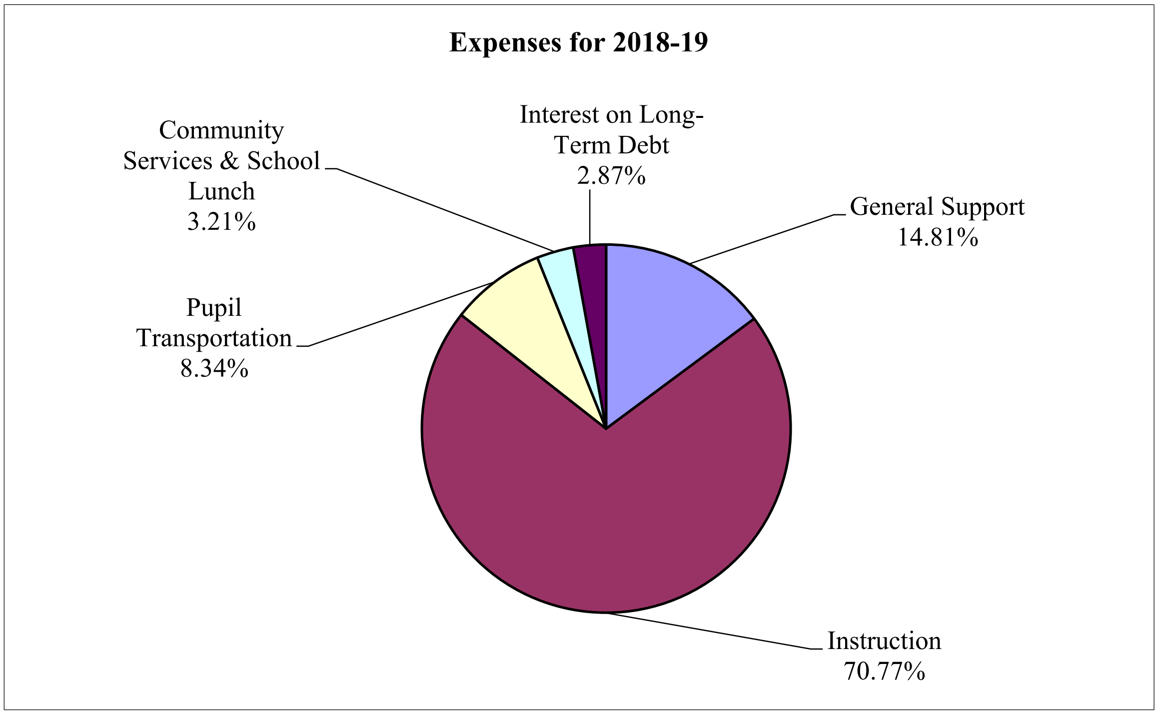
The District's total revenue increased 1% to $23,657,066. Approximately 57% of the revenue was from State and Federal Aid sources, while 35% came from property taxes. The remaining 8% of the revenue came from operating grants, capital grants, charges for services, non-property taxes, investment earnings, compensation for loss, and miscellaneous revenues.

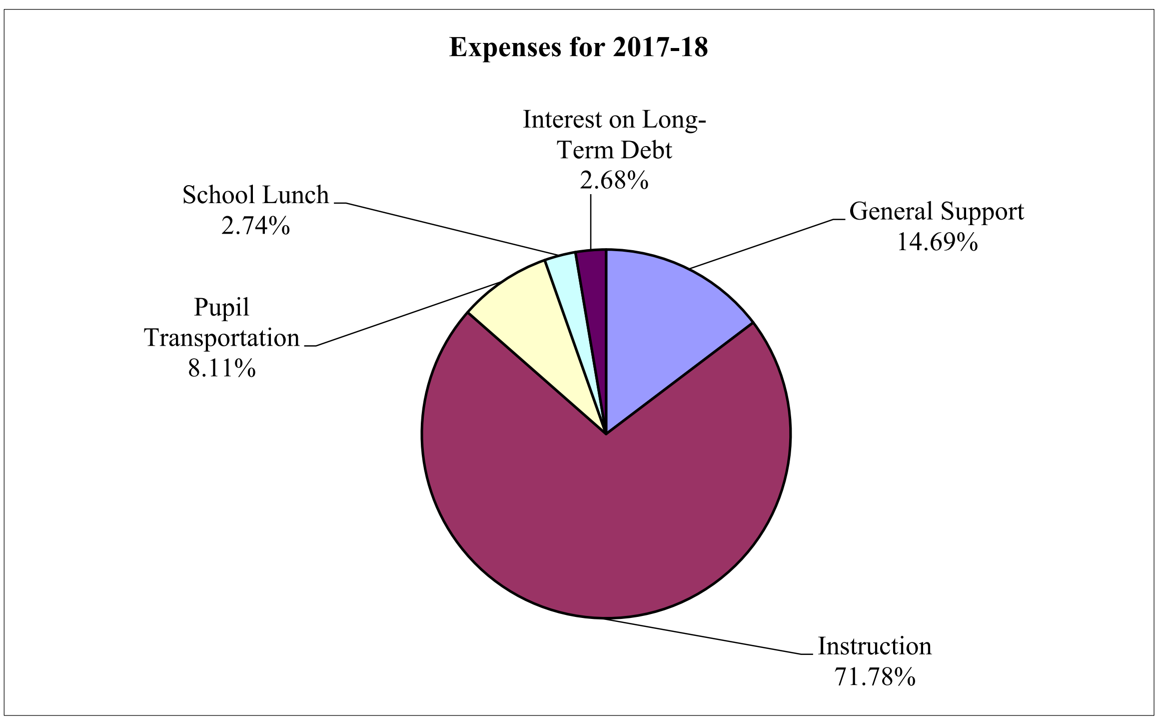
The total cost of all the programs and services decreased 3% to $22,499,920. The District's expenses were predominately related to education and caring for the students, or Instruction (71%). General support, which included expenses associated with the operation, maintenance and administration of the District, accounted for 15% of the total costs. See the table below for further details:

