OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW ISSUE **REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES**

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Bond Counsel to the School District, under existing statutes and court decisions and assuming continuing compliance with certain tax certifications described herein, 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 New York State and New York City personal income taxes. Interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code, however for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. 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 Notes will be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" under Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

$4,000,000

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

$4,000,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, 2023

(the "Notes")

Dated: June 15, 2023 **Due: June 14, 2024**

The Notes are general obligations of the LaFayette Central School District, Onondaga County, New York, (the "School District" or "District"). All the taxable real property within the District is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. See "THE NOTES – "Nature of the Obligation" and "TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW" herein.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued as registered notes or registered in the name of the purchaser. If such Notes are issued as registered in the name of the purchaser, principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable in Federal Funds. In such case, the Notes will be issued as registered in the name of the purchaser in denominations of $5,000 or multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s).

Alternatively, if the Notes are issued as registered notes, the Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. Noteholders will not receive certificates representing their ownership interest in the notes purchased if the purchaser(s) elects to register the Notes. Such Notes will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, as may be determined by such successful bidder(s). If the Notes are issued as registered notes, payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes to the Beneficial Owner(s) of the Notes will be made by DTC Direct Participants and Indirect Participants in accordance with standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with municipal securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the name of the purchaser or registered in "street name". Payment will be the responsibility of such DTC Direct or Indirect Participants and the District, subject to any statutory and regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. See "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 approving legal opinion as to the validity of the Notes of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC located in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as may be agreed upon with the purchaser(s), on or about June 15, 2023.

ELECTRONIC BIDS for the Notes must be submitted via Fiscal Advisors Auction website ("Fiscal Advisors Auction") accessible via www.fiscaladvisorsauction.com on June 1, 2023 until 11:00 A.M., Prevailing Time, pursuant to the Notice of Sale. No other form of electronic bidding services will be accepted. No bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. Bids may also be submitted by facsimile at (315) 930-2354. Once the bids are communicated electronically via Fiscal Advisors Auction or facsimile to the District, each bid will constitute an irrevocable offer to purchase the Notes pursuant to the terms provided in the Notice of Sale.

May 23, 2022

THE 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 NOTICE OF SALE WITH RESPECT TO THE OBLIGATIONS HEREIN DESCRIBED. THE 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.

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

2022-2023 BOARD OF EDUCATION

RONALD SHAWN REYBURN
Board President

CAROLE DWYER
Board Vice President

JODY GATES
MICHAEL LACAVA
AMY ROE-RYAN
SARAH STANTON
ANTHONY MOORE

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

JEREMY BELFIELD
Superintendent of Schools

LAURIE HOLTSBERY
School Business Administrator

WENDY HORNER
School District Treasurer

FISCAL ADVISORS & MARKETING, INC.
Municipal Advisor

TRESPASZ & MARQUARDT, LLP
BOND COUNSEL

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

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

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

RELATING TO

$4,000,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, 2023

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page, has been prepared by the LaFayette Central School District, Onondaga County, New York (the "School District" or "District", "Counties", and "State", respectively) in connection with the sale by the District of $4,000,000 principal amount of Revenue Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the "Notes").

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

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

THE NOTES

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, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

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.

Description of the Notes

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

The Notes are dated June 15, 2023 and mature, without option of prior redemption, on June 14, 2024. The Notes will be issued in either (i) the name of the purchaser, in denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof, as may be determined by the successful bidder(s) with principal and interest payable in Federal Funds at such bank(s) or trust company(ies) located and authorized to do business in the State as may be selected by such successful bidder(s); or (ii) at the option of the purchaser(s), registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") which will act as the securities depository for the Notes. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

No Optional Redemption

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

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, the Local Finance Law and pursuant to a revenue anticipation note resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education, in anticipation of Native American Aid revenues due during the School District's fiscal year, commencing July 1, 2023 and ending June 30, 2024.

The Notes are being issued to provide monies to meet a cash flow deficit expected to occur during the period that the Notes are outstanding (see "APPENDIX – C – ESTIMATED MONTHLY CASH FLOW"). Such cash flow deficit is the result of a delay in the receipt of State aid revenues, which receipt is not timely with the cash flow needs of the School District.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the 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, principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the School District, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Source: The Depository Trust Company.

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

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

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

Certificated Notes

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

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

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

General Information

The District is located in Central New York State, and is situated in the County of Onondaga. It is approximately ten miles south of the City of Syracuse. The City of Cortland is located twenty miles to the south. It encompasses an estimated land area of 39 square miles.

The District is primarily residential and agricultural in character. A portion of the Onondaga Nation Native American Reservation is located within the District. Commercial and professional services, as well as employment opportunities are located in the hamlet of LaFayette, as well as in other sectors of the Syracuse metropolitan area.

Major highways serving the District include Interstate #81, #11 and #20, as well as State Highways #11A and #91. Air transportation is available at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport, which is located within twenty miles of the School District.

Byrne Dairy has completed a new mini-market in the Town of Lafayette. The grocery/convenience store is approximately 7,030 sq. ft. which is the largest the chain has built.

Source: District officials.

Population

The current estimated population of the School District is 4,629. (2021 U.S. Census Bureau).

Selected Wealth and Income Indicators

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

	Per Capita Income			Median Family Income		
	2000	2006-2010	2017-2021	2000	2006-2010	2017-2021
Towns of:						
Fabius	$ 15,021	$ 21,204	$ 37,456	$ 38,438	$ 59,167	$ 86,905
LaFayette	16,408	24,591	41,765	40,302	60,523	98,242
Onondaga	16,991	25,522	43,836	44,627	63,674	107,987
Tully	16,769	25,223	51,343	41,287	63,266	130,573
County of:						
Onondaga	14,704	21,336	36,338	38,816	51,876	86,632
State of:						
New York	16,501	23,389	43,208	39,741	51,691	92,731

Note: 2018-2022 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 2017-2021 American Community Survey data.

Five Largest Employers

Name	Type	Employees
LaFayette Central School District	School District	218
Byrne Dairy	Mini-Mart/Gas Station	30
McDonalds	Fast Food	30
Ichor	Therapeutics	25
Town of LaFayette	Municipality	20

Source: District officials.

Unemployment Rate Statistics

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

Annual Average

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Onondaga County	4.6%	4.6%	4.0%	3.8%	8.0%	4.9%	3.3%
New York State	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	9.9%	7.0%	4.3%

2023 Monthly Figures

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Onondaga County	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	N/A	N/A
New York State	4.6	4.5	4.0	N/A	N/A

Note: Unemployment rates for April and May 2023 are not available as of the date of this Official Statement.

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 selected 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 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 Results

The budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year was adopted by qualified voters on May 17, 2022 by a vote of 174 to 48. The budget for the 2022-2023 fiscal year called for a tax levy increase of 1.99% which was below the District's maximum allowable tax levy increase of 2.01% for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

The budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year will be voted on by the qualified voters on May 16, 2023. The District's proposed budget for the 2023-24 fiscal year will remain within the Tax Cap imposed by Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011. The budget calls for a total tax levy increase of 1.99%, which is equal to the District tax levy limit of 2.01%.

Investment Policy

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

Consistent with the above statutory limitations, it is the School District's current policy to invest in: (1) Certificates of Deposit issued by a bank or trust company authorized to do business in New York State, (2) Time Deposit Accounts in a bank or trust company authorized to do business in New York State, (3) Obligations of New York State, (4) Obligations of the United States Government, (5) Repurchase Agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States.

The District does not invest in so-called "derivatives" including reverse purchase agreements, which are not authorized investments for municipalities and school districts in the State.

State Aid

The District receives financial assistance from the State. In its adopted budget for the 2023-2024 fiscal year, approximately 62.89% of the revenues of the District are estimated to be received in the form of State aid. If the State should not adopt its budget in a timely manner, in any year, municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, may be affected by a delay in the payment of State aid.

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

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

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

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

In addition, the availability of State aid and the timeliness of payment of State aid to school districts could be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget. No assurance can be given that the State will not experience delays in the adoption of the budget in future fiscal years. Significant delays in the adoption of the State budget could result in delayed payment of State aid to school districts in the State which could adversely affect the financial condition of school districts in the State.

Federal aid received by the State

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

The State receives a substantial amount of federal aid for other health care, education, transportation and other governmental purposes, as well as federal funding to respond to, and recover from, severe weather events and other disasters. Many of the policies that drive this federal aid may be subject to change under the federal administration and Congress. Current federal aid projections, and the assumptions on which they rely, are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes in federal policy, the general condition of the global and national economies and other circumstances, including the diversion of federal resources to address the current COVID-19 outbreak. The District has been allocated $1,939,242 under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) and $772,695 under the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA). The District has received $307,798 ARP funds and $154,538 CRRSA funds as of June 30, 2022.

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

Building Aid

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

Building Aid is paid over fifteen years for reconstruction work, twenty years for building additions, or thirty years for new building construction. Building Aid for a specific building project is eligible to begin eighteen months after State Commissioner of Education approval date, for that project, and is paid over the previously described timeframe, assuming all necessary building aid forms are filed with the State in a timely manner. The building aid received is equal to the assumed debt service for that project, which factors in the bond percent, times the building aid ratio that is assigned to the District, and amortized over the predefined timeframe. 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 2023-24 preliminary building aid ratios, the District expects to receive State building aid of approximately 86.7% 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:

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

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

School district fiscal year (2020-2021): Due to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on State revenues, State aid in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget was 3.7 percent lower than in the State's 2019-2020 Enacted Budget but was offset in part with increased federal support. This reduction in State Operating Funds support was offset by approximately $1.1 billion in funding provided to the State through the federal CARES Act, including the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Education Relief Fund and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund. With these federal funds, State aid in the school district fiscal year 2020-2021 was expected to total $27.9 billion, an annual increase of approximately $100 million or 0.4 percent. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget continued prior year funding levels for existing programs, including Foundation Aid, Community Schools and Universal Prekindergarten. The 2020-2021 Enacted Budget also provided over $200 million in support for competitive grant programs, including $1 million for development of a new Civics Education curriculum and $10 million for a Student Mental Health program. Funding for expense-based aids, such as Building Aid, Transportation Aid, and Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) Aid is continued under existing aid formulas. Out-year growth in School Aid reflected current projections of the ten-year average growth in State personal income. The State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget authorized the State's Budget Director to make periodic adjustments to State Aid, in the event that actual State revenues come in below 99% percent of estimates or if actual disbursements exceed 101% of estimates. See "*State Aid*" herein for a discussion of this provision set forth in the State's 2020-2021 Enacted Budget.

School district fiscal year (2021-2022): The State's 2021-22 Enacted Budget included $29.5 billion in State aid to school districts, and significantly increased funding for schools and local governments, including a $1.4 billion increase in Foundation Aid and a three-year phase-in of the full restoration to school districts of Foundation Aid that was initially promised in 2007. Additionally, the budget included the use of $13 billion of federal funds for emergency relief, along with the Governor's Emergency Education Relief, which included, in part, the allocation of $629 million to school districts as targeted grants in an effort to address learning loss as a result of the loss of enrichment and after-school activities. In addition, $105 million of federal funds were allocated to expand full-day kindergarten programs. Under the budget, school districts are to be reimbursed for the cost of delivering school meals and instructional materials in connection with COVID-19-related school closures in spring 2020, along with the costs of keeping transportation employees and contractors on stand-by during the short-term school closures prior to the announcement of the closure of schools for the remainder of the 2019-20 year. Under the budget, local governments are to receive a full restoration of proposed cuts to Aid and Incentives for Municipalities (AIM) funding, and will receive a full restoration of $10.3 million in proposed Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) aid cuts, where applicable.

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

School District Fiscal Year (2023-2024): On February 1, 2023, Governor Kathy Hochul delivered the Executive Budget to the New York State Legislature. The 2023-24 Executive Budget includes a $3.1 billion or a 10% increase in school aid, the largest in State history, totaling $34.5 billion in school aid. The foundation aid formula will be fully funded for the first time in the program's history by way of a $2.7 billion increase, including a dedication of $250 million to establish high-impact tutoring programs. There is a $392 million increase in all other school aid programs including expense-based aids, categorical aids, and competitive grants. A $20 million in grant funding will establish new Early College High School and Pathways in Technology Early College High School Programs. An investment of $10 million over two years in competitive funding for school districts, boards of cooperative educational services, and community colleges will be made to promote job readiness. An additional $125 million will be used to expand high-quality full-day prekindergarten, resulting in universal prekindergarten to be phased into 95 percent of the State. In fiscal years 2022 and 2023, public school districts were awarded $14 billion of federal elementary and secondary school emergency relief funds, available for use over multiple years. The 2023-24 Executive Budget is subject to approval by the State Legislature and then it must be signed into law by the Governor. There is no assurance that the 2023-24 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. On October 14, 2021 Governor Kathy Hochul announced that New York State has reached an agreement to settle and discontinue the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. New York State case, following through on the State's commitment to fully fund the current Foundation Aid formula to New York's school districts over three years and ending the State's prior opposition to providing this much-needed funding to our students. The litigation, which has been ongoing since 2014, sought to require New York State to fully fund the Foundation Aid formula that was put into place following the historic Campaign for Fiscal Equity cases, and had been previously opposed by the State. Foundation Aid was created in 2007, and takes school district wealth and student need into account to create an equitable distribution of state funding to schools. However, New York State has never fully funded Foundation Aid. The new settlement requires New York State to phase-in full funding of Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget. In the FY 2022 Enacted State Budget approved in April, the Executive and Legislature agreed to fully fund Foundation Aid by the FY 2024 budget and enshrined this commitment into law. A breakdown of currently anticipated Foundation Aid funding is available below:

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

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 new figures comprised of State aid.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total State Aid	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of State Aid
2017-18	$25,052,492	$14,163,544	56.54%
2018-19	24,445,303	14,896,283	60.94
2019-20	25,209,432	15,621,042	61.97
2020-21	25,127,740	15,027,098	59.80
2021-22	25,126,909	15,185,186	60.43
2022-23 (Budgeted)	26,653,311	16,910,647	63.45
2023-24 (Budgeted)	28,021,012	17,622,204	62.89

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2017-18 through 2021-22 fiscal years, and the adopted budget for the 2022-23 and 2023-24 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

School Facilities

Name	Grades	Capacity	Year(s) Built/Additions
Grant Grimshaw Elementary School	K-6	800	1950, ’57, ’65, ’80, ’05, ‘15
Onondaga Nation School	K-8	270	1939, 1994
LaFayette Central High School	7-12	569	1972, 2015

Source: School District officials.

Enrollment Trends

School Year	Actual Enrollment	School Year	Projected Enrollment
2018-19	853	2023-24	834
2019-20	847	2024-25	851
2020-21	816	2025-26	850
2021-22	829	2026-27	840
2022-23	810	2027-28	860

Note: Enrollment has declined in recent years, however, a recent enrollment study projects increases in the future.

Source: School District officials

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Employees

The School District provides services through approximately 195 full-time and 23 part-time employees. Information regarding the various bargaining units is as follows:

Employees	Union Representation	Contract Expiration Date
147	LaFayette Teachers' Association	June 30, 2023 [1]
41	LaFayette Non-Instructional Employee Association	June 30, 2024
7	LaFayette Clerical Association	June 30, 2024
8	LaFayette Administrators' Association	June 30, 2023 [1]

[1] Currently under negotiations.
Source: District officials.