	Governmental Activities		Total Variance
	2019	**2018**	
REVENUES:			
Program -			
Charges for Service	$ 258,579	$ 235,971	$ 22,608
Operating Grants & Contributions	1,091,077	1,027,192	63,885
Capital Grants & Contributions	15,595	844,509	(828,914)
Total Program	$ 1,365,251	$ 2,107,672	$ (742,421)
General -			
Property Taxes	$ 8,170,248	$ 7,945,044	$ 225,204
Non Property Taxes	723	901	(178)
State and Federal Aid	13,461,183	12,972,082	489,101
Investment Earnings	70,368	62,309	8,059
Compensation for Loss	23,912	16,209	7,703
Miscellaneous	565,381	361,414	203,967
Total General	$ 22,291,815	$ 21,357,959	$ 933,856
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 23,657,066**	**$ 23,465,631**	**$ 191,435**
EXPENSES:			
General Support	$ 3,331,658	$ 3,422,347	$ (90,689)
Instruction	15,924,788	16,719,598	(794,810)
Pupil Transportation	1,875,565	1,887,944	(12,379)
Community Services	253	-	253
School Lunch	722,892	638,111	84,781
Interest	644,764	624,905	19,859
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$ 22,499,920**	**$ 23,292,905**	**$ (792,985)**
INCREASE IN NET POSITION	**$ 1,157,146**	**$ 172,726**	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(2,338,134)	(2,510,860)	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$ (1,180,988)**	**$ (2,338,134)**	


Revenues for 2018-19
Compensation for Loss 0.10%
Non Property Taxes & Miscellaneous 2.39%
Charges for Services 1.09%
Operating Grants & Contributions 4.61%
Investment Earnings 0.30%
Capital Grants & Contributions 0.07%
Property Taxes 34.54%
State and Federal Aid 56.90%


Revenues for 2017-18
Compensation for Loss 0.07%
Non Property Taxes & Miscellaneous 1.53%
Charges for Services 1.01%
Operating Grants & Contributions 4.38%
Investment Earnings 0.27%
Capital Grants & Contributions 3.60%
Property Taxes 33.86%
State and Federal Aid 55.28%


Expenses for 2018-19
Interest on Long-Term Debt 2.87%
Community Services & School Lunch 3.21%
General Support 14.81%
Pupil Transportation 8.34%
Instruction 70.77%


Expenses for 2017-18
Interest on Long-Term Debt 2.68%
School Lunch 2.74%
General Support 14.69%
Pupil Transportation 8.11%
Instruction 71.78%

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 $8,656,074 , which is more than last year's ending fund balance of $8,477,774.

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 $5,871,564. Fund balance for the General Fund decreased by $1,610,477 compared with the prior year. See table below:

General Fund Balances:	2019	2018	Total Variance
Nonspendable	$ -	$ 348,775	$ (348,775)
Restricted	4,630,750	5,851,393	(1,220,643)
Assigned	301,567	367,537	(65,970)
Unassigned	939,247	914,336	24,911
Total General Fund Balances	**$ 5,871,564**	**$ 7,482,041**	**$ (1,610,477)**

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was $222,013. This change is attributable to $222,013 of carryover encumbrances from the 2017-18 school year, $4,270 for donation for batting cage, and $2,000,000 for a transfer for voter approved capital project.

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
Transfer-Out	$2,266,831	New Capital Project and Bond Refunding

Revenue Items:	Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual	Explanation for Budget Variance
State Sources	($553,510)	Lower than expected State Aid
Expenditure Items:	**Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual**	**Explanation for Budget Variance**
Teaching-Regular School	$333,604	Conservative budgeting

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

By the end of the 2018-19 fiscal year, the District had invested $35,801,714 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, work in progress, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment. The change in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, is reflected below:

	2019	2018
Land	$ 187,023	$ 187,023
Work in Progress	6,024,394	5,728,190
Buildings and Improvements	27,668,604	29,405,413
Machinery and Equipment	1,921,693	2,051,974
Total Capital Assets	**$ 35,801,714**	**$ 37,372,600**

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

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the District had $45,273,594 in general obligation bonds and other long-term debt as follows:

Type	2019	2018
Serial Bonds	$ 17,985,000	$ 20,428,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	424,666	455,000
OPEB	25,471,681	28,059,992
Net Pension Liability	392,181	167,494
Compensated Absences	1,000,066	830,538
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 45,273,594**	**$ 49,941,024**

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

Factors Bearing on the District's Future

New York State's implementation of the "tax cap", as well as rising health costs, will continue to weigh heavily on future District budgets. Significant increases in state aid continue to be unpredictable due to the State's current financial condition. Further, the state legislature has failed to implement any significant mandate reform, which would allow districts to control costs at the local level. The continued combination of declining revenue and increased expenditure pressure will lead to reevaluation of programs each year.

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:

Moravia Central School District
68 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1189
Moravia, New York 13118

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	7,906,945
Accounts receivable		1,988,786
Inventories		11,746
Net pension asset		712,027
Capital Assets:		
Land		187,023
Work in progress		6,024,394
Other capital assets (net of depreciation)		29,590,297
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**46,421,218**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources	**$**	**5,199,806**
LIABILITIES		
Accrued liabilities	$	399,794
Unearned revenues		39,670
Due to other governments		1,355
Due to teachers' retirement system		767,012
Due to employees' retirement system		84,464
Long-Term Obligations:		
Due in one year		2,495,351
Due in more than one year		42,778,243
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**46,565,889**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources	**$**	**6,236,123**
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	$	17,330,364
Restricted For:		
Debt service		744,677
Reserve for employee retirement system		1,654,330
Worker's compensation reserve		1,017,251
Accrued benefit liability reserve		606,719
Capital reserves		779,357
Other purposes		573,093
Unrestricted		(23,886,779)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**(1,180,988)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
For Year Ended June 30, 2019

		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	$ 3,331,658	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (3,331,658)
Instruction	15,924,788	117,803	795,346	15,595	(14,996,044)
Pupil transportation	1,875,565	-	-	-	(1,875,565)
Community services	253	-	-	-	(253)
School lunch	722,892	140,776	295,731	-	(286,385)
Interest	644,764	-	-	-	(644,764)
Total Primary Government	**$ 22,499,920**	**$ 258,579**	**$ 1,091,077**	**$ 15,595**	**$ (21,134,669)**

General Revenues:	
Property taxes	$ 8,170,248
Non property taxes	723
State and federal aid	13,461,183
Investment earnings	70,368
Compensation for loss	23,912
Miscellaneous	565,381
Total General Revenues	**$ 22,291,815**
Changes in Net Position	$ 1,157,146
Net Position, Beginning of Year	(2,338,134)
Net Position, End of Year	**$ (1,180,988)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,635,248	$ 1,151,009	$ 394,080	$ 592,516	$ 2,134,092	$ 7,906,945
Receivables	1,308,061	584,916	22,721	-	73,088	1,988,786
Inventories	-	-	11,746	-	-	11,746
Due from other funds	2,138,890	-	-	152,161	-	2,291,051
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 7,082,199**	**$ 1,735,925**	**$ 428,547**	**$ 744,677**	**$ 2,207,180**	**$ 12,198,528**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities -						
Accrued liabilities	$ 358,709	$ 144	$ 49	$ -	$ -	$ 358,902
Due to other funds	-	1,704,212	368,218	-	218,621	2,291,051
Due to other governments	-	-	1,355	-	-	1,355
Due to TRS	767,012	-	-	-	-	767,012
Due to ERS	84,464	-	-	-	-	84,464
Unearned revenue	450	31,569	7,651	-	-	39,670
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 1,210,635**	**$ 1,735,925**	**$ 377,273**	**$ -**	**$ 218,621**	**$ 3,542,454**
Fund Balances -						
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ 11,746	$ -	$ -	$ 11,746
Restricted	4,630,750	-	-	744,677	-	5,375,427
Assigned	301,567	-	39,528	-	-	341,095
Unassigned	939,247	-	-	-	1,988,559	2,927,806
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	**$ 5,871,564**	**$ -**	**$ 51,274**	**$ 744,677**	**$ 1,988,559**	**$ 8,656,074**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 7,082,199**	**$ 1,735,925**	**$ 428,547**	**$ 744,677**	**$ 2,207,180**	

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.	35,801,714
Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds.	(40,892)
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	(17,985,000)
OPEB	(25,471,681)
Compensated absences	(1,000,066)
Unamortized bond premium	(424,666)
Net pension asset	712,027
Deferred outflow - pension	4,219,052
Deferred outflow - OPEB	980,754
Net pension liability	(392,181)
Deferred inflow - advanced refunding	(620,000)
Deferred inflow - pension	(1,225,057)
Deferred inflow - OPEB	(4,391,066)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ (1,180,988)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	School Lunch Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 8,170,248	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,170,248
Non-property taxes	723	-	-	-	-	723
Charges for services	117,803	-	-	-	-	117,803
Use of money and property	68,242	-	23	2,103	-	70,368
Sale of property and compensation for loss	23,912	-	-	-	-	23,912
Miscellaneous	527,894	-	37,487	-	-	565,381
State sources	13,426,156	198,331	8,574	-	15,595	13,648,656
Federal sources	35,027	597,015	287,157	-	-	919,199
Sales	-	-	140,776	-	-	140,776
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	-	814,903	-	814,903
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 22,370,005**	**$ 795,346**	**$ 474,017**	**$ 817,006**	**$ 15,595**	**$ 24,471,969**
EXPENDITURES						
General support	$ 2,753,691	$ -	$ -	$ 113,526	$ -	$ 2,867,217
Instruction	11,027,973	782,755	-	-	-	11,810,728
Pupil transportation	1,173,973	30,209	-	-	345,282	1,549,464
Community services	253	-	-	-	-	253
Employee benefits	3,948,420	13,460	137,789	-	-	4,099,669
Debt service - principal	-	-	-	2,173,000	-	2,173,000
Debt service - interest	-	-	-	682,094	-	682,094
Cost of sales	-	-	169,911	-	-	169,911
Other expenses	-	-	274,048	-	-	274,048
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	315,908	315,908
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 18,904,310**	**$ 826,424**	**$ 581,748**	**$ 2,968,620**	**$ 661,190**	**$ 23,942,292**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 3,465,695	$ (31,078)	$ (107,731)	$ (2,151,614)	$ (645,595)	$ 529,677
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers - in	$ -	$ 31,078	$ 90,000	$ 2,855,094	$ 2,100,000	$ 5,076,172
Transfers - out	(5,076,172)	-	-	-	-	(5,076,172)
Proceeds from obligations	-	-	-	-	350,000	350,000
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	(7,156,377)	-	(7,156,377)
Proceeds from refunding bonds	-	-	-	6,455,000	-	6,455,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ (5,076,172)**	**$ 31,078**	**$ 90,000**	**$ 2,153,717**	**$ 2,450,000**	**$ (351,377)**
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ (1,610,477)**	**$ -**	**$ (17,731)**	**$ 2,103**	**$ 1,804,405**	**$ 178,300**
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,482,041	-	69,005	742,574	184,154	8,477,774
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 5,871,564**	**$ -**	**$ 51,274**	**$ 744,677**	**$ 1,988,559**	**$ 8,656,074**