Status and Financing of Employee Pension Benefits

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

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

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

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

The School District's payments to ERS and TRS since the 2017-2018 school year have been as follows:

Fiscal Year	ERS	TRS
2017-2018	$311,288	$915,969
2018-2019	319,195	1,003,109
2019-2020	325,336	884,321
2020-2021	358,180	1,019,415
2021-2022	389,947	1,113,665
2022-2023 (Budgeted)	350,161	1,125,518
2023-2024 (Proposed)	331,083	1,147,007

Source: District officials.

Pursuant to various laws enacted between 1991 and 2002, the State Legislature authorized local governments to make available certain early retirement incentive programs to its employees.

The School District offered early retirement incentives as follows:

Fiscal Year	Staff Participants	Replacement Cost	Savings
2014-2015	5	$ 198,763	$ 253,726
2017-2018	6	173,587	199,407
2018-2019	3	65,315	39,886
2020-2021	8	112,182	345,000
2021-2022	8	128,975	325,000

Note: The School District did not offer early retirement incentives in the 2019-20 fiscal year.

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

A chart of average ERS and TRS rates as a percent of payroll (2018-19 to 2022-23) is shown below:

Year	ERS	TRS
2018-19	14.9%	10.62%
2019-20	14.6	8.86
2020-21	14.6	9.53
2021-22	16.2	9.80
2022-23	16.1	10.29
2023-24	13.1	9.76*

* Estimated. Final contribution rate to be adopted at the July 26, 2023 TRS retirement board meeting.

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 School District created a sub-fund of retirement contribution reserve funds and authorized a $199,685 transfer from unappropriated unreserved fund balance on June 13, 2019. These funds represent 2% of the TRS salaries paid in 2017-18. The District contributed an additional $102,574 as of June 30, 2021. The District contributed an additional $0 as of June 30, 2022.

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. The implementation of this statement requires school districts to report OPEB liabilities, OPEB expenses, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB. GASB Statement No. 75 replaced GASB Statement 45, which also required the District to calculate and report a net OPEB obligation. However, under GASB 45, school districts could amortize the OPEB liability over a period of years, whereas GASB 75 requires school districts to report the entire OPEB liability on the statement of net position. As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the District was required to, and had implemented GASB 75.

The District contracted with Korn Ferry Hay Group, an actuarial firm, to calculate its actuarial valuation under GASB 75. The following table outlines the changes to the Total OPEB Liability during the 2021 and 2022 fiscal years, by source.

Balance beginning at June 30:	July 1, 2020	July 1, 2021
	$ 43,475,748	$ 36,228,893
Changes for the year:		
Service cost	1,761,630	1,577,119
Interest on total OPEB liability	990,382	807,974
Changes in Benefit Terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	918,207	177,259
Changes in Assumptions or other inputs	(10,065,016)	(8,906,160)
Benefit payments	(852,058)	(803,916)
Net Changes	$ (7,246,855)	$ (7,147,724)
Balance ending at June 30:	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
	$ 36,228,893	$ 29,081,169

Source: Audited financial statements of the District. The above table is not audited. For additional information regarding the District's OPEB liability see "APPENDIX - E" attached hereto.

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

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

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.

Other Information

The statutory authority for the power to spend money for the objects or purposes, or to accomplish the objects or purposes, 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 School District is past due.

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

This Official Statement does not include the financial data of any political subdivision having power to levy taxes within the School District.

Financial Statements

The School District retains independent Certified Public Accountants. The last audit report covers the period ending June 30, 2022 and has been filed with the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") website. It is also attached hereto as "APPENDIX – E" to this Official Statement. Certain financial information of the School District can also be found attached as Appendices to the Official Statement.

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

Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003 the School District is required to issue its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34. This statement includes reporting of all assets including infrastructure and depreciation in the Government Wide Statement of Activities, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis. The 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 its most recent audit report of the District on June 15, 2018. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether fixed assets were recorded and accounted for properly. Key findings and recommendations of the audit report are summarized below:

Key Findings:
- The District did not have a comprehensive policy for identifying and recording fixed assets.
- Eighteen fixed assets valued at $168,700 were either not recorded on the master inventory list or not properly tagged.
- The District's inventory records of technology assets were inconsistent.

Key Recommendations:
- Adopt a comprehensive policy that establishes threshold amounts for controlling inventory and procedures for maintaining fixed assets.
- Ensure all fixed assets with a value that exceeds the established threshold have a tag identifying them as District property.
- Review fixed asset records each year and ensure that they are accurate and up-to-date.

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

There are no State Comptroller's audits of the District currently in progress or pending release at this time.

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

The State Comptroller's Fiscal Stress Monitoring System

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 reports of the State Comptroller for the 2018 through 2022 fiscal years of the District are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending In	Stress Designation	Fiscal Score
2022	No Designation	16.7
2021	No Designation	16.7
2020	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	30.0
2019	No Designation	20.0
2018	Susceptible to Fiscal Stress	26.7

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

TAX INFORMATION

Taxable Valuations

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Towns of:					
Fabius	$ 2,626,594	$ 2,650,572	$ 2,665,838	$ 2,690,102	2,676,386
LaFayette	252,960,210	255,771,716	257,812,573	260,702,428	262,691,594
Onondaga	45,778,665	46,190,734	46,160,029	46,331,100	46,618,261
Tully	493,700	540,500	582,200	582,483	647,800
Total Assessed Values	$ 301,859,169	$ 305,153,522	$ 307,220,640	$ 310,306,113	$ 312,634,041
State Equalization Rates					
Towns of:					
Fabius	96.50%	94.00%	89.00%	89.00%	78.00%
LaFayette	93.00%	93.00%	90.00%	83.00%	75.00%
Onondaga	95.00%	94.50%	92.00%	89.50%	78.00%
Tully	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total Taxable Full Valuation	$ 323,403,853	$ 327,262,692	$ 340,209,883	$ 369,470,973	$ 414,101,524

Source: District officials.

Tax Rates Per $1,000 (Assessed)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Towns of:					
Fabius	$ 19.21	$ 19.98	$ 20.90	$ 19.67	$ 20.42
LaFayette	19.93	20.19	20.66	21.09	21.24
Onondaga	19.51	19.87	20.21	19.56	20.42
Tully	18.54	18.78	18.60	17.50	15.93

Source: District officials.

Tax Levy and Tax Collection Record

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Tax Levy	$ 5,849,176	$ 5,994,765	$ 6,145,091	$ 6,327,021	$ 6,466,481
Amount Uncollected (1)	275,958	378,390	251,118	386,946	285,371
% Uncollected	4.72%	6.31%	4.09%	6.12%	4.41%

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

Source: District officials.

Tax Collection Procedure

Tax payments are due September 5th. There is no penalty charge for the first thirty days after taxes are due, but a 2% penalty is charged from October 5th to October 31st. On or about November 1st, uncollected taxes are returnable to the Treasurer of Onondaga County for collection. The School District receives this amount from said County prior to the end of the School District's fiscal year, thereby assuring 100% tax collection annually. Taxes unpaid after November 16th are relevied at an additional penalty with the State and County Taxes which are due on January 1st.

Real Property Taxes & Tax Items

The following table illustrates the percentage of total General Fund revenues of the District for each of the last five completed fiscal years and budgeted figures for the 2022-23 and 2023-24 fiscal years comprised of Real Property Taxes and Tax Items.

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues	Total Real Property Taxes & Tax Items	Percentage of Total Revenues Consisting of Real Property Tax
2017-18	$ 25,052,492	$ 5,885,676	23.49%
2018-19	24,445,303	6,033,661	24.68
2019-20	25,209,432	6,176,829	24.50
2020-21	25,127,740	6,336,910	25.22
2021-22	25,126,909	6,472,288	25,76
2022-23 (Budgeted)	26,653,311	6,595,164	24.74
2023-24 (Budgeted)	28,021,012	6,726,408	24.00

Source: Audited financial statements for the 2017-18 through 2021-22 fiscal years and the adopted budget for the 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 fiscal years. This table is not audited.

Ten Largest Taxpayers - 2022 Assessment Roll for 2022-2023 District Tax Roll

Name	Type	Taxable Assessed Valuation
National Grid	Utility	$ 27,399,652
Tennessee Gas Pipeline	Utility	18,272,574
Willow Wood Apart LLC	Real Estate	3,866,667
Webb Hollow Development	Real Estate	2,907,733
AR Apartments LLC	Real Estate	2,460,667
Venture at LaFayette LLC	Commercial	1,988,000
Sinclair Communication LLC	Utility	1,863,335
Festival Gardens Apts. LLC	Real Estate	1,703,733
Sonbyrne Sales, Inc.	Sales	1,693,333
Royal Holdings De LLC	Real Estate	1,250,000

The larger taxpayers listed above have a taxable assessed valuation of $63,405,694 which represents 15.31% 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, if decided adversely to the District, would have a material adverse impact on the District.

Source: District officials.

Additional Tax Information

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

Veterans' and senior citizens' exemptions are offered to those who qualify.

Total assessed valuation of the School District is estimated to be categorized as follows: Residential-60%, Agricultural-25% and Commercial-15%.

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.

The STAR program provides State-funded exemptions from school property taxes to homeowners for their primary residences. Homeowners over 65 years of age with household adjusted gross incomes, less the taxable amount of total distributions from individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities ("STAR Adjusted Gross Income") of $90,550 or less in 2021-22 and $92,000 or less in 2022-2023, increased annually according to a cost of living adjustment, are eligible for a "full value" exemption of the first $70,700 for the 2021-22 school year and $74,900 for the 2022-23 school year (adjusted annually). Other homeowners with household STAR Adjusted Gross income not in excess of $250,000 ($500,000 in the case of a STAR credit, as discussed below) are eligible for a $30,000 "full value" exemption on their primary residence.

The 2022-23 Enacted State Budget provides $2.2 billion in State funding for a new property tax relief credit, the Homeowner Tax Rebate Credit, for eligible low- and middle-income households, as well as eligible senior households. Under this program, basic STAR exemption and credit beneficiaries with incomes below $250,000 and Enhanced STAR recipients are eligible for the property tax rebate where the benefit is a percentage of the homeowners' existing STAR benefit.

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

Town of:	Enhanced Exemption	Basic Exemption	Date Certified
Fabius	$ 63,490	$ 23,760	4/6/2023
LaFayette	61,050	22,500	4/6/2023
Onondaga	63,490	23,900	4/6/2023
Tully	81,400	30,000	4/6/2023

$693,738 of the District's $6,595,164 school tax levy for the 2022-2023 fiscal year was exempt by the STAR Program. The District received full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2023.

A similar STAR amount is expected to be exempt for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. The District anticipates receiving full reimbursement of such exempt taxes from the State in January 2024.

TAX LEVY LIMITATION LAW

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is also an exception for school districts for "Capital Local Expenditures" subject to voter approval where required by law. This term is defined in a manner that does not include certain items for which a school district may issue debt, including the payment of judgments or settled claims, including tax certiorari payments, and cashflow borrowings, including tax anticipation notes, 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, applicable to the Notes.

See "State Aid" for a discussion of the New Yorkers for Students' Educational Rights v. State of New York case which includes a challenge to the supermajority requirements regarding school district property tax increases.

STATUS OF INDEBTEDNESS

Constitutional Requirements

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

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

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

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the expiration of the period of probable usefulness of the object or purpose as determined by statute; unless substantially level or declining annual debt service is utilized, no installment maybe more than fifty percent in excess of the smallest prior installment. The District is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds and such required annual installments on its notes.

Statutory Procedure

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

The District has the power to contract indebtedness for any District purpose provided that the aggregate principal amount thereof shall not exceed ten per centum of the full valuation of the taxable real estate of the District as required by the Local Finance Law and subject to certain enumerated deductions such as State aid for building purposes. The statutory method for determining full valuation is by dividing the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment rolls by the equalization rates established by the State Office of Real Property Services in accordance with applicable State law.

The District is generally required by such laws to submit propositions for the expenditure of money for capital purposes to the qualified electors of the District. Upon approval thereby, the Board of Education may adopt a bond resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, and notes in anticipation of the bonds. No down payment is required in connection with the issuance of District obligations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District is further subject to constitutional limitation by the general constitutionally imposed duty on the State Legislature to restrict the power of taxation and contracting indebtedness; however, the State Legislature is prohibited by a specific constitutional provision from restricting the power of the District to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted.

Debt Outstanding End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year Ending:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bonds	$ 12,672,000	$ 11,180,000	$ 13,845,000	$ 13,018,495	$ 14,140,510
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	0	0	3,100,000	8,600,000
Revenue Anticipation Note	7,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000
Total Debt Outstanding	$$19,672,000	$ 16,180,000	$ 18,845,000	$ 20,118,495	$ 26,240,510

Details of Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the indebtedness of the School District evidenced by bonds and notes as of May 22, 2023:

Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amount
Bonds	2023-2035	$ 14,194,300
Bond Anticipation Notes		
Capital Project	July 27, 2023	7,600,000 (1)
Revenue Anticipation Notes		
Anticipation of 2022-23 Native American Aid	June 16, 2023	3,500,000 (2)
	Total Indebtedness:	$ 19,740,639

(1) To be redeemed and renewed at maturity.
(2) To be redeemed at maturity with available funds of the District.

Debt Statement Summary

Summary of Indebtedness, Debt Limit and Net Debt-Contracting Margin as of May 22, 2023:

Full Valuation of Taxable Real Property			$ 414,101,524
Debt Limit 10% thereof			41,410,152
Inclusions:			
Bonds	$ 14,194,300		
Bond Anticipation Notes	7,600,000		
Total Inclusions		$ 21,794,300	
Exclusions:			
Building Aid [1]	$ 0		
Total Exclusions		$ 0	
Total Net Indebtedness			$ 21,794,300
Net Debt-Contracting Margin			$ 19,615,852
The percent of debt contracting power exhausted is			52.63%

(1) Based on 2023-2024 preliminary building aid estimates, the District anticipates State Building aid of 90.1% for debt service on State Education Department approved expenditures from July 1, 2004 to the present. The District has no reason to believe that it will not ultimately receive all of the building aid it anticipates, however, no assurance can be given as to when and how much building aid the District will receive in relation to the outstanding bonds.

Note: The State Constitution does not provide for the inclusion of tax anticipation or revenue anticipation notes in the computation of the statutory debt limit of the School District.

Bonded Debt Service

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

Capital Project Plans

On December 10, 2020, District voters approved an $8,600,000 capital project consisting of HVAC improvements to enhance air quality and add air conditioning in selected rooms at both Grimshaw Elementary and the Jr./Sr. High School. Grimshaw Elementary will also see an upgrade to the library media center. The Jr./Sr. High School Project will include repairs to the auxiliary gym, water heaters, sewage treatment as well as improvements to the Trades/STEAM classrooms. The project is expected to have no tax impact. The project is being funded with $1,000,000 available funds of the District and $7,600,000 serial bonds. The District issued $7,600,000 bond anticipation notes on July 27, 2022 as the first borrowing against the authorization. The District plans to redeem and renew the $7,600,000 bond anticipation notes maturing July 27, 2023 on July 26, 2023.

The District issues serial bonds annually for the purchase of vehicles. On May 16, 2023, District voters approved the issuance of serial bonds in the amount of $334,000 for the purchase of vehicles and the District anticipates issuing serial bonds in December 2023.

The District anticipates undertaking a $100,00 capital outlay project in the 2023-2024 fiscal year to convert the remainder of lighting at the Jr./Sr. High School to LED.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Cash Flow Borrowing

The following is a history of the School District's cash flow borrowings since the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Issue Type	Issue Date	Due Date
2015-2016	$ 5,000,000	RAN	6/23/2016	6/23/2017
2016-2017	4,000,000	RAN	6/22/2017	6/22/2018
2017-2018	2,000,000	RAN	3/29/2018	7/10/2018
2017-2018	5,000,000	RAN	6/21/2018	6/21/2019
2018-2019	3,500,000	RAN	6/21/2019	6/19/2020
2019-2020	5,000,000	RAN	6/18/2020	6/18/2021
2020-2021	3,500,000	RAN	8/14/2020	8/13/2021
2020-2021	4,000,000	RAN	6/17/2021	6/17/2022
2021-2022	3,500,000	RAN	6/16/2022	6/16/2023
2022-2023	4,000,000 (1)	RAN	6/15/2023	6/14/2024

(1) Represents the Notes to be issued.

Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness

In addition to the School District, the following political subdivisions have the power to issue bonds and notes and to levy taxes to be levied on taxable real property within the District. Estimated indebtedness, comprised of bonds and bond anticipation notes, are listed of the respective municipalities.

Municipality	Status of Debt as of	Gross Indebtedness (1)	Exclusions (2)	Net Indebtedness	District Share	Applicable Indebtedness
County of:						
Onondaga	12/31/2021	$ 690,754,309	$ 303,373,159	$ 387,381,150	1.12%	$ 4,338,669
Town of:						
Fabius	12/31/2021	-	-	-	2.08%	-
LaFayette	12/31/2021	2,650,000	285,000	2,365,000	78.00%	1,844,700
Onondaga	12/31/2021	1,092,865	-	1,092,865	3.12%	34,097
Tully	12/31/2021	270,000	-	270,000	0.21%	567
					Total:	$ 6,218,033

(1) Bonds and bond anticipation notes as of close of the fiscal year. 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.

Source: Most recent available State Comptroller's Special Report on Municipal Affairs for Local Finance Years Ended in 2020 for the county and towns listed above.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the District's indebtedness as of May 22, 2023:

	Amount	Per Capita (a)	Percentage of Full Value (b)
Net Indebtedness (c)	$ 21,794,300	$ 4,708.21	5.26%
Net Indebtedness Plus Net Overlapping Indebtedness (d)	28,012,333	6,051.49	6.76

(a) The 2021 estimated population of the District is 4,629. (See "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - Population" herein.)
(b) The District's full value of taxable real estate for the 2022-2023 tax roll is $414,101,524. (See "TAX INFORMATION – Taxable Assessed Valuations" herein.)
(c) See "Debt Statement Summary" herein.
(d) Estimated net overlapping indebtedness is $6,218,033. (See "Estimated Overlapping Indebtedness" herein.)

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

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

State Aid Intercept For School Districts. In the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and/or interest on the Notes, the State Comptroller is required to withhold, under certain conditions prescribed by Section 99-b of the State Finance Law, state aid and assistance to the School District and to apply the amount thereof so withheld to the payment of such defaulted principal and/or interest, which requirement constitutes a covenant by the State with the holders from time to time of the Notes. The covenant between the State of New York and the purchasers and the holders and owners from time to time of the notes and bonds issued by the school districts in the State for school purposes provides that it will not repeal, revoke or rescind the provisions of Section 99-b, or amend or modify the same so as to limit, impair or impede the rights and remedies granted thereby.

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

Upon the filing of such a certificate in the office of the State Comptroller, he shall thereafter deduct and withhold from the next succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due to such school district such amount thereof as may be required to pay (a) the school district's contribution to the State teachers retirement system, and (b) the principal of and interest on such bonds of such school district then in default. In the event such State aid or assistance initially so withheld shall be insufficient to pay said amounts in full, the State Comptroller shall similarly deduct and withhold from each succeeding allotment, apportionment or payment of such State aid or assistance due such school district such amount or amounts thereof as may be required to cure such default. Allotments, apportionments and payments of such State aid so deducted or withheld by the State Comptroller for the payment of principal and interest on bonds shall be forwarded promptly to the paying agent or agents for the bonds in default of such school district for the sole purpose of the payment of defaulted principal of and interest on such bonds. If any of such successive allotments, apportionments or payments of such State Aid so deducted or withheld shall be less than the amount of all principal and interest on the bonds in default with respect to which the same was so deducted or withheld, then the State Comptroller shall promptly forward to each paying agent an amount in the proportion that the amount of such bonds in default payable to such paying agent bears to the total amount of the principal and interest then in default on such bonds of such school district. The State Comptroller shall promptly notify the chief fiscal officer of such school district of any payment or payments made to any paying agent or agents of defaulted bonds pursuant to said Section 99-b.

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

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the School District may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the School District.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as municipalities, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. While this Local Finance Law provision does not apply to school districts, there can be no assurance that it will not be made so applicable in the future.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: "If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness." This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See "General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision" herein.

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

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

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on School District indebtedness is past due.

MARKET AND RISK FACTORS

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

The financial condition of the District as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the District's control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State or in other jurisdictions of 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 in other jurisdictions of 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 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 District is dependent in part on financial assistance from the State. However, if the State should experience difficulty in borrowing funds in anticipation of the receipt of State taxes in order to pay State aid to municipalities and school districts in the State, including the District, in any year, the District may be affected by a delay, until sufficient taxes have been received by the State to make State aid payments to the District. In several recent years, the District has received delayed payments of State aid which resulted from the State's delay in adopting its budget and appropriating State aid to municipalities and school districts, and consequent delay in State borrowing to finance such appropriations. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - State Aid").

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

Cybersecurity

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

COVID-19

An outbreak of disease or similar public health threat, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, or fear of such an event, could have an adverse impact on the District's financial condition and operating results by potentially delaying the receipt of real property taxes or resulting in a delay or reduction by the State in the payment of State aid. Currently, COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, has spread globally, including to the United States, and has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. The current outbreak has caused the Federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State has also declared a state of emergency and the Governor took steps designed to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19 initially. Such state of emergency has since lapsed in the State. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the State and municipalities and school districts located in the State, including the District. The District is monitoring the situation and will take such proactive measures as may be required to maintain its operations and meet its obligations. (See also "THE SCHOOL DISTRICT - State Aid" herein)

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the purchasers in complying with Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"), the District will enter into an Undertaking to Provide Notice of Material Events Certificate, the form of which is attached hereto as "APPENDIX – D".

Historical Compliance

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

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 New York State and New York City personal income taxes. Interest on the Notes is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. Interest on the Notes is included in the "adjusted financial statement income" of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in "APPENDIX – F".

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 School 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 the 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. For example, legislative proposals have been advanced that would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations like the Notes to some extent for taxpayers who are individuals whose income is subject to higher marginal income tax rates. Other 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. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the form attached hereto as "APPENDIX – F".

LITIGATION

The District is subject to a number of lawsuits in the ordinary conduct of its affairs. The 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 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 District, threatened against or affecting the 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 District taken with respect to the authorization, issuance or sale of the Notes or contesting the corporate existence or boundaries of the District.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

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.

RATING

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

S&P Global Ratings, a business unit of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") has assigned its underlying rating of "AA-" with a stable outlook to the District's outstanding bonds. The rating reflects only the view of S&P, and any explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services, Public Finance Ratings, 55 Water Street, 38th Floor, New York, New York 10041, Phone: (212) 553-0038, Fax: (212) 553-1390.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel to the District, expresses no opinions as to the accuracy or completeness of information in any documents prepared by or on behalf of the District for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, including but not limited to, the financial or statistical information in this Official Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

The District's contact information is as follows: The District's contact information is as follows: Laurie Holtsbery, School Business Official, LaFayette Central School District, District Offices, 5955 U.S. Route 20 West, LaFayette, NY 13084, Phone: (315) 677-5504, Fax: (315) 677-3372, Email: holtsbery@lafayetteschools.org.

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

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Dated: May 22, 2023

R. SHAWN REYBURN
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND
CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER

GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheets

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 928,543	$ 5,051,381	$ 2,773,929	$ 11,417,787	$ 6,222,402
Restricted Cash	4,993,352	129,015	129,201	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	4,333,162	3,745,371
Accounts Receivables	12,199	8,761	46,159	-	-
Due from Other Funds	1,405,544	2,807,687	2,035,423	2,252,469	3,242,764
Due from Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Federal and State Governments	7,526,138	4,855,610	9,466,656	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 14,865,776	$ 12,852,454	$ 14,451,368	$ 18,003,418	$ 13,210,537
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY					
Accounts Payable	$ 131,406	$ 170,709	$ 626,812	$ 32,030	$ 62,224
Accrued Liabilities	48,734	80,322	62,870	51,987	58,971
Due to Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	7,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	3,500,000
Due to Other Funds	235,906	713,983	440,649	2,264,776	1,377,467
Due to Teachers' Retirement System	986,357	1,094,673	958,274	1,019,415	1,113,665
Due to Employees' Retirement System	80,125	86,723	82,594	88,070	102,934
Deferred Revenues	-	-	144,796	167,881	97,298
Compensated Absenses	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 8,482,528	$ 5,646,410	$ 7,315,995	$ 11,124,159	$ 6,312,559
FUND EQUITY					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted	5,025,063	5,708,560	5,708,561	5,499,656	5,174,799
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	599,589	723,514	638,807	554,328	867,905
Unassigned	758,596	773,970	788,005	825,275	855,274
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	$ 6,383,248	$ 7,206,044	$ 7,135,373	$ 6,879,259	$ 6,897,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES and FUND EQUITY	$ 14,865,776	$ 12,852,454	$ 14,451,368	$ 18,003,418	$ 13,210,537

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:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 5,003,301	$ 5,162,893	$ 5,353,233	$ 6,336,910	$ 6,472,288
Non-Property Taxes	882,375	870,768	823,596	32,410	36,043
Other Tax Items	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	3,310,861	3,147,983	2,989,017	3,143,686	2,907,726
Use of Money & Property	40,410	31,926	66,171	34,416	56,336
Sale of Property and					
Compensation for Loss	23,218	30,676	30,241	18,733	31,310
Miscellaneous	415,022	264,747	303,243	403,041	317,185
Revenues from State Sources	14,163,544	14,896,283	15,621,042	15,027,098	15,185,186
Revenues from Federal Sources	33,634	-	-	131,446	120,201
Total Revenues	$ 23,872,365	$ 24,405,276	$ 25,186,543	$ 25,127,740	$ 25,126,275
Other Sources:					
Operating Transfers in	1,180,127	40,027	22,889	-	634
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 25,052,492	$ 24,445,303	$ 25,209,432	$ 25,127,740	$ 25,126,909
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 2,672,822	$ 2,454,564	$ 2,516,010	$ 2,644,843	$ 2,844,218
Instruction	11,803,263	12,241,469	13,210,994	12,654,033	12,651,884
Pupil Transportation	924,061	980,737	867,641	890,305	1,013,778
Community Services	100	-	45	-	-
Employee Benefits	5,037,905	5,288,608	5,485,022	5,665,648	5,841,672
Debt Service	2,341,831	2,456,301	3,014,091	2,049,988	2,646,058
Total Expenditures	$ 22,779,982	$ 23,421,679	$ 25,093,803	$ 23,904,817	$ 24,997,610
Other Uses:					
Operating Transfers out	113,360	200,828	186,300	1,479,035	110,580
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 22,893,342	$ 23,622,507	$ 25,280,103	$ 25,383,852	$ 25,108,190
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over					
Expenditures	2,159,150	822,796	(70,671)	(256,112)	18,719
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	4,224,098	6,383,248	7,206,044	7,135,373	6,879,259
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	- (1)	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 6,383,248	$ 7,206,044	$ 7,135,373	$ 6,879,261	$ 6,897,978

(1) Fund Balance as of July 1, 2016 has been restated to reflect correction of errors. As of June 30, 2016, the District's financial statements erroneously understated health, dental and vision expenses

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:	2022 Original Budget	2022 Amended Budget	2022 Actual	2023 Adopted Budget	2024 Adopted Budget
REVENUES					
Real Property Taxes	$ 6,466,481	$ 5,747,651	$ 5,745,444	$ 6,595,164	$ 6,726,408
Real Property Tax Items	7,000	725,830	726,844	-	-
Other Tax Items	26,000	26,000	36,043	26,000	26,000
Charges for Services	2,745,000	2,745,000	2,907,726	2,700,000	3,095,000
Use of Money & Property	67,500	67,500	56,336	30,000	140,000
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	7,000	7,000	31,310	-	-
Miscellaneous	260,000	263,000	317,185	361,500	381,400
Revenues from State Sources	16,377,312	16,376,954	15,185,186	16,910,647	17,622,204
Revenues from Federal Sources	30,000	30,000	120,201	30,000	30,000
Total Revenues	$ 25,986,293	$ 25,988,935	$ 25,126,275	$ 26,653,311	$ 28,021,012
Other Sources:					
Appropriated Reserves	721,000	721,000	-	721,000	621,000
Appropriated Fund Balance	550,000	550,000	-	838,873	838,666
Prior Year Encumbrances	4,686	4,686	-	-	-
Operating Transfers in	-	-	634	-	-
Total Revenues and Other Sources	$ 27,261,979	$ 27,264,621	$ 25,126,909	$ 28,213,184	$ 29,480,678
EXPENDITURES					
General Support	$ 3,109,887	$ 3,153,268	$ 2,844,218	$ 3,235,400	$ 4,087,743
Instruction	14,087,466	14,063,925	12,651,884	14,617,051	13,757,324
Pupil Transportation	1,084,839	1,099,785	1,013,778	1,120,314	1,285,671
Community Services	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	
Employee Benefits	6,544,082	6,140,574	5,841,672	6,825,951	7,238,040
Debt Service	2,274,705	2,646,069	2,646,058	2,413,468	2,989,900
Total Expenditures	$ 27,101,979	$ 27,104,621	$ 24,997,610	$ 28,213,184	$ 29,358,678
Other Uses:					
Operating Transfers out	160,000	160,000	110,580	-	122,000
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	$ 27,261,979	$ 27,264,621	$ 25,108,190	$ 28,213,184	$ 29,480,678
Excess (Deficit) Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	18,719	-	-
FUND BALANCE					
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	-	-	6,879,259	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 6,897,978	$ -	$ -

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
2023	$ 1,560,510	$ 671,323	$ 2,231,833
2024	1,694,300	613,800	2,308,100
2025	1,700,000	538,683	2,238,683
2026	1,250,000	468,606	1,718,606
2027	1,210,000	413,050	1,623,050
2028	1,205,000	355,938	1,560,938
2029	1,160,000	298,500	1,458,500
2030	1,215,000	240,500	1,455,500
2031	1,280,000	179,750	1,459,750
2032	485,000	115,750	600,750
2033	510,000	91,500	601,500
2034	535,000	66,000	601,000
2035	565,000	39,250	604,250
2036	220,000	11,000	231,000
TOTALS	$ 14,589,810	$ 4,103,650	$ 18,693,460

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2005 Construction		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 100,000	$ 8,313	$ 108,313
2024	105,000	6,131	111,131
2025	110,000	2,475	112,475
TOTALS	$ 315,000	$ 16,919	$ 331,919

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2017 DASNY			2017 Buses		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 555,000	$ 298,700	$ 853,700	$ 50,000	$ 594	$ 50,594
2024	580,000	276,500	856,500	-	-	-
2025	605,000	247,500	852,500	-	-	-
2026	640,000	217,250	857,250	-	-	-
2027	670,000	185,250	855,250	-	-	-
2028	705,000	151,750	856,750	-	-	-
2029	740,000	116,500	856,500	-	-	-
2030	775,000	79,500	854,500	-	-	-
2031	815,000	40,750	855,750	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 6,085,000	$ 1,613,700	$ 7,698,700	$ 50,000	$ 594	$ 50,594