MORAVIA 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 Year Ended June 30, 2019

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			$ 178,300
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 lower than depreciation in the current period:			
	Capital Outlay	$ 315,908	
	Additions to Assets, Net	479,644	
	Depreciation	(2,366,438)	
			(1,570,886)
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	$ 2,173,000	
	Proceeds from Bond Issuance	(350,000)	
	Unamortized Bond Premium	30,334	
			1,853,334
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.			6,996
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.			720,587
(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		177,446
	Employees' Retirement System		(39,103)
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		(169,528)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES			**$ 1,157,146**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 155,054	$ 354,733
Investments	22,309	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 177,363**	**$ 354,733**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 4,473
Extraclassroom activity balances	-	190,248
Other liabilities	-	160,012
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ -**	**$ 354,733**
NET POSITION		
Restricted for scholarships	$ 177,363	
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 177,363**	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust
ADDITIONS	
Contributions	$ 18,009
Investment earnings	65
TOTAL ADDITIONS	**$ 18,074**
DEDUCTIONS	
Other expenses	$ 7,140
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	**$ 7,140**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	$ 10,934
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	166,429
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$ 177,363**

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Moravia 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 Moravia 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 seven 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 Cayuga-Onondaga 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.

(I.) (Continued)

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 $4,383,538 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to $1,274,541.

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.

(I.) (Continued)

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.

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

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

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.

Capital Projects Fund - This fund is used to account for the financial resources used for acquisition of school buses.

b. 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. There are two classes of fiduciary funds:

Private Purpose Trust Funds - These funds are used to account for trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit annual third party awards and scholarships for students. Established criteria govern the use of the funds and members of the District or representatives of the donors may serve on committees to determine who benefits.

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

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 became a lien on August 22, 2018. Taxes are collected during the period September 1, to November 15, 2018.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County of Cayuga in which the District is located. The County pays an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County for enforcement to the District no later than the following 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.

(I.) (Continued)

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 VI for a detailed disclosure by individual fund for interfund receivables, payables, expenditures, and revenues activity.

H. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, deferred 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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

Investments are stated at fair value.

J. Receivables

Receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, when applicable.

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.

A non-spendable fund balance for these non-liquid assets (inventories and prepaid items) has been recognized to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

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 estimated fair 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.

(I.) (Continued)

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. The government has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is the District contributions to the pension systems (TRS and ERS Systems) and OPEB subsequent to the measurement date. The fourth item relates to OPEB reporting in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the actual and expected experience.

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. The District has four items that qualify for reporting in this category. First arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting and is reported as unavailable revenue-property taxes. The second item is related to pensions reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the District's proportion of the collective net pension liability (ERS System) and difference during the measurement periods between the District's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The third item is revenues from grants received that have met all other eligibility requirements except those related to time restrictions. The fourth item is related to OPEB reported in the district-wide Statement of Net Position. This represents the effect on the net changes of assumptions or other inputs.

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.

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

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.

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.

(I.) (Continued)

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
Unemployment Costs	$ 307,875
Teachers' Retirement	128,279
Repair	136,939
Total Net Position - Restricted for Other Purposes	**$ 573,093**

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 $23,886,779 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	$ 11,746
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	**$ 11,746**

b. 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:

(I.) (Continued)

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.

Name of Reserve	Maximum Funding	Total Funding Provided	Total Year to Date Balance
Capital Reserve	$ 2,000,000	$ 779,357	$ 779,357

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.

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.

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.

(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.

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.

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	$ 1,017,251
Unemployment Costs	307,875
Employees' Retirement Contribution	1,654,330
Teachers' Retirement Contribiton	128,279
Repair	136,939
Capital Reserves	779,357
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	606,719
Debt Service Fund -	
Debt Service	744,677
Total Restricted Fund Balance	**$ 5,375,427**

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, 2019.

(I.) (Continued)

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 are amounts in excess of $133,000. There were no significant encumbrances at year end.

Assigned fund balances include the following:

		Total
General Fund - Encumbrances	$	110,173
General Fund - Appropriated for Taxes		191,394
School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity		39,528
Total Assigned Fund Balance	**$**	**341,095**

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 and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification is used to report a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or assigned.

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

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, 2019, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB has issued Statement 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

GASB has issued Statement 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018.

U. Future Changes in Accounting Standards

GASB has issued Statement 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which will effective for the periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

GASB has issued Statement 87, *Leases*, which will be effective for the periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

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, 2019.

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, 2018.

GASB has issued statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

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. 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. The 2018-19 budget was amended $4,270 for donation for batting cage and $2,000,000 for a transfer for voter approved capital project.

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 Net Position

The District-wide net position had a deficit at June 30, 2019 of $1,180,988. The deficit is the result of the implementation of GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions", which required the recognition of an unfunded liability of $25,471,681 at June 30, 2019. Since New York State Laws provide no mechanism for funding the liability, the subsequent accruals are expected to increase the deficit.

III. 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.

(III.) (Continued)

The District's aggregate bank balances (disclosed in the financial statements), included balances not covered by depository insurance at year end, collateralized as follows:

Uncollateralized	$ -
Collateralized within Trust Department or Agent	8,498,533
Total	**$ 8,498,533**

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 $5,375,427 within the governmental funds and $155,054 in the fiduciary funds.

IV. Investments

The District has few investments (primarily donated scholarship funds), and chooses to disclose its investments by specifically identifying each. The District's investment policy for these investments is also governed by New York State statutes. Investments are stated at fair value, and are categorized as either:

A. Insured or registered, or investments held by the District or by the District's agent in the District's name, or

B. Uninsured and unregistered, with the investments held by the financial institutes trust department in the District's name, or

C. Uninsured and unregistered, with investments held by the financial institution or its trust department, but not in the District's name.