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2018 Buses Principal	2018 Buses Interest	2018 Buses Total	2019 Buses Principal	2019 Buses Interest	2019 Buses Total
2023	$ 55,000	$ 2,809	$ 57,809	45,000	1,991	46,991
2024	60,000	975	60,975	45,000	1,195	46,195
2025	-	-	-	45,000	398	45,398
TOTALS	$ 115,000	$ 3,784	$ 118,784	$ 135,000	$ 3,584	$ 138,584

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2020 DASNY Principal	2020 DASNY Interest	2020 DASNY Total	2021 Buses Principal	2021 Buses Interest	2021 Buses Total
2023	$ 195,000	$ 174,000	$ 369,000	$ 90,000	$ 3,831	$ 93,831
2024	205,000	164,250	369,250	95,000	2,790.63	97,791
2025	215,000	154,000	369,000	95,000	1,721.88	96,722
2026	230,000	143,250	373,250	95,000	593.75	95,594
2027	240,000	131,750	371,750	-	-	-
2028	250,000	119,750	369,750	-	-	-
2029	265,000	107,250	372,250	-	-	-
2030	275,000	94,000	369,000	-	-	-
2031	290,000	80,250	370,250	-	-	-
2032	305,000	65,750	370,750	-	-	-
2033	320,000	50,500	370,500	-	-	-
2034	335,000	34,500	369,500	-	-	-
2035	355,000	17,750	372,750	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 3,480,000	$ 1,337,000	$ 4,817,000	$ 375,000	$ 8,938	$ 383,938

CURRENT BONDS OUTSTANDING

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2021 Refunding of 2011 DASNY Bonds			2021 Buses		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 335,000	30,100.00	$ 365,100	$ 55,510	$ 5,036	$ 60,546
2024	345,000	23,400.00	368,400	60,000	2,650	62,650
2025	350,000	14,000.00	364,000	60,000	1,938	61,938
2026	-	-	-	60,000	1,188	61,188
2027	-	-	-	65,000	406	65,406
TOTALS	$ 1,030,000	$ 67,500	$ 1,097,500	$ 300,510	$ 11,218	$ 311,728

Fiscal Year Ending June 30th	2022A DASNY Bonds			2022 Bus		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 80,000	$ 145,949	$ 225,949	$ -	$ -	$ -
2024	125,000	108,750	233,750	74,300	27,159	101,459
2025	130,000	102,500	232,500	90,000	14,150	104,150
2026	135,000	96,000	231,000	90,000	10,325	100,325
2027	140,000	89,250	229,250	95,000	6,394	101,394
2028	150,000	82,250	232,250	100,000	2,188	102,188
2029	155,000	74,750	229,750	-	-	-
2030	165,000	67,000	232,000	-	-	-
2031	175,000	58,750	233,750	-	-	-
2032	180,000	50,000	230,000	-	-	-
2033	190,000	41,000	231,000	-	-	-
2034	200,000	31,500	231,500	-	-	-
2035	210,000	21,500	231,500	-	-	-
2036	220,000	11,000	231,000	-	-	-
TOTALS	$ 2,255,000	$ 980,199	$ 3,235,199	$ 449,300	$ 60,215	$ 509,515

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ESTIMATED MONTHLY CASH FLOW

(General Fund)

2023-2024 CASH FLOW	2023 July	August	September	October	November	December	2024 January	February	March	April	May	June	12 MONTH TOTAL
Beginning Balance:	$6,368,460	$5,688,757	$4,857,757	$8,157,692	$7,041,192	$4,690,692	$2,168,892	$210,892	$275,122	$8,839,457	$7,888,957	$5,933,457	$6,368,460
Receipts:													
Property Taxes			4,110,000	1,140,000	-			396,500		330,000			5,976,500
STAR Revenues									749,900				749,900
Onondaga Cty Sales Tax	10,000			8,000			12,000			65,000			95,000
State Aid		225,000	1,750,000	95,000	95,000	845,000	95,000	95,000	4,000,000	800,000		4,200,000	12,200,000
Medacaid	30,297			6,000		28,000			2,500	33,000			
Special Aid Fund & SSBA	250,000	50,000	350,000	300,000	400,000	550,000	150,000	725,000	15,000	140,000	300,000	500,000	
Native American Aid									7,000,000			1,500,000	8,500,000
BOCES Aid				-				708,930				370,000	1,078,930
School Food Service Aid	99,000			2,000	62,000	30,000	42,000	32,000	42,000	32,000	45,000	43,000	
Retiree Insurance	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	360,000
Interest	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	12,000	11,500	12,000	12,000	
RAN & Bond Issue								449,300					449,300
Total Receipts	$476,297	$362,000	$6,298,000	$1,638,500	$645,000	$1,541,000	$387,000	$2,494,230	$11,897,400	$1,487,500	$433,000	$6,701,000	$29,409,630
Total Available Cash	$6,844,757	$6,050,757	$11,155,757	$9,796,192	$7,686,192	$6,231,692	$2,555,892	$2,705,122	$12,172,522	$10,326,957	$8,321,957	$12,634,457	$35,778,090
Disbursements:													
Payroll and Fica/Med	256,000	318,000	1,490,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,250,000	1,825,000	1,233,000	1,233,000	2,950,000	15,465,000
Health/Dental Insurance			470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	4,700,000
Accounts Payable	900,000	875,000	620,000	745,000	925,000	1,480,000	340,000	400,000	725,000	425,000	375,000	610,000	8,420,000
BOCES			310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	3,100,000
Debt Service RAN/BAN													
BAN Principal												95,280	
BAN Interst												228,000	
RAN Prinicipal & Interest												4,075,000	
Bond Principal			105,000		60,000	274,300						1,255,000	1,694,300
Bond Interest			3,065		500	303,500			3,065		500	303,500	614,130
Total Disbursements	$1,156,000	$1,193,000	$2,998,065	$2,755,000	$2,995,500	$4,062,800	$2,345,000	$2,430,000	$3,333,065	$2,438,000	$2,388,500	$10,296,780	$33,993,430
Ending Balance:	$5,688,757	$4,857,757	$8,157,692	$7,041,192	$4,690,692	$2,168,892	$210,892	$275,122	$8,839,457	$7,888,957	$5,933,457	$2,337,677	$1,784,660

Note: Beginning balance includes Revenue Anticipation Note proceeds.

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

ESTIMATED MONTHLY CASH FLOW

(General Fund)

2023-2024 CASH FLOW	**2023** *July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	**2024** *January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	**12 MONTH TOTAL**
Beginning Balance:	$2,293,460	$1,613,757	$782,757	$4,082,692	$2,966,192	$615,692	$(1,906,108)	$(3,864,108)	$(3,799,878)	$3,264,457	$2,313,957	$358,457	$2,293,460
Receipts:													
Property Taxes			4,110,000	1,140,000	-			396,500		330,000			5,976,500
STAR Revenues									749,900				749,900
Onondaga Cty Sales Tax	10,000			8,000			12,000			65,000			95,000
State Aid		225,000	1,750,000	95,000	95,000	845,000	95,000	95,000	4,000,000	800,000	-	4,200,000	12,200,000
Medacaid	30,297			6,000		28,000			2,500	33,000			
Special Aid Fund & SSBA	250,000	50,000	350,000	300,000	400,000	550,000	150,000	725,000	15,000	140,000	300,000	500,000	
Native American Aid									5,500,000			1,500,000	7,000,000
BOCES Aid				-				708,930				370,000	1,078,930
School Food Service Aid	99,000			2,000	62,000	30,000	42,000	32,000	42,000	32,000	45,000	43,000	
Retiree Insurance	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	
Miscellaneous Receipts	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	360,000
Interest	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,500	12,000	11,500	12,000	12,000	
RAN & Bond Issue								449,300					449,300
Total Receipts	$476,297	$362,000	$6,298,000	$1,638,500	$645,000	$1,541,000	$387,000	$2,494,230	$10,397,400	$1,487,500	$433,000	$6,701,000	$27,909,630
Total Available Cash	$2,769,757	$1,975,757	$7,080,757	$5,721,192	$3,611,192	$2,156,692	$(1,519,108)	$(1,369,878)	$6,597,522	$4,751,957	$2,746,957	$7,059,457	$30,203,090
Disbursements:													
Payroll and Fica/Med	256,000	318,000	1,490,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,250,000	1,825,000	1,233,000	1,233,000	2,950,000	15,465,000
Health/Dental Insurance			470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	470,000	4,700,000
Accounts Payable	900,000	875,000	620,000	745,000	925,000	1,480,000	340,000	400,000	725,000	425,000	375,000	610,000	8,420,000
BOCES			310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	3,100,000
Debt Service RAN/BAN													
BAN Principal													
BAN Interest												95,280	
RAN Prinicipal & Interest												228,000	
Bond Principal			105,000		60,000	274,300						1,255,000	1,694,300
Bond Interest			3,065		500	303,500			3,065		500	303,500	614,130
Total Disbursements	$1,156,000	$1,193,000	$2,998,065	$2,755,000	$2,995,500	$4,062,800	$2,345,000	$2,430,000	$3,333,065	$2,438,000	$2,388,500	$6,221,780	$33,993,430
Ending Balance:	$1,613,757	$782,757	$4,082,692	$2,966,192	$615,692	($1,906,108)	($3,864,108)	($3,799,878)	$3,264,457	$2,313,957	$358,457	$837,677	($3,790,340)

Note: Beginning balance includes Revenue Anticipation Note proceeds.

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 Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the District has agreed to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of the event, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding, to the 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 Note, 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 Note

(k) rating changes

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purposes of the event identified in paragraph (l) of this section, 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 governmental 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 has agreed to provide, or cause to be provided, during the period in which the Notes are outstanding in a timely manner, to EMMA or any other entity designated or authorized by the SEC to receive reports pursuant to the Rule, notice of its failure to provide the aforedescribed material event notices, if any, on or before the date specified.

The 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.

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

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2022

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

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Year Ended June 30, 2022

MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP

Certified Public Accountants

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

MMB
MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of LaFayette Central School District, New York, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements 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 LaFayette Central School District, New York, as of June 30, 2022, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of LaFayette Central School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

LaFayette Central School District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of changes in District's total OPEB liability and related ratio, schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of District contributions, and budgetary comparison information on pages 4-13 and 51-55 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise LaFayette Central School District'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 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 supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and schedule of expenditures of 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 supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

As described in Note II to the financial statements, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. As a result, the beginning net position has been restated. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2022 on our consideration of LaFayette Central School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 LaFayette Central School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Rochester, New York
October 11, 2022

LaFayette Central School District

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following is a discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This section is a summary of the School District's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, and/or conditions. It is also based on both the government-wide and fund-based financial statements. The results of the current year are discussed in comparison with the prior year, with an emphasis placed on the current year. This section is only an introduction and should be read in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

At the close of the fiscal year, the total liabilities plus deferred inflows (what the district owes) exceeded its total assets plus deferred outflows (what the district owns) by $6,490,273 (net position) an increase of $3,012,856 from the prior year.

As of the close of the fiscal year, the School District's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $6,446,275, an increase of $1,555,274 in comparison with the prior year.

New York State Law limits the amount of unreserved fund balance that can be retained by the General Fund to 4% the ensuing year's budget. Exclusive of the amount designated for the subsequent year's budget. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $855,274, this amount was within the statutory.

General revenues which include State and Federal Aid, Property Taxes, Non Property Taxes, Investment Earnings, Compensation for Loss, and Miscellaneous accounted for $22,514,191 or 79% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of Charges for Services, Operating Grants and Contributions, and Capital Grants and Contributions accounted for $6,049,581 or 21% of total revenues.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

> The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the School District's assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position.* Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School District is improving or deteriorating.
>
> The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

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

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

Net Position

The District's combined net position was more on June 30, 2022, than the year before, increasing to ($6,490,273) as shown in the table below.

	Governmental Activities		Total Variance
ASSETS:	**2022**	**2021**	
Current and Other Assets	$ 22,544,242	$ 17,020,788	$ 5,523,454
Capital Assets	37,705,084	36,428,581	1,276,503
Total Assets	**$ 60,249,326**	**$ 53,449,369**	**$ 6,799,957**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	**$ 13,616,446**	**$ 15,177,677**	**$ (1,561,231)**
LIABILITIES:			
Long-Term Debt Obligations	$ 45,683,350	$ 53,487,198	$ (7,803,848)
Other Liabilities	5,313,292	12,249,599	(6,936,307)
Total Liabilities	**$ 50,996,642**	**$ 65,736,797**	**$ (14,740,155)**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	**$ 29,359,403**	**$ 12,883,924**	**$ 16,475,479**
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 21,072,611	$ 18,498,356	$ 2,574,255
Restricted For,			
Repair Reserve	2,273,900	2,273,900	-
Liability Reserve	851,380	851,380	-
Other Purposes	2,224,729	2,542,775	(318,046)
Unrestricted	(32,912,893)	(34,160,086)	1,247,193
Total Net Position	**$ (6,490,273)**	**$ (9,993,675)**	**$ 3,503,402**

Key Variances

- The New York Employee and Teachers Retirement Systems both reported a net pension asset in the current year which impacts the current and other assets, long-term obligations, deferred inflows and deferred outflows. In addition, capital outlay and debt repayment were greater than depreciation which impacts capital assets and net investment in capital assets.
- The District reduced the short-term debt they issued by $7.1 million.

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 are 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 three restricted net asset balances; Repair Reserve, Liability Reserve, and Other Purposes. The remaining balance is a deficit in unrestricted net position which totals $32,912,893.

Changes in Net Position

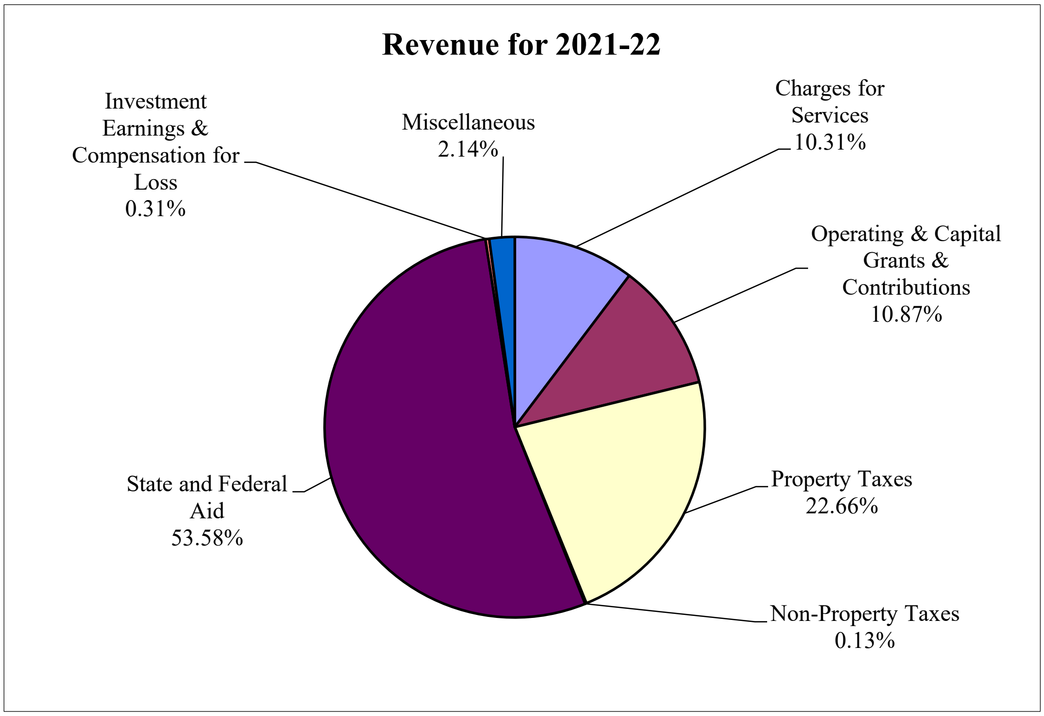
The District's total revenue increased 6% to $28,563,772. State and federal aid 54% and property taxes 23% accounted for most of the District's revenue. The remaining 23% of the revenue comes from operating grants, capital grants, charges for services, non-property taxes, investment earnings, compensation for loss, and miscellaneous revenues.

The total cost of all the programs and services decreased 11% to $25,353,782. The District's expenses are predominately related to education and caring for the students (Instruction) 72%. General support, which included expenses associated with the operation, maintenance, and administration of the District, accounted for 16% of the total costs. See the table below:

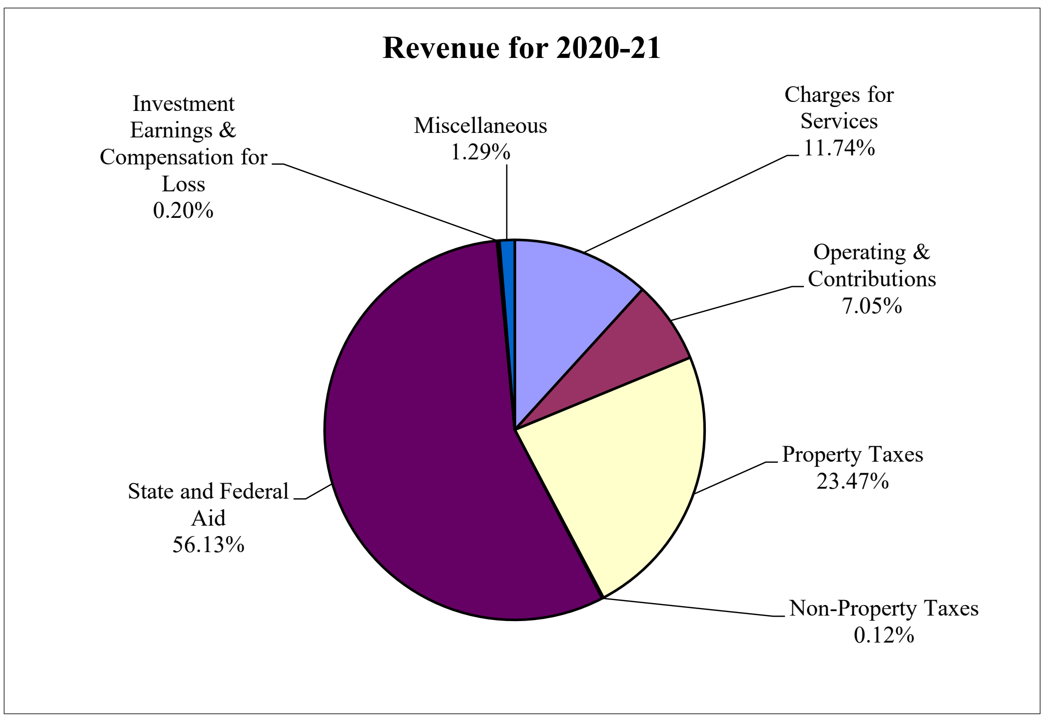
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Total Variance
REVENUES:			
Program -			
Charges for Service	$ 2,946,021	$ 3,171,089	$ (225,068)
Operating Grants & Contributions	3,034,312	1,903,542	1,130,770
Capital Grants & Contributions	69,248	-	69,248
Total Program	$ 6,049,581	$ 5,074,631	$ 974,950
General -			
Property Taxes	$ 6,472,288	$ 6,336,910	$ 135,378
Non Property Taxes	36,043	32,410	3,633
State and Federal Aid	15,305,387	15,158,544	146,843
Investment Earnings	56,349	34,464	21,885
Compensation for Loss	31,310	18,733	12,577
Miscellaneous	612,814	349,299	263,515
Total General	$ 22,514,191	$ 21,930,360	$ 583,831
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 28,563,772**	**$ 27,004,991**	**$ 1,558,781**
SPECIAL ITEM:			
Advance Refunding	**$ (197,134)**	**$ -**	**$ (197,134)**
EXPENSES:			
General Support	$ 4,154,162	$ 4,197,408	$ (43,246)
Instruction	18,327,484	21,417,154	(3,089,670)
Pupil Transportation	1,764,760	1,601,072	163,688
School Lunch	651,265	651,802	(537)
Interest	456,111	707,637	(251,526)
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$ 25,353,782**	**$ 28,575,073**	**$ (3,221,291)**
INCREASE IN NET POSITION	**$ 3,012,856**	**$ (1,570,082)**	
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(9,503,129)	(8,423,593)	
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$ (6,490,273)**	**$ (9,993,675)**	
Restated for GASB 87		490,546	
RESTATED NET POSITION		**$ (9,503,129)**	

Key Variances

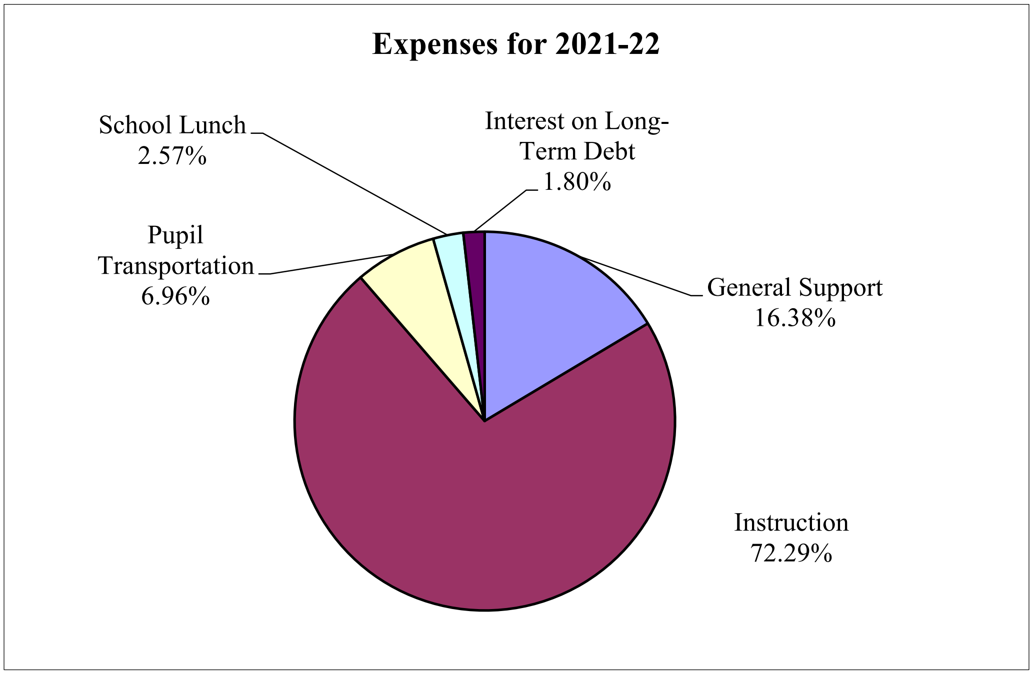
- The District received and spent federal stimulus funds which increased operating grants and contributions.
- The New York State Teachers Retirement System and Employee Retirement System both reported a net pension asset which reduces instructional expenditures in the current year.
- The District advanced refunded debt during the year that generated a net present value savings of approximately $72,000.

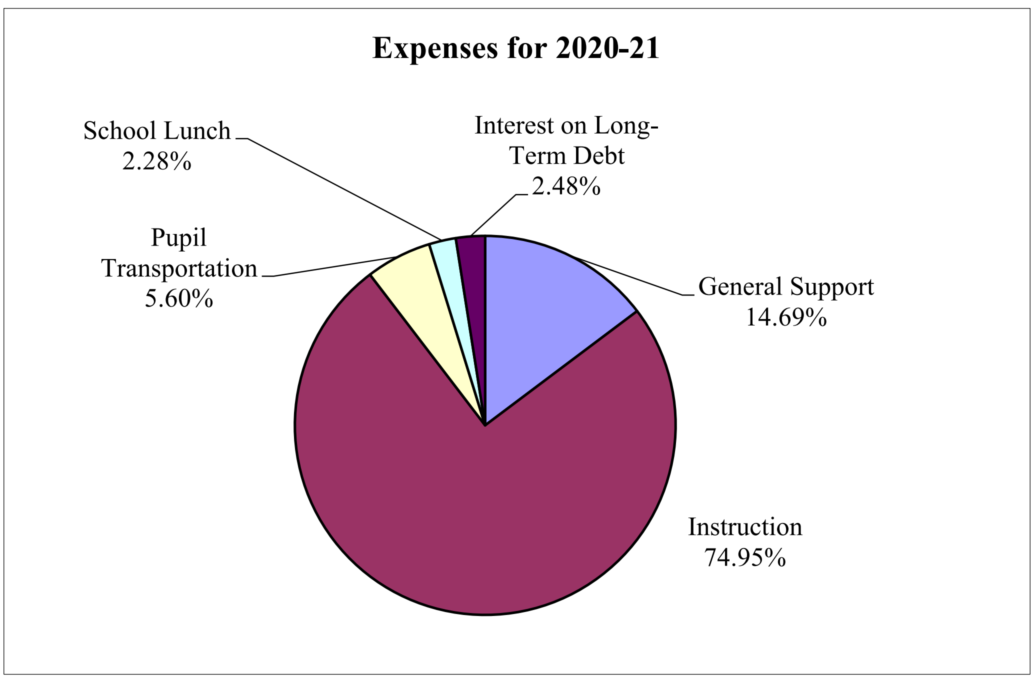


Revenue for 2021-22
Investment Earnings & Compensation for Loss 0.31%
Miscellaneous 2.14%
Charges for Services 10.31%
Operating & Capital Grants & Contributions 10.87%
Property Taxes 22.66%
Non-Property Taxes 0.13%
State and Federal Aid 53.58%



Revenue for 2020-21
Investment Earnings & Compensation for Loss 0.20%
Miscellaneous 1.29%
Charges for Services 11.74%
Operating & Contributions 7.05%
Property Taxes 23.47%
Non-Property Taxes 0.12%
State and Federal Aid 56.13%


Expenses for 2021-22
School Lunch 2.57%
Interest on Long-Term Debt 1.80%
Pupil Transportation 6.96%
General Support 16.38%
Instruction 72.29%


Expenses for 2020-21
School Lunch 2.28%
Interest on Long-Term Debt 2.48%
Pupil Transportation 5.60%
General Support 14.69%
Instruction 74.95%

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 $6,446,275 which is more than last year's ending fund balance of $4,891,001.

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 $6,897,978. Fund balance for the General Fund increased by $18,719 compared with the prior year. See the table below:

General Fund Balances:	2022	2021	Total Variance
Restricted	$ 5,174,799	$ 5,499,656	$ (324,857)
Assigned	867,905	554,328	313,577
Unassigned	855,274	825,275	29,999
Total General Fund Balances	**$ 6,897,978**	**$ 6,879,259**	**$ 18,719**

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget was $7,328. This change is attributable to $4,686 of carryover encumbrances from the 2020-21 school year and $2,642 for donations.

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

Revenue Items:	Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual	Explanation for Budget Variance
Charges for Services	$162,726	Due to rapid shifts in routes for Native students related to the pandemic, the District experienced difficulty in budgeting for actual revenues
State Sources	($1,191,768	Expenditures for the Nation School were $1.1 million under budget. Since the Nation School is fully funded by the State, revenues to the Nation School fund were reduced

Expenditure Items:	Budget Variance Amended Vs. Actual	
Central Services	$246,144	The District has taken a responsible approach to reduce energy expenses by installing LED lights in several of the buildings, reducing energy costs. Also due to an unpredictable energy market the District budgets extra expenses for utilities.
Teaching-Regular	$443,675	Redirected existing staff to new support positions to assist with new program adoptions. The associated salaries were funded through federal grants
Programs for Children with Handicapping Conditions	$425,343	Due to shifts in student populations and student need, expense for Special Education were under budget. There were students who aged out and moved out of district.
Pupil Services	$373,865	Redirected existing staff to new support positions to assist with new program adoptions. The associated salaries were funded through federal grants
Employee Benefits	$630,810	District takes a responsible approach to budgeting for employee benefits to assure funds are available if there is a shift in employee elections for benefits that the district is obligated to pay by contract

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

By the end of the 2022 fiscal year, the District had invested $37,289,868 in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment. The change in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, is reflected below:

	2022	2021
Capital Assets:		
Land	$ 156,400	$ 156,400
Work in Progress	10,005,086	8,587,352
Buildings and Improvements	25,070,283	25,827,081
Machinery and Equipment	2,058,099	1,857,748
Total Capital Assets	**$ 37,289,868**	**$ 36,428,581**
Lease Assets:		
Equipment	$ 415,216	$ 551,045
Total Lease Assets	**$ 415,216**	**$ 551,045**

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

Long-Term Debt

At year end, the District had $45,683,350 in general obligation bonds and other long-term debt outstanding as follows:

Type	2022	2021
Serial Bonds	$ 14,140,510	$ 13,018,495
Bond Premium	1,692,507	1,869,670
Lease Liability	22,722	60,499
OPEB	29,081,169	36,228,893
Net Pension Liability	-	1,646,363
Retainage Payable	24,014	-
Compensated Absences	722,428	723,777
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 45,683,350**	**$ 53,547,697**

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

Factors Bearing on the District's Future

The pandemic has created many financial considerations for school districts statewide. While it appears that the pandemic is transitioning to a phase where the financial considerations are beginning to stabilize and become more predictable, Lafayette is well-positioned to respond to the ever-changing needs of the district. The district is prepared to meet the needs of students whether they are in person or participating in remote instruction.
The district has also taken a responsible approach to use stimulus funds to address one-time expenditures such as the purchase of air purification units, professional development, and the purchase of new furniture to allow for flexible seating arrangements based on distancing requirements. To avoid a potential "fiscal cliff," the district will continue to create a multi-year budget projecting expenses and revenues based on known factors and attempt to address possible reductions in school aid revenues.

Additionally, the district is in the process of completing a major capital project, which will upgrade the HVAC systems for several classrooms and common areas in the school. The district is currently completing the required Building Condition Survey and will address findings as needed.