Investments	Fund	Carrying Amount	Type of Invesment	Category
Scholarships	T&A	$ 22,309	Mutual	A

The District does not typically purchase investments for a long enough duration to cause it to believe that it is exposed to any material interest rate risk.

V. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 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	$ 37,951	$ -	$ -	$ 38	$ 37,989
Due From State and Federal	313,914	584,916	73,088	22,683	994,601
Due From Other Governments	956,196	-	-	-	956,196
Total Receivables	**$ 1,308,061**	**$ 584,916**	**$ 73,088**	**$ 22,721**	**$ 1,988,786**

District management has deemed the amounts to be fully collectible.

VI. Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures

Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	Payables	Revenues	Expenditures
General Fund	$ 2,138,890	$ -	$ -	$ 5,076,172
Special Aid Fund	-	1,704,212	31,078	-
School Lunch Fund	-	368,218	90,000	-
Debt Service Fund	152,161	-	2,855,094	-
Capital Projects Fund	-	218,621	2,100,000	-
Total	**$ 2,291,051**	**$ 2,291,051**	**$ 5,076,172**	**$ 5,076,172**

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, support capital project expenditures, school lunch programs and debt service expenditures.

VII. Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity were as follows:

Type	Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -				
Land	$ 187,023	$ -	$ -	$ 187,023
Work in progress	5,728,190	315,908	19,704	6,024,394
Total Nondepreciable	$ 5,915,213	$ 315,908	$ 19,704	$ 6,211,417
Capital Assets that are Depreciated -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 45,896,074	$ -	$ -	$ 45,896,074
Machinery and equipment	6,455,605	512,529	413,669	6,554,465
Total Depreciated Assets	$ 52,351,679	$ 512,529	$ 413,669	$ 52,450,539
Less Accumulated Depreciation -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 16,490,661	$ 1,736,809	$ -	$ 18,227,470
Machinery and equipment	4,403,631	629,629	400,488	4,632,772
Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ 20,894,292	$ 2,366,438	$ 400,488	$ 22,860,242
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 31,457,387	$ (1,853,909)	$ 13,181	$ 29,590,297
Total Capital Assets	**$ 37,372,600**	**$ (1,538,001)**	**$ 32,885**	**$ 35,801,714**

(VII.) (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:	
General Government Support	$ 180,180
Instruction	1,661,552
Pupil Transportation	411,724
School Lunch	112,982
Total Depreciation Expense	**$ 2,366,438**

VIII. Long-Term Debt Obligations

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

	Balance 7/1/2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2019	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable -					
Serial Bonds	$ 20,428,000	$ 6,805,000	$ 9,248,000	$ 17,985,000	$ 2,215,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	455,000	-	30,334	424,666	30,334
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	$ 20,883,000	$ 6,805,000	$ 9,278,334	$ 18,409,666	$ 2,245,334
Other Liabilities -					
OPEB	$ 28,059,992	$ -	$ 2,588,311	$ 25,471,681	$ -
Net Pension Liability	167,494	224,687	-	392,181	-
Compensated Absences	830,538	169,528	-	1,000,066	250,017
Total Other Liabilities	$ 29,058,024	$ 394,215	$ 2,588,311	$ 26,863,928	$ 250,017
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 49,941,024**	**$ 7,199,215**	**$ 11,866,645**	**$ 45,273,594**	**$ 2,495,351**

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

Existing serial and statutory bond obligations:

Description	Original Amount	Issue Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding 6/30/2019
Construction	$ 10,060,000	2014	2024	1.625%-2.500%	$ 5,290,000
Construction	$ 2,225,000	2015	2027	2.000%-3.125%	1,575,000
Construction	$ 3,890,000	2018	2033	5.00%	3,765,000
Buses	$ 233,000	2015	2020	1.1%-2.1%	50,000
Buses	$ 233,000	2016	2021	1.0%-2.2%	100,000
Buses	$ 230,000	2017	2022	1.750%-1.875%	145,000
Buses	$ 348,000	2018	2023	2.000%-2.125%	285,000
Buses	$ 350,000	2019	2024	1.5%-3.0%	350,000
Refunding	$ 6,455,000	2019	2037	3%-5%	6,425,000
Total Serial Bonds					**$ 17,985,000**

(VIII.) (Continued)

The following is a summary of debt service requirements:

	Serial Bonds	
Year	**Principal**	**Interest**
2020	$ 2,215,000	$ 675,820
2021	2,240,000	609,611
2022	2,240,000	536,766
2023	2,280,000	459,484
2024	2,280,000	382,213
2025-29	3,160,000	1,216,913
2030-34	2,600,000	508,350
2035-37	970,000	78,400
Total	**$ 17,985,000**	**$ 4,467,557**

Interest on long-term debt for June 30, 2019 was composed of:

Interest Paid	$ 682,094
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(47,888)
Less: Amortized Bond Premium	(30,334)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	40,892
Total Long-Term Interest Expense	**$ 644,764**

On March 20, 2019, the District issued $6,455,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.47% to advance refund $7,075,000 of outstanding serial bonds with an average interest rate of 3.52%. The net proceeds of $7,156,377 (after payment of $113,526 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 $364,433.