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:

LaFayette Central School District
5955 US Route 20
LaFayette, New York 13084

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	6,272,815
Accounts receivable		5,440,276
Inventories		11,382
Net pension asset		10,819,769
Capital Assets:		
Land		156,400
Work in progress		10,005,086
Other capital assets (net of depreciation)		27,543,598
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**60,249,326**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources	**$**	**13,616,446**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	244,567
Accrued liabilities		96,179
Unearned revenues		149,037
Due to other governments		109
Due to teachers' retirement system		1,113,665
Due to employees' retirement system		112,437
Revenue anticipation notes payable		3,500,000
Other Liabilities		97,298
Long-Term Obligations:		
Due in one year		1,965,016
Due in more than one year		43,718,334
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**50,996,642**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources	**$**	**29,359,403**
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	$	21,072,611
Restricted For:		
Repair reserve		2,273,900
Liability reserve		851,380
Other purposes		2,224,729
Unrestricted		(32,912,893)
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**(6,490,273)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary Government -					
General support	$ 4,154,162	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (4,154,162)
Instruction	18,327,484	2,907,726	2,378,952	69,248	(12,971,558)
Pupil transportation	1,764,760	-	-	-	(1,764,760)
School lunch	651,265	38,295	655,360	-	42,390
Interest	456,111	-	-	-	(456,111)
Total Primary Government	**$ 25,353,782**	**$ 2,946,021**	**$ 3,034,312**	**$ 69,248**	**$ (19,304,201)**

General Revenues:	
Property taxes	$ 6,472,288
Non property taxes	36,043
State and federal aid	15,305,387
Investment earnings	56,349
Compensation for loss	31,310
Miscellaneous	612,814
Total General Revenues	**$ 22,514,191**
Special Item:	
Advance refunding	$ (197,134)
Total General Revenues and Special Item	**$ 22,317,057**
Changes in Net Position	$ 3,012,856
Net Position, Beginning of Year (restated)	(9,503,129)
Net Position, End of Year	**$ (6,490,273)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

ASSETS	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,222,402	$ 18,198	$ (14,367)	$ 46,582	$ 6,272,815
Receivables	3,745,371	1,414,607	141,754	138,544	5,440,276
Inventories	-	-	-	11,382	11,382
Due from other funds	3,242,764	-	-	198,026	3,440,790
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 13,210,537**	**$ 1,432,805**	**$ 127,387**	**$ 394,534**	**$ 15,165,263**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities -					
Accounts payable	$ 62,224	$ 122,449	$ 59,352	$ 542	$ 244,567
Accrued liabilities	58,971	2,067	-	47	61,085
Notes payable - revenue anticipation notes	3,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
Due to other funds	1,377,467	1,186,453	820,755	56,115	3,440,790
Due to other governments	-	-	-	109	109
Due to TRS	1,113,665	-	-	-	1,113,665
Due to ERS	102,934	-	-	9,503	112,437
Other liabilities	97,298	-	-	-	97,298
Unearned revenue	-	121,836	-	27,201	149,037
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 6,312,559**	**$ 1,432,805**	**$ 880,107**	**$ 93,517**	**$ 8,718,988**
Fund Balances -					
Nonspendable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11,382	$ 11,382
Restricted	5,174,799	-	38,541	175,210	5,388,550
Assigned	867,905	-	-	114,425	982,330
Unassigned	855,274	-	(791,261)	-	64,013
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	**$ 6,897,978**	**$ -**	**$ (752,720)**	**$ 301,017**	**$ 6,446,275**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 13,210,537**	**$ 1,432,805**	**$ 127,387**	**$ 394,534**	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets/right to use assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	37,705,084
Interest is accrued on outstanding bonds in the statement of net position but not in the funds.	(35,094)
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	(14,140,510)
Unamortized bond premium	(1,692,507)
Leases	(22,722)
Retainage	(24,014)
OPEB	(29,081,169)
Compensated absences	(722,428)
Net pension asset	10,819,769
Deferred outflow - pension	7,131,941
Deferred outflow - OPEB	6,484,505
Deferred inflow - pension	(13,693,769)
Deferred inflow - OPEB	(15,665,634)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	**$ (6,490,273)**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Special Aid Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Real property taxes and tax items	$ 6,472,288	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,472,288
Non-property taxes	36,043	-	-	-	36,043
Charges for services	2,907,726	-	-	-	2,907,726
Use of money and property	56,336	-	-	13	56,349
Sale of property and compensation for loss	31,310	-	-	-	31,310
Miscellaneous	317,185	2,746	-	113,115	433,046
Interfund revenues	634	-	-	-	634
State sources	15,185,186	489,658	69,248	10,231	15,754,323
Federal sources	120,201	1,886,548	-	536,540	2,543,289
Sales	-	-	-	38,295	38,295
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 25,126,909**	**$ 2,378,952**	**$ 69,248**	**$ 698,194**	**$ 28,273,303**
EXPENDITURES					
General support	$ 2,844,218	$ 135,346	$ -	$ 197,166	$ 3,176,730
Instruction	12,651,884	2,130,683	-	-	14,782,567
Pupil transportation	1,013,778	8,646	338,158	-	1,360,582
Employee benefits	5,841,672	47,133	-	107,784	5,996,589
Debt service - principal	1,928,066	-	-	93,335	2,021,401
Debt service - interest	717,992	-	-	-	717,992
Cost of sales	-	-	-	282,661	282,661
Other expenses	-	-	-	251,663	251,663
Capital outlay	-	-	1,523,984	-	1,523,984
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 24,997,610**	**$ 2,321,808**	**$ 1,862,142**	**$ 932,609**	**$ 30,114,169**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 129,299	$ 57,144	$ (1,792,894)	$ (234,415)	$ (1,840,866)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers - in	$ -	$ 16,967	$ 87,342	$ 34,074	$ 138,383
Transfers - out	(110,580)	(20,711)	(7,092)	-	(138,383)
Proceeds from obligations	-	-	2,555,510	-	2,555,510
BAN's redeemed from appropriations	-	-	550,129	-	550,129
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	-	290,469	290,469
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	(1,359,968)	(1,359,968)
Proceeds from advanced refunding	-	-	-	1,360,000	1,360,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ (110,580)**	**$ (3,744)**	**$ 3,185,889**	**$ 324,575**	**$ 3,396,140**
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ 18,719**	**$ 53,400**	**$ 1,392,995**	**$ 90,160**	**$ 1,555,274**
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,879,259	(53,400)	(2,145,715)	210,857	4,891,001
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 6,897,978**	**$ -**	**$ (752,720)**	**$ 301,017**	**$ 6,446,275**

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		$ 1,555,274
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The following are the amounts by which capital outlays and additions of assets in excess depreciation in the current period:		
Capital Outlay	$ 1,523,984	
Additions to Assets, Net	460,187	
Depreciation / Amortization	(1,258,713)	
		725,458
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	$ 2,021,401	
Proceeds from Bond Issuance	(2,555,510)	
Proceeds from BAN Redemption	(550,129)	
Unamortized Bond Premium	177,163	
		(907,075)
In the Statement of Activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		84,718
The retainage liability does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.		(24,014)
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.		(405,315)
(Increase) decrease in proportionate share of net pension asset/liability reported in the Statement of Activities do not provide for or require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds		
Teachers' Retirement System		1,642,510
Employees' Retirement System		339,951
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		1,349
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		**$ 3,012,856**

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2022

		Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	94,105
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**94,105**
NET POSITION		
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	$	94,105
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$**	**94,105**

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Student activity	$	71,008
TOTAL ADDITIONS	**$**	**71,008**
DEDUCTIONS		
Student activity	$	71,520
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	**$**	**71,520**
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	$	(512)
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR		94,617
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	**$**	**94,105**

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the LaFayette 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 LaFayette 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.

(I.) (Continued)

B. Joint Venture

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

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

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

During the year, the District was billed \$2,265,751 for BOCES administrative and program costs.

The District's share of BOCES aid amounted to \$886,511.

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

C. Basis of Presentation

1. Districtwide Statements

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

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

2. Fund Statements

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

The District reports the following governmental funds:

a. Major Governmental Funds

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

E. Property Taxes

Real property taxes are levied annually by the Board of Education no later than September 1 and become a lien on August 19, 2021. Taxes are collected during the period September 2 to November 1, 2021.

Uncollected real property taxes are subsequently enforced by the County(ies) in which the District is located. The County(ies) pay an amount representing uncollected real property taxes transmitted to the County(ies) 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.

(I.) (Continued)

G. Interfund Transactions

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

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

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

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

H. 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.

(I.) (Continued)

J. Receivables

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

In addition, the District will report a receivable relating to a lease arrangement. The receivable is recorded at the present value of the future payments and recognized over the life of the lease.

K. Inventory and Prepaid Items

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

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

L. Capital Assets

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

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

Class	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	$ 50,000	SL	25-50 Years
Machinery and Equipment	$ 5,000	SL	5-20 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. Right To Use Assets

The District-wide financial statements, right-to-use-assets are reported within the major class of the underlying asset and valued at the future minimum lease payment. Amortization is between 3 and 5 years based on the contract terms and/or estimated replacement of the assets.

N. 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.

O. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

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

P. 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. Upon retirement, resignation or death, employees may contractually receive a payment based on unused accumulated sick leave.

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.

The liability has been calculated using the vesting/termination method and an accrual for that liability included in the District-wide financial statements. The compensated absences liability is calculated based on the pay rates in effect at year-end.

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

Q. Other Benefits

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

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

R. Short-Term Debt

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

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

S. 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.

T. 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
Insurance Reserve	$ 33,000
Unemployment Costs	39,312
Retirement Contribution - TRS	291,402
Retirement Contribution - ERS	484,924
Workers Compensation	159,449
Capital	448,412
Debt	96,004
Scholarships	79,206
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability	593,020
Total Net Position - Restricted for Other Purposes	**$ 2,224,729**

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 $32,912,893 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	$ 11,382
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	**$ 11,382**

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

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

(I.) (Continued)

Name of Reserve	Maximum Funding	Total Funding Provided	Total Year to Date Balance
Capital Reserve-Construction	$ 5,000,000	$ 1,448,412	$ 448,412
Capital Vehicle Reserve	$ 2,000,000	$ -	$ -

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.

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

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.

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.

<u>Workers' Compensation Reserve</u> - 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.

<u>Insurance Reserve</u> - According to General Municipal Law §6-n, must be used to pay liability, casualty and other types of losses, except losses incurred for which the following types of insurance may be purchased: life, accident, health, annuities, fidelity and surety, credit, title residual value and mortgage guarantee. In addition, this reserve may not be used for any purpose for which a special reserve may be established pursuant to law (for example, for unemployment compensation insurance). The reserve may be established by Board action, and funded by budgetary appropriation, or such other funds as may be legally appropriated. There is no limit on the amount that may be accumulated in the Insurance Reserve, however, the annual contribution to this reserve may not exceed the greater of $33,000 or 5% of the budget. Settled or compromised claims up to $25,000 may be paid from the reserve without judicial approval.

<u>Repair Reserve</u> - 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.

<u>Encumbrances</u> - 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.

(I.) (Continued)

Restricted fund balances include the following:

		Total
General Fund -		
Workers' Compensation	$	159,449
Unemployment Costs		39,312
Retirement Contribution - ERS		484,924
Retirement Contribution - TRS		291,402
Insurance		33,000
Repair		2,273,900
Liability		851,380
Capital Reserves		448,412
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability		593,020
Capital Fund -		
Capital Projects		38,541
Misc Special Revenue Fund -		
Scholarships		79,206
Debt Service Fund -		
Debt Service		96,004
Total Restricted Fund Balance	**$**	**5,388,550**

The District appropriated and/or budgeted funds from the following reserves for the 2022-23 budget:

		Total
Unemployment Costs	$	25,000
Retirement Contribution		442,500
Employee Benefit Accrued Liability		253,500
Total	**$**	**721,000**

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

Management has determined significant encumbrances for the General Fund to be $31,000, the Capital Projects Fund to be $5,000, and the Special Aid Fund to be $4,000. The District reports the following significant encumbrances.

Capital Projects Fund -		
Capital Improvements	**$**	**6,124,257**
Special Aid Fund -		
General Support	$	159,301
Instructional		544,545
Total Special Aid Fund Significant Encumbrances	**$**	**703,846**

(I.) (Continued)

Assigned fund balances include the following:

		Total
General Fund - Encumbrances	$	29,032
General Fund - Appropriated for Taxes		838,873
School Lunch Fund - Year End Equity		114,425
Total Assigned Fund Balance	**$**	**982,330**

c. **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.

U. New Accounting Standards

The District has adopted all current Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are applicable. At June 30, 2022, the District implemented the following new standards issued by GASB:

GASB has issued Statement 87, *Leases*

GASB has issued Statement 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

GASB has issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020, Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12*.

GASB has issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, Paragraphs 13 and 14*

(I.) (Continued)

GASB has issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*.

GASB has issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*

GASB has issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022 (extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in GASB Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to GASB Statement 53 and GASB Statement 63)*

V. <u>Future Changes in Accounting Standards</u>

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

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

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

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

GASB has issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022 (leases, PPPs, and SBITAs)*, which will effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB has issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus* 2022 *(financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of GASB Statement 53)*, which will effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

GASB has issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting for Changes and Error Corrections-an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

GASB has issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, which will be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023.

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

II. Restatement of Net Position

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases.* The District's net position has been restated as follows:

		Government-Wide Statements
Net position beginning of year, as previously stated	$	(9,993,675)
Right to use assets		936,163
Accumulated amortization		(385,118)
Lease liability		(60,499)
Net position beginning of year, as restated	$	(9,503,129)

III. Changes in Accounting Principles

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of the statement changes the reporting for leases. See Note II for the financial statement impact of implementation of the Statement.

IV. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

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

A. Budgets

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

The voters of the District approved the proposed appropriation budget.

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

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, 2022 of $6,490,273. 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 $29,081,169 at June 30, 2022. Since New York State Laws provide no mechanism for funding the liability, the subsequent accruals are expected to increase the deficit.

D. Deficit Fund Balance – Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund had a deficit fund balance of $752,720 at June 30, 2022, which is a result of bond anticipation notes which are used as a temporary means of financing capital projects. These proceeds are not recognized as revenue but merely serve to provide cash to meet expenditures. This results in the creation of a fund deficit which will remain until the notes are replaced by permanent financing (i.e., bonds, grants-in-aid, or redemption from current appropriations).

V. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

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

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

(V.) (Continued)

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

Uncollateralized	$ -
Collateralized with Securities held by the Pledging Financial Institution	1,855,519
Collateralized within Trust Department or Agent	280,599
Total	**$ 2,136,118**

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 $5,388,550 within the governmental funds and $94,105 in the fiduciary funds.

VI. Investment Pool

The District participates in a multi-municipal cooperative investment pool agreement pursuant to New York State General Municipal Law Article 5-G §119-O, whereby it holds a portion of the investments in cooperation with other participants. The investments are highly liquid and are considered to be cash equivalents.

Total investments of the cooperative as of year-end are $3,705,413 which consisted of $1,011,207 in repurchase agreements, $1,956,088 in U.S. Treasury Securities, $172,302 in FDIC insured deposits and $565,817 in collateralized bank deposits, with various interest rates and due dates.

The following amounts are included as unrestricted and restricted cash:

Fund	Carrying Amount	Unrealized Carrying Amount	Type of Invesment
General Fund	$ 3,705,413	$ 3,705,413	CLASS

VII. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2022 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	Non Major Funds	Total
Accounts Receivable	$ 10,277	$ -	$ -	$ 39,274	$ 49,551
Due From State and Federal	3,735,094	1,414,607	141,754	99,270	5,390,725
Total Receivables	**$ 3,745,371**	**$ 1,414,607**	**$ 141,754**	**$ 138,544**	**$ 5,440,276**

District management has deemed the amounts to be fully collectible.

VIII. Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures

Interfund Receivables, Payables, Revenues and Expenditures at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	Interfund			
	Receivables	**Payables**	**Revenues**	**Expenditures**
General Fund	$ 3,242,764	$ 1,377,467	$ -	$ 110,580
Capital Projects Fund	-	820,755	87,342	7,092
Special Aid Fund	-	1,186,453	16,967	20,711
Non-Major Funds	198,026	56,115	34,074	-
Total	**$ 3,440,790**	**$ 3,440,790**	**$ 138,383**	**$ 138,383**

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.

IX. Capital Assets and Lease Assets

A. Capital Assets

Capital asset balances and activity were as follows:

Type	**Balance 7/1/2021**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 6/30/2022**
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Depreciated -				
Land	$ 156,400	$ -	$ -	$ 156,400
Work in progress	8,587,352	1,547,998	130,264	10,005,086
Total Nondepreciable	$ 8,743,752	$ 1,547,998	$ 130,264	$ 10,161,486
Capital Assets that are Depreciated -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 41,739,097	$ -	$ -	$ 41,739,097
Machinery and equipment	4,679,717	559,563	225,699	5,013,581
Total Depreciated Assets	$ 46,418,814	$ 559,563	$ 225,699	$ 46,752,678
Less Accumulated Depreciation -				
Buildings and Improvements	$ 15,912,016	$ 756,798	$ -	$ 16,668,814
Machinery and equipment	2,821,969	354,616	221,103	2,955,482
Total Accumulated Depreciation	$ 18,733,985	$ 1,111,414	$ 221,103	$ 19,624,296
Total Capital Assets Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 27,684,829	$ (551,851)	$ 4,596	$ 27,128,382
Total Capital Assets	**$ 36,428,581**	**$ 996,147**	**$ 134,860**	**$ 37,289,868**

(IX.) (Continued)

B. **Lease Assets**

A summary of the lease asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Type	Balance 7/1/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2022
Lease Assets:				
Equipment	$ 936,163	$ 11,470	$ -	$ 947,633
Total Lease Assets	$ 936,163	$ 11,470	$ -	$ 947,633
Less Accumulated Amortization -				
Equipment	$ 385,118	$ 147,299	$ -	$ 532,417
Total Accumulated Amortization	$ 385,118	$ 147,299	$ -	$ 532,417
Total Lease Assets, Net	**$ 551,045**	**$ (135,829)**	**$ -**	**$ 415,216**

C. Other capital assets (net depreciation and amortization):

Depreciated capital assets, net	$ 27,128,382
Amortized lease assets, net	415,216
Total Other Capital Assets, Net	**$ 27,543,598**

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

Governmental Activities:	Depreciation	Amortization	Total
General Government Support	$ 782,260	$ -	$ 782,260
Instruction	30,755	147,299	178,054
Pupil Transportation	264,067	-	264,067
School Lunch	34,332	-	34,332
Total Depreciation and Amortizaton Expense	**$ 1,111,414**	**$ 147,299**	**$ 1,258,713**

X. Short-Term Debt

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

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Balance 7/1/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2022
RAN	8/13/2021	1.50%	$ 3,500,000	$ -	$ 3,500,000	$ -
RAN	6/17/2022	1.00%	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	-
RAN	6/16/2023	2.01%	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
BAN	7/23/2021	1.50%	3,100,000	-	3,100,000	-
BAN	6/28/2022	0.28%	-	2,805,129	2,805,129	-
Total Short-Term Debt			**$ 10,600,000**	**$ 6,305,129**	**$ 13,405,129**	**$ 3,500,000**

(X.) (Continued)

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

Interest Paid	$	146,185
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year		(90,928)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year		2,736
Total Short-Term Interest Expense	**$**	**57,993**

XI. Long-Term Debt Obligations

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

	Balance 7/1/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Notes Payable -					
Serial Bonds	$ 13,018,495	$ 3,915,510	$ 2,793,495	$ 14,140,510	$ 1,560,510
Bond Premium	1,869,670	-	177,163	1,692,507	177,163
Lease Liability	60,499	-	37,777	22,722	22,722
Total Bonds and Notes Payable	$ 14,948,664	$ 3,915,510	$ 3,008,435	$ 15,855,739	$ 1,760,395
Other Liabilities -					
Net Pension Liability	$ 1,646,363	$ -	$ 1,646,363	$ -	$ -
OPEB	36,228,893	-	7,147,724	29,081,169	-
Retainage Payable	-	24,014	-	24,014	24,014
Compensated Absences	723,777	-	1,349	722,428	180,607
Total Other Liabilities	$ 38,599,033	$ 24,014	$ 8,795,436	$ 29,827,611	$ 204,621
Total Long-Term Obligations	**$ 53,547,697**	**$ 3,939,524**	**$ 11,803,871**	**$ 45,683,350**	**$ 1,965,016**

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 6/30/2022
Serial Bonds -					
Refunding	$ 3,535,000	2016	2025	2.00%-4.50%	$ 315,000
Buses	$ 247,000	2018	2023	2.250%-2.375	50,000
Buses	$ 275,000	2019	2024	3.00%-3.50%	115,000
DASNY	$ 3,790,000	2019	2035	5.00%	3,480,000
DASNY	$ 8,425,000	2017	2031	3.00%-5.00%	6,085,000
Buses	$ 225,000	2020	2025	1.77%	135,000
Buses	$ 458,495	2021	2026	1.125%-1.250%	375,000
Refunding	$ 1,360,000	2022	2025	2.00%-4.00%	1,030,000
Construction	$ 2,255,000	2022	2036	5.00%	2,255,000
Buses	$ 300,510	2022	2027	1.00%-1.25%	300,510
Total Serial Bonds					**$ 14,140,510**
Leases -					
Leases	$ 179,657	2018	2023	3.23%	**$ 22,722**

(XI.) (Continued)

The following is a summary of debt service requirements:

	Serial Bonds		Leases	
Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
2023	$ 1,560,510	$ 671,323	$ 22,722	$ 295
2024	1,620,000	586,642	-	-
2025	1,610,000	524,532	-	-
2026	1,160,000	458,281	-	-
2027	1,115,000	406,656	-	-
2028-32	5,245,000	1,188,250	-	-
2033-35	1,830,000	207,750	-	-
Total	**$ 14,140,510**	**$ 4,043,434**	**$ 22,722**	**$ 295**

Interest on long-term debt for June 30, 2022 was composed of:

Interest Paid	$ 571,807
Less: Interest Accrued in the Prior Year	(28,884)
Plus: Interest Accrued in the Current Year	32,358
Less: Amortization of Debt Premium	(177,163)
Total Long-Term Interest Expense	**$ 398,118**

On July 6, 2021, the District issued $1,360,000 in general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 3.04% to advance refund $1,360,000 of outstanding serial bonds with an average interest rate of 4.54%. The net proceeds of $1,359,969 (after payment of $88,799 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 $72,393.

XII. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

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

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Pension	$ 7,131,941	$ 13,693,769
OPEB	6,484,505	15,665,634
Total	**$ 13,616,446**	**$ 29,359,403**

XIII. 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

(XIII.) (Continued)

The District's share of the required contributions, based on covered payroll paid for the District's year ended June 30, 2022:

Contributions	ERS	TRS
2022	$ 389,947	$ 1,113,665

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

At June 30, 2022, 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, 2022 for ERS and June 30, 2022for 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, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net pension assets/(liability)	$ 650,310	$ 10,169,459
District's portion of the Plan's total net pension asset/(liability)	0.0080%	0.0587%

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expenses of $63,847 for ERS and $(626,758) for TRS. At June 30, 2022 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 expected and actual experience	$ 49,249	$ 1,401,752	$ 63,879	$ 52,835
Changes of assumptions	1,085,295	3,344,948	18,313	592,341
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-	2,129,494	10,643,391
Changes in proportion and differences between the District's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	77,174	45,856	3,707	189,809
Subtotal	$ 1,211,718	$ 4,792,556	$ 2,215,393	$ 11,478,376
District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	112,437	1,015,230	-	-
Grand Total	**$ 1,324,155**	**$ 5,807,786**	**$ 2,215,393**	**$ 11,478,376**

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, 2022. 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
2022	$ -	$ (1,356,500)
2023	(132,658)	(1,589,196)
2024	(217,896)	(1,980,771)
2025	(542,298)	(2,576,377)
2026	(110,823)	476,546
Thereafter	-	340,478
Total	**$ (1,003,675)**	**$ (6,685,820)**

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, 2022	June 30, 2021
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2021	June 30, 2020
Interest rate	5.90%	6.95%
Salary scale	4.40%	5.18%-1.95%
Decrement tables	April 1, 2015- March 31, 2020 System's Experience	July 1, 2015- June 30, 2020 System's Experience
Inflation rate	2.70%	2.40%
COLA's	1.40%	1.30%

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

The long term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of the arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2022 are summarized as follows:

Long Term Expected Rate of Return	ERS	TRS
Measurement date	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2021
Asset Type -		
Domestic equity	3.30%	6.80%
International equity	5.85%	7.60%
Global equity	0.00%	7.10%
Private equity	6.50%	10.00%
Real estate	5.00%	6.50%
Opportunistic / ARS portfolios*	4.10%	0.00%
Real assets	5.58%	0.00%
Bonds and mortgages	0.00%	0.80%
Cash	-1.00%	-0.20%
Private debt	0.00%	5.90%
Real estate debt	0.00%	3.30%
High-yield fixed income securities	0.00%	3.80%
Domestic fixed income securities	0.00%	1.30%
Global fixed income securities	0.00%	0.00%
Short-term	0.00%	0.00%
Credit	3.78%	0.00%

The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.5% for ERS and 2.4% for TRS.

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

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.90% for ERS and 6.95% 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 5.90% for ERS and 6.95% for TRS, as well as what the District’s proportionate share of the net pension asset/(liability) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentagepoint lower (4.90% for ERS and 5.95% for TRS) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.90% for ERS and 7.95% for TRS) than the current assumption :

ERS	1% Decrease (4.90%)	Current Assumption (5.90%)	1% Increase (6.90%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ (1,673,892)	$ 650,310	$ 2,594,393

TRS	1% Decrease (5.95%)	Current Assumption (6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension asset (liability)	$ 1,067,136	$ 10,169,459	$ 17,819,301

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, 2022	June 30, 2021
Employers' total pension liability	$ 223,874,888	$ 130,819,415
Plan net position	232,049,473	148,148,457
Employers' net pension asset/(liability)	$ 8,174,585	$ 17,329,042
Ratio of plan net position to the employers' total pension asset/(liability)	103.65%	113.25%

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, 2022 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022 based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2022 amounted to $112,437.

For TRS, employer and employee contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are paid to the System in September, October and November 2022 through a state aid intercept. Accrued retirement contributions as of June 30, 2022 represent employee and employer contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 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, 2022 amounted to 1,113,665.

XIV. Postemployment Benefits

A. General Information About the OPEB Plan

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – At June 30, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	100
Active Employees	196
Total	**296**

B. Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of $29,081,169 was measured as of June 30, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary Increases	Vary by pension retirement system membership (TRS or ERS)
Discount Rate	3.54 percent
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	5.70% from 2020 to 2021, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.04% by 2075
Retirees' Share of Benefit-Related Costs	Varies depending on contract

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

Mortality rates were based on the Pub 2010 Headcount Weighted Table (Teachers for TRS group and General Employees for ERS group) projected fully generationally using MP-2020.

C. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 36,228,893
Changes for the Year -	
Service cost	$ 1,577,119
Interest	807,974
Differences between expected and actual experience	177,259
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(8,906,160)
Benefit payments	(803,916)
Net Changes	$ (7,147,724)
Balance at June 30, 2022	**$ 29,081,169**

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.16 percent in 2021 to 3.54 percent in 2022.

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 (2.54 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.54 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.54%)	Discount Rate (3.54%)	1% Increase (4.54%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 35,078,780	$ 29,081,169	$ 24,254,965

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

	1% Decrease (4.70% Decreasing to 3.04%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5.70% Decreasing to 4.04%)	1% Increase (6.70% Decreasing to 5.04%)
Total OPEB Liability	$ 23,884,895	$ 29,081,169	$ 36,142,031

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized OPEB expense of $1,209,231. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

(XIV.) (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	$	1,179,324	$	-
Changes of assumptions		5,305,181		15,665,634
Total	**$**	**6,484,505**	**$**	**15,665,634**

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

Year		
2023	$	(1,175,862)
2024		(1,175,862)
2025		(1,175,862)
2026		(1,143,698)
2027		(2,327,622)
Thereafter		(2,182,223)
Total	**$**	**(9,181,129)**

XV. 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. Workers' Compensation

The District participates in a Workers' Compensation Consortium for its employees. Benefits are provided through self-funding by the individual participants through the purchase of insurance and through the purchase of "stop-loss" coverage. A member may withdraw from the Plan by submitting a notice of withdrawal by May 1 preceding the school year of withdrawal. Upon withdrawal, the Board will determine amounts owed by the member or amounts that may be due to the withdrawing member. The District funds its portion of the program through the General Fund and premiums to the Workers' Compensation Consortium totaled $159,449 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

(XV.) (Continued)

C. Health Insurance

The District participates in the Onondaga-Cortland-Madison Health Consortium consisting of 24 other governmental entities for their health insurance coverage, as well as, in the Onondaga-Cortland-Madison Workers' compensation Consortium consisting of Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES and various other school districts for its workers' compensation insurance coverage. The District participates in a non-risk retained public entity risk pool for its employee health insurance coverage. A member of the Health Consortium may withdraw from the Plan by submitting a notice of withdrawal by May 1 preceding the school year of withdrawal. Upon withdrawal, the Board will determine amounts owed by the member or amounts that may be due to the withdrawing member. If the Plan's assets were to be exhausted, members would be responsible for the Plan's liabilities. Premiums paid to the Health Consortium totaled $3,302,075 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

D. Unemployment

District employees are entitled to coverage under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law. The District has elected to discharge its liability to the New York State Unemployment Insurance Fund (the Fund) by the benefit reimbursement method, a dollar-for-dollar reimbursement to the fund for benefits paid from the fund to former employees. The District has established a self-insurance fund to pay these claims. The claim and judgment expenditures of this program for the 2021-22 fiscal year totaled $0. The balance of the fund at June 30, 2022 was $39,312 and is recorded in the General Fund as an Unemployment Insurance Reserve. In addition, as of June 30, 2022, no loss contingencies existed or were considered probable or estimable for incurred but not reported claims payable.

XVI. Commitments and Contingencies

A. Litigation

There is no pending litigation as of the date of this report.

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.

XVII. Rental of District Property

The District leases property to various organizations. Total rental income for the 2021-22 fiscal year totaled $68,750 for classroom space.

XVIII. Subsequent Events

On July 27, 2022 the District issued a Bond Anticipation Note in the amount of $7,600,000 at 4.0% which matures July 27, 2023.

XIX. COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the School's financial condition, liquidity, voter approved budgets, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, budgets, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the School is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2023.