IX. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

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

	Deferred Outflows	**Deferred Inflows**
Pension	$ 4,219,052	$ 1,225,057
Bonds	-	620,000
OPEB	980,754	4,391,066
Total	**$ 5,199,806**	**$ 6,236,123**

X. 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.

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, 2019:

Contributions	ERS	TRS
2019	$ 259,565	$ 767,012

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

At June 30, 2019, 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, 2019 for ERS and June 30, 2018 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, 2019	June 30, 2018
Net pension assets/(liability)	$ (392,181)	$ 712,027
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.005535%	0.039376%

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expenses of $302,594 for ERS and $541,025 for TRS. At June 30, 2019 the District's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	ERS	TRS	ERS	TRS
Differences between expended and actual experience	$ 77,229	$ 532,092	$ 26,326	$ 96,383
Changes of assumptions	98,578	2,489,002	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	100,655	790,404
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	105,557	113,985	16,983	194,306
Subtotal	$ 281,364	$ 3,135,079	$ 143,964	$ 1,081,093
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	84,464	718,146	-	-
Grand Total	**$ 365,828**	**$ 3,853,225**	**$ 143,964**	**$ 1,081,093**

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, 2019. 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
2019	$ -	$ 702,112
2020	114,597	472,976
2021	(52,270)	39,524
2022	9,896	471,299
2023	65,177	296,328
Thereafter	-	71,748
Total	**$ 137,400**	**$ 2,053,987**

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, 2019	June 30, 2018
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2018	June 30, 2017
Interest rate	7.00%	7.25%
Salary scale	4.20%	4.72%-1.90%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2010- March 31, 2015 System's Experience	July 1, 2009- June 30, 2014 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.25%
COLA's	1.30%	1.50%

For ERS, annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2010 – March 31, 2015 System experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2014. For TRS, annuitant mortality rates are based on plan member experience adjustments for mortality improvements based on Society of Actuaries Scale AA.

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 each 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 are summarized as follows:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Asset Type -		
Domestic equity	4.55%	5.80%
International equity	6.35%	7.30%
Global equity	0.00%	6.70%
Private equity	7.50%	8.90%
Real estate	5.55%	4.90%
Absolute return strategies *	3.75%	0.00%
Opportunistic portfolios	5.68%	0.00%
Real assets	5.29%	0.00%
Bonds and mortgages	1.31%	0.00%
Cash	-0.25%	0.00%
Inflation-indexed bonds	1.25%	0.00%
Private debt	0.00%	6.80%
Real estate debt	0.00%	2.80%
High-yield fixed income securities	0.00%	3.50%
Domestic fixed income securities	0.00%	1.30%
Global fixed income securities	0.00%	0.90%
Short-term	0.00%	0.30%

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.5% for ERS and 2.3% for TRS.

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

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 7% for ERS and 7.25% 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 Proportionate Share 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 7% for ERS and 7.25% 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 (6% for ERS and 6.25% for TRS) or 1-percentagepoint higher (8% for ERS and 8.25% for TRS) than the current rate :

ERS	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Assumption (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (1,714,676)	$ (392,181)	$ 718,810

TRS	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Assumption (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (4,891,743)	$ 712,027	$ 5,406,429

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, 2019	June 30, 2018
Employers' total pension liability	$ 189,803,429	$ 118,107,253
Plan net position	182,718,124	119,915,517
Employers' net pension asset/(liability)	$ (7,085,305)	$ 1,808,264
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension asset/(liability)	96.27%	101.53%

I. **Payables to the Pension Plan**

For ERS, employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 amounted to $84,464.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2019 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2019 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 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, 2019 amounted to $767,012.

XI. 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 March 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	194
Active Employees	188
Total	**382**

B. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $25,471,681 was measured as of March 31, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.2 percent
Salary Increases	3.36 percent, average, including inflation
Discount Rate	3.44 percent
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	5.20 percent for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.32 percent
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	0-15 percent of projected health insurance premiums for retirees

The discount rate was based on a tax exempt, high-quality 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bond yield or index rate.

Mortality rates were based on the 2015 NYSTRS mortality rates, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 28,059,992
Changes for the Year -	
Service cost	$ 777,870
Interest	1,009,226
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,294,976)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(198,964)
Benefit payments	(881,467)
Net Changes	$ (2,588,311)
Balance at June 30, 2019	**$ 25,471,681**

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.61 percent in 2018 to 3.44 percent in 2019.

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 (2.44 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.44 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.44%)	**Discount Rate (3.44%)**	**1% Increase (4.44%)**
Total OPEB Liability	$ 30,034,368	$ 25,471,681	$ 21,886,380

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 (4.2 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.2 percent) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (4.20% Decreasing to 3.32%)	**Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5.20% Decreasing to 4.32%)**	**1% Increase (6.20% Decreasing to 5.32%)**
Total OPEB Liability	$ 21,160,163	$ 25,471,681	$ 31,753,979

(XI.) (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of $165,923. At June 30, 2019, 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 expended and actual experience	$ 488,143	$ 2,819,303
Changes of assumptions	272,244	1,571,763
Contributions after measurement date	220,367	-
Total	**$ 980,754**	**$ 4,391,066**

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

Year	
2020	$ (1,621,173)
2021	(1,291,616)
2022	(117,687)
2023	(117,687)
2024	(117,687)
Thereafter	(364,829)
Total	**$ (3,630,679)**

XII. 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.

B. Pool, Non-Risk Retained

For its employee health and accident insurance coverage, the District is a participant in the Cayuga-Onondaga School Employees Healthcare Plan, a public entity risk pool operated for the benefit of eight individual governmental units located within the Cayuga-Onondaga BOCES district. The District pays an annual premium to the plan for this health and accident insurance coverage. The Cayuga-Onondaga School Employees Healthcare Plan is considered a self-sustaining risk pool that will provide coverage for its members up to $200,000 per insured event. The Cayuga-Onondaga School Employees Healthcare Plan obtains independent coverage for insured events in excess of $200,000 and the District has essentially transferred all related risk to the plan.

(XII.) (Continued)

C. 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 2018-19 fiscal year totaled $2,129. The balance of the fund at June 30, 2019 was $307,875 and is recorded in the General Fund as an Unemployment Insurance Reserve. In addition, as of June 30, 2019, no loss contingencies existed or were considered probable or estimable for incurred but not reported claims payable.

XIII. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Litigation

There is no pending litigation against the District as of the audit report 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.

C. Rental Agreement

The District has entered into three lease agreements for the rental of space. The District received $50,850 for rental income during the 2018-19 fiscal year.

XIV. Tax Abatement

The County of Cayuga 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 $18,879. The District received payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) payment totaling $18,121 to help offset the property tax reduction.

XV. Subsequent Event

On October 10, 2019 the District issued a serial bond in the amount of $330,000 with interest rates ranging from 1.750%-1.875% for the purchase of school buses.

Required Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Changes in District's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratio

(Unaudited)

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	$ 777,870	$ 829,586	$ 850,621
Interest	1,009,226	1,063,328	950,393
Differences between expected and actual experiences	(3,294,976)	(1,676,720)	668,938
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(198,964)	691,080	(1,975,263)
Benefit payments	(881,467)	(861,296)	(861,296)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**$ (2,588,311)**	**$ 45,978**	**$ (366,607)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$ 28,059,992**	**$ 28,014,014**	**$ 28,380,621**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 25,471,681**	**$ 28,059,992**	**$ 28,014,014**
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 8,453,263	$ 8,182,425	$ 8,182,425
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	301.32%	342.93%	342.37%

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

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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

(Unaudited)

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0055%	0.0052%	0.0057%	0.0057%	0.0056%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ 392,181	$ 167,494	$ 531,829	$ 922,835	$ 188,574
Covered-employee payroll	$ 1,914,933	$ 1,796,735	$ 1,844,561	$ 1,778,258	$ 1,848,879
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	20.480%	9.322%	28.832%	51.895%	10.199%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.0394%	0.0393%	0.0359%	0.0385%	0.0377%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ (712,027)	$ (298,862)	$ 384,622	$ (4,000,307)	$ (4,194,362)
Covered-employee payroll	$ 6,762,194	$ 6,546,546	$ 6,230,734	$ 5,650,233	$ 5,808,687
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-10.530%	-4.565%	6.173%	-70.799%	-72.208%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	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

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of District Contributions

(Unaudited)

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

NYSERS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 259,565	$ 255,002	$ 265,538	$ 286,942	$ 334,747
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(259,565)	(255,002)	(265,538)	(286,942)	(334,747)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 1,914,933	$ 1,796,735	$ 1,844,561	$ 1,778,258	$ 1,848,879
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.55%	14.19%	14.40%	16.14%	18.11%

NYSTRS Pension Plan

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contributions	$ 767,012	$ 674,658	$ 780,446	$ 784,110	$ 1,069,591
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(767,012)	(674,658)	(780,446)	(784,110)	(1,069,591)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 6,762,194	$ 6,546,546	$ 6,230,734	$ 5,650,233	$ 5,808,687
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.34%	10.31%	12.53%	13.88%	18.41%

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
MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund
(Unaudited)
For Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Revenues	Over (Under) Revised Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources -				
Real property taxes	$ 7,162,257	$ 7,162,257	$ 7,240,725	$ 78,468
Real property tax items	953,150	953,150	929,523	(23,627)
Non-property taxes	2,500	2,500	723	(1,777)
Charges for services	140,100	140,100	117,803	(22,297)
Use of money and property	60,000	60,000	68,242	8,242
Sale of property and compensation for loss	16,000	16,000	23,912	7,912
Miscellaneous	406,500	410,770	527,894	117,124
State Sources -				
Basic formula	11,048,109	11,048,109	10,527,831	(520,278)
Lottery aid	1,564,857	1,564,857	1,532,595	(32,262)
BOCES	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,274,541	(459)
Textbooks	58,000	58,000	58,542	542
All Other Aid -				
Computer software	28,600	28,600	28,117	(483)
Library loan	5,100	5,100	4,530	(570)
Federal Sources	20,000	20,000	35,027	15,027
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 22,740,173	$ 22,744,443	$ 22,370,005	$ (374,438)
Other Sources -				
Transfer - in	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ -	$ (30,000)
TOTAL REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES	$ 22,770,173	$ 22,774,443	$ 22,370,005	$ (404,438)
Appropriated reserves	$ -	$ 2,000,000		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 145,524	$ 145,524		
Prior year encumbrances	$ 222,013	$ 222,013		
TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND BALANCE	**$ 23,137,710**	**$ 25,141,980**		

Required Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -

Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual - General Fund

(Unaudited)

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support -					
Board of education	$ 39,154	$ 41,681	$ 38,314	$ -	$ 3,367
Central administration	213,376	228,441	228,441	-	-
Finance	426,311	450,180	446,600	-	3,580
Staff	121,356	126,341	118,102	-	8,239
Central services	1,837,323	1,814,108	1,700,795	7,199	106,114
Special items	239,379	239,379	221,439	-	17,940
Instructional -					
Instruction, administration and improvement	644,695	746,173	687,461	513	58,199
Teaching - regular school	5,363,481	5,253,776	4,920,172	-	333,604
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	2,713,031	2,685,582	2,685,582	-	-
Occupational education	967,333	857,678	837,579	-	20,099
Teaching - special schools	122,560	122,560	72,265	-	50,295
Instructional media	816,631	979,211	889,313	2,461	87,437
Pupil services	1,018,328	1,024,512	935,601	-	88,911
Pupil Transportation	1,508,451	1,442,048	1,173,973	100,000	168,075
Community Services	250	1,500	253	-	1,247
Employee Benefits	4,296,710	4,052,638	3,948,420	-	104,218
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 20,328,369	$ 20,065,808	$ 18,904,310	$ 110,173	$ 1,051,325
Other Uses -					
Transfers - out	$ 2,809,341	$ 5,076,172	$ 5,076,172	$ -	$ -
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 23,137,710	$ 25,141,980	$ 23,980,482	$ 110,173	$ 1,051,325
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,610,477)**		
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,482,041	7,482,041	7,482,041		
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 7,482,041**	**$ 7,482,041**	**$ 5,871,564**		