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

The District's Federal stimulus spending can be found in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards on page 61 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 1,577,119	$ 1,761,630	$ 1,133,808	$ 764,170	$ 799,421
Interest	807,974	990,382	1,175,835	1,216,975	1,115,531
Differences between expected and actual experiences	177,259	918,207	164,646	493,700	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(8,906,160)	(10,065,016)	9,149,993	137,902	(1,577,961)
Benefit payments	(803,916)	(852,058)	(1,019,824)	(839,363)	(798,310)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	**$ (7,147,724)**	**$ (7,246,855)**	**$ 10,604,458**	**$ 1,773,384**	**$ (461,319)**
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	**$ 36,228,893**	**$ 43,475,748**	**$ 32,871,290**	**$ 31,097,906**	**$ 31,559,225**
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	**$ 29,081,169**	**$ 36,228,893**	**$ 43,475,748**	**$ 32,871,290**	**$ 31,097,906**
Covered Employee Payroll	$ 12,628,740	$ 11,334,445	$ 12,761,528	$ 10,311,562	$ 11,285,086
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	230.28%	319.64%	340.68%	318.78%	275.57%

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
LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

NYSERS Pension Plan (dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.007955%	0.008004%	0.007957%	0.007391%	0.007031%	0.007437%	0.007152%	0.007635%	0.007635%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ (650)	$ 8	$ 2,107	$ 524	$ 227	$ 599	$ 1,148	$ 258	$ 345
Covered-employee payroll	$ 2,444	$ 2,467	$ 2,293	$ 2,165	$ 2,048	$ 2,056	$ 2,503	$ 1,971	$ 1,825
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-26.596%	0.324%	91.888%	24.203%	11.084%	29.134%	45.865%	13.090%	18.904%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	103.65%	103.65%	86.39%	96.27%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.90%	97.20%

NYSTRS Pension Plan (dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Proportion of the net pension liability (assets)	0.058684%	0.059292%	0.058272%	0.057829%	0.054881%	0.053122%	0.053522%	0.056079%	0.054747%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets)	$ (10,169)	$ (1,638)	$ (1,514)	$ (1,046)	$ (417)	$ 5,690	$ 5,559	$ 6,247	$ 360
Covered-employee payroll	$ 10,482	$ 9,961	$ 10,064	$ 10,308	$ 10,066	$ 8,697	$ 8,663	$ 8,040	$ 8,284
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-97.014%	-16.444%	-15.044%	-10.147%	-4.143%	65.425%	64.169%	77.699%	4.346%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	113.25%	113.25%	102.20%	101.53%	100.66%	99.01%	110.46%	111.48%	100.70%

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

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of District Contributions

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

NYSERS Pension Plan (dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contributions	$ 390	$ 358	$ 328	$ 316	$ 309	$ 310	$ 348	$ 385	$ 335	$ 395
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(390)	(358)	(328)	(316)	(309)	(310)	(348)	(385)	(335)	(395)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 2,444	$ 2,467	$ 2,293	$ 2,165	$ 2,048	$ 2,056	$ 2,503	$ 1,971	$ 1,825	$ 1,898
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	15.96%	14.51%	14.30%	14.60%	15.09%	15.08%	13.90%	19.53%	18.36%	20.81%

NYSTRS Pension Plan (dollar amounts displayed in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contributions	$ 1,114	$ 1,019	$ 1,032	$ 923	$ 1,019	$ 1,087	$ 1,149	$ 1,409	$ 1,346	$ 949
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,114)	(1,019)	(1,032)	(923)	(1,019)	(1,087)	(1,149)	(1,409)	(1,346)	(949)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 10,482	$ 9,961	$ 10,064	$ 10,308	$ 10,066	$ 8,697	$ 8,663	$ 8,040	$ 8,284	$ 8,019
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.63%	10.23%	10.25%	8.95%	10.12%	12.50%	13.26%	17.52%	16.25%	11.83%

Required Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Revenues	Over (Under) Revised Budget
REVENUES				
Local Sources -				
Real property taxes	$ 6,466,481	$ 5,747,651	$ 5,745,444	$ (2,207)
Real property tax items	7,000	725,830	726,844	1,014
Non-property taxes	26,000	26,000	36,043	10,043
Charges for services	2,745,000	2,745,000	2,907,726	162,726
Use of money and property	67,500	67,500	56,336	(11,164)
Sale of property and compensation for loss	7,000	7,000	31,310	24,310
Miscellaneous	260,000	263,000	317,185	54,185
Interfund revenues	-	-	634	634
State Sources -				
Basic formula	10,662,075	10,661,717	8,559,295	(2,102,422)
Lottery aid	-	-	1,437,473	1,437,473
BOCES	187,460	187,460	880,812	693,352
Textbooks	6,500	6,500	45,552	39,052
All Other Aid -				
Computer software	3,600	3,600	26,578	22,978
Library loan	700	700	4,906	4,206
Other aid	5,516,977	5,516,977	4,230,570	(1,286,407)
Federal Sources	30,000	30,000	120,201	90,201
TOTAL REVENUES	$ 25,986,293	$ 25,988,935	$ 25,126,909	$ (862,026)
Appropriated reserves	$ 721,000	$ 721,000		
Appropriated fund balance	$ 550,000	$ 550,000		
Prior year encumbrances	$ 4,686	$ 4,686		
TOTAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATED RESERVES/ FUND BALANCE	**$ 27,261,979**	**$ 27,264,621**		

Required Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -

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

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Amended Budget	Current Year's Expenditures	Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balances
EXPENDITURES					
General Support -					
Board of education	$ 33,597	$ 35,397	$ 26,085	$ 32	$ 9,280
Central administration	225,128	226,180	216,381	1,147	8,652
Finance	391,361	425,351	419,518	5,077	756
Staff	143,542	140,217	120,812	-	19,405
Central services	2,124,015	2,121,879	1,857,740	17,995	246,144
Special items	192,244	204,244	203,682	-	562
Instructional -					
Instruction, administration and improvement	904,460	901,460	865,639	-	35,821
Teaching - regular school	7,511,613	7,422,228	6,976,705	1,848	443,675
Programs for children with handicapping conditions	3,067,157	3,056,744	2,631,401	-	425,343
Occupational education	107,000	107,000	90,058	-	16,942
Teaching - special schools	116,408	116,408	72,215	-	44,193
Instructional media	1,049,916	1,105,676	1,036,056	299	69,321
Pupil services	1,330,912	1,354,409	979,810	734	373,865
Pupil Transportation	1,084,839	1,099,785	1,013,778	1,900	84,107
Community Services	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000
Employee Benefits	6,544,082	6,140,574	5,841,672	-	298,902
Debt service - principal	1,627,193	1,928,070	1,928,066	-	4
Debt service - interest	647,512	717,999	717,992	-	7
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 27,101,979	$ 27,104,621	$ 24,997,610	$ 29,032	$ 2,077,979
Other Uses -					
Transfers - out	$ 160,000	$ 160,000	$ 110,580	$ -	$ 49,420
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	$ 27,261,979	$ 27,264,621	$ 25,108,190	$ 29,032	$ 2,127,399
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 18,719**		
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	6,879,259	6,879,259	6,879,259		
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 6,879,259**	**$ 6,879,259**	**$ 6,897,978**		

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

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

Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Schedule of Change From Adopted Budget To Final Budget
And The Real Property Tax Limit
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

CHANGE FROM ADOPTED BUDGET TO FINAL BUDGET:

Adopted budget	$	20,631,885
Onondaga Nation School Budget		6,625,408
Total budget	$	27,257,293
Prior year's encumbrances		4,686
Original Budget	$	27,261,979
Budget revisions -		
Donations		2,642
FINAL BUDGET	**$**	**27,264,621**

SECTION 1318 OF REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW LIMIT CALCULATION:

2022-23 voter approved expenditure budget			$	21,389,579
Unrestricted fund balance:				
Assigned fund balance	$	867,905		
Unassigned fund balance		855,274		
Total Unrestricted fund balance	$	1,723,179		
Less adjustments:				
Appropriated fund balance	$	838,873		
Encumbrances included in assigned fund balance		29,032		
Total adjustments	$	867,905		
General fund fund balance subject to Section 1318 of Real Property Tax Law				855,274
ACTUAL PERCENTAGE				**4.00%**

Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Schedule of Project Expenditures

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

			Expenditures				Methods of Financing					
Project Title	**Original Appropriation**	**Revised Appropriation**	**Prior Years**	**Current Year**	**Total**	**Unexpended Balance**	**Obligations**	**Local Sources**	**Federal and State Sources**	**Transfers**	**Total**	**Fund Balance**
2021 Buses	$ 458,495	$ 458,495	$ 352,738	$ 98,665	$ 451,403	$ 7,092	$ 458,495	$ -	$ -	$ (7,092)	$ 451,403	$ -
2022 Buses	300,510	300,510	-	300,510	300,510	-	300,510	-	-	-	300,510	-
2017 District Renovations	5,432,950	5,432,950	5,538,566	-	5,538,566	(105,616)	4,591,825	-	985,091	-	5,576,916	38,350
2018 District Renovations	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,099,809	-	3,099,809	191	2,255,000	550,129	294,871	-	3,100,000	191
Smart Schools Bond Act	556,670	556,670	476,534	69,248	545,782	10,888	-	-	545,782	-	545,782	-
2020 District Renovation	8,600,000	8,600,000	443,441	1,026,571	1,470,012	7,129,988	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	(470,012)
2021-2022 Capital Outlay	100,000	100,000	14,805	87,341	102,146	(2,146)	-	87,342	-	-	87,342	(14,804)
2022-2023 Capital Outlay	100,000	100,000	-	2,334	2,334	97,666	-	-	-	-	-	(2,334)
2020-2021 Emergency Project-Bus Lift	400,000	400,000	26,638	260,624	287,262	112,738	-	-	-	-	-	(287,262)
2020-2021 Emergency Project-Water Heater	30,000	30,000	-	16,849	16,849	13,151	-	-	-	-	-	(16,849)
TOTAL	**$ 19,078,625**	**$ 19,078,625**	**$ 9,952,531**	**$ 1,862,142**	**$ 11,814,673**	**$ 7,263,952**	**$ 7,605,830**	**$ 1,637,471**	**$ 1,825,744**	**$ (7,092)**	**$ 11,061,953**	**$ (752,720)**

Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds

June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			
	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 24,501	$ 22,081	$ -	$ 46,582
Receivables	138,544	-	-	138,544
Inventories	11,382	-	-	11,382
Due from other funds	44,897	57,125	96,004	198,026
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 219,324**	**$ 79,206**	**$ 96,004**	**$ 394,534**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities -				
Accounts payable	$ 542	$ -	$ -	$ 542
Accrued liabilities	47	-	-	47
Due to other funds	56,115	-	-	56,115
Due to other governments	109	-	-	109
Due to ERS	9,503	-	-	9,503
Unearned revenue	27,201	-	-	27,201
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 93,517**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 93,517**
Fund Balances -				
Nonspendable	$ 11,382	$ -	$ -	$ 11,382
Restricted	-	79,206	96,004	175,210
Assigned	114,425	-	-	114,425
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	**$ 125,807**	**$ 79,206**	**$ 96,004**	**$ 301,017**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	**$ 219,324**	**$ 79,206**	**$ 96,004**	**$ 394,534**

Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

Combined Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			
	School Lunch Fund	Miscellaneous Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ 5	$ 8	$ 13
Miscellaneous	109,209	3,906	-	113,115
State sources	10,231	-	-	10,231
Federal sources	536,540	-	-	536,540
Sales	38,295	-	-	38,295
TOTAL REVENUES	**$ 694,275**	**$ 3,911**	**$ 8**	**$ 698,194**
EXPENDITURES				
General support	$ -	$ -	$ 197,166	$ 197,166
Employee benefits	107,784	-	-	107,784
Debt service - principal	-	-	93,335	93,335
Cost of sales	282,661	-	-	282,661
Other expenses	247,463	4,200	-	251,663
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$ 637,908**	**$ 4,200**	**$ 290,501**	**$ 932,609**
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	$ 56,367	$ (289)	$ (290,493)	$ (234,415)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers - in	$ 26,982	$ -	$ 7,092	$ 34,074
Premium on obligations issued	-	-	290,469	290,469
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(1,359,968)	(1,359,968)
Proceeds from advanced refunding	-	-	1,360,000	1,360,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	**$ 26,982**	**$ -**	**$ 297,593**	**$ 324,575**
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	**$ 83,349**	**$ (289)**	**$ 7,100**	**$ 90,160**
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	42,458	79,495	88,904	210,857
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	**$ 125,807**	**$ 79,206**	**$ 96,004**	**$ 301,017**

Supplementary Information
LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK
Net Investment in Capital Assets/Right to Use Assets
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Capital assets/right to use assets, net			$	37,705,084
Add:				
Unspent bond proceeds	$	38,541		
				38,541
Deduct:				
Bond payable	$	14,140,510		
Lease liability		22,722		
Unamortized bond premium		1,692,507		
Assets purchased with short-term financing		791,261		
Retainage payable		24,014		
				16,671,014
Net Investment in Capital Assets/ Right to use Assets			**$**	**21,072,611**

Supplementary Information

LAFAYETTE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEW YORK

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Grantor / Pass - Through Agency Federal Award Cluster / Program	Assistance Listing Number	Grantor Number	Pass-Through Agency Number		Total Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:					
Indirect Programs:					
Passed Through NYS Education Department -					
Special Education Cluster IDEA -					
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	84.027	N/A	0032-22-0647	$	232,205
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)	84.173	N/A	0033-22-0647		10,315
Total Special Education Cluster IDEA				$	242,520
Education Stabilization Funds -					
CRRSA - ESSER II	84.425D	N/A	5891-21-2125	$	304,900.00
CRRSA - GEER II	84.425C	N/A	5896-21-2125		69,888
ARP - ESSER III	84.425U	N/A	5880-21-2125		31,714
ARP - SLR Summer Enrichment	84.425U	N/A	5882-21-2125		44,036
ARP - SLR Learning Loss	84.425U	N/A	5884-21-2125		279,066
Total Education Stabilization Funds				$	729,604
Title IIA - Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant	84.367	N/A	0147-22-2125		18,841
Title IV - Student Support and Enrichment Program	84.424	N/A	0204-22-2125		10,000
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0021-22-2125		99,563
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0011-22-4080		4,000
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0011-22-2112		379,606
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0011-21-2312		5,700
Title I - Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	N/A	0011-21-2112		210,514
Total U.S. Department of Education				**$**	**1,700,348**
Federal Communications Commission:					
Indirect Program:					
Passed through Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES -					
Emergency Connectivity Funds	32.009	N/A	N/A	$	186,200
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	$	361,719
National School Lunch Program - Emergency Operational Costs	10.555	N/A	N/A		1,129
National School Lunch Program-Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)	10.555	N/A	N/A		32,878
National School Snack Program	10.555	N/A	N/A		1,400
National Summer Food Service program	10.559	N/A			17,120
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A	N/A		120,491
Total Child Nutrition Cluster				$	534,737
Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	N/A	N/A		1,803
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				**$**	**536,540**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS				**$**	**2,423,088**

(See Independent Auditors' Report)

MENGEL METZGER BARR & CO. LLP
Certified Public Accountants

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

<u>Independent Auditors' Report</u>

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

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the LaFayette Central School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 11, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Mengel, Metzger, Barr & Co. LLP

Rochester, New York
October 11, 2022

FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

June 15, 2023

LaFayette Central School District
5955 US Route 20 West
LaFayette, New York 13084-9701

Re: LaFayette Central School District, Onondaga County, New York
$4,000,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, 2023 CUSIP No.: 506549

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $4,000,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, 2023 (the “Notes”) of LaFayette Central School District, County of Onondaga, State of New York (the "District"). The Notes are dated June 15, 2023 and are being issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, including the Education Law and Local Finance Law, resolutions of the District and a Certificate of Determination dated on or before June 15, 2023 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 subject to applicable statutory limitations. 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 treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. Interest on the Notes is included in the “adjusted financial statement income” of certain corporations that are subject to the alternative minimum tax under Section 55 of the Code. 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 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 District, together with other legally available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the 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 District would materially affect the ability of the 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 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