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

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

Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Change From Adopted Budget To Final Budget
And The Real Property Tax Limit
For Year Ended June 30, 2019

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:

Adopted budget	$	22,915,697
Prior year's encumbrances		222,013
Original Budget	$	23,137,710
Budget revisions -		
Donation for batting cage		4,270
Transfer for voter approved capital project		2,000,000
FINAL BUDGET	**$**	**25,141,980**

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:

2019-20 voter approved expenditure budget			$	23,481,165
Unrestricted fund balance:				
Assigned fund balance	$	301,567		
Unassigned fund balance		939,247		
Total Unrestricted fund balance	$	1,240,814		
Less adjustments:				
Appropriated fund balance	$	191,394		
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance		110,173		
Total adjustments	$	301,567		
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law				939,247
ACTUAL PERCENTAGE				**4.00%**

Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Schedule of Project Expenditures

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

			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**
2016-17 Capital Outlay Project	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 76,496	$ -	$ 76,496	$ 23,504	$ -	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 23,504
2017-18 Capital Outlay Project	100,000	100,000	89,949	8,980	98,929	1,071	-	100,000	-	100,000	1,071
2018-19 Capital Outlay Project	100,000	100,000	-	70,899	70,899	29,101	-	100,000	-	100,000	29,101
2018-19 Bus Purchase	350,000	350,000	-	349,391	349,391	609	350,000	-	-	350,000	609
Smart Schools Bond Act	860,104	860,104	844,509	15,595	860,104	-	-	-	860,104	860,104	-
Safety, Security & Infrastructure	6,597,450	6,597,450	5,364,930	212,892	5,577,822	1,019,628	3,890,000	1,625,529	-	5,515,529	(62,293)
2020 Capital Improvement Project	11,500,000	11,500,000	-	3,433	3,433	11,496,567	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	1,996,567
TOTAL	**$ 19,607,554**	**$ 19,607,554**	**$ 6,375,884**	**$ 661,190**	**$ 7,037,074**	**$ 12,570,480**	**$ 4,240,000**	**$ 3,925,529**	**$ 860,104**	**$ 9,025,633**	**$ 1,988,559**

Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Net Investment in Capital Assets

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

Capital assets, net		$ 35,801,714
Add:		
Unspent bond proceeds	$ 609	
		609
Deduct:		
Short-term portion of bonds payable	$ 2,215,000	
Long-term portion of bonds payable	15,770,000	
Assets purchased with short-term financing	62,293	
Other short or long-term debt related to capital assets	424,666	
		18,471,959
Net Investment in Capital Assets		**$ 17,330,364**

Supplementary Information

MORAVIA CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For Year Ended June 30, 2019

Grantor / Pass - Through Agency Federal Award Cluster / Program	CFDA 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	0032-19-0093	$ 273,700
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	N/A	0033-19-0093	9,313
Total Special Education Cluster IDEA				$ 283,013
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	N/A	0147-19-0305	42,858
Title IVA - Student Support and Academic Achievement	84.424	N/A	0204-19-0305	12,897
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0021-19-0305	228,046
Title I - School Improvement Grant	84.010	N/A	0011-18-2104	30,201
Total U.S. Department of Education				**$ 597,015**
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Indirect Programs:				
Passed Through NYS Education Department -				
Child Nutrition Cluster -				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	N/A	$ 192,904
National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	N/A	N/A	32,878
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	N/A	61,375
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				$ 287,157
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**$ 287,157**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS				**$ 884,172**

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
Moravia 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 Moravia Central School District, New York, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Moravia Central School District, New York's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 12, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Moravia 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 Moravia Central School District, New York's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Moravia 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.

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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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item (#2019-001) that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Moravia 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*.

District's Response to Findings

Moravia Central School District, New York's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Moravia Central School District, New York's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Rochester, New York
November 12, 2019

Raymond F. Wager, CPA, P.C.

APPENDIX - E

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

March 19, 2020

Moravia Central School District
68 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1189
Moravia, New York 13118

Re: Moravia Central School District
$3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $3,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, 2020 (the "Notes"), of the Moravia Central School District, Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins Counties, State of New York (the "District"). The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including the Education Law and Local Finance Law, Resolution of the District and a Certificate of Determination dated on or before March 19, 2020 of the President of the Board of Education relative to the form and terms of the Notes.

In our opinion, the Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the District for which the District has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all taxable real property within the District is subject to levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon without limitation of rate or amount. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereinafter enacted.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. The President of the Board of Education of the District, in executing the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate, has certified to the effect that the District will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. We have examined such Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate of the District delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes, and, in our opinion, such certificate contains provisions and procedures under which such requirements can be met.

In our opinion, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code, and is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of New York State and New York City personal income taxes. Interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual alternative minimum tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

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. We have not undertaken to determine or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof. Our engagement with respect to the Notes 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 and Use of Proceeds 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 Notes to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes or adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and the City of New York. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the Notes and the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds 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 New York municipal corporations such as the School District. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, choice of law, choice of forum, or waiver provisions contained in the foregoing documents.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Notes has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. The opinions expressed herein 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 School District, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the School District to pay the principal of or interest on the Notes as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement for factual information, which, in the judgment of the School District would materially affect the ability of the School District to pay such principal and interest. We have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained in the Official Statement and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by us as to whether the School District, in connection with the sale of the Notes, 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 light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

We have examined the first executed Note of each said issue and, in our opinion, the form of said Note and its execution are regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP